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 2000, the average exchange rate was: Sfr 1.62 to USS 1.
CONTENTS

Message from the President ........... 4
Legal bases ...................................... 6
The ICRC and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement .. 7
2000: a year of renewed determination and creative solutions ....... 8

GENERAL OVERVIEW ............. 10
Protection ........................................... 13
Preventive action .......................... 17
Assistance ........................................ 18
Cooperation with National Societies 22
Humanitarian diplomacy .............. 24
Reviewing performance .............. 26

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

AFRICA ...................... 32

West Africa ...................... 35
Liberia .......................................... 35
Sierra Leone .................................. 37
Regional delegations:
Abidjan ............................................. 41
Dakar ............................................ 44
Lagos ............................................... 47

Central Africa ................. 49
Burundi ........................................... 49
Democratic Republic of the Congo 52
Republic of the Congo ................ 56
Rwanda .......................................... 59
Uganda ........................................... 62
Regional delegation:
Yaoundé ........................................... 67

Southern Africa ................. 70
Angola ............................................ 70
Regional delegations:
Harare ............................................ 73
Pretoria ........................................... 75

East Africa ...................... 77
Eritrea ............................................. 77
Ethiopia ........................................... 81
Somalia .......................................... 85
Sudan ............................................ 89
Regional delegation:
Nairobi ............................................. 93

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC .... 96
South and Central Asia ......... 99
Afghanistan ..................................... 99
Pakistan ....................................... 103
Sri Lanka ...................................... 105
Tajikistan ...................................... 109
Regional delegations:
New Delhi ...................................... 111
Tashkent ....................................... 113

South-East Asia and the Far East .. 115
East Timor ...................................... 115
Myanmar ........................................... 118
Regional delegations:
Bangkok ........................................... 120
Jakarta ........................................... 122
Manila ............................................. 125

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN . 128
Brazil ............................................. 131
Colombia ....................................... 132
Mexico .......................................... 135
Peru .............................................. 137
Regional delegations:
Buenos Aires ................................ 139
Caracas ........................................... 141
Guatemala City ......................... 143

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA 146
Western and Central Europe and the Balkans .. 149
Western Europe ................................ 149
Albania ........................................... 150
Bosnia-Herzegovina ...................... 152
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia .... 154
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ... 157
Turkey ............................................ 159
Regional delegation:
Budapest ........................................... 160

Eastern Europe .................. 162
Regional delegations:
Kyiv .............................................. 162
Moscow ........................................... 164
Northern Caucasus .................... 167

Southern Caucasus .................. 171
Armenia and Azerbaijan .......... 171
Georgia ........................................... 175

North America ...................... 179
Regional delegation:
Washington ................................... 179
MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT

The year 2000 was not marked by any crisis of a magnitude comparable to those that occurred in the Balkans or East Timor in 1999, and yet the ICRC operated on a record budget and with an unprecedented field presence. The reason for this lies to a large extent in the nature of today's armed conflicts. It is worth pausing here to review some of their salient features.

Contrary to what is often stated, the 1990s did not see an increase in the number of wars worldwide, Africa being an exception. The most striking change was the fact that the vast majority of wars were no longer fought between States, but within State borders. In 2000, this was the case for all but one of the 25 major ongoing armed conflicts. Furthermore, these wars were no longer fuelled by the ideologies underlying the East-West confrontation of the past. Conventional wisdom points to political motivations — that is, the sheer struggle for power — and economic and identity-related issues as being the predominant factors. As regards the last of these, however, there is some doubt as to whether it is truly a major factor, and if so to what extent. Indeed, one is often struck by the fact that many supposedly "ethnic" conflicts occur in regions or countries where different ethnic or religious groups had lived together peacefully for years. Further features of armed conflicts in 2000 were easy access to weapons and modern communications, which allowed small groups to operate independently and without much external political support, and thus to remain largely impervious to outside pressure. These conflicts were also notable for their length and, in several cases, for the limited prospects they offered of early political settlement. The wars in Afghanistan, Angola and Sudan are prime examples. On the other hand, the peace accord between Eritrea and Ethiopia and certain developments in the Balkans gave grounds for hope.

The combination of factors outlined above has also influenced the consequences of conflict. Civilians are no longer just the victims of "collateral damage". They are increasingly the direct target of violence, their fate being the very reason for the hostilities. In such conflicts the impact on the population is much greater than suggested by the number — not always high — of dead. People are expelled, or cleansed, by the tens of thousands from land their families have inhabited for generations. Relatives are separated from each other, thousands go missing and are often presumed killed. In addition, the effects of internal conflicts tend to spill over into neighbouring countries and cause widespread instability.

For an organization like the ICRC these developments inevitably have repercussions in terms of activities and human resources. In 2000 the ICRC had a permanent presence and was working in 60 countries, including the 25 ravaged by major armed conflicts. With its staff of 12,000 worldwide, it continued to conduct protection and assistance activities for victims of armed conflict and internal violence. Let me give two brief illustrations, one relating to protection, the other to assistance. In the year 2000 ICRC delegates visited some 216,000 individuals detained in 65 countries, including Myanmar, Afghanistan, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Algeria, Peru and the Russian Federation. At the same time assistance was provided for some five million internally displaced persons in countries like Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia and Sierra Leone.

A significant networking effort is crucial to this endeavour. At the heart of the ICRC's operational philosophy lies the notion of proximity, in other words, striving to be as close as possible to the men, women and children in need. In Colombia, for instance, delegates not only operated out of the central office in Bogotá but also set up a network of 15 sub-delegations throughout the country. In Afghanistan there are 10 such offices. At the same time, the deeper one moves into conflict zones, the more acute becomes the need to establish contact with all parties involved. This may mean State and non-State actors, paramilitary units, and so forth. Operating in such contexts entails considerable security concerns, as was brought home to the ICRC when three of its staff were abducted in Georgia last summer, and even more tragically when colleagues working for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were murdered in West Timor and West Africa. As President of the ICRC, I felt throughout the year that my primary responsibility was the safety of staff — expatriate and national — working in the field.

Operating in situations of armed conflict requires the ability to listen to those involved, both warring parties and victims. In 1999 the ICRC carried out a large-scale survey entitled "People on War", during which 20,000 people gave their views on war and international humanitarian law. In 2000 the ICRC completed the research phase of a study designed to give a better understanding of how women and girls are affected by armed conflict and how the organization could take fuller account of their needs in its assistance and protection programmes. Some of the findings of this study have already led to practical action. In parallel, the ICRC continued to examine the effects of certain types of weapons, such as small arms and unexploded ordnance, and to propose further developments in the law where required.
The year 2000 also saw renewed emphasis on cooperation and coordination among humanitarian agencies in order to improve the relevance and effectiveness of the emergency response. One example was the dialogue within the humanitarian community regarding the respective core competencies and expertise of various organizations in responding to the needs of internally displaced persons. As the central agency working for people displaced by armed conflict, the ICRC warmly welcomed dialogue aimed at increasing coverage of their vast needs.

More broadly, the ICRC’s principal partners for cooperation were within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC sought to develop the Movement’s full potential by further strengthening the National Societies and enhancing their operational capacity. In 2000 the ICRC and its partners continued to contribute to the process of evaluating field operations, such as the integrated operation in the Balkans. The aim of the process was to improve accountability, vis-à-vis both the donors and the people the ICRC seeks to protect and assist.

2000 was a year in which the ICRC made a dedicated effort to promote the adoption of a third protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions introducing an additional emblem. This initiative was designed to enable the Movement to achieve full universality by allowing Societies unwilling to use either of the existing emblems to join. The goal was to have the protocol adopted and the Movement’s Statutes amended accordingly before the end of 2000. By early September many of the obstacles had been overcome and prospects for a favourable outcome were good. Regrettably, the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East after 28 September created a climate that was no longer conducive to a settlement within the anticipated time-frame. Resolving this matter has been a primary concern for me ever since I assumed the Presidency of the ICRC, and will remain so.

The present Annual Report covers a wide range of issues and priorities that marked the year 2000, and thus reflects the growing complexity of managing humanitarian operations around the globe. I am convinced that a subtle balance between a strong identity and an active commitment to cooperation is the key to the ICRC’s approach. The heart of the ICRC’s mission lies in the field. To be close to those in need remains its very raison d’être.

Jakob Kellenberger
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 of International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC’s mission is to provide protection and assistance to victims of armed conflicts. It takes direct and immediate action in response to emergency situations, at the same time promoting preventive measures by developing and spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law.

It was at the prompting of the ICRC that governments adopted the initial Geneva Convention in 1864. In the years since, the ICRC, with the support of the entire Movement, has put constant pressure on governments to adapt international humanitarian law to changing circumstances, especially developments in methods and means of warfare, in order to provide more effective protection and assistance for the victims of armed conflicts.

Today almost all States are bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which, in times of armed conflict, protect wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces, prisoners of war and civilians.

Moreover, two Protocols additional to these Conventions were adopted in June 1977. Protocol I protects the victims of international armed conflicts, while Protocol II protects the victims of non-international armed conflicts; in particular, these Additional Protocols have codified the rules which protect the civilian population against the effects of hostilities.

More than three-quarters of all States are now bound by the Protocols.

The legal bases of any action undertaken by the ICRC may be summed up as follows:

- In the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol I, the international community gave the ICRC a mandate in the event of international armed conflict. In particular, the ICRC has the right to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees. The Conventions also confer on the ICRC a broad right of initiative.
- In situations of armed conflict which are not international in character, the ICRC also has a right of initiative recognized by the States and enshrined in the four Geneva Conventions.
- In the event of internal disturbances and tension, and in any other situation which warrants humanitarian action, the ICRC has a right of humanitarian initiative which is recognized in the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and allows it to offer its services to a government without that offer constituting interference in the internal affairs of the State concerned.
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.

In accomplishing these tasks the ICRC maintains close relations with the National Societies, cooperating with them in areas of mutual interest such as preparedness for situations of armed conflict, development and ratification of and respect for the Geneva Conventions, and dissemination of humanitarian law and the Fundamental Principles. It also acts as lead agency for international relief operations conducted by the Red Cross and Red Crescent in situations of international and non-international armed conflict, internal strife and their direct results, as well as in situations of armed conflict concomitant with natural or technological disasters.

Finally, while fully respecting the Federation's competence in the matter, the ICRC cooperates actively in the development of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in particular through technical and legal assistance, by supporting the National Societies' dissemination programmes and by contributing to the training of their staff in areas that fall within its mandate.
2000: A YEAR OF RENEWED DETERMINATION AND CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

We described 1999 as an exceptional year, which indeed it was in nearly all areas of ICRC activity. But the record budget and donor response of that year were exceeded in 2000 as the situation around the globe failed to improve. The ICRC was working in more than 60 contexts, including some 25 armed conflicts marked by frequent fighting, a number of latent conflicts that could flare up at any time, and many hotbeds of tension and unrest. While some conflicts came to an end, others quickly took their place to keep the figures for war and other violent situations fairly constant worldwide. The need for humanitarian aid remained great and, with many operations lasting longer, seemed likely to increase.

More than 5 million people displaced by conflict received ICRC aid in 50 different situations. As it is often difficult to distinguish between displaced people and the resident population, which suffers just as much from the effects of conflict, the ICRC tried to meet the needs of both, paying particular attention to the plight of women in such situations.

The ICRC's budget for 2000 of over one billion Swiss francs (almost US$ 600 million) reflected the level of violence around the world. There was clearly no improvement in Africa, where the ICRC was working in over 20 situations of violence, including 11 characterized by almost daily clashes. Some of these situations deteriorated and spilled over into neighbouring countries. Angola's war had repercussions on Namibia and Zambia, and Sierra Leone's on Guinea Conakry and Liberia. Other conflicts such as those in Sudan and Somalia seemed to be self-perpetuating. Peace agreements, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, for example, failed to hold. New trouble spots emerged in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe.

The number of theatres of operation in Asia and the Pacific rose to 25, including 10 situations involving regular large-scale fighting. Some conflicts intensified or spread to neighbouring countries, as in South-East Asia, the Philippines, the Moluccas, West Timor, Nepal and Central Asia. Others, such as the Afghan war, became further bogged down. New areas of strife appeared in Melanesia and elsewhere, while efforts to achieve peace in Jammu and Kashmir, Myanmar and Indonesia proved more difficult than anticipated.

In Latin America, the situation in Colombia deteriorated sharply despite many meetings between the various parties to the conflict, and neighbouring countries began to feel the effects.

In Europe the ICRC conducted 16 operations, four of them relating to conflicts marked by regular clashes. Peace remained tenuous in several other contexts. The persistent conflicts in the Caucasus had an impact on adjacent countries, making efforts to resolve them even more difficult. In the Balkans, international forces are still required to protect the peace process.

In the Near and Middle East tension remained high and clashes between Israelis and Palestinians resumed at the end of September. The Iraqi situation remained in deadlock.

The ICRC maintained its response to these humanitarian challenges while at the same time pursuing the process of internal change initiated by the Avenir project. This process involved reflecting on new policy issues and lessons learnt, streamlining the organization's structure and developing a network of contacts in civil society, in particular economic circles, think tanks and NGOs.*

The ICRC is the main reference point for the interpretation, development and promotion of international humanitarian law. It fulfilled this role in 2000 in many different ways. It organized two major meetings of experts, one on cultural property and the other on explosive remnants of war. Research on customary humanitarian law continued, and developments in the field of human rights were monitored closely. The ICRC also continued its follow-up to the Ottawa treaty, encouraging adherence by States not yet party to the instrument, and its work to spread knowledge of humanitarian law among specialized groups such as diplomats and academicians. Through these activities the ICRC reminded States of their obligations under humanitarian law, ensured that the law was properly understood, and clarified the relationship between humanitarian law and human rights.

In the field of communication, the ongoing effort to promote humanitarian law among the armed forces and in academic circles met with some success, but much remained to be done to reach leaders, opinion-makers, militias and other non-State actors. By shifting some of the focus of dissemination to young people, the ICRC demonstrated its faith in the coming generation. This change will have an impact for years to come and reflects the ICRC's conviction that dealing with issues of violence and the rules of war is not just for the armed forces, important though it is to make them aware of those rules. The ICRC also cooperated with Harvard University in analysing the data gathered in its worldwide survey on victims of war. Finally, it improved the impact of its communication activities through an integrated production and marketing strategy.

Relations with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies were a major factor in the ICRC's work during the year. There were many examples of operations which depended on National Society volunteers and structures, and through which the ICRC in turn was able to support the Societies' development and operational capacity.

* NGOs: non-governmental organizations
The National Societies were also involved, along with governments, in the intensive consultations held in 2000 on the adoption of an additional protective emblem alongside the red cross and the red crescent. Such an emblem would allow admission to the Movement of Societies unwilling to use either the red cross or the red crescent, and would provide protection in conflicts where the emblems currently in use might be misunderstood. The ICRC played a leading role in this international effort and, together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, argued for the creation of an additional emblem through the adoption of a third protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions. This was a challenge that required determination and creative solutions. It was a disappointment that the Diplomatic Conference of States needed to adopt the additional emblem, scheduled for October, had to be postponed, but the commitment of the ICRC and other components of the Movement to resolving issues of membership and protection remained unchanged.

Fortunately, the ICRC received almost all the global funding it needed to respond to these operational and other demands. There was no sign that the high level of support required in the previous year had adversely affected donor commitment; indeed, donor response was the highest ever. The ICRC’s budgets, both field and headquarters, reached a record 1,088.8 million Swiss francs and the implementation rate of operations rose to 89%, another record. The pressure did, however, lead to increased borrowing to offset cash-flow problems and the low level of reserves, and the year ended with an operating deficit of 29 million Swiss francs. Nevertheless, the message was clear. Needs increased, donor response increased and the ICRC was able to maintain its high level of activity.

This experience naturally raised some serious questions, not least the sustainability of such a volume of operations. Greater emphasis on prioritization and growing cooperation with other organizations helped in this respect. In June 2000 a milestone was reached in relations with UNHCR* when the High Commissioner and the President of the ICRC met to discuss issues of practical coordination. Within the Movement, coordination between the ICRC, the International Federation and individual National Societies was further clarified and strengthened on the basis of the Seville Agreement. The concept of delegated projects became a dynamic part of the international activities conducted by National Societies in the field, complementing the work of the ICRC. All these initiatives will have to be developed if conflict persists at its present level worldwide.

The ICRC persevered with its internal reforms, which contributed directly to its ability to respond to rising demand, and continued to evaluate and review its approach to humanitarian action. The Avenir process, launched in 1998 and aimed at bringing about a change in internal function and management culture, was further consolidated in 2000. A clearer definition of the role of senior management and its relations with the President and the ICRC Assembly had already been achieved. During the year the creation of the Humanitarian Diplomacy Committee was another major step in enhancing the consistency of the ICRC’s work. By reinforcing lateral cooperation and defining clearer institutional guidelines, it contributed to greater coherence both in Geneva and in the field. “Planning for results” and the related evaluations also had a greater impact in 2000, the first full year of implementation of the process.

In finance and administration, 2000 was essentially a period of stabilization after the major changes made pursuant to the Avenir project. With regard to human resources, the commitment and professionalism of ICRC staff is crucial to the organization’s success, and further steps were taken to sustain both. Transparency in staff management, a new pay structure and harmonization of the principles governing the employment of different categories of personnel, including expatriates, all improved the situation. Decentralization of recruitment and further internationalization relieved some of the staffing problems experienced in the previous year, although there was still an acute shortage of expatriate personnel. While recognizing the already high level of professionalism in the organization, senior management adopted a policy specifically designed to enhance and diversify professional skills. As part of the effort to improve accountability to donors, an improved management information system was introduced at the Geneva headquarters covering finance, human resources, logistics and fundraising.

The report that follows reviews the whole range of the ICRC’s activities in 2000 and many of the issues it had to address in carrying out its work. One of the strengths of the ICRC is its flexibility and its willingness to foster internal debate on how its role should evolve. Its core activities of protection, assistance and preventive action remain constant as the ICRC adapts to the shifting nature of conflicts and to the needs of people affected by them. Through this process of change, and remaining faithful to its fundamental principles, the ICRC enters the 21st century with fresh determination to improve the ways it prevents or alleviates the suffering caused by war.

* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Paul Grossrieder
Director-General
Working to help conflict victims

making certain that detainees are treated decently

restoring contact between members of families separated by war

ensuring protection of and respect for civilians

promoting humanitarian values and the law of war

strengthening cooperation with National Societies in the field
providing access to fresh water and improving hygiene

bringing in vital supplies and restoring self-sufficiency

delivering essential health-care services

harmonizing the humanitarian response within the international community

evaluating results to improve performance
The ICRC's primary responsibility is to ensure respect for the spirit and the letter of international humanitarian law. Protecting people in situations of conflict or violence involves minimizing the dangers to which they are exposed, preventing or putting a stop to violations committed against them, upholding their rights and making their voices heard, and, finally, providing them with support.

On the basis of information gathered in the field and analysed in the light of humanitarian law and its principles, ICRC delegates make representations to the relevant authorities with a view to improving the situation of the population concerned. At the same time, they provide direct assistance in the form of food aid, agricultural and medical assistance and so on.

The ICRC works close to the victims of conflict and violence, favouring confidential dialogue with the authorities, whether these are States or unofficial entities.

**A multifaceted strategy**

The ICRC first reminds the authorities, official or otherwise, of their responsibility to protect the individuals and population groups under their control, and in particular to ensure their physical integrity and dignity. It recommends specific improvements and preventive and/or corrective measures on the basis of its own independent assessments.

At the same time, the ICRC takes action to meet the most pressing requirements by:
- providing assistance to anticipate or meet needs;
- evacuating and/or transferring people in danger;
- restoring and maintaining family links, and tracing people who have been reported missing or of whom relatives have no news.

Respect for the rights of the individual can be assured only in an environment that is favourable to the prevention and repression of violations of humanitarian law and human rights. Such an environment cannot exist unless the authorities concerned, civil society, the international community and various international and intergovernmental organizations are fired by the same determination and unite their efforts to that end. Certain ICRC activities contribute on a permanent basis to the establishment of this type of environment, notably:
- spreading knowledge of humanitarian principles and law among armed and security forces;
- running educational programmes on humanitarian issues for civil society, in cooperation with the local media;
- engaging in technical or material cooperation with certain prison administrations;
- acting as a neutral intermediary.
Persons detained during a conflict:
doubly vulnerable

IN 2000 THE ICRC:
• visited 216,684 people deprived of
  their freedom – prisoners of war, civilian
  internees or detainees – in situations of
  conflict or violence, 31,818 of whom
  were visited for the first time during the
  year;
• visited 1,651 places of detention in
  more than 65 countries;
• provided detainees and their families
  with material and medical assistance
  worth 12.7 million Swiss francs.

To be deprived of one’s freedom is
in itself to be in a vulnerable position vis-à-
vis the detaining authorities and the
prison environment. This vulnerability
becomes particularly acute in a situation
of conflict or violence, since the exces-
sive or illegal use of force becomes com-
monplace and the effects of structural
deficiencies in the society are exacer-
bated.

The ICRC takes steps to prevent or
put a stop to forced disappearances and
summary executions, torture, ill-treat-
ment and the severing of family links,
and to improve conditions of detention,
taking the context into account.

Visits to detainees are carried out in
accordance with the ICRC’s own special
procedures: delegates talk to the
detainees in their places of detention,
without witnesses. Each case is exam-
ined in relation to all other detainees in
the same situation, to whom the ICRC
must also have access, wherever they
are held. Delegates take full details of
the identity of the detainees, whose indi-
vidual cases are then monitored until their
release. A wide range of measures are
initiated on the basis of the ICRC’s evalu-
ation and in accordance with the
detainees’ wishes. Depending on the

13
circumstances, those measures may involve, for example, confidential representations to authorities concerned, an assistance programme and/or action to restore family links.

While refraining from taking any stand on the reasons for the arrest or capture of detainees, the ICRC spares no effort to ensure that they enjoy the judicial guarantees enshrined in international humanitarian law and customary law.

Primary objective: survival

In certain contexts, the fact that a person who is captured or arrested arrives at a place of detention alive is almost a miracle. Summary executions at the front, far away from any witnesses, of people who have surrendered are unfortunately still common, even though they are difficult to quantify.

However, the life of a detainee remains under threat inside the place of detention itself. For several years now the ICRC has noted that in many countries conditions of detention are steadily deteriorating. Because of the acknowledged inability of the authorities to shoulder their responsibilities, the entire prison population in those countries are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, so much so that the ICRC has had to provide aid and support prison facilities.

In the year 2000 Rwanda remained the most glaring example of this state of affairs, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi not far behind.

Restoring and maintaining family links: a perennial task

IN 2000 THE ICRC:
- collected 473,789 and distributed 439,776 Red Cross messages;
- reunited 2,481 family members;
- issued ICRC travel documents for 8,052 persons;
- located 2,457 missing people sought by their families;
- received 6,902 new tracing requests for persons unaccounted for.

The ICRC endeavours, through its Central Tracing Agency (CTA), to restore and maintain family links in all situations of conflict and violence. It has hundreds of thousands of displaced people, refugees, detainees and missing persons on its tracing files. Those who are successfully traced are put in touch with their families thanks to the worldwide network, supported by the ICRC, of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

During the year under review the CTA continued to step up its efforts to strengthen the capacity of the tracing services of the 176 National Societies and to improve the efficiency of the network.

In cooperation with representatives of the National Societies and of the International Federation, it produced a practical guide to restoring and maintaining family links in situations of conflict and violence. It has hundreds of thousands of displaced people, refugees, detainees and missing persons on its tracing files. Those who are successfully traced are put in touch with their families thanks to the worldwide network, supported by the ICRC, of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The Central Tracing Agency in the midst of armed conflict

As in the past, the CTA played its treaty-based role in international armed conflicts, collecting, recording and forwarding information about protected persons, particularly prisoners of war and civilian internees, and restoring or maintaining family links. Such was the case during the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and in Central Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo/Rwanda).

A large number of family messages were exchanged between prisoners and their families and between civilians separated by the events in Sudan, in both government and rebel-held areas, but the service reached a peak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with over 200,000 messages sent via the 120 offices open across the country.

In East Timor more than 55,000 Red Cross messages were forwarded in the eight months following the clashes there.

When it visits people deprived of their freedom, the ICRC ensures that they are able to correspond with their families and suggests that they write Red Cross messages. That was the case in Colombia and Myanmar in particular. In the Western Sahara, Red Cross mail remained a vital lifeline for Moroccan prisoners of war held by the Polisario Front, some of whom have been detained for over 20 years.
Reuniting unaccompanied children with their families

The involuntary separation of parents from their children, often due to the brutal effects of war, causes untold suffering. The preservation of family unity is a universal principle guaranteed by law. In all of its theatres of operation the ICRC works to find and register unaccompanied children and actively seeks their parents in order to reunite them and thus re-establish the family unit.

In Africa’s Great Lakes region the plight of unaccompanied children, mostly Rwandan, Congolese and Burundian, remained one of the ICRC’s chief concerns. In the year 2000 the ICRC registered around a thousand unaccompanied children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and neighbouring countries. It also took stock of its activities following the genocide in Rwanda: six years after the events, 67,000 of the 120,000 unaccompanied children known to the humanitarian organizations had been reunited with their families. In cooperation with other agencies the ICRC strove to do likewise for unaccompanied Sierra Leonean children in refugee camps in Guinea and Liberia.

In Asia the ICRC carried out a large number of operations between East Timor and Indonesia to allow children to rejoin their families.

Dialogue with the main humanitarian organizations working to help children affected by conflict continued during the year. Guidelines on activities for unaccompanied children were drawn up with a view to publishing a guide setting professional standards in this regard.

The fate of the missing: a lasting post-conflict wound

The anguish of families with no news of relatives who go missing during a conflict does not end when the guns fall silent. Are their loved ones wounded, imprisoned or dead? Families have the right to know. International humanitarian law requires all parties to a conflict to provide answers to their questions. However, the rule is largely ignored. This is nevertheless a major humanitarian issue and the ICRC takes various initiatives with a view to obtaining information on the fate of missing people.

Following the 1999 Kosovo conflict, over 3,600 people are still being sought by their families. In the year 2000, however, the ICRC received no answer regarding the details that it had submitted to the parties involved in the conflict. Just as it had done in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the ICRC posted on its Internet site a book and a document containing particulars of the identity of all the missing persons brought to its attention and the circumstances of their disappearance, in the hope of obtaining additional information.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina the ICRC also published, in cooperation with the commission responsible for identification of mortal remains, a book containing photographs of the personal effects found on the unidentified bodies of 344 people linked to the Srebrenica tragedy. This publication, which was very painful for the families to look at, has already helped the identification process move forward. Nevertheless, there are still over 18,000 unresolved cases.

In East Timor the gathering of information on people who went missing during the events of September 1999 was under way at the end of the year.

Access to detainees: a year of new developments

In 2000 the ICRC succeeded in gaining access to detainees in a number of new situations, in particular in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In Azerbaijan an agreement was signed with the authorities in June granting the ICRC access to all detainees in the country, in addition to prisoners of war and civilian internees whom it had been visiting for several years. The greatest success, however, was achieved in Chechnya with the agreement, received from President Vladimir Putin in March 2000, granting the ICRC access to people detained by the Russian federal authorities in connection with security operations in the northern Caucasus. In this area and in southern Russia the ICRC had, by the end of September, made 57 visits to 29 places of detention, police stations and remand prisons in Chechnya and the neighbouring republics and regions. In Uzbekistan discussions concerning visits to detainees were under way at the end of the year.

In Africa ICRC representations were also successful in several situations, in particular during the international armed conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. In Eritrea, following the country’s accession to the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC had access for the first time to over 1,000 Ethiopian prisoners of war and over 5,000 civilians interned in connection with the conflict. In Ethiopia, the ICRC gained access to 1,800 new Eritrean prisoners of war, in addition to around 600 others captured previously, 1,200 Eritrean civilian internees and 8,000 other Ethiopian civilians detained in connection with the internal situation in the country.

In the rest of Africa progress was made notably in Sierra Leone, where the ICRC was authorized to visit people detained in connection with the conflict; in Equatorial Guinea, where it was
allowed to visit people detained in connection with the internal situation after an absence of two years; and finally in Côte d'Ivoire, where it had access to over 800 people detained in connection with the unrest in the country in the final months of the year.

In Latin America, after many years’ absence from Paraguay the ICRC was able to visit people arrested there following the attempted coup. It also had access in Ecuador to people arrested in connection with the internal situation, and in Colombia to those detained in connection with the internal conflict.

Finally, in Fiji the ICRC carried out a first visit to persons arrested in connection with the coup of 19 May 2000.

The events of 2000 did not allow the ICRC to scale down its protection activities in contexts that made significant demands upon it in terms of resources and personnel, such as Rwanda, Colombia, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

At the same time it consolidated its work to protect people detained in situations that had arisen more recently. In Algeria two series of visits were carried out to prison facilities. In November the ICRC President met the President of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria to inform him of the ICRC’s initial findings and to foster dialogue. In Burundi a huge rehabilitation programme (hygiene and infrastructure) was set up to help the almost 7,000 detainees that the ICRC visits, and in Myanmar delegates conducted an initial assessment of conditions of detention in the country’s labour camps.

Visits to and repatriation of prisoners of war

After years of effort the ICRC managed to bring about the repatriation of prisoners of war in situations where such operations had been suspended or put on hold for a very long time. In December, 201 Moroccan prisoners detained by the Polisario Front – 170 of whom had been in detention for at least 20 years – were repatriated. In the Middle East the ICRC was still dealing with the aftermath of the Iran-Iraq conflict: 4,117 Iraqi prisoners held in Iran were repatriated under its auspices; in addition, delegates monitored the situation of 3,566 Iraqi prisoners of war freed in Iran by holding interviews with them in private.

Following a cease-fire agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 177 Rwandan, Zimbabwean and Namibian prisoners of war were repatriated to their respective countries under the auspices of the ICRC, and 159 civilian internees of Rwandan origin were repatriated from Kinshasa to Rwanda. In connection with the clashes in Kisangani between Rwandan and Ugandan armed forces the ICRC repatriated 28 Ugandan prisoners of war. In Serbia the ICRC organized transport to Kosovo for over 900 detainees released by the Serb authorities.

Finally, at the end of the year repatriation operations were carried out by air between Ethiopia and Eritrea, enabling a total of 360 Ethiopian and 359 Eritrean prisoners of war to return to their respective countries. In overland operations, 1,414 civilians of Ethiopian origin interned in Eritrea also returned home. During the year some 13,000 civilians were repatriated in the course of 14 overland operations.
True to the principle of humanity, which is to "prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found", the ICRC gives constant attention to preventive action. This should not be understood as a specific field of activity, but more as a concern or a purpose that runs parallel with all other ICRC activities aiming to remedy and correct, to educate and to define rules of conduct. Preventive action covers the following elements: alerting (advance warning and informing), anticipating (preparing and training), preventing and avoiding.

The ICRC's regional delegations play a major role in analysing situations and anticipating crises. Through their work in the areas of information and training, in particular for the National Societies, they contribute to the latter's readiness to take action.

The ICRC Medical Division (now the Health and Relief Division) has played a pioneering role in this regard. It still works for a consistent and efficient approach to medical activities in conflict situations, placing the main emphasis on preventive measures, primary health care, environmental protection, and rehabilitation.

The Protection Division likewise gives operational support to a wide range of ICRC activities aimed at preventing torture and disappearances and promoting decent conditions of detention.

A considerable effort is also invested in preventing suffering by legal means, that is, by working for the development and implementation of international humanitarian law. The ICRC takes an active part in international legal work intended on the one hand to secure better protection for individuals, and on the other hand to prevent unnecessary suffering and to ban the use of weapons which are excessively cruel (lasers), or whose effects cause such suffering (anti-personnel mines). ¹

Instruction in international humanitarian law given to the armed and security forces, and in schools and universities, is another aspect of this effort to prevent or limit violence.

According to the Avenir project,² for the ICRC the expression "conflict prevention" is primarily an incitement for countries to take the necessary measures to that effect. Its own direct role is more limited, for its mandate, based on international humanitarian law, and the constraints imposed by the principle of neutrality prevent it from playing a leading part in the prevention of armed conflict. However, it can take significant ad hoc steps in the area of preventive humanitarian diplomacy, by lending its good offices or by creative use of its role of neutral intermediary. On the basis of its mandate and its expertise in reducing tension and curbing the escalation of violence, its contribution then becomes extremely useful.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has a limited capacity for averting the outbreak of armed conflict (secondary prevention), although it can actively help create a climate of respect for human dignity (primary prevention). Conversely, it can do much to prevent the resurgence of a conflict. By helping to consolidate conditions conducive to reconciliation and to the physical and psychological reconstruction of the community, it also helps to consolidate peace. Thanks to the complementary mandates and expertise of its components, the Movement can carry out essential work in the long term.

¹ For more information on the ICRC's legal work and dissemination activities see the chapter International Law, Communication and the Movement.
² See the ICRC's 1998 Annual Report, pp. 8-9 and 360-361.
ASSISTANCE

The aim of the Health and Relief Division is to preserve or restore adequate living conditions for all victims of armed conflict in all circumstances, taking the cultural context into account and without creating long-term dependency on outside aid.

The beneficiaries are primarily civilians, whether displaced or otherwise, the sick and the wounded, both military and civilian, and the prison population. Assistance is provided within the more general framework of activities to uphold the fundamental rights and dignity of the individual, in accordance with ethical precepts and the provisions of international humanitarian law.

On the ground, health and relief activities are conducted according to a scale of priorities designed to reduce the incidence of disease and death, especially among the most vulnerable groups, as rapidly and effectively as possible. Essentially this means giving precedence to access to water, food and basic necessities for survival, with due regard to both international standards and local customs, and dealing with matters relating to hygiene and access to medical care through the adoption of public health measures.

In practical terms, health and relief work involves three main spheres of activity: health services, water and habitat, and economic security. In 2000, these included:

- responding to the needs generated by large-scale population movements, as in the Balkans, East Timor and Angola, or to the needs of urban residents, as in Kabul;
- rehabilitation of the water-supply and sanitation infrastructure in cooperation with local water boards, as in Iraq and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- implementing surgical and primary health-care programmes, as in Sudan;
- aiding persons deprived of their freedom, as in Rwanda.

The recruitment and training of qualified human resources is essential for the accomplishment of these tasks.

At headquarters, the Division is responsible for developing and promoting the ICRC’s assistance policies and strategies and providing the field with technical support and expertise. These aspects are incorporated into delegates’ training and into operational planning and follow-up. Another important task is the provision of staff to carry out initial assessments, monitoring assignments and specialized evaluations, and to supply emergency replacements for field staff.

Health services

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- ran various health programmes in 41 countries, ranging from community-based primary health care to tuberculosis control in prisons and support or management of hospitals providing emergency services;
- distributed medicines and medical supplies worth 19.5 million Swiss francs to more than 300 hospitals and to thousands of health centres in 53 countries;
- sent medical and surgical teams to 20 hospitals in Africa and Asia which admitted over 45,000 patients and where more than 245,000 people received outpatient treatment.

The aim of the ICRC Health Services Unit is to guarantee the population of conflict areas access to comprehensive health care that covers their basic health needs and meets international standards of quality. This is done through four types of health service: surgery and hospital assistance; medicine and community health care; health care in prisons; and physical rehabilitation.

In cooperation with WHO,* the Health Services Unit shared its experience in the field of tuberculosis control in prisons in a new ICRC/WHO manual for tuberculosis programme managers. The unit also drew up operational guidelines for blood transfusion services and for educational programmes on HIV* prevention in emergency situations.

Surgery and hospital assistance

The aim of this service is to give surgical care to wounded combatants and civilians during armed conflicts and to assist the surgical departments of hospitals in situations where local health services have broken down.

In addition to its long-term involvement in countries such as Afghanistan, Sudan, Angola, Sierra Leone and East Timor, the ICRC received a number of urgent requests for surgical assistance in situations of armed conflict during the year:

- A new outbreak of fierce fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia left thousands wounded, both combatants and civilians. The ICRC sent in a number of surgical teams to assist local health staff on both sides of the conflict, and supplied them with large quantities of drugs and surgical material.
Meanwhile, ICRC surgeons carried on with training sessions for local surgical teams, and the specialized training programme on maxillofacial surgery continued in both countries.

* WHO: World Health Organization
* HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
When heavy fighting erupted in Kisangani in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, an expatriate ICRC surgical team helped to treat hundreds of casualties and provided the surgical supplies needed to cope with the influx of wounded in the local hospital.

In Somalia, the ICRC began rehabilitation work on a large surgical hospital in Mogadishu (Medina), the aim being to ensure that the war-wounded in and around the city had access to proper surgical care.

**Medicine and community health**

To increase the viability of the ICRC’s health programmes, this service encourages communities receiving support for their health services to assume more responsibility for their own health. The “bottom-up” approach in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating health-care programmes with the active participation of the beneficiaries has proved crucial for guaranteeing the efficiency and continuity of primary health care.

During the year the ICRC ran various medical programmes in over 35 contexts. These programmes ranged from curative services, as in the East Timor national reference hospital, to the establishment of first-line health services in rural areas of southern Sudan and Myanmar and the rehabilitation of such services in rural and urban areas of Iraq. An ICRC medical team gave technical assistance to the health authorities in Nagorny Karabakh for the decentralization of the health system, focusing on building the capacity of Ministry of Health staff at both central and local levels. The community-based primary health-care programme set up more than a year previously in Bosnia-Herzegovina continued in 2000, the participatory approach adopted having prepared it to move on and expand with little or no further support from the ICRC.

In coordination with the Protection Division, the Health Services Unit backed up field activities providing psychological support for persons who had experienced trauma in connection with the war in Kosovo.

The following are examples of community-health and medical programmes implemented by the ICRC in 2000:

- support for first-line health services covering displaced persons and the resident population in countries such as Angola, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the Republic of the Congo and Colombia, and in Kosovo;
- primary health-care programmes including curative and preventive health services, education on major public health problems, specific health-care activities for mothers and children, the Expanded Programme on Immunization, the provision of safe water, appropriate nutrition and proper sanitary facilities in southern Sudan, Sierra Leone, Nagorny Karabakh, the Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Colombia;
- second-line curative medical care delivered by ICRC teams in hospitals in southern Sudan, Kenya, East Timor and Afghanistan;
- training of health professionals in nursing techniques for emergency and intensive-care departments, as in Angola, Kenya and Iraq.

**Health in prisons**

In the context of its protection activities conducted specifically for the prison population, this service seeks to ensure that detainees have access to health services of a standard at least equivalent to that enjoyed by the inhabitants of the country as a whole. It also endeavours to make sure that conditions of detention are acceptable. In this regard it focuses in particular on the prevention of ill-treat-
IN 2000 THE ICRC:
• fitted 16,443 amputees, including 9,882 victims of anti-personnel mines, in its 36 limb-fitting centres in 14 countries;
• made 12,747 components (artificial knees and feet and various appliances) for other organizations working with amputees;
• provided materials worth 2.8 million Swiss francs for its workshops' production of prosthetic/orthotic appliances.

The aim of this service is to give all disabled people in target communities access to physical rehabilitation programmes and to supply them with good-quality prosthetic and orthotic appliances. The sophisticated technology involved, the complexity and cost of the resources required and the fact that the objectives are of necessity long-term make it difficult for the ICRC to withdraw completely from most programmes, and in such cases the ICRC's Special Fund for the Disabled often continues to provide some technical, material and financial support.

In 2000, the 34 limb-fitting centres supported by the ICRC in 14 countries manufactured a total of 16,442 prostheses and 11,005 orthoses. These figures include the newly established centre in Afghanistan.

Two major projects continued in 2000. They involved:
• improving the quality of mass-produced orthopaedic components by centralizing local production units;
• an external evaluation of the procedures used in the ICRC's physical rehabilitation programmes during the past 20 years.

Water and habitat

The Water and Habitat Unit deals with matters relating to the maintenance or restoration of water-supply systems and to shelter and housing. Its activities include distributing safe water to war-affected populations, rehabilitating water-treatment and supply systems (ranging from family wells to the water networks of major cities), carrying out repairs on hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages and prisons, and taking steps to control the vectors of disease. This work requires the skills of hydraulic and hydrogeological engineers, architects, and civil, environmental and chemical engineers. The unit is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of the infrastructure of ICRC delegations, and more particularly their security installations.

Special attention was given in 2000 to problems of environmental pollution arising during conflicts.

Civilians (resident and displaced)

Emergency operations

• Water-supply and sanitation work (latrines, drainage systems and vector control) was carried out in camps for the displaced in Eritrea, Angola (Kuito), Ingushetia, Georgia, West Timor, Sri Lanka (Jaffna and Vavuniya) and the Philippines (Mindanao).
• Shelters were built in several parts of East Timor.

Projects in urban areas

• Programmes providing support for water-supply systems in big cities were particularly important in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Iraq. Other projects were implemented in Dili, Brazzaville, Kosovo and Serbia proper.

Health facilities

• In Iraq and Afghanistan, thanks to major rehabilitation programmes for hospitals and health centres, 25 such facilities were put back into operation.
• In Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan, three referral hospitals were rehabilitated and their admission capacity increased.
• Two health facilities, one of them a reference laboratory, were built for the tuberculosis control programmes being conducted in prisons in Georgia and Armenia.
• In Serbia, a programme of assistance for 13 public health institutes responsible for testing the quality of water, air and soil was set up and staff were trained. In Kosovo, an ICRC-designed mobile laboratory based in Pristina travelled around the region for the same purpose.

Persons deprived of their freedom

• In Burundi, the water-supply systems and sanitary facilities of six prisons were put back in working order. Renovation of the kitchens of the same prisons made it possible to feed over 8,000 detainees. In addition, a hygiene programme was set up to improve living conditions in the country's 19 main prisons.
• In Ethiopia, training workshops were held for prison staff. Some 120 penitentiary personnel learned techniques for the practical management of problems relating to overconsumption of wood, waste water disposal and safe water supplies in detention centres. Six prisons underwent repairs.
During the year an engineering manual for maintenance workers in places of detention was completed. Staff of the service also took part in several conferences and congresses, including the Second World Water Forum in The Hague and the Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Malmö.

**Economic security**

**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**
- distributed 170,333 tonnes of food, 7,636 tonnes of seed and 26,297 tonnes of other relief supplies worth a total of 194.7 million Swiss francs in 62 countries.

The Economic Security Unit analyses the economic situation of communities affected by armed conflict. Among its main activities are surveying the resources to which such communities have access, assessing existing survival mechanisms and deciding on measures to be taken to make up for the deficiencies observed. The primary aim is to use the input of nutritionists, agronomists, veterinarians, economists and relief specialists to ensure that communities affected by war retain their economic self-sufficiency where it is under threat, or are able to survive and regain such self-sufficiency where it has been lost. The recruitment and training of staff remains one of the unit's priorities.

Below are examples of activities and programmes implemented by the unit during the period under review:
- large-scale food distributions to resident and internally displaced populations, as in Afghanistan, Eritrea and Ethiopia, following the disastrous combined effects of conflict and drought;
- extensive distributions of dry food and other relief supplies to thousands of internally displaced civilians in the northern Caucasus, under a joint ICRC/Russian Red Cross operation;
- provision of food, hygiene products and bedding for more than 100,000 newly displaced people in Colombia;
- one-off aid distributions to tens of thousands of displaced civilians in the Philippines and East Timor;
- targeted non-food distributions to communities in southern Sudan;
- emergency food, non-food and seed distributions in various West African countries, such as Sierra Leone, Senegal and Guinea;
- support for the victims of the six-year "stalled" conflict in Georgia in the form of cooked meals, dry food and non-food items, and income-generation projects for those with access to land;
- numerous programmes (community kitchens, distribution of heating appliances, agricultural rehabilitation, etc.) conducted in conjunction with other organizations to enable tens of thousands of displaced persons to survive the harsh Balkan winter in decent conditions;
- agricultural rehabilitation programmes in 15 countries, including 12 seed-distribution projects, with training sessions or continuous follow-up and advice given by ICRC agronomists to ensure the best possible use of the input provided; further diversification of rehabilitation programmes through projects such as animal traction in southern Sudan, compost, reforestation and seed multiplication in Angola, anti-erosive lines in Mexico;
- economic assessment of vulnerable groups, with a view to improving the efficiency of aid programmes, in Angola, Yugoslavia and the Israeli-occupied and autonomous territories;
- assistance to persons deprived of their freedom in Rwanda.

**GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF ICRC RELIEF AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES DISPATCHED IN 2000**

(Estimated value 220.8 million Swiss francs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The National Societies remain the ICRC’s principal partners. The purpose of ICRC cooperation activities is to enhance the Societies’ capacity to assume their own responsibilities in providing humanitarian services in their respective countries, with emphasis on specific programme areas.\(^3\) In situations of armed conflict and internal strife, the ICRC steps up its cooperation with the National Society of the country concerned in order to strengthen the Society’s operational capacity.

An increasing number of ICRC activities for victims of conflict and internal strife are implemented jointly with National Societies, wherever their network, structure and capacity permit. In joint operations, the ICRC coordinates all input from components of the Movement and helps build the capacity of the local National Society, mainly in the areas of operational management and development of human resources.

In 2000, operational partnerships with National Societies covered a broad spectrum of services for people in need, as can be seen from the few cases outlined below.

### Meeting the needs of displaced people and returnees

In the Russian Federation, the ICRC worked with the Russian Red Cross to meet the most urgent needs of victims of the conflict in the northern Caucasus (displaced persons and people returning to Chechnya). Thanks to ICRC support, the Russian Red Cross greatly expanded its operational capacity, providing primary health-care services, supplying bread and hot meals for over 60,000 people daily in Ingushetia, Dagestan, North Ossetia and Chechnya, arranging for regular home visits by Russian Red Cross nurses to disabled or elderly people in Chechnya, and providing clothing for 50,000 displaced persons in Ingushetia and Daghestan.

In the Philippines the ICRC, together with the Philippine National Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross, distributed food and other supplies to 78,000 people in the province of Mindanao, where the number of displaced increased sharply with the steady deterioration of the security situation.

In Serbia there were 10 projects involving participating National Societies, most of them implemented jointly with the Yugoslav Red Cross, with overall ICRC coordination. Worthy of special note are five soup kitchen projects, run by the Yugoslav Red Cross with support from the National Societies of Canada, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and Germany, which provided nearly 100,000 people in Serbia with hot meals twice daily. Thanks to ICRC support, the National Society also distributed individual food parcels monthly to 210,000 displaced people from Kosovo. The entire relief operation run by the Yugoslav Red Cross with ICRC support is governed by a formal agreement setting out the objectives and financial, reporting, evaluation and auditing procedures.

### Health and psycho-social services

In the Israeli-occupied and the autonomous territories, over the past four years the ICRC has helped the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to develop efficient emergency medical services (EMS). In 2000 the EMS staff of only 126 dealt with an average of 3,000 emergency cases a month. This impressive capacity was crucial during the unrest, when PRCS staff saved many lives, treating casualties, transporting patients to emergency rooms, moving blood units between hospitals and transferring the wounded to Jordan for specialized medical treatment. This confirms that a development approach is ultimately in the best interest of the victims, as it ensures that National Societies are ready to cope with large-scale emergencies. The ICRC also promoted dialogue between the PRCS and the Magen David Adom in order to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian action on behalf of victims of the events.

In Uganda, with the serious outbreak of Ebola fever, the Uganda Red Cross Society mobilized its network and volunteers to raise community awareness of the Ebola virus and how to avoid contamination. These activities were undertaken in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and WHO, with strong support from the ICRC and the International Federation.
In Algeria, the ICRC helped the Algerian Red Crescent develop a first-aid network capable of responding to emergencies throughout the country. The National Societies of Sweden, Belgium, France and Switzerland contributed to a project to instruct "master trainers" from the Algerian Red Crescent, who in turn trained another 144 National Society instructors. With ICRC support and coordination, 48 branches were fully equipped with first-aid materials and this, together with the training programme, greatly improved the preparedness of 10,000 Red Crescent first-aiders throughout the country.

Significant progress was also achieved in two other ICRC-supported Algerian Red Crescent projects aimed at alleviating the mental suffering of child and women victims of the violence in the country. The ICRC contributed to the training of psychologists, equipped specialized centres with psychotherapeutic and teaching materials, and helped the National Society organize social assistance for traumatized children. Some 6,000 child victims of the violence have benefited thus far. About 300 women affected by the events received vocational training in sewing and embroidery, and had easy access to Algerian psychologists specialized in dealing with post-traumatic stress.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:
- worked with 44 National Societies in countries affected by armed conflict or internal strife in programmes ranging from aid distribution and medical services to tracing and preventive action; and involved in ICRC projects a further 37 National Societies from third countries capable of mobilizing support and taking a direct part in international relief activities.

---

4 See pp. 232-233.
5 Referred to as participating National Societies (PNS).
HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY

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

Working through its network of contacts (international organizations, regional organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, NGOs, etc.), the ICRC pursues two objectives in its humanitarian diplomacy:
- timely exchange of the information necessary for its activities, at headquarters and in the field;
- obtaining the support of key political actors in seeking solutions to problems, both operational and legal, in the humanitarian domain. During the year under review, the ICRC's concerns focused on the needs of women and children in times of armed conflict, on the situation of internally displaced persons, and on the widespread availability of small arms and light weapons.6

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

For regular contact with the United Nations and multilateral and regional organizations around the world, the ICRC relies on its delegations in New York, Brussels, Paris, Cairo and Addis Ababa, which act as liaison offices.7

Harmonizing and improving the humanitarian response

Faced with the rapid evolution of conflicts and the arrival on the scene of new players, such as transnational NGOs and private companies, the ICRC tried to adopt its action accordingly. It sought constantly to develop, maintain and improve its working relations with all the entities concerned — not only humanitarian, but also political and military — in the interests of victims.

In recent years the ICRC has observed concerted efforts to pursue political, military and humanitarian objectives in a single integrated approach. In contrast to this trend, the ICRC has stressed the continued need for independent humanitarian action. Indeed, it considers that efforts towards coordination and the willingness of the international community to tackle the political and military issues that give rise to conflict should not result in the loss of independence of action through a confusion of roles.

During the year global cooperation and consultation with all humanitarian agencies, whether members of the United Nations system or other international, regional and non-governmental organizations, substantially improved. This can be attributed both to the ICRC's active participation in global fora and to the special bilateral relations it maintains with States, international organizations and NGOs.

The ICRC remained closely involved in the IASC,* the United Nations mechanism for the coordination of humanitarian response, in its capacity as a standing invitee. It chaired a task force on the Millennium which led to an interagency publication entitled Humanitarian action in the 21st century, and took part in IASC reference groups, in particular those on “Small Arms”, “Human Rights and Humanitarian Action”, and “Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration”.

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

The ICRC also maintained its dialogue with the World Bank and UNDP,* focusing on the post-conflict needs of war-torn societies with the aim of achieving a more streamlined long-term international relief and reconstruction effort. In order to promote organizational learning, an ICRC delegate was seconded to the Post-Conflict Unit of the World Bank.

---

* NGOs: non-governmental organizations
6 See p. 218.
7 For more information on the activities of these delegations, see pp. 83, 149 and 207-208.
* IASC: Inter-Agency Standing Committee. The IASC, chaired by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), comprises representatives of United Nations agencies, the international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs. Its task is to coordinate humanitarian operations at headquarters level.
* UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
High-level meetings and regular consultations were held with UNHCR,* WFP,* UNICEF,* FAO* and other key United Nations agencies operating in the humanitarian sphere. Throughout the year, the ICRC and UNHCR worked in increasingly close consultation on the protection needs of internally displaced persons.

NGOs, which reflect the growing role of civil society, have a considerable capacity for mobilization and persuasion. The ICRC therefore cultivated regular exchanges with them and took part in the work of the Standing Committee for Humanitarian Relief, the international NGO consortium. To facilitate the sharing of information and to develop a common ethical frame of reference for protection work, the ICRC organized a fourth workshop for NGOs in Geneva.

Bringing humanitarian issues to international fora

Through its participation in international gatherings such as the United Nations General Assembly, the ICRC endeavoured to raise awareness of humanitarian concerns and bring them to the forefront of the international political decision-making process.

Throughout 2000 humanitarian issues remained high on the agenda of political bodies such as the United Nations Security Council, the Council of Europe, the OAU,* the OAS,* the OIC,* the OSCE,* the Non-Aligned Movement, the League of Arab States and the European Union. The ICRC maintained regular contacts with all these organizations. The high degree of openness and interest they displayed reflected their willingness to interact with humanitarian agencies. Contact was established with the Council of Europe’s Commissioner for Human Rights, whose office was created in 1999.

At the beginning of each month the ICRC met the President of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the most pressing humanitarian issues. In April, the ICRC President addressed the Council on the protection of civilians in times of armed conflict. The ICRC delegation in New York regularly followed the Council’s work and contributed to its discussions, particularly those relating to the protection of United Nations and humanitarian personnel in conflict areas.

As a permanent observer at the United Nations, the ICRC took part in debates on topics within its sphere of interest in the General Assembly and its committees. The ICRC President was invited to address the United Nations Millennium Summit, and was a member of a panel on the topic “Dialogue among civilizations”. In the special session of the General Assembly on “Women 2000”, the ICRC outlined its views on what should be done to afford better protection to women in times of conflict.

The ICRC also followed the work of subsidiary United Nations bodies and supplied relevant input, in particular to the Economic and Social Council.

Throughout the year the ICRC took part in IPU* conferences and in meetings of regional parliamentary associations, to draw the attention of parliamentarians to the importance of implementing the humanitarian law instruments. A handbook for parliamentarians entitled International Humanitarian Law, published jointly by the ICRC and the IPU, was translated into 15 languages and distributed widely in national parliaments around the world.

The ICRC pursued its constructive dialogue with the OAU and several sub-regional organizations on the African continent, including ECOWAS* and the SADC.* In Europe, it maintained regular operational contacts with regional organizations dealing with security matters, such as the OSCE, NATO,* and the European Union.

* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
* WFP: World Food Programme
* UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund
* FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
* OAU: Organization of African Unity
* OAS: Organization of American States
* OIC: Organization of the Islamic Conference
* OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
* IPU: Inter-Parliamentary Union
* ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
* SADC: Southern African Development Community
* NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
The ICRC is judged by the results it achieves in its endeavour to prevent or alleviate the suffering of conflict victims in an efficient, effective and timely manner. Continuous improvement in performance is recognized as a priority and the Assembly, the President and the Directorate have encouraged more extensive use of modern public management tools, stressing a “managing for results” approach. The ICRC’s Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit is a key contributor to upgrading management systems in support of field and headquarters operations. By strengthening management capacities and promoting a results-oriented culture, the ICRC seeks to achieve greater transparency, a clear division of responsibility and the sharing of best practices both within and outside the organization, all critical if the ICRC is to maintain its leadership position and comparative advantage in the humanitarian field.

This approach was endorsed by the ICRC Donor Support Group, which at its May 2000 meeting commended the ICRC’s ongoing efforts to develop its results-based planning, monitoring and evaluation functions. Donor representatives noted how within a short period the ICRC had demonstrated that it was on the right course to further strengthen its credibility and accountability, and urged it to maintain the momentum.

Planning for Results

The Planning for Results (PfR) methodology, first introduced in 1999, is pivotal to the ICRC’s performance review activities. PfR encourages the explicit identification of results-based objectives for ICRC operations, formulated with three dimensions in mind: (1) target population; (2) programme capacity; and (3) geographical setting. Over the past three years, PfR has been gradually revised and streamlined. This has led to a steady improvement in the quality of operational planning, including the establishment of a direct link between expected results as defined in the planning system and resources allocated in the financial system. Moreover, the quality of planning documents has now reached a level that offers increased opportunities for thematic review and trend analysis (for example, overall needs of the internally displaced). Last but certainly not least, PfR provided significant input for the ICRC’s Emergency Appeals 2001 and Headquarters Appeal 2001, which reflect the quality of analysis and dialogue ongoing in the field.

Monitoring and reporting on results

To ensure that programme implementation is both relevant and effective, the ICRC increasingly incorporates performance review tools such as monitoring and operational assessment into its work. Continuous monitoring and reporting, with weekly, monthly and quarterly reports sent to headquarters, are carried out in all ICRC operations. In 2000, during the midterm review and annual planning exercise, field delegations and headquarters units were requested to undertake a global review of performance against the objectives set the previous year. Staff assessed progress and provided specific examples of results achieved as well as areas where progress had been slower than expected. Overall objective achievement was judged positively and performance had improved.

Apart from the oversight and control processes in the field, missions carried out by the headquarters units responsible for protection, health and relief, cooperation with National Societies, and communication also help review progress and provide guidance and support for field operations. For example, in 2000 staff of the Protection Division went on no less than 13 field missions to the Russian Federation, the Balkans, the Middle East, South-East Asia, the Horn of Africa and the African Great Lakes region. While the purposes of such missions vary considerably, they consistently include monitoring and reporting to confirm progress towards planned objectives and provide technical support aimed at improving operational performance in the field.

External reporting is also a key aspect of the ICRC’s work. At the May 2000 meeting of the Donor Support Group the ICRC was invited to continue to develop standardized reporting routines, not only to reduce the burden on already stretched resources but also to respond to the donors’ concern to ensure financial accountability. Given the unanimous
support for standardized reporting, an initiative was launched midyear to improve internal operational monitoring and to make reporting from the field more efficient. A working group was set up to implement a pilot project which led to improved reporting formats. These were introduced in six ICRC delegations (Tbilisi, Lima, Kampala, Addis Ababa, Abidjan and Kinshasa) over a six-month period; early 2001 will see the launch of new reporting guidelines in all delegations worldwide.

**Evaluating results**

Evaluation continues to be a high priority for the ICRC. The emphasis to date has been on developing evaluation methodology, supporting ongoing evaluations, and encouraging learning and the sharing of knowledge. This has resulted in the following:

- Approval of an institutional framework policy covering the functions and instruments to be used by the ICRC to assess performance, including evaluation.
- Launching of a process to develop a performance framework for each major programme (water and sanitation, cooperation, etc.). These programme-specific frameworks will provide an important link between planning (PfR) and subsequent performance review activities (monitoring and evaluation).
- Completion of the first institutional review of results achieved and consolidation of lessons learned in 1999 from PfR, monitoring reports and recently completed evaluations.

In terms of specific evaluations, several key projects were completed in 2000. One was aimed at assessing the performance of the first phase (15 February-31 July 1999) of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's integrated response to the Balkans crisis and incorporating the lessons learned into future crisis-management situations. The evaluation reflected the views of three independent consultants engaged by the ICRC and the International Federation, with input from several National Societies. What sets this evaluation apart from other reviews is its emphasis on the beneficiaries. With the assistance of counterpart country teams, the evaluation involved over 250 face-to-face interviews and a survey of 1,000 beneficiaries. Significant messages included the following:

- the Movement's response was relevant, appropriate and rapid;
- positive results were achieved in terms of beneficiary satisfaction;
- many opportunities for the Movement to learn and improve performance were identified.

The Balkans Evaluation also made recommendations relating to planning, organizational and operational matters, system improvements, logistic considerations and relations with National Societies. In terms of follow-up, the evaluation was circulated to National Societies and was the subject of discussion at various meetings and a workshop involving the ICRC, the International Federation and National Societies. Reviews were carried out separately by the ICRC Directorate and the Federation's Executive Management Group, and jointly by the two organizations at senior management meetings. The evaluation was also factored into discussions within the Standing Commission and related working groups dealing with emergency response. Finally, the ICRC encouraged broader reflection on the Balkans response within the international community. Multiple overlapping evaluations were carried out by donor governments, the UN and NGOs, and the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP) convened a meeting in Geneva in October 2000 to further consider their policy, operational and methodological implications. Its final report will be available in early 2001.

---


9 ALNAP: A London-based inter-agency forum of donors, UN agencies, NGOs and academic institutions working to improve learning and accountability in the international humanitarian system. The ICRC currently chairs ALNAP's Steering Committee.
In other areas, the ICRC closely examined the findings and recommendations of the Danida* Evaluation of Danish Humanitarian Assistance (1992-98). The ICRC Donor Support Group (with encouragement from Danida) praised the ICRC for its systematic efforts to gather together observations and findings relating to its operations, to review relevant recommendations and lessons, and to identify possible areas for follow-up action. One area singled out by the Danida team was the evaluation of the ICRC's pilot project involving support for the Mir Wais hospital in Kandahar, Afghanistan.10 This facility was severely damaged during the civil war; the ICRC decided to run a pilot project for five years (1996-2001) to rehabilitate and support a national hospital rather than build an independent ICRC hospital, to set up a training programme for the entire hospital staff alongside surgical activities, and to extend surgical activities to ordinary emergency surgery.11

In terms of overall assessment, the evaluation team confirmed that owing to ICRC involvement the Mir Wais surgical unit had rapidly emerged as the leading hospital for all south-western Afghanistan.12 Despite many pressures, over four years the ICRC had successfully maintained a high-quality surgical unit, fully equipped and adapted to priority needs, with sufficient qualified staff, mostly Kandahari, and adequate infrastructure. The hospital, which had been spared by war for five years, had provided surgical treatment for tens of thousands of patients, both war-wounded and others. Thanks to the training scheme, geared to local conditions, Afghan staff had acquired valuable surgical and nursing skills. At the same time, several drawbacks were noted. The team cited the lack of integration of the hospital into the local health system; concerns were expressed about set-up costs and levels of efficiency (US$ 67 per admission); varying degrees of scrupulousness with respect to monitoring, administration and management were observed; and the overall sustainability of the project was questioned, given the lack of public funding and the poor prospects of handover to other partners. These findings have been factored into operational planning, and support to the Mir Wais hospital will be maintained.

In addition to the evaluations mentioned above, five other performance review initiatives were launched in 2000. These included independent evaluations of the ICRC's prosthetic/orthotic programmes; of the educational programmes run since 1995 in secondary schools in the Russian Federation, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan; of dissemination programmes for the military police in Brazil; of economic security activities in Abkhazia; and of post-conflict work in Mali between 1995 and 1999. These evaluations, which have yet to be concluded, focus on performance issues such as impact, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness, and comprise input from the beneficiaries. Their findings and results will include concrete recommendations on how to improve the ICRC's operational efforts in the areas concerned.

* Danida: Danish International Development Agency
10 The evaluation mission, organized by the Geneva Foundation, was carried out in March 2000 by a team of three independent consultants, two doctors (one of them a surgeon and both former ICRC delegates), and a health economist.
12 See p. 100.
The following symbols are used in the coloured boxes giving facts and figures about ICRC activities in 2000.

- **Activities to protect people deprived of their freedom in connection with a conflict or situation of violence**
- **Protection of the civilian population**
- **Restoration of family links**
- **Relief activities**
- **Medical activities**
- **Prosthetic/orthotic activities**
- **Water and habitat programmes**
- **Cooperation with National Societies**
- **Dissemination and information**
- **Mine-awareness programmes**
Africa

An enduring sign of hope in Ethiopia, where drought adds to the suffering caused by years of conflict.
West Africa
ICRC delegations:
Liberia, Sierra Leone
ICRC regional delegations:
Abidjan, Dakar, Lagos

Central Africa
ICRC delegations:
Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda
ICRC regional delegation:
Yaoundé

Southern Africa
ICRC delegation:
Angola
ICRC regional delegations:
Harare, Pretoria

East Africa
ICRC delegations:
Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan
ICRC regional delegation:
Nairobi

Staff
ICRC expatriates1: 372
National Societies1: 95
Local employees2: 3,517

Total Expenditure: Sfr 323,505,431.88

Expenditure breakdown
Protection: 40,013,054.92
Assistance: 223,635,195.10
Preventive action: 16,436,358.41
Cooperation with National Societies: 15,468,557.44
Overheads: 18,243,770.45
General: 9,708,495.56

1 Average figures calculated on an annual basis.
2 Under ICRC contract, as at December 2000.

No region of sub-Saharan Africa escaped the humanitarian impact of warfare in 2000. Despite progress in peace initiatives in a number of countries, the continent was plagued by a dozen complex armed conflicts and sporadic internal violence, and as a result witnessed no significant improvement in its overall situation. Civilians, especially women and children, were again the main victims of the ongoing wars. The sheer size of the problem and the fragmentation or internationalization of many conflicts added to the challenge faced by the ICRC and other organizations in responding to the continent's continuing crisis. The cumulative impact was daunting: hundreds of thousands of people displaced from their homes and deprived of their livelihoods; thousands dead or wounded; health, education, trade, industry and agriculture devastated in the fighting or by the economic collapse brought on by war.

Again the African continent took up the lion's share of the ICRC's operating budget in 2000, some 45%, and required the largest deployment of staff, almost 4,000. Twenty-one of the ICRC's 66 delegations were in sub-Saharan Africa.

Peace initiatives in some countries did hold in 2000, in particular in the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea and in the conflict in the Republic of the Congo. While internal tension remained in
countries such as Guinea-Bissau and Chad, there was no return to civil war. In others, however, most notably in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone and Sudan, the peace initiatives either did not take hold or collapsed.

Political and ethnic tensions led to internal disturbances in a number of countries from Chad to Zimbabwe, and separatist groups continued to resort to violence in many parts of the continent. But there were many examples of peaceful change, in Niger and Ghana for example, and even in war-torn Somalia elections were held.

Africa’s wars remained primarily internal although they frequently had cross-border repercussions and sometimes international involvement. During the year the armed forces of six other African countries were involved in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe were active in government-held territory and Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda in rebel-held areas. Violent clashes in 2000 in two DRC provinces led to significant numbers of civilians seeking safety in the Republic of the Congo and Zambia. The DRC exemplified the problem of fragmentation in African conflicts which complicates both the search for peace and the operations of humanitarian organizations. Nevertheless, the DRC was an example where the ICRC maintained its position on both sides of the conflict and managed to move its operations closer to the front line during the year.

Many of the conflicts were particularly ferocious, civilians were specifically targeted and the use of child soldiers and the brutalization of women commonplace. The rights of displaced people and detainees were not always respected and the needs of the war-wounded neglected. This situation highlighted the importance of the ICRC’s efforts to strengthen respect for the rules of war and provide assistance to war victims. In many instances this was undertaken in conditions of considerable instability. Progress was also made in securing access to areas controlled by armed rebel groups.

The level of insecurity remained high in many of the conflicts, but improved security measures and training ensured that incidents involving ICRC staff were reduced. Significantly the ICRC was not forced to withdraw from any African country in 2000. The ICRC also encouraged and assisted many States to adopt international agreements and welcomed Eritrea’s decision to sign the Geneva Conventions.

Despite the complexity and fragmentation of many conflicts, in most cases the ICRC’s role was respected and understood by government authorities and armed rebel groups. This enabled progress to be made in the treatment of war-wounded, prisoners of war and detainees, and ensured access to the large number of civilian victims of Africa’s conflicts. Over 70% of the 2000 budget for Africa went on assistance.

Wars also divide people and families. The ICRC’s African network again succeeded in returning many separated children to their families and channelled many hundreds of thousands of Red Cross messages to individuals and groups divided by conflict.

The ICRC’s operations in Africa were complemented by the work of many national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Federation. The Societies frequently provided the volunteers and local network needed to implement ICRC assistance programmes and, in turn, the ICRC helped many Societies develop their national and regional capacities in such areas as conflict preparedness, assistance, information and tracing. In many countries the National Societies showed considerable resilience in the face of extreme difficulties and provided hope and assistance in situations, such as Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where the civil authorities have been unable to maintain services.

The ICRC’s structure of regional and national delegations continued to provide the flexibility needed for effective response. Below them, the network of sub-delegations, missions and offices was used to extend protection activities and assistance into conflict zones themselves, including those under rebel control. Local credibility also proved critical in responding to the changing conflicts in Angola, the DRC, Sudan and along the borders between Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea.

While the year ended with continuing diplomatic efforts to resolve several of these conflicts, the general level of violence across the continent had changed little over the 12 months. The conclusion for the ICRC was that, in the short term at least, Africa would remain an area requiring major protection and assistance activities.
Violent incidents in Lofa County in July, clashes between government forces and rebels in Nimba County in November and the events in neighbouring Sierra Leone and Guinea meant that security remained fragile in Liberia in 2000. The situation in the capital, Monrovia, did improve when checkpoints were removed, bringing the city nearer to normality. Crime levels also declined. However, continuing uncertainty continued to prevent any real economic recovery, and security concerns limited the activities of NGOs* and United Nations (UN) agencies.

**Precarious peace**

The incidents in Lofa and Nimba counties served as a reminder that dissidents still threatened the relative stability achieved in Liberia since the end of the civil war. The attacks on Upper Lofa and the town of Voinjama in July came from the Guinean side of the border where there are over 60,000 Liberian refugees. In September and November the border areas were again disrupted by attacks on villages and refugee camps in Guinea by rebel groups from both Sierra Leone and Liberia. The fighting moved back into Liberia in November, this time in Nimba County, with reports of a major battle between dissident forces and government troops. The situation on the Sierra Leonean border also remained volatile, prompting the Liberian government, in July, to ask UNHCR* to move 11,000 massed in Sinje, Liberia, further away from the frontier. On the positive side, the improved security in many other parts of the country allowed more Liberian refugees and displaced people to return home. The numbers were, however, well below those planned for 2000 in the repatriation programme. Many in Guinea and in the Liberian capital Monrovia preferred to stay where they were so as to benefit from the social infrastructure, particularly health centres and schools, which no longer existed in their villages of origin.

**Political isolation**

Four years after coming to power, the Liberian government still faced difficulties in its relations with other governments in the region. This was partly due to its alleged links with the rebel Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone. Potential external donors, in particular, remained highly cautious of the regime. Human rights organizations continued to criticize the actions of the army, police and paramilitary groups. The media, too, frequently drew attention to alleged abuses of power.

The President continued to exercise a very personalized and direct form of leadership. In March he ordered the closure of two private radio stations, one supported by NGOs and the second, which subsequently reopened, by the Catholic Church. The incident caused a bitter row between the President and his local critics, and was also condemned by both the NGO and the diplomatic community in Monrovia.

The ICRC continued to assist displaced people and vulnerable returnees, and was able to visit security detainees in prisons, police stations and other places of detention.

---

* NGOs: non-governmental organizations
* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
A frail economy

International investment and business confidence failed to revive in 2000. Taiwan supported a number of government transport and power projects and a private Philippine company set up a forestry business. These had little impact on the local economy. Unemployment remained high, and many government officials went unpaid. The infrastructure of the country, which had fallen into chronic disrepair during the civil war, remained neglected. There was, however, some inflow of funds from overseas, as many Liberians living abroad, especially in the United States, continued to send money home to family members. It has been estimated that between a quarter and a third of the population regularly benefits from such overseas remittances.

Downturn in assistance

The number of NGOs working in Liberia continued to fall in 2000. By the end of the year there was no NGO or UN agency working in Lota County. MSF,* which had been assisting the Kolahun hospital in Upper Lota, pulled out after the incursions. In other developments not linked to the violence, UNHCR's rehousing programme for displaced people came to an end and the European Union ended its water and sanitation programme.

The Red Cross still operative

The Liberian Red Cross worked with WFP* until the end of 2000 distributing food to displaced people in Montserrado County. It also ran 10 clinics funded by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and two financed by the ICRC. The International Federation also supported the development of six local Red Cross chapters, helped build wells and latrines, and promoted fundraising activities including fishing and livestock projects.

* MSF : Médecins sans frontières
* WFP : World Food Programme

The ICRC continued to enjoy a positive image among government circles, the media and a wider public. Football matches were used to demonstrate the importance of playing by certain rules, even in war, and travelling concerts also put across the ICRC's message. The organization concentrated on protecting detainees and displaced people and providing them with practical help. It also carried out a number of water and sanitation projects for particularly vulnerable groups.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited prisons, police stations and other places of detention to monitor conditions, regularly visited 20 security detainees, provided medical and non-food assistance when needed, carried out minor repairs on cooking facilities and water-supply and sanitation systems, and provided regular medical care through an ICRC nurse;
- handled 2,803 Red Cross messages to put separated family members back in touch with each other;
- distributed non-food assistance to 7,200 people displaced by the Lota incidents;
- supported 2 Liberian Red Cross clinics which at the peak of their activities provided assistance to over 2,500 displaced people and returnees a month;
- drilled wells, built latrines and repaired or developed water and sanitation facilities in counties coping with vulnerable groups;
- trained Liberian Red Cross volunteers in tracing procedures, supported the Society's dissemination activities in schools, and improved its emergency response capacities;
- organized information sessions for national and local authorities on the ICRC's activities and role, and in particular pressed for enactment of a law regulating the use of the red cross emblem at a workshop organized for members of the House of Representatives;
- spread awareness of international humanitarian law and the activities and mandate of the ICRC among the armed and security forces;
- used sporting, cultural and other events to promote Red Cross principles among a wider public, including the media and young people, and raised the profile of the activities of the Liberian Red Cross.
The year began with the Lomé peace agreement, signed in July 1999, still holding, but ended with the country again facing an uncertain future. Implementation of the peace agreement started well. Several armed groups joined the government, including the main one, the RUF.* The level of mistrust between rival groups remained high, however, and the RUF stayed in control of the north and east of the country, including the Kono diamond fields. The new situation provided an opportunity to extend humanitarian action, at least in government-held areas. Contact between the ICRC and the RUF in January also opened up the possibility of help reaching rebel-held areas.

**The peace process collapses**

The fragile peace was shattered in May 2000, when tension between the RUF and UNAMSIL* forces degenerated into military confrontation leading to the capture of some 500 UN peace-keepers. Fears of an attack on Freetown prompted the evacuation of members of the international community, including staff of embassies and humanitarian agencies. British paratroopers were deployed to assist in the evacuation and help stabilize the situation until the UN forces were

---

* RUF: Revolutionary United Front

* UNAMSIL: United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
able to redeploy. At the same time part of the AFRC* switched sides, abandoning its alliance with the RUF to join government forces. This effectively put an end to the peace process.

The arrest of Foday Sankoh in May deprived the RUF of its leader, but not of its ability to continue to play a major role in the conflict. Although the RUF released the 500 UN peacekeepers in its control at the end of May, some 200 UNAMSIL troops remained encircled in Kailahun in eastern Sierra Leone. On 16 July UNAMSIL launched an operation against the RUF which successfully released the trapped men. The UN intervention displaced several thousand civilians into the Kenema area where the ICRC, the only agency still there, provided assistance. British troops were also involved in military action to free hostages taken by another rebel group. The military intervention of the UN, and the subsequent mobilization and training of the Sierra Leone army, confirmed the demise of the Lomé agreement.

UN action

UNAMSIL, the UN's largest ongoing operation, was reviewed by the Security Council after the breakdown of the peace agreement. Its rules of engagement were reinforced and the maximum manpower limit increased to 20,500, although only half that number had been deployed by the end of the year. At the request of the Sierra Leone government, the Security Council also approved the setting-up of a special court with jurisdiction over Sierra Leoneans accused of criminal violations of Sierra Leonean or international humanitarian law. In July 2000 the Security Council placed an embargo on the export of Sierra Leonean diamonds until the government regained control of the trade.

New cease-fire

Despite the resumption of fighting, efforts were made to revive the peace process. The Sierra Leone government and the RUF met in the Nigerian capital Abuja and agreed to a new cease-fire, which entered into force on 10 November. At a subsequent meeting on 8 December with representatives of UNAMSIL, the RUF agreed to the deployment of UNAMSIL forces in areas under its control and access for humanitarian organizations. By the end of the year no move had been made to implement this agreement and security concerns again became acute. Problems on the border with Guinea began to generate further population movements.

The challenge for the ICRC

The cumulative effects of the internal conflict proved devastating for Sierra Leone and presented the ICRC with its greatest operational challenge in the region. The disruption severely restricted internal and external trade, hindered most forms of economic activity, and destroyed essential services such as health, education and transport. The greatest hardship was suffered by vulnerable groups, especially displaced people, refugees and families which had been split up or lost their means of livelihood. Reports from people leaving the area suggested that conditions in the RUF-controlled zone, most of which was closed to humanitarian organizations and government services, were even worse. Security remained precarious for much of the civilian population.

Changed priorities

The ICRC's main priority following the Lomé agreement was to support efforts to return the country to stability. The resumption of hostilities in May 2000, however, resulted in a shift in emphasis to meeting emergency needs. The planned programmes in the RUF areas, after access was agreed in January, had to be curtailed. The ICRC's operation in Sierra Leone, its largest in West Africa, included help for the displaced, sick and wounded, efforts to gain access to detainees, a special focus on the needs of women, and support for the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society. The ICRC also stepped up its own communication efforts to counter any misrepresentation of its neutral role.

New population movements

The resumption of fighting in May 2000 swelled the numbers of displaced people. The ICRC was one of the few agencies with the resources, local manpower and experience to cope with the new situation. Under its large-scale assistance programme, shelter materials, clothing, domestic items, seed and tools were distributed, mainly in the western region and Kenema district. In the months following the resumption of the conflict, over 130,000 people received non-food aid, and families which had access to land were given rice seed and agricultural implements.

In August 2000 a programme to assist 17 small-scale women's cooperatives was started in cooperation with the Sierra Leone Red Cross and the Ministry of Agriculture. It aimed to upgrade skills, generate income and improve food security among a very vulnerable section of the community. Training, seed and tools were given to a total of 11,720 women who were encouraged to pass on their new skills to others. During the year over 500,000 were assisted in some way under ICRC or ICRC-supported programmes.
Health crisis among vulnerable groups

Following the May events, the Sierra Leone Red Cross, with ICRC backing, set up two clinics to provide basic health care for newly displaced people. Four clinics in Freetown offered free treatment for many destitute people. Obstetric care was already being provided in a ward of the Princess Christian maternity hospital under a project that was delegated to the Canadian Red Cross in June. The ICRC also funded the upgrading and enlargement of the Kenema hospital, and provided an expatriate medical team to give emergency surgical care. Basic assistance to three medical centres in Kailahun district, however, had to be suspended following the resumption of fighting. Water and sanitation programmes in Kailahun and Kenema were also disrupted, but resumed in Kenema in August.

During the year, the ICRC supported UN immunization programmes against poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Sierra Leone Red Cross. It also continued the construction of a health centre at Kroo Bay. With the help of the International Federation and the Ministry of Health, the Sierra Leone Red Cross first-aid centres for displaced people on the move were reopened at Lunghi and Mile 91.

Reversing the breakdown of humanitarian law

Sierra Leone's civil war caused great human suffering. Extreme violence was used against the civilian population, children were enlisted to fight and mutilation was used systematically as a means of intimidation. Upon its return to Sierra Leone in 1999, the ICRC resumed its task of making those bearing weapons aware of the rules of humanitarian law. The British training programme for the Sierra Leone army enabled the ICRC to develop its working relationship with the newly reconstituted force. A specialized delegate ran a course on humanitarian law in Accra, Ghana, for 40 officers from Sierra Leone. A one-week course in Sierra Leone itself, for high-ranking officers and officials of the Ministry of Defence, tackled the issues of child soldiers and the harassment of civilians. Several thousand government soldiers also received instruction. With the build-up of UNAMSIL forces in 2000, an ICRC presentation was systematically included in training for new contingents of peace-keepers. Parliamentarians, traditional leaders, students, the media and others were targeted through lectures, seminars, workshops and radio programmes.

Detainees

The Lomé agreement provided for the release of security detainees, but the resumption of hostilities in May triggered new arrests. The Sierra Leone authorities agreed in August to the principle of ICRC access to detainees. They did not, however, accept the conditions laid down by the ICRC until 19 December 2000 when an agreement was finally reached.

Improved Red Cross coordination

The three components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Sierra Leone, the local National Society, the International Federation and the ICRC acting as lead agency, worked together in 2000. The ICRC's relationship with the National Society was based on support and partnership. It provided the Sierra Leone Red Cross with training and material assistance for the departments responsible for tracing, dissemination, conflict preparedness and response, and communication. The National Society re-established its tracing service in eight districts in 2000 in cooperation with the ICRC and its volunteers took part in ICRC programmes, mainly relief activities and the Red Cross message service. The International Federation lent the National Society support for its institutional development and community programmes.

---

See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, pp. 52-53.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- reached agreement with the authorities on access to security detainees;
- urged the authorities to protect the civilian population and to respect humanitarian law;
- exchanged 59,035 Red Cross messages for Sierra Leone and other countries;
- provided some 18,000 newly displaced people, women, orphans and amputees with shelter, clothing and domestic items;
- distributed seed, non-food items and farm tools to resettled people, destitute individuals and displaced persons who had access to land;
- supported food security and income generation for 11,720 women through 17 small cooperative associations;
- supplied 4 clinics in Freetown treating over 60,000 patients with equipment and drugs and helped with staffing needs, continued assistance to the Princess Christian hospital maternity unit, and rehabilitated and extended the Kenema hospital and provided it with a surgical team;
- gave medical and other items to 2 National Society clinics for the newly displaced and helped the Society reopen first-aid posts for displaced people on the move at Lunghi and Mile 91;
- fully supported 3 departments at the National Society's headquarters and helped with the reopening of branches;
- trained and involved National Society volunteers in relief and tracing activities;
- contributed to the Society's magazine and weekly radio programme "Red Cross Na Salone";
- with the Ministry of Defence, the UN and a team of British instructors, provided training and information on international humanitarian law for government soldiers and UN peacekeepers;
- spread knowledge of humanitarian law and the role of the Red Cross among parliamentarians, government officials, traditional leaders, students and the media through workshops, seminars, press releases and radio broadcasts.
ABIDJAN
Regional delegation
(Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Togo)

The area covered by the regional delegation witnessed important political events in 2000, including presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, the build-up to parliamentary elections in Togo, and presidential elections in Benin scheduled for early 2001. Cross-border conflict also returned to the area covered by the regional delegation when armed groups from Sierra Leone and Liberia attacked Guinea. The elections in Ghana resulted in a defeat for the ruling National Democratic Congress and a peaceful change of president. In Côte d'Ivoire, where there was also a defeat for the incumbent and a new President, the tension which dominated the political scene following the coup d'état of December 1999 continued throughout 2000.

Armed groups attack Guinea

Tension on the frontier between Guinea and its two southern neighbours mounted as conflict spilled over the borders. Liberia accused Guinea of attacking the town of Voinjama in July, a claim immediately denied by Conakry. Since the eruption of violence in Liberia and Sierra Leone, Guinea had been a relatively safe place of asylum for refugees. In 2000, however, the Guinean side of the border itself became an area of conflict as armed groups launched attacks from Liberia and Sierra Leone against the local population and refugee camps. The worst incidents occurred between September and December in the Madina Oula, Kindia and Forécariah regions, to the north and east of Macenta and Guéckédou, where the ICRC has an office. The Guinean authorities estimated that around 1,000 people were killed.

Large refugee presence

The area of Guinea affected by the incursions harboured a large refugee population, estimated by the UN to be over 400,000. Three-quarters of the refugees were from Sierra Leone, and their numbers were swelled during the year by an upsurge of violence there in May. The remainder were mainly from Liberia. Repatriation by UNHCR of Liberian refugees started in May 2000, but was suspended again in July. A small group of refugees from Guinea-Bissau did, however, go home.

The attacks from Sierra Leone and Liberia caused fear in the camps. Tens of thousands of refugees fled or were moved away from the borders. A number of Guinean villages were pillaged. In the refugee camps themselves, the armed groups often pressurized people into helping them transport looted goods.

Security concerns

In September the Guinean authorities, fearful that the incursions might affect larger towns beyond the immediate border area, arrested several thousand people in Conakry. The security alert did not last long and most of these detainees were released. In the meantime an increasing number of Sierra Leoneans and Liberians attempted to return home in order to escape the uncertainty of the refugee camps. The decline in security also affected the international aid agencies, which had to scale down their activities for several weeks following the September incursions. Two aid workers were abducted and another murdered.

On the political front, the year saw communal and legislative elections and the trial of an opposition leader, together with 46 other accused, before the State Security Court.

Assistance increased

During the first half of 2000 the ICRC concentrated on visiting detainees. In response to the fighting, however, the ICRC, working with the Red Cross Society of Guinea, distributed material and food aid from August onwards to civilian victims of the violence and displaced people. Assistance was also given to Sierra Leonean war-wounded in Guéckédou hospital, and food, medicines and medical equipment were provided for the war-wounded at Forécariah hospital.

---

4 See pp. 37-38.
A year of tension in Côte d’Ivoire

In July a new constitution was approved by referendum, heralding a rapid return to civilian rule following the coup d'état of December 1999. The same month also saw the year’s second army mutiny which paralysed the capital for two days.

Although the new constitution was adopted, the issue of who could stand for election sparked bitter political debate and clashes between rival groups. The requirement that both parents of any candidate had to be of Ivorian nationality effectively barred leading opposition candidate Alassane Ouattara and most of the other aspirants from standing. Legal challenges to the new rule failed.

Meanwhile, the military ruler, General Robert Gueï, announced in August his intention to run for President in the elections called for 22 October. An attempt on his life shortly after this announcement heightened the tension. Because of the disqualifications, General Gueï’s main challenger was Laurent Gbagbo of the Front populaire ivoirien. As results came through it became clear that General Gueï had lost by a significant margin. His reaction was to dissolve the national electoral commission supervising the elections and declare himself the winner.

Detainees and displaced people

Following the military coup d’état, the ICRC increased its visits to detainees and delivered medical supplies, hygiene items and food to the main prisons. Agricultural support was also provided for detainees who had access to land. In the south-west of the country the ICRC ran an assistance programme for 1,400 people displaced by intercommunal riots, providing rice, oil, blankets, clothing and soap.

End of an era in Ghana

President Rawlings stepped down from power in 2000. The presidential election on 8 December 2000 was seen by the international media as a test of the country’s new democratic maturity. The ruling National Democratic Congress (NDC) nominated the Vice-President as its candidate. The media generally predicted an NDC win, but in the event opposition leader John Kufuor became Ghana’s new President providing a rare example of peaceful political change in the region.

Gradual change in Togo

The move to democracy in Togo progressed slowly in 2000. The Comité paritaire de suivi, responsible for the change, ran into further delays because of disagreements on the setting-up of an independent national electoral commission. The legislative elections planned for March 2000 did not take place.

The government of President Eyadema came under pressure to change as a result of the democratization process, social discontent among the student population, and international disapproval prompting European Union economic sanctions and United Nations reports criticizing his support for armed opposition groups in Angola and Sierra Leone. International human rights organizations continued to criticize the country’s record. In November the UN Commission on Human Rights began an inquiry into allegations of summary executions during the 1998 election campaign.
The high point in the year for the government, in international terms, was the holding of the 36th OAU* summit in Lomé. President Eyadema became Chairman of the organization for the period 2000-2001.

The ICRC concentrated its activities in Togo on promoting humanitarian law among the armed and security forces and civic leaders.

**Benin: election campaigns in full swing**

The internal situation in Benin remained stable in 2000, with political attention focused on the municipal elections at the end of the year and presidential elections scheduled for March 2001. President Kérékou announced he would stand for re-election. The majority group leader in the National Assembly also stated his intention of running, as did several other leading politicians.

The ICRC concentrated on the promotion of humanitarian law, but also supported the Red Cross of Benin in its work at the Kpomassé refugee camp which houses all 5,000 of Benin’s refugee population. The ICRC also helped the Society with its Red Cross message service.

---

* OAU: Organization of African Unity

---

**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**

- stepped up visits to prisons in Côte d’Ivoire following the military coup, provided hygiene items, farm tools and medicines, continued a food programme for malnourished detainees and an agricultural support programme in Man prison, and supported the water-supply projects at Aboisso prison and Abidjan’s military detention centre;
- distributed hygiene items and medical aid to detainees in Conakry and Forécariah prisons in Guinea and completely repaired the roof of Conakry prison;
- distributed 8,876 Red Cross messages in Guinea;
- distributed 8.5 tonnes of rice, 220 litres of oil, 800 blankets, soap and clothing to 1,400 displaced people in south-western Côte d’Ivoire;
- provided, in cooperation with the Guinea Red Cross, emergency material assistance and food to displaced people and civilian victims of violence, and to Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees in Conakry;
- in cooperation with the Guinea Red Cross, assisted war-wounded from Sierra Leone who were treated at Guéckédou hospital, and provided medicines, medical material and 2 meals a day for war-wounded at Forécariah hospital;
- assisted the 5 National Red Cross Societies in the region in their tracing, emergency preparedness and dissemination activities, including a programme for primary schools in Guinea;
- held information sessions and seminars on humanitarian law or human rights for the armed forces of Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Togo, and the police and security forces in Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea;
- promoted the ICRC’s work and Red Cross principles through the media and held a 3-day workshop for journalists in the region.
DAKAR

Regional delegation
(Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal)

A number of countries in the region went through peaceful political change in 2000. Senegal and Guinea-Bissau elected Presidents, Mali had a new Prime Minister and Cape Verde held elections in which the opposition made gains. Security in the region was generally good. Senegal still faced a separatist problem in Casamance, and a dispute with Mauritania over use of the Senegal river. Niger symbolically signalled the end of the rebellion in the north and east of the country in a public ceremony in Agadez, and launched a process to integrate former rebels. The internal situation in Gambia remained tense, however, following the attempted coup at the beginning of the year.

The ICRC had many opportunities to promote humanitarian law and to support National Societies throughout the region. Significant numbers of detainees of concern to the ICRC were visited in four of the countries. Material assistance was given to the victims of a series of violent incidents in Casamance, but there were no major displacements of people on the scale seen in other parts of West Africa.

Peaceful change in Senegal

In March 2000 Abdoulaye Wade was elected President with 58.5% of the popular vote and a smooth transfer of power followed. The new coalition government continued the search for a negotiated settlement to the separatist problem in Casamance. Despite the commitment to negotiate by both sides, looting incidents and violent attacks still occurred in some areas of Ziguinchor and Kolda, forcing over 8,000 people to leave their homes. Incidents involving the Senegalese army and separatist groups continued along the border with Guinea-Bissau, further raising the tension. In July and August local Senegalese blockaded the border with Guinea-Bissau in order to prevent cross-border looting. Although intervention by the two Presidents calmed the situation, the border area remained uneasy. In response to these events, the ICRC and the Senegalese Red Cross Society provided displaced people in Ziguinchor and Kolda with rice and millet throughout the year.

The dispute with Mauritania over the waters of the Senegal river resulted in several thousand Senegalese fleeing Mauritania.

Support for the National Society

Both the ICRC and the International Federation helped the Senegalese Red Cross to prepare a contingency plan to cope with any violence following the presidential election. The plan was based on the experience gained during two previous presidential polls and relied on the Society’s strong regional network. The ICRC gave financial support for emergency planning at regional committee level and for the construction of a new regional headquarters at Ziguinchor, where it also provided a vehicle.

In its work in prisons, the ICRC continued its regular visits and presented a report on its recommendations to the government at the end of the year. The vegetable production projects launched to improve nutrition in three prisons were a moderate success and there were no more deaths at Kolda prison from vitamin deficiency.

In mid-September the ICRC was invited to give a presentation to 65 junior officers as part of a course organized by the United States army under the African Crisis Response Initiative. Later in the month the ICRC held two information sessions on the law of armed conflict for the Senegalese contingent preparing to join the UN mission (MONUC) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and a separate session for the contingent’s 90 officers to explain the ICRC’s mandate and the implementation of humanitarian law.

Mali: a country at peace

The conflicts between different ethnic groups in Mali which led to intervention by the security forces in 1999 did not recur in 2000. The country remained calm and most of the problems which had sparked the disputes were resolved. In the far north of the country occasional incidents of banditry in the first few months of the year resulted in the death of three tourists and three soldiers who were escorting an ambulance. The Malian army intervened and restored calm.
Change of role for the ICRC

The ICRC had a significant presence in the north of the country for most of the 1990s. This came to an end when its post-conflict rehabilitation activities were wound up in 1999. In 2000 the ICRC concentrated on its normal peacetime activities. A trainers’ course was held for 40 officers of the Malian armed forces, and a further 19 officers attended a course on humanitarian law. The ICRC also revived discussions with the government on ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties. Support for the Mali Red Cross included financial and technical help in reorganizing its secretariat and first-aid training for 36 prison officers.

New Prime Minister

In February, the Malian President appointed a new Prime Minister, whose task was to invigorate the anti-corruption drive and tackle the related problem of attracting investment to Mali. In August a number of influential people were arrested on corruption charges.

While political stability and internal security remained priorities for the government, the continuing level of poverty was the greatest challenge. Government figures published in 2000 showed that three-quarters of rural Malians and one-third of urban dwellers lived below the poverty line.

Guinea-Bissau

In January 2000 Kumba Yala was elected President of Guinea-Bissau in a peaceful transition to democratic rule. A new coalition government followed. One of the early decisions of the new government was to release nearly all detainees temporarily, pending trial. This relieved the workload of the ICRC which until that point had made regular visits to many of the detainees, providing them with basic necessities such as soap and other hygiene items.

Although a new democratic government was in power, the former co-President of the junta still maintained a high profile until he was killed in a challenge to the government in November. This led to a new wave of arrests. In the meantime, the government committed itself to significant demobilization of Guinea-Bissau’s disproportionately large army to reduce it from 25,000 to 15,000 men.

Despite tensions between the civilian and military authorities, on the border with Senegal and between certain ethnic groups, internal security was generally good in 2000, allowing the ICRC to concentrate on detainees, develop relations with the Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau and embark on a major dissemination programme with the armed forces. Between July and December, the ICRC distributed its Soldier’s Handbook to 5,000 soldiers – one-fifth of the army – and was invited to participate in officer training in humanitarian law.

Internal tensions in Gambia

Following the abortive coup against the government in January 2000, a number of soldiers and civilians were arrested. In April, during violent clashes with student demonstrators near the capital Banjul, the security forces opened fire on the crowd, killing 11 people, including a Red Cross volunteer, and wounding over 60. The Red Cross volunteer, part of a Gambia Red Cross Society first-aid team, was shot in the chest as he stepped out of an ambulance despite the fact that he was bearing clear identification. Six hundred students were arrested after the incident and held for up to two weeks. The President of the Gambia Students Union fled to Senegal. The President of Gambia, who was out of the country at the time, declared a week of national mourning and set up a commission of enquiry.

In June clashes between the ruling party and the main opposition led to the death of a government party activist and the subsequent arrest of the opposition leader and 23 others, charged with his murder.

Impact on ICRC activities

The attempted coup and the student disturbances in April resulted in a slowdown in dissemination programmes for the army. However, humanitarian law sessions were held for 25 prison guards and 130 police. Government contacts were maintained, and lobbying for ratification of the Ottawa treaty was successful. In June progress was also made in improving the situation of security detainees when the authorities agreed to allow family visits.

5 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 62.
Burkina Faso and Niger

Both countries were absorbed with internal political issues in 2000 linked in each case to prominent assassinations, and governments came under pressure. In Burkina Faso, the Collectif contre l’impunité staged demonstrations in April to draw attention to the fact that no one had been arrested for the murder of a prominent journalist nor for the killing of the driver of the President’s brother. Similarly, in Niger there were no arrests for the assassination of the President, although several people were detained and accused of abducting a former junta spokesman in June 2000. While the debate on these issues was lively, there was no serious civil unrest in either country. The leaders of the Collectif were briefly detained, but the government subsequently entered into dialogue with opposition groups with the aim of promoting national reconciliation. In Niger, too, there was a major act of reconciliation in November when ammunition surrendered by former Tuareg and Toubou rebels was ceremonially burned in the northern city of Agadez, and the process of reintegrating former rebels was begun.

In Niger the ICRC was allowed, in July, to visit the soldiers in Kollo prison arrested in connection with the abduction of the former junta spokesman and to provide them with medical assistance and hygiene items. In both countries ICRC contacts with the government to promote humanitarian law and the ratification of humanitarian conventions continued, and in Burkina Faso agreement was reached on the creation of a national committee for national implementation of humanitarian law and the formulation of a law regulating use of the red cross emblem.

Relations were also developed with the National Societies of the two countries. The ICRC jointly organized a workshop for information staff in Bobo-Dioulasso with the Burkinabé Red Cross, and trained newly appointed Red Cross officials in Niger. In both countries support was provided for emergency preparedness, including the installation of three high-frequency radio transmitters in Niamey, Agadez and Diffa to improve emergency response.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- made 104 visits to individual detainees in Senegal and provided medical and hygiene materials;
- made 356 visits to individual detainees in Guinea-Bissau and provided cleaning materials;
- made 98 visits to individual detainees in Gambia and provided non-food and hygiene items;
- visited 7 soldiers detained in Niger and provided them with medical and hygiene items;
- distributed 65 tonnes of rice and 38 tonnes of millet to displaced people in the Ziguinchor and Kolda districts of Senegal;
- delivered a consignment of orthopaedic materials to Mali’s national prosthetic/orthotic centre;
- trained Red Cross staff and volunteers in dissemination, emergency preparedness and first aid;
- supported the institutional development of National Societies in the region and provided material support for communication and emergency response, including the production of newsletters and the installation of HF radio transmitters;
- worked with all governments in the region to encourage ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties, and promoted the establishment of national committees on humanitarian law and the adoption of national legislation on humanitarian law and the emblem;
- took part in training sessions and workshops throughout the region on the law of armed conflict and the role of the ICRC for the armed forces, police and security forces, in particular launching a programme which reached 5,000 soldiers in Guinea-Bissau;
- trained the officers of the Senegalese contingent preparing to join the UN mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Nigeria experienced its first full year of civilian democratic rule in 2000 after 15 years of military government. Potential threats to political stability and internal security were effectively contained, while political and economic reforms and an anti-corruption drive initiated by the government received general support from Nigeria's international partners. The armed forces remained an important guarantor of stability, but also had a major external role as part of the UN peace-keeping force in Sierra Leone. Compulsory retirement of senior officers brought new faces into the military leadership but did not change the good working relationship with the ICRC which had prevailed since the Nigerian civil war over 30 years before.

**Internal flash points**

Serious riots in Kaduna in February and May resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and the displacement of several thousand people. These disturbances, linked to the controversy in Nigeria over the introduction of Sharia law in some states of the federation, took on religious overtones. The loss of life, looting and destruction of property, including mosques and churches, prompted the intervention of the police and army to restore order.

In what appeared to be a reaction to the events in Kaduna in May, intercommunal fighting broke out in three southeastern states and forced 20,000 people to seek the protection of the security forces. In the west, violent clashes continued between two communities in Osun state, and in October clashes again broke out in Lagos between Yoruba- and Hausa-speaking communities. The 200 dead made this a more serious incident than the one that occurred the year before.

The ICRC supported the Nigerian Red Cross Society in its response to these violent incidents, providing non-food assistance for the victims and medical supplies and water for several hospitals treating the wounded. The Nigerian Red Cross is present in all 36 states and is well respected by the population. It strengthened its institutional base in 2000 to improve its response capability.

While these violent clashes were serious, they affected a relatively small number of people. For the overwhelming majority of Nigeria's estimated 110 million population, the first full year of democracy was peaceful.

**Political and economic challenges**

The new democratic structures also stood the test of political and social pressure in 2000. A major constitutional and political crisis was averted by the leadership of the ruling People's Democratic Party when it resolved a serious rift between two of its factions. The nationwide strike in June against fuel price rises, during which a number of people died in violent clashes, was also resolved when the government agreed to moderate the increases.

Oil continued to dominate the national economy, but although Nigeria was still the fourth most important OPEC* producer in 2000, its huge population put it well down the per capita national wealth list according to the UN's human development index. In fact poverty increased in 2000, with an estimated 60% of the population below the UN poverty line. The sheer numbers involved make this situation one of Africa's most important social and humanitarian challenges.

**Stable relations**

Nigeria faced no destabilizing external problems in 2000. The decade-old maritime border dispute with Equatorial Guinea was settled when the Presidents of the two countries put their signatures to a treaty in Malabo in September. The border dispute with Cameroon over the Bakassi peninsula was awaiting a ruling from the International Court of Justice. More widely the Nigerian army provided troops for ECOWAS* and UN peace-keeping activities in Sierra Leone, and signed a military agreement with the United States which will provide training for five Nigerian battalions in peace-keeping roles.

Defence and security issues emerged as significant factors in Nigeria's growing relationship with South Africa. Visits by high-ranking officers were followed by talks on joint ventures in arms manufacture.

---

* OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
* ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
Red Cross initiatives

The ICRC worked closely with both the government and the Nigerian Red Cross in 2000. In May a refresher course on the law of armed conflict was held at the Defence Academy in Kaduna. Presentations were also made at the air force training centre and the police staff college in Jos. It was decided to adapt the ICRC's publication *To Serve and to Protect* for use by the Nigerian police.

The ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross organized workshops in Lagos on alternatives to violence and a conference on "Weapons and international humanitarian law: mines, arms availability and new weapons" in Abuja in June. The Abuja conference aimed to promote Nigeria's accession to the Ottawa treaty and ratification of the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. It was attended by most ECOWAS countries and provided a useful sounding board for the ICRC's plans for a cooperation agreement with the organization. Negotiations with the ECOWAS secretariat in Abuja progressed well, opening up the possibility of widening the ICRC's mandate in West Africa.

ICRC support was also given during the year to Nigerian Red Cross dissemination activities and its emergency preparedness department. Relations between all components of the Movement worked smoothly in 2000 with both the ICRC and the International Federation sharing premises in Lagos with the National Society.

Media activities included a special briefing for journalists in Abuja on the ICRC's mandate and on the "People on War" project in Nigeria. The project revealed how the experience of the civil war, 30 years before, still profoundly affected Nigerian attitudes to war.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- gave support to the Nigerian Red Cross for its hygiene activities in 56 prisons throughout the country;
- provided, through the National Society, items such as cooking implements, blankets and soap to over 10,000 people affected by the communal violence in Kaduna, the south-east, Osun, Kwara and Lagos states;
- evacuated more than 60 victims of the violence to hospital and provided medical supplies and 16,000 litres of water for 2 hospitals;
- ran a dissemination workshop with the Nigerian Red Cross for training officers from 30 of its branches;
- gave the National Society financial and material support, particularly for its emergency preparedness programmes;
- ran a course on the law of armed conflict for 45 instructors at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna, and gave presentations to 130 cadets and officers at the Academy, to 1,100 officers and airmen at 2 Nigerian air force training centres and to 100 officers at the Police Staff College in Jos;
- ran workshops with the Nigerian Red Cross as part of the "alternatives to violence" programme;
- organized, in association with the National Society and a local NGO, a conference in Abuja on "Weapons and international humanitarian law: mines, arms availability and new weapons" which also promoted Nigeria's accession to the Ottawa treaty and ratification of the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.
A peace accord was signed by most of the parties involved in Burundi's internal conflict in Arusha on 28 August and in Nairobi on 30 September 2000. At the end of the year, however, Burundi was not at peace. The peace initiative had been taken over by Nelson Mandela in December 1999 after the death of former mediator Julius Nyerere, raising hopes that the long-running conflict in the country could be brought to an end. But the task of reaching an agreement was complicated. The two main rebel groups did not take part in the peace negotiations and refused to sign the accord. The absence of cease-fire provisions also limited the immediate impact of the agreement.

Evolution of the conflict

In the south and west of the country there were recurrent attacks by armed groups against military targets and the civilian population in Bururi, Makamba, Rutana and Bujumbura-Rural provinces. Clashes between the army and rebel groups reached a peak just before the Arusha agreement. The conflict took the form of hit-and-run attacks by either side rather than sustained offensives and resulted in the destabilization of large areas.
Banditry, often involving the theft of property or livestock, was also rife in many parts of the country. Intimidation of the civilian population was widespread, with people victimized for supporting, or not supporting, a particular group. Civilians could not avoid being caught up in the fighting and on some occasions were specifically targeted.

Thousands flee the fighting

The fighting and disruption continued to produce a refugee exodus. More than 70,000 people fled to Tanzania during the year bringing the number of Burundian refugees in the country to 350,000, according to UNHCR estimates.

Added to this were over 300,000 displaced people in Burundi itself, scattered in some 220 camps around the country. One opposition demand in the peace talks was implemented during the year with the closure of “regroupment” camps for civilians around Bujumbura housing 325,000 people. They returned to their places of origin, often to find their homes and livelihood destroyed. This created an additional vulnerable group in need of humanitarian assistance to rebuild their lives.

Social and economic dislocation

The impact of the civil war on Burundi’s infrastructure, production and services was dramatic, and was compounded by three years of economic embargo. The near collapse of public services, particularly in the health sector, had the greatest impact on the most vulnerable groups. Medical supplies and medicines were hard to come by, health facilities were neglected, and many trained medical staff continued to leave the country. Clean water supplies remained a serious problem.

Although the economic embargo imposed by neighbouring countries was lifted in January 1999, the economy showed few signs of revival in 2000. The level of external economic development aid remained low, and trade and business were unable to recover in the face of continued internal disruption and transport dislocation. Poverty and unemployment, in what is Africa’s most densely populated region, added to Burundi’s economic problems and increased humanitarian needs.

Security constraints on ICRC activities

The unstable security environment restricted the ICRC’s activities in 2000. Most roads were unsafe, and the main centres of ICRC operations had to be linked by air. Much of the organization’s efforts focused on people deprived of their freedom and the wounded or sick living in safer urban areas.

Prison conditions

In 2000 the ICRC regularly visited six of the 11 civilian prisons in Burundi, covering 80% of the total prison population of close to 9,000. It concentrated most of its activities on Mpimba, Gitega, Ngozi and Muyinga prisons where assessments revealed a range of problems including overcrowding, limited health care, poor hygiene, and infrastructure in need of repair. To ease the situation the ICRC distributed a mattress, blanket and soap to each detainee visited, provided medical supplies and equipment to dispensaries, supported disinfection and anti-infestation projects, and, under an agreement with the Ministry of Justice, carried out rehabilitation work on prison sanitary and kitchen facilities.

Assistance for civilians

Action on behalf of the civilian population included the supply of medicines and essential medical equipment to seven health centres and seven hospitals for treatment of emergency surgical cases. Patients also included detainees and the war-wounded.
Water and habitat activities

In cooperation with the national water company, the ICRC initiated a number of projects designed to extend and repair neglected urban water-supply systems which were no longer able to cope with rapid demographic growth. This work was carried out in parallel with water and sanitation projects in various prisons throughout Burundi. The first phase of a project to rehabilitate existing water supplies and protect five new springs in Ngozi (27,000 inhabitants) was successfully completed.

In Bujumbura the construction of two slow sand filters started, which aimed to help the water company increase by 50% the amount of drinking water produced by the capital’s water-treatment plant, which supplies 80% of its needs. Once finished, the additional water supply will greatly benefit the inhabitants of the poorest northern and southern suburbs, which have grown as a result of migration from rural areas. In the northeastern town of Muyinga, rehabilitation work started on a reservoir to store and supply water to the local hospital and prison.

Preventive action and cooperation with the National Society

Events and activities to raise awareness of international humanitarian law and the work of the ICRC reached large sectors of Burundian society in 2000 despite the restrictions imposed by the security situation. The main targets of these activities were the armed and security forces, the police, government authorities, young people and the media.

The ICRC also trained Burundi Red Cross volunteers in dissemination as part of its cooperation with the National Society. The ICRC and the International Federation also helped with a review of the Society’s statutes, and the International Federation provided training in emergency preparedness.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited detainees in 6 of the country’s 11 central prisons to assess conditions, including sanitation and nutrition, thereby reaching 80% of the total prison population;
- provided each detainee visited with a mattress, a blanket and soap and also supplied basic utensils for food;
- supplied medical material and beds worth 8,000 Swiss francs to prison dispensaries;
- with the government’s agreement, carried out extensive rehabilitation work on prison sanitary and kitchen facilities;
- assessed the extent of HIV-related problems in places of detention;
- provided 7 hospitals and 7 health centres with medical supplies to enable them to deal with surgical emergencies for the local civilian population and to treat detainees and the war-wounded;
- worked with the local water boards in Ngozi, Bujumbura and Muyinga to repair and extend water-supply systems benefiting 31,000 people;
- trained local Burundi Red Cross volunteers in dissemination techniques;
- carried out activities to raise awareness of humanitarian law among the armed forces, security forces, civil and military authorities, young people, local human rights organizations and the media.
Despite the signing of a cease-fire in July 1999, the Democratic Republic of the Congo remained a country torn by conflict in 2000. International involvement also continued: at least six African countries had troops in the country throughout the year. All the parties to the conflict met in Lusaka in August to try to revive the peace process. While the meeting demonstrated a continuing interest in a negotiated settlement, it failed to break the deadlock. President Laurent Kabila, who had already expressed reservations about some provisions of the cease-fire agreement, left after only a few hours.

The main conflict between the Kinshasa government’s forces, the three armed opposition groups and their allies on either side continued sporadically throughout the year. By the end of 2000, however, the front line, running from the north-west to the south-east, was roughly where it had been 12 months earlier, dividing the country into two almost equal parts. The ICRC maintained a presence on both sides with a delegation in the capital Kinshasa and a sub-delegation in Lubumbashi to cover the west and south of the country, and in the east a mission in Goma, with sub-delegations in Kisangani, Bukavu and Bunia and offices in Kalemie and Uvira. During 2000 it succeeded in extending its oper-
Evolution of the conflict

As in the previous year, the main flashpoint between the rebels and the Congolese armed forces was Equateur province in the north-west. During the fighting the government made modest territorial gains, but encountered strong resistance from the armed opposition in the province and by their allies in neighbouring Kasai. By the end of the year the rebels had regained most of the ground they had lost. The fighting had a major impact on the civilian population with up to 100,000 crossing the Ubangui river to seek refuge in the Republic of the Congo.6

In May and again in June fierce fighting broke out between Rwandan and Ugandan troops in Kisangani, the main city in Oriental province, leaving many Congolese civilians wounded or dead. The ICRC made representations to both governments on behalf of the civilian population and, together with the local Red Cross, continued working in the city throughout the violence. Over 2,000 war-wounded were treated in four hospitals and many smaller centres, with medical supplies provided by the ICRC. Red Cross volunteers buried hundreds of civilians and soldiers killed in the fighting. The ICRC also took care of over 12,000 people whose homes had been damaged or destroyed in the conflict, providing them with essential non-food items. Damage to the city's water supply posed a significant health threat. In June, the ICRC flew in 70 tonnes of water-treatment chemicals, enough to provide safe drinking water for Kisangani’s 600,000 residents until the end of 2000.

There was an upsurge of fighting in Katanga late in the year. Kalemie was bombed by government forces and the town of Pweto fell to the rebels. Tens of thousands of people fled the violence, seeking refuge in Zambia.

Working closer to the front line

The ICRC increased its efforts in 2000 to bring protection and assistance activities closer to the 3,000-kilometre front line. This change in strategy had three main goals: to locate internally displaced people earlier; to track down and assist the war-wounded more effectively; and to respond to the protection needs of civilians and detainees near the front line.

Internally displaced people

An estimated one and a half million people were still displaced in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2000. The ICRC extended its assistance to cover almost 200,000 displaced people in the eastern provinces during the year, and made a significant breakthrough in northern Katanga, aiding 20,000 people close to the front line in an area where no humanitarian organization had worked before. In northern Kivu, assistance was given to more than 26,000 displaced people staying with host families in Goma or in the Sake camp just outside the city. In southern Kivu 65,000 people from unsafe areas around Bukavu were given food and the ICRC resumed its agricultural programme, interrupted by the fighting, for a further 38,000 people. Further south, over 30,000 displaced people received food and other assistance in and around Uvira.

The ICRC, in agreement with the authorities, reduced its food distribution in camps for the displaced in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi, where other sources of supply had been found. Medical and infrastructure support was still given to hospitals and health centres serving displaced and other vulnerable groups, and the ICRC continued to provide agricultural equipment and seed to displaced and needy resident communities which had access to land.
Water and health

Urgent rehabilitation work began on the main water plant in Kinshasa, which serves over four million people. In the east of the country the ICRC provided water-treatment chemicals for 16 plants run by REGIDESO, the national water company, constructed wells in the Uvira area, and improved the water storage capacity and electricity supply to hospitals in Bukavu.

The ICRC also provided surgical assistance and essential drugs to three hospitals in Kinshasa and four hospitals and a rehabilitation centre in Lubumbashi treating the war-wounded. In rebel-held eastern Congo, 10 hospitals and 21 other medical centres received support, although access to some areas was still a problem. Throughout the year the ICRC’s orthopaedic workshop continued to manufacture prostheses.

Following an outbreak of cholera in Lubumbashi, a city of over one million people, the ICRC provided logistic support for the National Society’s disinfection campaign.

War surgery seminar

The Congolese Ministries of Health and Defence and the ICRC organized an important seminar in Kinshasa at the end of September for 65 surgeons and specialized nurses, both military and civilian. Its aim was to improve care for the war-wounded along the evacuation chain from injury to final hospitalization. A second seminar was held in Lubumbashi in October. In December, 150 military stretcher-bearers were given first-aid training at Mbandaka, again with the aim of improving the treatment of war-wounded during their evacuation from the fighting. At the same time, the ICRC began evaluating the needs of the nearby military hospital at Ngashi camp close to the front line.

Access to detainees

The ICRC generally received good cooperation from the government and the three main rebel factions in places to which it had access. The customary rules were respected, in particular the right to speak privately to detainees. The ICRC visited some 2,000 people deprived of their freedom on both sides of the front line. The ICRC was also involved in the process of repatriation of prisoners of war (POWs) and civilians, including 97 Rwandan POWs from the Congo to Rwanda, 9 Congolese POWs from Chad to Kinshasa and 156 Rwandan civilian internees from the Congo to Rwanda.

Food and other items, especially medical and hygiene products, were distributed in places of detention. A significant improvement in sanitary conditions for many detainees was achieved under an agreement whereby the authorities provided manpower and the ICRC materials. The pressure on detention centres was relieved by government amnesties during the year.

The law of war

Despite the complexities of the situation, the ICRC was still able to engage in activities to promote humanitarian law on both sides of the conflict. Printed material on the law of war and first aid was distributed to members of the three main armed opposition groups, and regular sessions looking particularly at the protection of women and children in war were held for people bearing weapons in the eastern regions. Information sessions were held for government armed forces in Kinshasa. The Soldier’s Handbook was translated into Kiswahili, the main national language spoken in the east and south of the country.

The protection of children was also the main subject of a large number of dissemination sessions held for local human rights NGOs, the media, students and civic leaders.

Sharp increase in the volume of Red Cross messages

The tracing network and Red Cross message system was considerably improved in 2000. The Kinshasa delegation negotiated a simplification of procedures with the government which was followed by the rapid expansion of the tracing and message network. As a result, in the western area covered by the Kinshasa delegation over 4,500 messages a month were being handled by the second half of the year, and in the eastern area over 13,000 a month.

The programme to reunite unaccompanied children with their families also made significant progress in November. With the government’s agreement, the ICRC chartered the first of a series of special flights which transferred 79 children from the east to Kinshasa and 77 to Katanga. Fourteen children from the west were reunited with their families in the east. Until then an average of only five children a week were being transferred by commercial flights via Nairobi. For the first time unaccompanied minors in Tanzanian refugee camps were reunited with their families in rebel-held Katanga.

Special position of the National Red Cross Society

The year was a turning point for the National Society. Representatives of branches in all provinces, with ICRC assistance, attended meetings of the Central Committee and General Assembly in Kinshasa in November. A new leadership was elected by the Assembly. These events demonstrated the National Society’s unity and nationwide relevance in a country split by so many divisions. They also boosted the morale of many thousands of volunteers who constitute one of the main strengths of the Congo Red Cross.
Training workshops in emergency preparedness were organized by the ICRC and the local Red Cross in most major cities, including Kananga and Mbandaka near the front line. The ICRC provided training in tracing procedures, office space and equipment for the National Society's regional offices, and installed HF transmitters in its provincial headquarters in Equateur, Kasai Oriental and Kasai Occidental. The ICRC also worked with the local Red Cross in their

**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**
- visited over 1,600 people deprived of their freedom, including prisoners of war, people detained in connection with the conflict in both government-controlled and rebel-held areas, and over 500 civilian internees;
- assisted in the repatriation of more than 100 POWs and over 150 civilian internees to Rwanda and of Congolese POWs from Chad to Kinshasa;
- reunited unaccompanied Congolese children with their families and repatriated Rwandan children to their home country;
- exchanged almost 70,000 Red Cross messages in both the government-controlled and rebel-held areas;
- assisted displaced people and other vulnerable civilians in government-held areas through the provision of 1,160 tonnes of food, 11 tonnes of seed and 230 tonnes of other relief supplies;
- assisted displaced people and other vulnerable groups in rebel-held areas through the provision of 5,200 tonnes of food, 412 tonnes of seed and 650 tonnes of other supplies;
- provided non-food items for over 12,000 people whose homes had been damaged or destroyed in the Kisangani fighting;
- started emergency repairs on Kisangani's hospital and the Tshopo hydroelectric power plant, both damaged in the fighting;
- aided more than 2,000 people wounded during the crisis in Kisangani in May and June by delivering medical and food supplies to 4 hospitals and 40 smaller health centres in the region;
- fitted new amputees at the Kalembe-Lembe prosthetic/orthotic workshop;
- conducted a war surgery seminar in conjunction with the Ministries of Health and Defence for 65 military and civilian surgeons and specialized nurses;
- began rehabilitation work on the main Kinshasa water-treatment plant serving 4 million people, supplied chemicals for water purification to 16 national water company (REGIDESO) plants in the east, and as a one-off operation delivered 70 tonnes of water-treatment chemicals to the Kisangani water plant damaged in the fighting between Rwandan and Ugandan troops;
- trained 150 military stretcher-bearers in first aid for the war-wounded, in cooperation with the Congo Red Cross;
- supported the National Society in its regional development efforts by providing office space and equipment, installed 3 HF transmitters in provincial headquarters, provided training in dissemination and tracing, gave support for its hospital cleaning programme, and provided the means for regional leaders to attend the Society's General Assembly in Kinshasa;
- held humanitarian law sessions for military personnel on both sides of the front line focusing particularly on the protection of women and children in war, and held similar sessions for local NGOs, civic leaders, the media and students.
In the last few days of 1999 a comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the government and the military opposition, ending the third period of civil war in the Congo since the introduction of a multiparty system in 1991. For humanitarian and relief agencies this meant a major change of emphasis and all parts of the country were now opened up to them.

The peace process

The peace agreement set up a Comité de suivi, a follow-up body comprising a mediator and representatives of the government and opposition parties, to monitor the transition from civil war to peace. An amnesty was declared and detainees held in connection with the conflict were released. The commitment by all sides to the free movement of people and goods was respected. Over 12,000 former militia members were demobilized by the end of the year and 13,000 weapons were handed in, although an unknown number of small arms still remained in circulation. Some reintegration of former members of the armed forces took place. Despite a number of minor localized incidents, the country returned to a level of internal security it had not known for many years. For the ICRC and other agencies, the emphasis shifted to post-conflict rehabilitation.
Political timetable

Continued security, and therefore the future of rehabilitation activities, depended on the success of the political transition initiated by the peace agreement. In December 2000, the final report of the Comité de suivi was handed to President Sassou Nguesso and the international mediator of the peace accord, President Omar Bongo of Gabon. According to the report the conditions had been met for the international mediator to launch a national “dialogue without exclusion” to be undertaken by a national council of transition. A timetable for adopting a new democratic constitution by referendum in late 2001 was announced. Some notable opposition leaders in exile did not return to take part in the dialogue in 2000, but those already in the country became involved in the new political process. The Congolese political scene was still very fragmented with over 100 registered political parties. The parliamentary coalition led by the Parti congolais du travail remained in power throughout the year with executive control firmly in the hands of the President.

Influx of refugees

In October the Republic of the Congo felt the effects of the civil war in the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo. According to UNHCR, fighting between government forces and rebels in Equateur province forced up to 100,000 people to cross the Ubangi river and seek refuge in the Congo.

Scale of humanitarian needs

The end of the war coincided with a rise in the price of oil, Congo’s main export, bringing much needed funds into the exchequer. Congo’s gross domestic product continued to grow in 2000. However, the country faced a huge external debt and the non-oil sectors of the economy remained in serious difficulty. The government moved to stimulate economic reconstruction during the year, particularly through transport schemes, but limited funds were available to tackle the humanitarian needs created by the conflict. Massive population displacement, the collapse of agriculture, serious damage to health, water and sanitation facilities, and a rise in the number of people below the poverty line provided the background against which the ICRC embarked on its post-conflict activities.

By the end of the war a third of the population – 800,000 people – were displaced from Brazzaville, the Pool, Niari, Bouenza and Lékoumou regions. An ICRC survey recorded a death rate in the Pool six times higher than that normally considered an emergency. Half the displaced population was malnourished. Clinics and schools were closed, farms destroyed and local civil administration abandoned.

Emergency post-conflict assistance was forthcoming from numerous UN agencies and NGOs by the middle of the year, but a question mark remained over longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction. The International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the European Union all held back financial support pending internal political and economic reform. For several months the ICRC was the most important source of assistance in Brazzaville and, with the opening up of internal communications, was able to extend its activities to other regions. However, the ICRC concentrated its efforts in the south of the country where most of the vulnerable groups were situated.

Change of focus

The ICRC continued its programmes to protect civilians, reunite families, visit detainees and promote humanitarian law, but with the ending of the conflict short-term rehabilitation, especially in the health sector, became a priority. A major health assistance programme was developed in Niari and the Pool, where help was given to 18 health centres serving a population of 180,000. Buildings were renovated and equipment, medicines and clean water supplies were provided in each case. Three ICRC health teams, based in major towns, provided regular back-up training in diagnosis, treatment and the management of the facilities. On average the health centres treated over 5,000 patients a month. By December 2000 the ICRC had completed the rehabilitation programme and handed over control to the local authorities.

At the national level the ICRC supported a vaccination campaign to eradicate poliomyelitis, also taking the opportunity to treat children for worms and provide much-needed vitamin A. Basic food requirements and other supplies were distributed to nine orphanages and three homes for the elderly.

Crop production was severely affected during the conflict and it is estimated that 75% of livestock was lost. The ICRC’s food security initiatives in 2000 targeted 13,000 vulnerable families in the Pool region. Distribution of tools and seed were followed by regular visits to give advice and monitor progress. A trial income-generation project involved the distribution of chickens, for egg production, to particularly vulnerable single-parent families. By the end of the year the project was making good progress in stabilizing the lives of the families involved. Both projects aimed to restore a degree of self-sufficiency for the families and stimulate rural production and trade.
Relations with the military

The return to peace created a less tense atmosphere for the ICRC's dealings with the military and access to new groups – reintegrated former soldiers and militiamen – became easier. Contact with the military authorities ensured that courses in the law of armed conflict continued to be compulsory in the new situation. Materials were given to military instructors and, as a new initiative, a training course was held for them in November. Training was also provided for police and security forces, and former rebels.

Red Cross cooperation

The ICRC helped the Congolese Red Cross, in cooperation with the International Federation, to restore its national network and structures. Funds were provided for a central committee meeting, the first since 1998, to elect its leadership. The ICRC also provided technical support for dissemination and information and to improve tracing procedures and the Red Cross message service.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:
• obtained access to all places of detention in the country, made recommendations for the improvement of conditions and made 45 visits to detention centres;
• arranged for the exchange of 5,892 Red Cross messages between separated family members, including Rwandan refugees;
• reunited 141 unaccompanied children with their families;
• provided emergency food supplies for 28,000 former residents and displaced people in Brazzaville, and transport for over 6,000 people to return to their place of origin;
• distributed agricultural tools, other non-food items, seed and livestock to 11,500 displaced families with access to land in the Pool and Niari regions;
• treated 1,500 malnourished children at a feeding centre at Kindamba;
• provided support for 18 health centres in the south of the country catering for returnees, displaced people and local residents, in the form of medicines, equipment and training, and repaired health facility buildings damaged during the conflict;
• improved the supply of clean water for 180,000 displaced people and local residents by providing water-treatment plants with spare parts and chemicals;
• repaired treatment plants and supply systems for 3 hospitals and 21 health clinics in Niari and the Pool, and for feeding centres in Brazzaville;
• supported the institutional development of the Congolese Red Cross and provided technical assistance for its dissemination, information and tracing services;
• increased awareness of international humanitarian law and the role of the ICRC among the armed and security forces, the police, militias and former rebels;
• provided the local and international media with regular information on the role of the ICRC, the Congolese Red Cross and the Movement.
In 2000 Rwanda made further progress towards reconciliation and reconstruction, following the 1994 genocide and many years of internal conflict. A start was made on reforming the justice system, although the reintroduction of the traditional system of local justice through conciliation, known as gacaca, was delayed. Administrative reforms were also initiated and ambitious plans to regenerate and diversify the economy, and develop education were outlined by the government. A census of the victims of the genocide was carried out in July aimed at establishing the number and names of people killed. Relations between the Arusha-based International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the government improved following mutual visits. An ICTR information centre was opened in Kigali for the Rwandan public.

The main political event of the year was the election in April of former Defence Minister and Vice-President Paul Kagame, as the fifth President of Rwanda, following the resignation of Pasteur Bizimungu. The delicate balance of parties in the coalition government and transitional national assembly ensured political stability. The Rwandan army also played a significant role in maintaining internal security.
The assassination of the President's adviser in January, and the resignation of the Prime Minister and his subsequent request for asylum in the USA, did not seem to have any significant effect on the situation.

**Priority for security**

Security in the country remained generally good and a top priority for the government, as the President emphasized in a speech given at the anniversary celebrations on 4 July of the Rwanda Patriotic Front's capture of the capital Kigali in 1994. Armed opponents of the government, based in Kivu, continued to make incursions into north-western Rwanda, the most notable being the attack in the Gisenyi prefecture in April 2000. At the regional level, the Rwandan Patriotic Army remained deployed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In May and June fighting broke out between Rwandan and Ugandan contingents in the Congolese city of Kinsangani, leaving several hundred people dead and causing considerable damage to property, including the hospital and water plant.

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was discussed at a summit in Lusaka aimed at reviving the 1999 peace agreement, but little progress was made and Rwandan troops continued to be stationed in eastern Congo.

**The economy still fragile**

The economic situation remained uncertain. Population growth, in what is already a densely populated country by African standards, put further pressure on the supply of basic goods, and food production problems were compounded by drought. There was a sharp increase in prices, especially for food and fuel. Production and trade remained stagnant and the decline in the value of the national currency added to the country's economic difficulties. International development aid was slow to materialize. With over 70% of the population living below the poverty line, Rwanda's humanitarian crisis was acute.

**Legacy of the genocide**

The large number of people in detention accused of genocide and crimes against humanity remained a major challenge for the authorities in 2000. The ICRC recorded a decrease in the overall number but the figure was still almost 113,000 by the end of the year. More than 78% were in central prisons, 27% in communal lock-ups and less than 2% in military prisons. Despite the decline in numbers, prison facilities remained severely overcrowded and inmates suffered the effects of poor health care, lack of medicines, malnutrition, inadequate water supply and poor hygiene. The ICRC tried to improve these conditions wherever it could. There were other legacies of the genocide: it caused tremendous disruption and dispersion of families, and widows and orphans became a large and identifiable vulnerable group.

**ICRC priorities**

Nearly all of the ICRC's activities in 2000 focused on people still suffering from the effects of the genocide and internal conflict in Rwanda during the 1990s. These activities took place against a background of limited international and local funding for reconstruction and rehabilitation. Many people who lost their livelihood in the mid-1990s still faced severe privation.

Assisting the large number of detainees accounted for a major part of the ICRC's work in the country. By the end of the year 760 visits had been made to 214 places of detention. Visits to prisoners of war and others detained in connection with the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued, and repatriations were arranged for Namibian, Ugandan and Zimbabwean prisoners. 13,500 tonnes of food were supplied to prisons, together with medicines, medical supplies and vitamins. Essential infrastructure was repaired or renovated in 19 places of detention.

The exchange of Red Cross messages and the programme to reunite families continued throughout the year. A fourth photo album of children separated from their families was produced in April in an effort to trace their relatives. School fees were paid for over 2,600 orphans.

The ICRC also set up over 70 agricultural or pastoral micro-projects to help people who had lost their livelihood. More than 11,000 benefited from rural water projects.
Given Rwanda's recent history, the promotion of humanitarian law was another priority for the ICRC. Presentations, courses and seminars were held for members of the Rwandan Patriotic Army and the gendarmerie, and a wider public was reached through a weekly radio programme, media interviews and the production of a play.

Local cooperation

The Rwandan Red Cross, which had all but collapsed during the conflict, was further reorganized and developed in 1999. As a result the ICRC was able to sign a dissemination and information agreement with the Society in 2000. The ICRC also worked closely with NGOs dealing with unaccompanied children and those involved in detention issues.

IN 2000 THE ICRC

- carried out 760 visits to 214 prisons, lock-ups, police stations and military camps and registered 2,515 detainees;
- regularly visited 81 prisoners of war and arranged for the repatriation of POWs to their home countries;
- distributed 13,500 tonnes of food to prisons together with medicines, medical supplies and vitamins for detainees;
- reunited a total of 999 young children with their families in Rwanda and centralized data on unaccompanied children;
- exchanged 13,997 Red Cross messages;
- set up 76 small agricultural projects and completed 35 "quick impact" water-supply projects;
- completed plans for a rural water project covering 11,000 vulnerable residents;
- organized presentations on international humanitarian law for the armed forces and police;
- raised awareness of the ICRC's activities and role among the wider public through a weekly radio programme and the press.
In Uganda there was no respite in 2000 from the persistent internal and external conflicts. In a major referendum held in June, which passed off peacefully, an overwhelming majority of the population voted in favour of continuing President Yoweri Museveni's “no-party” system.

Internationally, the Ugandan armed forces remained involved in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, mainly through their strong support for two of the three Congolese rebel movements. In May and June, violent fighting broke out between Ugandan and Rwandan troops in Kisangani, despite their alliance in the internationalized internal conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These clashes caused heavy loss of life, mostly among the civilian population, and generated a desperate need for humanitarian aid.7 Moreover, the peace agreement signed with Sudan in December 19998 yielded only partial results. In January 2000 Uganda released 72 Sudanese prisoners of war, who were repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC.9 At the end of the same month, however, the Ugandan authorities accused Sudan of failing to respect the terms of the agreement – under which each party undertook to stop supporting armed opposition groups

7 See p. 53.
8 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 138.
9 See p. 90.
fighting against the other – and of con-

continuing its support for the activities of the 

LRA* in northern Uganda.

Internally, the amnesty law adopted 

by the Ugandan parliament at the end of 

1999, which gave all armed opposition 

groups the option of laying down their 

weapons "without fear of further pursuit", 

had little effect and, in particular, was 

rejected by the LRA. This amnesty, initial-

ly due to last for six months, was extend-

ed until January 2001. The internal con-

flicts continued on several fronts, espe-

cially in the north and south-west of the 

country, where there were 450,000 and 

150,000 displaced people respectively. 

The deterioration in security conditions 

and the lack of security guarantees dur-

ing the first part of the year forced the 

ICRC to interrupt its activities temporar-

ily in these two regions. Furthermore, Ebola 

fever broke out for the first time in the 

country, in the northern Gulu district, 

causing even more hardship and distress 

for the local population, which was 

already suffering the effects of the armed 

conflict. The use of landmines in 

Acholiland in northern Uganda continued 
to pose a particularly grave threat.

Resumption of fighting 
in Acholiland

During the course of 1999, security 
had gradually improved in Acholiland, 
but the LRA resumed its infiltration of the 
region at the end of December 1999 and 
the situation continued to deteriorate in the 
early months of 2000. Displaced 
people who had left their camps (in this 
region, also known as "protected vil-
lages") in 1999 in order to return home 
now found it impossible to cultivate their 
land. For fear of looting, those who had 
managed to harvest their crops rushed to 
sell their produce at rates well below 
market prices.

For the first three months of the year, 
uncertain security conditions and the 
lack of security guarantees forced the 
ICRC to suspend all travel outside Gulu 
and Kitgum. At the end of March, how-
ever, after obtaining assurances from the 
LRA, delegates were able to resume their 
avtivities throughout the region, begin-
ning with a comprehensive survey under-
taken with the help of National Society 
volunteers. This revealed an increase in 
the number of displaced people (around 
450,000 as opposed to 350,000 the 
previous year)\(^\text{10}\) and also in the scale of 
needs, especially in terms of hygiene and 
health education. Needs were particular-
ly acute in Gulu district, where constant-
ly high numbers of displaced people in 
the camps led to problems with latrines, 
industrial disposal, drainage and so on. The 
ICRC therefore distributed hygiene items, 
sanitation equipment and basic essen-
tials (tools, blankets, jerrycans, saucepans and soap) in Gulu and 
Kitgum districts.

In Kitgum district, after initially 
returning to the camps, a large number of 
displaced people adapted rapidly to their 
new environment and managed to plant 
crops. By August, almost 80% of the 
population of the district had returned to 
their original lands. But the unusually 
short rainy season and the resulting 
mediocre harvest further compromised 
economic security. The displaced people 
were therefore reduced to having to count 
on rations, notably from WFP, and tend-
ed to take greater risks by leaving the 
camps in order to work their land.

Seed distribution and aid for 
hospitals

With the aim of restoring self-
sufficiency in terms of food, which had 
been disrupted by events in 2000, dele-
gates carried out seed distributions in 
line with local needs. In Adjumani dis-
trict, the harvest resulted in a food secu-

\(^{10}\) See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p.140.
On the health front, the ICRC continued to assist dispensaries and hospitals in Gulu and Kitgum districts, which were coping with serious logistic difficulties. The aid was mainly intended for the treatment of war-wounded and displaced persons. In 2000 there was an increase in the number of "war-wounded" in the northern Karamoja region following seasonal attacks by Karamajong warriors. The ICRC therefore supplied surgical material to the hospital in Kalongo (east of Kitgum).

Joint effort to combat the Ebola epidemic

An epidemic of Ebola fever, a serious haemorrhagic disease previously unknown in Uganda, broke out in Gulu district in October. By the end of the year, when it seemed that the epidemic was under control, 681 cases had been recorded, 159 of them fatal. The ICRC coordinated all action taken by the Movement and provided support in the form of equipment and personnel when the epidemic was at its height. At the request of the district health authorities, the Uganda Red Cross Society mobilized around 50 volunteers who, though well aware of the risks they were running, endeavoured to make the community understand how the disease was transmitted and helped detect new cases. The International Federation dispatched a specialized doctor to the scene to supervise the National Society volunteers. The effort to control the disease, and the restrictions imposed because of its highly contagious nature, absorbed much of the energy of the sub-delegation in the north of the country, with inevitable consequences for its other activities in the region.

Insecurity in the south-west

The unrelenting conflict between an armed opposition group, the ADF,* and the UPDF* in the south-west led to the displacement of some 150,000 civilians into 59 camps in 1999. The difficult living conditions (problems of access to food and health care and poor hygiene conditions) prompted the ICRC to mount an emergency relief operation, but an upsurge in ADF operations and the lack of security guarantees forced it to partially suspend activities in December 1999. Delegates resumed their work at the end of April 2000, once they had obtained security guarantees from the ADF. The conflict continued for the rest of the year in the Bundibugyo area, and to a lesser extent in Kasese district, causing severe hardship among the civilian population. The inhabitants of the south-west, who had not been living in a conflict situation for as long as those in the north, did not have as many coping mechanisms and were more dependent on external aid. Furthermore, the arrival of different groups of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo seeking safety in the region's camps put extra pressure on available resources. In this difficult situation, the ICRC strove to help the displaced to gain a measure of economic security, and continued its distributions of seed and farming implements.

An outbreak of cholera, a disease endemic to the region but aggravated by the overcrowding in the camps, was confirmed in Kasese district early in the year, followed a few months later by a new outbreak in Bundibugyo district. The ICRC provided material aid (medicines, soap and chlorine) and logistic support, and Uganda Red Cross volunteers helped to treat patients while continuing their health-care training programme and home visits.

Return to West Nile

At the start of the year, about 1,000 displaced people originally from the Obongi and Aringa counties (West Nile) stated their intention of returning home. After assessing the situation on the ground, the ICRC supplied them with resettlement aid (basic essentials such as saucepans, blankets and soap, seed, tools and fishing tackle). The operation was successfully completed by mid-March. The ICRC also provided the district medical authorities with enough medicines and basic medical supplies for three months to help them cope with these new arrivals.

Visits to detainees

The number of people in prison dropped sharply over the year, thanks to hundreds of releases, some of which involved security detainees within the mandate of the ICRC. Delegates continued their visits to security detainees in military bases, police stations and civilian prisons, in accordance with the ICRC's usual procedures. On several occasions the organization made written representations to the detaining authorities to inform them of certain acute problems it had observed, and to suggest improvements.

* ADF: Allied Democratic Forces
* UPDF: Uganda People's Defence Forces
11 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 139.
The ICRC covered travel and accommodation expenses to enable needy families to visit their relatives detained in Luzira Upper and Mityana prisons. For humanitarian reasons, it was decided to include in this programme the destitute families of detainees who had been sentenced to death, even if they did not formally fall within the ICRC's mandate. The Red Cross message service, which the ICRC ran in cooperation with the National Society, also enabled security detainees to keep in touch with their relatives.

The prison authorities suffered from a chronic lack of financial and material resources, so to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases various medical supplies were distributed on an ad hoc basis, together with hygiene items and, in individual cases, high-energy food supplements. Farming projects designed to improve the detainees' food situation also continued.

Free "surgical camps"

The Ugandan hospitals were unable to cope with the influx of war-wounded, and a great many people did not have the means to pay for complicated operations. Ugandan surgeons therefore organized regional "surgical camps", lasting one week, during which they performed free operations on about 200 serious cases. As it had done in 1999, the ICRC supported the two camps held in 2000 by providing surgical supplies, antibiotics and dressings.

Similarly, as most amputees were unable to pay for treatment, the ICRC continued to support prosthetic/orthotic workshops in Fort Portal and Gulu. In early 2000 two technicians from the Mbarara workshop received training in Fort Portal, and subsequently manufactured prostheses and orthoses in Mbarara using the ICRC's production system.

Preparing the National Society for emergencies

The Uganda Red Cross was undergoing a process of reorganization and decentralization which was mobilizing its entire staff. The ICRC continued and expanded its work aimed at strengthening the capacity of the National Society so as to make it fully capable of playing its role as a partner in conflict zones. The number of regional branches directly supported by the ICRC therefore increased from six to 12. Following two workshops, organized in 1999 and 2000 respectively, all the key people in strategic branches received training in emergency preparedness and action. The delegation also helped organize the first annual seminar on the dissemination of humanitarian principles and rules and on tracing activities for branches in the north and east of the country.

Radio spots to promote protection of civilians

Throughout the year the ICRC continued its representations to all warring parties, stressing the need to respect humanitarian law, especially where the protection of civilians was concerned.

Considerable efforts were made to spread this message among armed opposition groups by means of a poster campaign and radio spots in the 11 languages spoken in the conflict areas. Initial surveys suggested that this campaign was having a positive impact, so it was decided to continue it in 2001.

Dissemination for high-ranking officers

The ICRC continued its consultations with the UPDF to promote the inclusion of humanitarian law in military instruction. This cooperation is to result in a handbook on humanitarian law, currently in preparation. As regards training in the law of armed conflict, in 2000 the ICRC concentrated on high-ranking officers at brigade and division level. Senior officers of the Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (which is the ICRC's main partner for dialogue on the subject of visits to security detainees) received similar training, in addition to talks on human rights and the ICRC's detention-related activities.

The Ugandan police, which now has a handbook on human rights, also introduced humanitarian law into its training programme for candidates for promotion, although these innovations did not reach all 11 of the country's regions. The ICRC therefore organized two initial regional workshops for 24 police inspectors in December.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- repatriated 72 POWs from Uganda to Sudan and 28 POWs from Rwanda to Kampala;
- visited 845 detainees, 480 of them newly registered, in 58 places of detention;
- continued its agricultural assistance programme in 17 prisons;
- provided hygiene items, food and medicines on an ad hoc basis, according to need;
- organized visits for the families of detainees in close cooperation with the Uganda Red Cross Society;
- in cooperation with the National Society, exchanged 2,231 Red Cross messages between detainees and their families, mainly in Uganda but also abroad;
- gave parcels (blankets, soap, jerrycans, saucepans and hoes) and financial aid to 180 out of 503 former detainees returning home on their release;

- made representations to the parties concerned when it learned of acts of violence committed against civilians;
- in particular, raised the issue of landmines planted near civilian residential areas;
- made written and oral representations to the Ugandan authorities regarding the fighting in Kisangani (Democratic Republic of the Congo), to remind them of their obligations under humanitarian law, especially those relating to respect for the civilian population and the principles governing the conduct of hostilities;
- helped the Uganda Red Cross run its Red Cross message network for members of families split up by the fighting and for refugees;
- distributed 46 tonnes of seed, 11,800 tools, 61,000 jerrycans, 123,700 blankets and 210 tonnes of soap to displaced persons in Achoiland (northern Uganda), and provided 1,000 people in the same area with monthly food rations;
- in Kasese and Kabarole districts (south-west of the country), distributed shelter materials, 20,350 jerrycans, 61 tonnes of soap, 38,000 blankets, 31,340 hoes and 130 tonnes of vegetable seed to 65,000 displaced persons;
- in Obongi and Aringa counties (West Nile), distributed resettlement parcels (saucepans, plastic sheeting and soap), seed and fishing tackle to 1,000 displaced persons;
- supplied 23 health centres and 9 hospitals in Acholiiland and the south-west of the country with medicines and surgical material;
- trained 25 nursing aides in Bundibugyo district;
- in cooperation with the National Society, distributed insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 4,000 households;
- supported National Society volunteers in Gulu district during the Ebola epidemic, supplying them with 3 vehicles and 2 drivers, protective clothing and disinfectants;

- in cooperation with the Uganda Red Cross, set up hygiene and health education sessions in 31 camps for displaced persons;

- made representations to the parties concerned when it learned of acts of violence committed against civilians;
- in particular, raised the issue of landmines planted near civilian residential areas;
- made written and oral representations to the Ugandan authorities regarding the fighting in Kisangani (Democratic Republic of the Congo), to remind them of their obligations under humanitarian law, especially those relating to respect for the civilian population and the principles governing the conduct of hostilities;
- helped the Uganda Red Cross run its Red Cross message network for members of families split up by the fighting and for refugees;
- distributed 46 tonnes of seed, 11,800 tools, 61,000 jerrycans, 123,700 blankets and 210 tonnes of soap to displaced persons in Achoiland (northern Uganda), and provided 1,000 people in the same area with monthly food rations;
- in Kasese and Kabarole districts (south-west of the country), distributed shelter materials, 20,350 jerrycans, 61 tonnes of soap, 38,000 blankets, 31,340 hoes and 130 tonnes of vegetable seed to 65,000 displaced persons;
- in Obongi and Aringa counties (West Nile), distributed resettlement parcels (saucepans, plastic sheeting and soap), seed and fishing tackle to 1,000 displaced persons;
- supplied 23 health centres and 9 hospitals in Acholiiland and the south-west of the country with medicines and surgical material;
- trained 25 nursing aides in Bundibugyo district;
- in cooperation with the National Society, distributed insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 4,000 households;
- supported National Society volunteers in Gulu district during the Ebola epidemic, supplying them with 3 vehicles and 2 drivers, protective clothing and disinfectants;

- provided technical, material and financial assistance, and also training, for 3 workshops producing 10-15 prostheses and orthoses for amputees every month;
- in cooperation with the Uganda Red Cross, set up hygiene and health education sessions in 31 camps for displaced persons;
- carried out rehabilitation work to improve sanitary conditions in camps for the displaced (protection of wells and springs, rehabilitation of septic tanks);
- gave the Uganda Red Cross support for an open day organized to present the Movement and the fundamental Red Cross and Red Crescent principles to 30 journalists in northern Uganda;
- at Makerere University, in cooperation with the law faculty, organized a week-long exhibition on the Ottawa treaty banning anti-personnel mines, and held a 1-day workshop on the same subject for 11 well-known media figures.
The region was stable and mainly at peace in 2000. The conflict in Tibesti in northern Chad rumbled on, and the renewed fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo brought an influx of refugees into the Central African Republic. Cameroon’s dispute with Nigeria over the Bakassi peninsula, on the other hand, presented no threat to regional security as both countries awaited a decision by the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The ICRC’s active role during the fighting over Bakassi in 1998, and in particular in the repatriation of prisoners of war, had established its credibility in Cameroon and helped it to develop relations with the government in 2000. The ICRC also reopened its office in N’Djamena during the year in response to unrest in Chad.

Continuing stability in Cameroon

A general atmosphere of stability and calm prevailed in Cameroon in 2000. While fragile, the economy revived, despite concern expressed in the media that the process of privatization might bring disturbances. In October, work also began on the World Bank-financed oil pipeline between Chad and Cameroon which will mean disruption, and in some cases displacement, for many small rural communities along its route. The ICRC indicated its readiness to support the Cameroon Red Cross Society, which has a good national network, in providing for communities concerned.

Conflict in northern Chad

The year began with a worsening of the situation in northern Chad where the army clashed with the rebel Movement for Democracy and Justice. A battle at Bardai between the two sides on 17-18 July was the bloodiest since the conflict began, and in December another fierce battle took place near the Libyan border. Other areas of the country were also threatened with a resumption of rebel activity, while in the Doba region in the south the army was involved in pacifying the oil-producing area in advance of the construction of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline due to start in October. The project was causing considerable dissent among local communities along the pipeline route. During the army’s activities rebel leader and former minister Moïse Ketté was killed. In response to the unrest in the south and conflict in the north, the ICRC reopened its office in the capital N’Djamena and stepped up its training in the rules of armed conflict. Contact was also made with the government to ensure access to detainees held in connection with the conflict in the north and the evacuation of the war-wounded. As part of its wider work on behalf of detainees, the ICRC submitted proposals to the authorities for improvements in living conditions in several prisons and encouraged the government to build a new detention facility, a decision which was taken during the year.

Humanitarian law initiatives

The ICRC organized seminars, developed contacts with government and supplied documentary support to encourage Cameroon’s accession to the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and ratification of the Ottawa treaty. It also supported the setting-up of an interministerial committee on international humanitarian law in Yaoundé. Humanitarian law was promoted in universities and a variety of civic forums. In June the regional delegation presented a handbook on the subject to the President of the Parliament and provided copies for all parliamentarians. Regular visits were made to security detainees and action was taken to improve conditions in gaols in Yaoundé and Douala.

Red Cross cooperation

In addition to holding courses for the armed forces, the delegation spread knowledge of ICRC activities, in cooperation with the National Society, through a weekly radio programme, information to journalists, and tracing and information workshops.

In July the ICRC supported a Cameroon Red Cross programme to promote respect for the red cross emblem. As part of the campaign 11,000 stickers were produced in English and French. The ICRC also helped the Society produce a quarterly newsletter and expand the Red Cross message service.
Prosthetic/orthotic programme
The ICRC, which had been supporting the country's prosthetic/orthotic centre since 1982, joined with a local NGO and a national agency in 2000 to extend help to mine victims in remote areas. The programme financed transport, accommodation and orthoses or prostheses for patients, the first of whom were treated in September.

Development of the Red Cross of Chad
The ICRC supported the new leadership of the Red Cross of Chad which took over in 2000. It organized training workshops in information, tracing, water and sanitation, and financed the Society's quarterly newsletter and radio programmes in French and Arabic. The ICRC welcomed the National Society's efforts to open up contacts with the mainly Muslim and Arabic-speaking population in the north.

The Central African Republic
More than 10,000 refugees fleeing the fighting in Equateur province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo arrived in the Central African Republic in 2000. Disruption of traffic on the Ubangui river due to the Congo conflict led to severe fuel and other shortages which put pressure on the newly elected government of President Patassé. The departure of the UN peace-keeping mission in February 2000 left a military void. A potential threat to security following the withdrawal was, however, averted by the efforts of the administration to make up back pay of the country's armed and security forces. The ICRC responded to the new situation by stepping up its training in humanitarian law. In July, 75 officers from the army, the presidential guard and the police force received training. With the reorganization of the army almost complete, the ICRC pressed for the incorporation of such training into the standard curriculum of the armed forces.

Relations with the National Society also progressed well with the ICRC providing help for institutional development and tracing services. It also attended and provided support for the Society's General Assembly held in Bangui in May.

Refugee relief
In response to the influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the ICRC put its emergency stock of supplies at the disposal of UNHCR, which coordinated the relief effort with a number of humanitarian agencies. The ICRC provided plastic sheeting, blankets and cooking utensils.

Apart from the new influx into the Central African Republic, the region in general saw a decline in refugee numbers in 2000. Congolese refugees in Gabon continued to return home following the Brazzaville peace agreement.
Equatorial Guinea

A new oil-producing State, Equatorial Guinea continued to make its presence known in the region in 2000 and in particular developed its relations with Nigeria following the settlement of a maritime border dispute. Relations with Cameroon, however, remained strained as Yaoundé maintained its refusal to expel opponents of the Equatorial Guinean government who had taken refuge there. An ICRC breakthrough in December 1999 in securing access to detainees was followed in May 2000 by further prison visits to 69 detainees in 18 centres of detention. Blankets, mattresses, cooking utensils, soap, buckets and mosquito nets were provided for the detainees. The National Society also worked to ensure a supply of safe water to prisons.

Gabon's oil production falters

The decline in oil production and the lack of new reserves posed a growing threat to Gabon's economy in 2000. Despite the downturn, the country remained stable with few signs of social discord. With no internal conflict and no detainee problem to deal with, the ICRC concentrated on promoting humanitarian law.

IN 2000 THE ICRC

- regularly visited security detainees, 16 held in Chad, 35 in Cameroon, and 1 in the Central African Republic, and started visiting some 70 detainees in Equatorial Guinea;
- provided detainees with blankets, mattresses, cooking utensils, soap and buckets;
- monitored tracing activities throughout the region;
- provided emergency assistance through UNHCR to refugees in the Central African Republic fleeing the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- reopened its office in N'Djamena to deal with the humanitarian needs arising from the intensification of fighting in the Tibesti region in northern Chad and the government's pacification activities in the south;
- assisted a prosthetic/orthotic programme in Chad for mine victims from remote areas of the country;
- provided financial support for the weekly radio programmes of the Chad and Cameroon Red Cross Societies;
- provided the National Societies of the region with training, financial and material support for institutional development, emergency preparedness, tracing services, and water and sanitation projects;
- gave financial support for the General Assembly meetings of the Central African and the São Tomé and Principe Red Cross Societies;
- undertook training and other activities with the armed and security forces of Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea to promote better understanding of humanitarian law;
- encouraged the inclusion of humanitarian law in teaching programmes at academic institutions in Cameroon, Chad, the Central African Republic and Gabon.
Clashes between Angolan government forces and UNITA* fighters continued throughout 2000, with the government launching major offensives in May and September in the provinces of Bié, Uige and Moxico, and announcing the capture of several towns. UNITA expanded its guerrilla activities, and in August attacked several places recently retaken by the army (Chipipa, Huambo and Catala). It also stepped up its ambushes on government convoys, making economic activity still more difficult. Clashes also occurred along the Namibian and Zambian borders, with some fighting between the Angolan and Zambian armies.

In March, the UN Security Council discussed a report produced by a panel of experts on violations of the sanctions against UNITA; the report named individuals and countries suspected of violations. In April, the Security Council adopted resolution 1295, which took up many of the panel's recommendations and established a monitoring mechanism to collect and further investigate information regarding suspected sanctions violations. Following a visit to Angola, the members of the monitoring mechanism submitted a report to the Security Council in November, stating that UNITA was continuing to bypass UN sanctions.

* UNITA: National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
The various military operations conducted in Angola had dire consequences in humanitarian terms. Not only did the fighting itself result in casualties, including civilians, but the poor security conditions—especially the presence of landmines—continued to make access to farmland difficult and thus to prevent the population from regaining their self-sufficiency in terms of food supplies. In addition, displaced people were unable to return to their homes and the fighting prompted further mass movements of the civilian population.

Continued assistance for the Planalto

The ICRC pursued and in some cases increased its assistance for vulnerable groups—both displaced and resident—and continued to monitor the food situation closely. A study launched in June 1999 on over 26,000 children in the Huambo region showed that in 2000 almost 65% enjoyed an acceptable level of nutrition, as against 20% at the start of the study.

Seed distribution in Huambo and Kuito

The delegation again set up an agricultural assistance programme, distributing hoes, seed and fertilizer. The programme started in June, the season for planting nacas—irrigated fields bordering rivers—and required a major logistic effort. At the same time food was distributed to enable some 67,000 displaced and resident families on the outskirts of Huambo and Kuito to survive the period between harvests. The distribution programme continued in September, in advance of the harvests in the lavras (rain-fed fields).

Access to detainees

Throughout the year, the delegation continued to make representations to the authorities with a view to regaining access, in accordance with the ICRC’s customary procedures, to persons detained in connection with the internal conflict. Following a visit by the President of the ICRC, in December the Angolan armed forces’ General Staff agreed in principle to the delegation resuming its work with detainees.

Working conditions still hazardous

The precarious security situation continued to impede the work of international and humanitarian organizations in Angola, with some of them suffering casualties among their staff. The ICRC delegation regularly updated its security rules in response to the situation. Conditions on the ground also prevented humanitarian workers from reaching conflict victims in many areas.

Promotion of international humanitarian law

Within the framework of its traditional activities, the ICRC pursued its efforts to promote humanitarian law in both civilian and military circles in Angola. One concrete result of these efforts was Angola’s ratification of the Ottawa treaty in July.

Prosthetic/orthotic activities

The ICRC continued to fit amputees with artificial limbs in the prosthetic/orthotic centres in Kuito, Bomba Alta (Huambo) and Neves Bendinha (Luanda). The ICRC production units also continued to manufacture prosthetic/orthotic components. ICRC flights bringing in amputees from other provinces for fitting at the three centres resumed in January.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:
- took steps with a view to obtaining access to 7 Angolan nationals captured by the Namibian armed forces during the events in the Caprivi Strip in August 1999 and handed them over to the Angolan authorities;
- continued its representations to obtain access to persons arrested in connection with the internal conflict in Angola;
- in September, visited 56 persons – including 12 former UNITA fighters – who had surrendered to the government in the province of Malanje;
- working with the National Society, collected and distributed over 15,300 Red Cross messages exchanged between Angolan nationals and between refugees and their families abroad;
- successfully processed 14 tracing requests;
- reunited 6 people with their families, 5 of them unaccompanied children;
- distributed food and basic necessities (soap, blankets, jerry cans, etc.) to tens of thousands of displaced and resident persons in Huambo and Bié provinces, working with the National Society wherever possible;
- supplied food and material assistance to 500 patients in Huambo hospital;
- during a 6-month period, supplied 67,000 resident and displaced families living in villages and districts on the outskirts of Huambo and Kuito with agricultural assistance and food rations for the dry season, and started a similar programme for the rainy season;
- planted 800,000 trees in the Huambo and Kuito regions, in cooperation with the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture and a specialized local institute, as part of a reforestation programme designed to provide the resident population with wood and fruit and to stop soil erosion;
- supplied Huambo hospital with surgical and medical material and technical support for the treatment of around 3,780 patients;
- held 2 seminars on operating procedures and war surgery techniques for representatives of the Huambo provincial authorities and medical service, and for staff of Huambo hospital;
- in conjunction with the Angolan Ministry of Health, provided material and technical support for 4 primary health-care facilities in Huambo province, and for a health post in a camp for displaced persons in Cuando;
- supplied medicines to 2 Angolan Red Cross health posts in Uige province and 2 others in Bié province;
- produced 2,369 prostheses and distributed orthopaedic components to other organizations working in this field;
- organized transport to and from the prosthetic/orthotic centres in Huambo and Neves Bendinha for about 10 patients from Malanje province and another 10 from Zaire province;
- fitted approximately 100 new amputees every month;
- repaired the prostheses of longer-term amputees;
- between February and May, worked with NGOs to provide drinking water for thousands of displaced persons in camps around Kuito;
- built over 1,190 latrines in camps for displaced persons, working with the National Society in certain cases;
- rehabilitated 13 water sources in different neighbourhoods of Kuito;
- carried out maintenance and renovation work on the sanitary facilities at Huambo hospital;
- taught over 3,000 displaced persons about basic hygiene principles using a theatre company;
- provided support and materials for the work carried out by the Angolan Red Cross to restore and maintain family links;
- gave presentations on humanitarian law, the Movement and the ICRC to over 1,500 members of the Angolan armed forces and national police;
- gave the first-ever course on human rights and humanitarian law for 20 instructors from Angolan police colleges;
- organized a 3-day seminar for 36 military instructors to promote the teaching of humanitarian law in the Angolan army;
- produced a weekly radio programme on various topics related to the ICRC’s mandate;
- provided photos and video material for a UNICEF* exhibition on anti-personnel mines held to mark the first anniversary of the Ottawa treaty.

* UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund
Regional delegation
(Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique,
Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

During 2000, political unrest persisted in Zimbabwe and there was a fresh upsurge of tension in Mozambique. The effects of the ongoing conflict in Angola continued to be felt on the territory of Namibia, whose armed forces, like those of Zimbabwe, were involved in the fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Zambia continued to receive thousands of Congolese refugees and people fleeing the fighting in Angola.

Economic and social conditions remained difficult for most countries of the region, and as in other parts of southern Africa the effects of the AIDS epidemic were disastrous. The ICRC maintained its programmes of cooperation with the region’s National Societies, providing financial or material assistance as needed and organizing training in emergency preparedness, crisis management and the restoration of family links. The Harare regional delegation also continued to promote knowledge of and respect for humanitarian law, targeting such groups as the authorities, the armed and security forces, academic circles, the media and NGOs. Discussions were held with the relevant authorities to encourage them to adopt national implementation measures and ratify various humanitarian treaties. During the year Botswana ratified the Ottawa treaty and the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Regional repercussions of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In accordance with the Third Geneva Convention, the ICRC carried out further visits to Rwandan prisoners of war held in Zimbabwe until it repatriated them in June. It also continued to visit Namibian and Zimbabwean POWs held in Kigali.

Tension along the borders of Namibia

Because of the presence — authorized by the Namibian government — of Angolan armed forces on Namibian territory, from which they were conducting operations against UNITA, the north-east of the country, especially the Kavango region, was the target of several attacks by armed groups. The resulting casualties included civilians. Furthermore, thousands of Angolans fleeing the fighting in the south of their country took refuge in Namibia. The Namibian army arrested several dozen suspected members of UNITA. The ICRC stepped up its presence in Namibia, opening a mission in Windhoek and setting up offices for the Kavango region and the Caprivi Strip. Tension persisted in these areas, prompting more civilians to seek refuge in Botswana.

The regional delegation also increased its assistance to displaced persons in Namibia and helped refugees there re-establish links with their families. In August, the ICRC submitted a memorandum to the Namibian authorities on compliance with humanitarian law during their military operations against UNITA and in Angola.

Mounting tension in Mozambique

RENAO,* the big losers in the December 1999 general elections, took the matter to the Mozambique Supreme Court. At the beginning of January 2000, the Court confirmed the ballot result; RENAMO took up its seats in the new parliament, but continued to demand a recount, threatening to set up a parallel government in the six provinces where it had won a majority. In May, a campaign of civil obedience culminated in an attack on a police station by about a hundred RENAMO sympathizers. The end of the year saw a wave of violence — clashes between the police and RENAMO members claimed some 40 victims, while several dozen people were arrested. In December, however, the leader of RENAMO and the President of Mozambique agreed on measures to ease tension.

Instability in Zimbabwe

At the end of February, the Zimbabwean electorate rejected a government-backed proposal for a new constitution. Parliamentary elections took place in June against the background of a grave economic crisis. The elections were preceded by outbreaks of violence that claimed many victims and displaced several thousand people. The elections passed off peacefully, the ruling party (ZANU-PF* ) winning by a narrow margin. On the economic front, the government issued a decree permitting the expropriation of land without compensation, and war veterans occupied white-owned farms with increasing frequency, often using violence in the process.

---

* RENAMO: Mozambican National Resistance Movement
* ZANU-PF: Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front

13 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 105.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- made regular visits to 129 people (of whom 22 were registered during the year) arrested and held in Namibia following the events in the Caprivi Strip, registered and visited a UNITA fighter in March, and registered 82 Angolans held in Namibia in September, visiting them several times thereafter;
- repatriated a Zimbabwean POW held in Rwanda in April, followed by 35 more in June;
- repatriated 11 Namibian POWs held in Rwanda in June;
- in Zimbabwe, continued regular visits to 43 Rwandan POWs registered in 1998, repatriating them in June;
- visited, in October and November, 19 Namibian nationals held in Botswana in connection with the events in the Caprivi Strip;
- continued representations to regain access to security detainees held in Zambia following the 1997 attempted coup, and to persons arrested in Zambia in connection with the Angola conflict;
- made 2 visits, at the end of the year, to an Angolan national held in Lusaka;
- gave all the above detainees the opportunity to exchange Red Cross messages with their families;
- registered 23 Rwandan unaccompanied children and a Congolese in Malawi;
- registered 4 Angolan unaccompanied children and a Burundian in Namibia;
- registered 21 Congolese unaccompanied children in Zambia;
- arranged, via the Mozambique Red Cross Society, for the reunification of families split up by the severe flooding that occurred in February;
- provided the International Federation with the following supplies for distribution to Mozambican flood victims: 12,000 blankets, 2,000 tarpaulins and 2 tonnes of soap;
- through the National Society, distributed food and material assistance to 4,000 displaced persons in Zambia, near the Angolan border;
- working in conjunction with the National Society, provided ad hoc material assistance to over 3,500 persons displaced or otherwise affected by the political violence in Zimbabwe;
- provided material and technical assistance to the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society during its preparations for the elections;
- advised the Mozambique Red Cross on operations to restore family links following the floods in February;
- attended a meeting of the Southern African Partnership of Red Cross Societies, held in Maputo in October, to discuss various topics concerning the National Societies of the region;
- helped launch campaigns in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia against misuse of the red cross emblem;
- stepped up its support for activities to restore family links carried out in refugee camps by the Red Cross Societies of Zambia, Malawi, Botswana and Namibia;
- organized several presentations and seminars on the law of war, both at the SADC* Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare and as part of the British Military Advisory Training Team Regional Senior Officers’ Development Course;
- gave a number of other presentations on humanitarian law, the Red Cross principles and the work of the ICRC, in some cases together with National Societies or other organizations, for representatives of the authorities and the armed and security forces of the countries covered by the Harare regional delegation.

* SADC: Southern African Development Community
PRETORIA
Regional delegation
(Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland)

The political situation was relatively calm in all countries covered by the Pretoria regional delegation except for the Comoros, Lesotho and Swaziland, where tensions persisted. The delegation took action to help victims of unrest wherever necessary, mainly via the National Societies. The ICRC continued to supply institutional, material and financial support for National Society development activities, notably dissemination of international humanitarian law, restoration of family links and emergency preparedness. In addition, the regional delegation pursued its efforts to promote humanitarian law in political, military and academic circles, in schools, among the general public and in the media. By offering technical support, the delegation encouraged States to implement humanitarian law at the national level and to ratify humanitarian treaties. In June the Seychelles ratified the 1980 United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols, and the Ottawa treaty, while in November South Africa ratified the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Instability in the Comoros

In January, Anjouan confirmed its intention to secede – and hence to repudiate the April 1999 Antananarivo agreement which granted the island a large degree of autonomy in a referendum whose results were rejected by the federal authorities in Moroni. The authorities also imposed economic and financial sanctions on Anjouan, and the OAU threatened to do likewise if the island’s leaders failed to sign the Antananarivo agreement promptly. Following a mission to the country in June, the OAU also urged the government of the Comoros, led by Colonel Assoumani (who had survived a coup attempt in March), to hand over power to a prime minister chosen by the political parties. Relations between the central authorities and those of Anjouan improved substantially during the second half of the year, leading to the signing in August of a reconciliation agreement in Fomboni, capital of the island of Moheli. The agreement – which was rejected by the other African governments – gave each of the three Comoros islands control of most of its internal affairs. A tripartite commission was set up in November to produce a draft constitution for submission to a national referendum. However, signing of the agreement gave rise to disturbances in the capital of Anjouan, leading to arrests. The ICRC made a number of visits to the Comoros in 2000 to evaluate the humanitarian situation and hold discussions with the civilian and military authorities and with the leadership of the National Society. During these visits, ICRC delegates had access to persons detained in connection with the attempted coup on Grande Comore and the disturbances on Anjouan. In September, following an ICRC visit, the government of the Comoros signed the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Sentencing of police and military personnel involved in Lesotho mutinies

The trials of police and military personnel accused of mutiny following the events of 1997 and 1998 continued into 2000. A total of 25 members of the police and three military personnel, all of whom were receiving ICRC visits, were tried and sentenced. The general elections originally scheduled for March, then for October, were further postponed until 2001, and this prolonged the political instability which had beset the country for several years.

Tension in Swaziland

Conflict flared in September between the chiefs of two villages and an associate of the King, prompting intervention by the security forces. Tension subsequently spread to the rest of the country, as this local problem brought to the surface more generalized social and political discontent, accentuated by a deteriorating economy. Demonstrations, some of them involving clashes with the police, took place at the instigation of the unions and of political groups opposed to the monarchy. The National Society treated more than 250 casualties during these confrontations.

15 See the ICRC's 1997 Annual Report, p. 93.
16 See the ICRC's 1998 Annual Report, p. 98.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited 38 persons detained in the Comoros for involvement in the March coup attempt or arrested during the disturbances on Anjouan in August;
- in Lesotho, made repeat visits in May to 72 security detainees held in the Maseru central prison and high-security prison;
- provided all detainees with material aid and offered them the opportunity to exchange Red Cross messages with their families;
- handled 1,163 Red Cross messages to help maintain contact between refugees in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland and their families abroad;
- provided support for training in cholera prevention and treatment for over 80 Comoros Red Crescent volunteers;
- helped the National Society train volunteers and disseminate humanitarian law among government representatives and military personnel by providing technical and financial support;
- provided technical assistance for the emergency preparedness programmes of the Lesotho and Swaziland Red Cross Societies;
- translated a first-aid manual into local (South African) languages;
- continued to support the community first-aid programmes of the South African Red Cross Soweto branch and of the Malagasy Red Cross;
- provided funds and materials for Mauritis Red Cross training programmes;
- financed and conducted a workshop on dissemination and information for 13 National Societies of countries covered by the Pretoria and Harare regional delegations;
- tested a humanitarian law teaching module with students in Soweto and the Cape;
- organized and conducted, or participated in, humanitarian law dissemination sessions for police and military personnel in Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland;
- ran a course in February primarily intended for future South African military observers about to join UN contingents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
The conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, which had varied in intensity since 1998, entered a phase of large-scale hostilities on 12 May 2000, with serious consequences in humanitarian terms. On 18 June the hostilities were ended by an agreement reached in Algiers under the auspices of the OAU and the United States. This accord provided for a demilitarized "temporary security zone" 25 kilometres wide to be placed under the control of a United Nations peace-keeping force. Two UN Security Council resolutions (Nos 1312 and 1320) subsequently set up the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and authorized it to deploy a force of up to 4,200 men in the two countries. Their task was to monitor compliance with the cessation of hostilities and to supervise the redeployment of the warring forces outside the buffer zone until the border was precisely demarcated by international experts.

By the end of the year this deployment was three-quarters complete. It was a prelude to the withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from areas that had not been administered by the Ethiopian government before 6 May 1998, and to the redeployment of Eritrean troops outside the temporary security zone. A comprehensive peace agreement between the two countries (permanent cessation of

17 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 112.
hostilities) was signed on 12 December in Algiers.

This text required that the two parties release and repatriate all prisoners of war without delay, and that all other civilians detained or interned in connection with the conflict be either repatriated or authorized to return to their most recent home. Wounded and sick POWs were the first to be repatriated, under ICRC auspices, on 23 and 24 December, in an operation involving 359 Eritrean and 360 Ethiopian POWs.

In 2000, the country also restored diplomatic relations with two of its neighbours, Sudan and Djibouti.

First visits to POWs

On 14 August, the Swiss Confederation (the depositary State of the Geneva Conventions) officially announced that Eritrea had deposited its instruments of accession to the Geneva Conventions, thereby becoming the 189th State Party. This accession had immediate consequences for the ICRC's protection activities. As early as September, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia. Wounded and sick POWs were the first to be repatriated, under ICRC auspices, on 23 and 24 December, in an operation involving 359 Eritrean and 360 Ethiopian POWs.

In 2000, the country also restored diplomatic relations with two of its neighbours, Sudan and Djibouti.

First visits to POWs

On 14 August, the Swiss Confederation (the depositary State of the Geneva Conventions) officially announced that Eritrea had deposited its instruments of accession to the Geneva Conventions, thereby becoming the 189th State Party. This accession had immediate consequences for the ICRC's protection activities. As early as September, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia. Wounded and sick POWs were the first to be repatriated, under ICRC auspices, on 23 and 24 December, in an operation involving 359 Eritrean and 360 Ethiopian POWs.

In 2000, the country also restored diplomatic relations with two of its neighbours, Sudan and Djibouti.

First visits to POWs

On 14 August, the Swiss Confederation (the depositary State of the Geneva Conventions) officially announced that Eritrea had deposited its instruments of accession to the Geneva Conventions, thereby becoming the 189th State Party. This accession had immediate consequences for the ICRC's protection activities. As early as September, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia, delegates were able, for the first time since the start of the conflict, to visit Ethiopian POWs detained in Ethiopia. Wounded and sick POWs were the first to be repatriated, under ICRC auspices, on 23 and 24 December, in an operation involving 359 Eritrean and 360 Ethiopian POWs.

In 2000, the country also restored diplomatic relations with two of its neighbours, Sudan and Djibouti.
Assistance for war-wounded

In May and June, when the hostilities were at their height, hospitals were inundated with war-wounded (between 150 and 300 a day in the Asmara hospital alone).

The ICRC provided considerable material assistance and a surgical team composed of a surgeon, an anaesthetist and two specialized nurses. A maxillofacial surgeon and an anaesthetist also divided their time between treating patients and training Eritrean colleagues.

The training of Eritrean medical personnel, an important part of the ICRC's activities, had to be interrupted during the hostilities, but was resumed at the end of July. The training courses were intended mainly for nurses in traumatology and those working in intensive care. The first training programme for future physiotherapists, scheduled to last 18 months, began in February.21

Assistance for internally displaced persons

The resumption of hostilities had serious consequences for the civilian population. In less than 10 days, 750,000 civilians — according to government estimates — were displaced and swelled the ranks of the tens of thousands already living in camps. The occupation of the plains in the south-west and the centre forced the population, including people who had already been displaced, to seek refuge in drought-stricken areas in the north.

Working in close cooperation with the Red Cross Society of Eritrea, the ICRC concentrated on non-food aid and on water and sanitation programmes for 150,000 beneficiaries in 20 camps. A specialized engineer joined the ICRC team in Eritrea for this purpose. During the emergency phase, water had to be delivered by tanker truck to camps for the displaced and to towns and villages affected by the war. Once the emergency was over, the focus shifted to the installation of temporary water-supply systems in the camps and repairs on systems damaged by fighting in residential areas. In the Gash-Barka area, host families also received support in the form of non-food aid.

After the cessation of hostilities, some of the displaced people gradually began to return to their villages, and by the end of the year the number of displaced had declined considerably. Some Eritrean refugees in Sudan likewise returned across the border.22 In response to these movements, the ICRC continued its shelter programmes and stepped up its water and sanitation activities, with special emphasis on villages to which people were returning.

Assistance for drought victims

A shortage of rainfall in some areas added to the country's problems. Particularly hard hit was the Zoba Anseba region in the north, where drought affected the harvest and further aggravated the nutritional situation of the local residents, who had also taken in a good many displaced people.

Following a joint assessment in the Zoba Anseba region, the Eritrean Red Cross, with ICRC support, carried out regular distributions of food to 88,133 people between October and December.

First police training course

Following Eritrea's accession to the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC organized a dissemination course at the Asmara Police Academy for the first time since the country gained independence. Most of the 50 participants were high-ranking officers in charge of training.

Meetings took place with the Minister of Justice to discuss the translation of the Geneva Conventions.

Cooperation with the Red Cross Society

The ICRC did what it could to support the Red Cross Society of Eritrea, whose recognition process could not begin until Eritrea had acceded to the Geneva Conventions. In November, the government therefore appointed an official responsible for advising it on the procedures to follow to gain recognition for the Society, which at that time was recognized neither by the Eritrean government nor by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The Eritrean Red Cross, which was facing many challenges, demonstrated its operational capacity through its activities for internally displaced persons and victims of the drought. The ICRC continued to provide financial and technical support in the spheres of dissemination, tracing and emergency preparedness. A framework agreement between the two parties, defining their respective roles and responsibilities, was signed in February.

21 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 114.

22 See p. 91.
IN 2000, THE ICRC:

• visited over 1,000 Ethiopian POWs protected by the Third Geneva Convention, who were held in 1 camp;

• visited over 4,300 civilian internees and over 1,200 civilians of Ethiopian origin protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention, who were held in 21 places of detention;

• in cooperation with the Red Cross Society of Eritrea, organized safe passage across the front lines for 12,493 civilians of Ethiopian origin who had been expelled or were returning voluntarily to Ethiopia, including over 5,000 civilian internees and other civilians deprived of their freedom;

• helped the Eritrean Red Cross ensure the safe repatriation of 357 people of Eritrean origin who had been expelled or were returning voluntarily from Ethiopia;

• made representations to the authorities to remind them of their obligations vis-à-vis civilians protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention, i.e., people of Ethiopian origin in Eritrea, and made representations to the Ethiopian authorities concerning Eritreans living in occupied territories;

• working with the respective Red Cross Societies, exchanged 16,326 messages between Ethiopian and Eritrean POWs and their families;

• working jointly with the Eritrean Red Cross Society, exchanged 13,288 Red Cross messages between families living in Eritrea and relatives from whom they had been separated by the war and who were living in Ethiopia (including civilian internees), in the occupied territories or in other countries;

• reunited 109 unaccompanied children and other vulnerable persons with their families in Eritrea;

• in cooperation with the Eritrean Red Cross, distributed aid to over 150,000 civilians affected by the conflict, in the form of 147,130 blankets, 15,254 tents and other non-food items;

• financed projects to supply water to displaced persons and internees;

• in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, provided enough surgical supplies to treat 10,000 war-wounded (brought in by air because of the emergency);

• gave a course on traumatology to 11 doctors and 65 nurses;

• for the first time, launched an 18-month training programme for future physiotherapists, and provided basic physiotherapy equipment for 8 hospitals;

• supported the Eritrean Red Cross in its efforts to strengthen its emergency services and to develop its capacity in the areas of dissemination and restoration of family links;

• jointly with the International Federation, organized 2 seminars on disaster preparedness for senior staff of the Eritrean Red Cross;

• financed the purchase of an ambulance for the Mendefera branch of the Eritrean Red Cross;

• as lead agency for the Movement, supported the Eritrean Red Cross in its emergency response to the drought in Zoba Anseba;

• encouraged the authorities to incorporate international humanitarian law into national legislation;

• donated a basic library on humanitarian law to the Law Faculty of the University of Asmara;

• together with the Eritrean Red Cross, organized dissemination sessions for high school teachers in Zoba Maakel and Asmara.
In May and June 2000 the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, which had serious consequences in humanitarian terms, flared up into large-scale hostilities. These were brought to an end by an agreement to cease active hostilities signed on 18 June under the auspices of the OAU and the United States, and peace was definitively restored with the signing of an accord in Algiers on 12 December. This accord provided for a number of measures intended to resolve the dispute between the two countries and bring about the release of POWs and other persons detained in connection with the conflict.23

The effects of the war were compounded by drought, which was particularly severe in Somali National Regional State (formerly the Ogaden). To make matters worse, this region, already one of the poorest in Ethiopia, experienced growing security problems during the year under review owing to the activities of armed opposition groups. This led to the postponement until September of federal and regional elections, which were held in the rest of the country in May and resulted in a comfortable electoral victory for the outgoing government.

23 See pp. 77-78.
Visits to POWs and civilian internees

The ICRC paid regular visits to Eritrean POWs, who were protected by the Third Geneva Convention,24 and also to civilians of Eritrean origin interned because of the conflict, who were protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. The ICRC distributed material aid (hygiene products and educational and recreational materials) directly to both groups and delivered basic medical supplies to the camp clinics. Both orally and in writing, the delegation informed the relevant authorities of its findings regarding the treatment of internees and their living conditions.

Safe passage for people expelled or repatriated

Once active hostilities had come to an end, the ICRC organized the crossing of the demarcation line, safely and with dignity, for 327 civilians of Eritrean origin who had either been expelled from Ethiopia or were returning voluntarily to Eritrea. Similarly, over 12,000 civilians of Ethiopian origin living in Eritrea were repatriated.25 These repatriation operations took place at the request of the governments in Addis Ababa and Asmara.

The delegation closely monitored the situation of civilians of Eritrean origin living in Ethiopia, who were protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. In particular, a health delegate, with the help of a representative of the Eritrean community, kept track of over 1,700 sick and destitute Eritreans in Addis Ababa, buying them basic medicines or arranging for their transfer to hospital as needed.

Forwarding family news

The displacement of part of the population – due primarily to the international conflict with Eritrea – caused thousands of people to lose contact with their families. Minors found themselves separated from their parents, and many families were without news of relatives in the armed forces. The ICRC, in cooperation with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, set up a network for the collection and distribution of Red Cross messages.

Assistance for displaced persons interned in the north

Emergency supplies of medicines were delivered at the start of the year to the clinics in two camps housing over 5,000 people from the border regions (Baafi and Waele Nehbi) who had been displaced by the conflict. Water was supplied to the camps and sanitation work was carried out in cooperation with MSF-Holland.

Whether or not these people – and others who had been displaced by the fighting – returned home depended mainly on mine clearance: anti-personnel mines planted during the conflict continued to be a very real problem along the border, in both Eritrea and Ethiopia.

War-wounded and amputees

During the hostilities in May-June, surgical facilities had to cope with large numbers of war-wounded who needed surgical treatment and prostheses and/or orthoses.

The ICRC helped Ethiopian military surgeons to treat over 400 wounded, and completely fitted out an operating theatre in the military hospital in Degen (Tigray). ICRC surgeons trained medical personnel and worked alongside their Ethiopian colleagues in several of the country's hospitals. The delegation provided medical equipment for the Armed Forces General Hospital in Addis Ababa, and for various civilian hospitals in Tigray, for the treatment of wounded civil-

\[\text{EAST AFRICA ETHIOPIA}\]

\[\text{Visits to police stations in Addis Ababa resume}\]

The ICRC continued its regular visits to persons detained for reasons connected with the change of government in 1991 or for reasons of State security. In 2000 there were over 8,210 such detainees.

On 9 May, the delegation was authorized to resume its visits to people imprisoned in the Central Investigation Department and in Addis Ababa's 29 police stations.26 Following these visits, a report summing up the ICRC's observations and recommendations was delivered to the relevant authorities. The delegation continued its efforts to gain access to detainees being held in a transit camp in the capital.

Representations were made to the authorities concerning the extrajudicial detention of persons coming within the ICRC's mandate who had been held without charge for lengthy periods. Subsequently, trials were resumed for some of these detainees, while others were released. The ICRC continued its regular observation of two cases being tried in camera in the Federal High Court in Addis Ababa, and five other cases being tried in other courts.

24 See p. 78.
25 *Idem.*
26 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 118.
Assistance of various kinds for drought victims

The scarcity of the rains wiped out huge numbers of livestock and caused major food losses. The drought had particularly harsh consequences in Somali National Regional State, which is one of the poorest and most underdeveloped regions in Ethiopia and where internal tension persisted. Faced with the prospect of famine, a large proportion of the population moved elsewhere in search of food and grazing for their livestock, or congregated around towns and villages.

Following surveys carried out in February and March, which revealed high mortality rates linked to malnutrition, the ICRC, with the help of the Ethiopian Red Cross, launched a large-scale operation in aid of some 190,000 beneficiaries in the south of Somali National Regional State (Gode, Fik and Afder). The food distributions were intended to complement action taken by UN agencies and the Ethiopian Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission. In a first phase, from 12 April to 5 June, an airlift brought food from Nairobi (Kenya) to Gode and Dire Dawa. Thereafter, this emergency aid arrived by ship in the ports of Berbera (Somalia) and Djibouti, from where it was sent on by truck to the distribution centres.

The most vulnerable families also received soap, plastic-coated tarpaulins and sorghum seed. An emergency veterinary project to distribute antibiotics and anti-parasitics for 140,000 head of livestock was launched at the end of March.

In August, when the food situation had improved and the emergency phase had ended, it was decided to reduce food distributions and concentrate instead on agricultural and economic rehabilitation programmes. In November 2000 a food-for-work project was set up, aimed at increasing the area under cultivation by improving the rainwater retention and irrigation systems in 10 communities. A survey was launched to study the possibility of extending the project to other communities in 2001.

In Gode, the project to increase the town's water supply by 50%, which had been under way since 1998, was completed early in the year with the rehabilitation of the pumping station and the installation of a system to supply water to five schools and the hospital. The ICRC also provided communities in the Afder region with technical and material assistance in rehabilitating five major wells. These areas were the scene of inter-clan disputes over land and access to water.

Agreements with the Ethiopian Red Cross

In 2000 the Ethiopian Red Cross had to cope with war and drought at one and the same time. Working in cooperation with the International Federation, the ICRC maintained an operational partnership with the National Society to build up its capacity in the following spheres: tracing activities, spreading knowledge of humanitarian law and principles, conflict preparedness and strengthening the branches in Tigray and Somali National Regional State. Agreements to this effect were signed in March 2000, giving priority to five pilot branches and to regions beset by open or latent conflict.

In the Tigray region in particular, this partnership focused on assisting people displaced by the international conflict through the training of surgeons, increasing stocks of surgical supplies in civilian hospitals, ambulance maintenance and training of volunteers in first aid.

Spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law

In August a dissemination session was held for the first time for members of the Central Investigation Department, one of the ICRC's most important partners for dialogue on issues concerning security detainees. The book *To Serve and to Protect* was translated into Amharic and distributed to Ethiopian police instructors.

Following the translation of the Geneva Conventions into Amharic, it was decided to produce 1,000 copies of the text for members of government and academic circles. The delegation continued its dialogue with the University of Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian Civil Service College on incorporating a substantial course on humanitarian law into their curricula.

The ICRC also produced an Amharic version of the *Soldier's Handbook*, which sums up the basic rules of the law of armed conflict and also contains a section on first aid. These booklets were distributed in June to 40,000 soldiers, through the medical service of the Ethiopian armed forces.

ICRC mission to the OAU

The ICRC's permanent mission to the OAU concentrated on gaining a better understanding of the political scene in Africa from within, and on developing sound relations with various organizations and their accredited ambassadors: the OAU itself, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, specialized UN agencies, regional African organizations and NGOs. By this means the ICRC strove to promote wider recognition for and application of humanitarian law throughout Africa, and to spread knowledge of the ICRC's role and activities worldwide.

27 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 121.
28 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 122.
IN 2000, THE ICRC:

- visited over 2,500 Eritrean POWs, including some 2,000 captured/newly registered during the previous year, who were protected by the Third Geneva Convention and were detained in 2 main internment camps;
- visited over 1,200 Eritrean civilians protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention, who were interned in 6 places of detention;
- in 117 places of detention, visited over 6,200 detainees out of a total of over 8,200 people who had been deprived of their freedom for reasons to do with the change of government in 1991 or for reasons of State security, and supplied them with basic medical equipment, blankets, hygiene products and recreational items as needed;
- repaired water-supply and sanitation systems in 22 prisons, benefiting over 23,000 detainees, including POWs;
- by organizing their safe passage, assisted in the repatriation to Eritrea of 327 civilians of Eritrean origin;
- in cooperation with the Tigray Red Cross, organized the safe passage across the front lines of over 12,400 civilians of Ethiopian origin who had been expelled or were returning voluntarily to Ethiopia, and 2,700 civilian internees of Ethiopian origin;
- jointly with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, forwarded 21,700 Red Cross messages;
- reunited 91 unaccompanied children and other vulnerable individuals of Eritrean origin with their families;
- imported 8,640 tonnes of emergency food aid which was distributed to almost 190,000 people affected by the drought in Somali National Regional State;
- distributed 185 tonnes of seed and veterinary medicines to farmers and herdsman, and over 4 tonnes of soap and 8,450 plastic-coated tarpaulins to families affected by the drought;
- gave assistance of various kinds (ambulance services, medical and surgical supplies) to 6 hospitals and 4 health centres for the treatment of war-wounded and provided a surgical team;
- organized training in advanced first aid and the evacuation of the wounded for over 150 medical staff, and training in war surgery, in particular maxillofacial surgery, for 40 surgeons;
- prepared emergency stocks for combating cholera, together with water tanks, in preparation for outbreaks of the disease;
- provided material and technical support and training that enabled 4 prosthetic/orthotic centres to produce 1,252 prostheses and 1,100 orthoses;
- at the Addis Ababa training centre, held courses for 26 technicians on polypropylene technology;
- provided components and supplies for various prosthetic/orthotic projects around the world;
- rehabilitated 10 wells in Somali National Regional State;
- installed 9 reservoirs supplying drinking water to 40,000 people in drought-stricken areas;
- donated 7 radios to enhance the communication capacity of the Tigray branch of the Red Cross;
- organized 4 seminars on tracing activities, covering the entire country;
- held a 5-day seminar for 34 police instructors in the Oromia and Addis Ababa areas;
- gave a course on humanitarian law for 70 law students at the University of Addis Ababa;
- gave presentations on its detention activities in Ethiopia and on humanitarian law, in particular the question of judicial guarantees, to 800 staff of the Oromia Regional Justice Bureau.
In the summer of 2000, for the first time after almost a decade without any State authority, Somalia acquired an elected President, Abdulkassim Salat Hassan, a 225-member interim National Assembly, and various other transitional institutions. This was the outcome of the Somalia National Peace Conference, which brought together some 700 representatives of civil society in Arta, Djibouti, from June to August. Somalia was represented by its new President in the millennium celebrations organized by the United Nations in New York in September, after almost 10 years of absence from the UN scene. The prospect of stabilization of the situation was greeted with relief in a number of places, such as Mogadishu and Baidoa, where a visit by the new President sparked demonstrations of public jubilation. Finally, the creation of a new police force began with the recruitment of 1,300 former militiamen, thanks to financial support from the business community.

Daunting challenges nonetheless remained for a country which, since 1991, had lived in a state of anarchy marked by the complete absence of any central government or administration, and where a host of clans and sub-clans were fighting for power while still continuing to fragment. The Somali population had been forced to cope simultaneously with violence and lawlessness, underdevelopment and difficult climatic...
conditions. The political process that had begun in Arta quickly ran into stiff resistance from the warlords of central and southern Somalia and various other political players, including the government of Somaliland, which had declared itself independent in 1991 and was therefore opposed to the government of a Somalia that included Somaliland.

Relative peace and stability reigned during the year in Somaliland and Puntland (north-eastern Somalia), where rivalry between clans was less marked than in the south of the country, although their rejection of the Arta process caused some internal tension. Somaliland continued the reconstruction and development effort it had begun in 1991 on its secession and self-proclaimed independence.

The south, on the other hand, continued to live in a state of permanent crisis. Inter-clan violence in the Lower Juba regions and recurring clashes between the RRA* and the militia of the Sharia courts in Lower Shebele claimed dozens of victims and caused widespread destruction. Insecurity also spread to the Hiran region, which had been relatively stable up to 1999 when it fell prey to banditry and disputes between sub-clans. Crime and violence between clans also escalated in Mogadishu and its surrounding area.

The economic situation worsened still further when, at the end of September, there was an outbreak of Rift fever in the Gulf countries. The result was an immediate ban on imports of Somali livestock, which deprived large sectors of the population of an important source of income.

Security incidents

For years, the unpredictability of the explosions of violence in the south left the humanitarian agencies with little room for manoeuvre. In January a local ICRC employee was shot and wounded when returning from a relief distribution to villagers not far from the Kenyan border; and in July two expatriate staff of the NGO Action contre la faim (Action Against Hunger) were taken hostage in Mogadishu South and were not released until mid-September.

Although the ICRC delegation for Somalia remained based in Nairobi, Kenya, expatriates and field workers travelled regularly to all parts of the country. Most of the ICRC's activities throughout the territory were carried out by the Somali Red Crescent Society and the ICRC's Somali staff.

The ICRC, which remains the main relief agency working in Somalia, has adopted a dual approach in the country. On the one hand it provides an emergency response to the direct effects of the conflict, which are often aggravated by natural disasters, and on the other it has adopted a medium-term strategy aimed at supporting local coping mechanisms and maintaining acceptable living conditions for the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Generally speaking, projects have to remain relatively simple so that they can be managed locally.

Aid for displaced persons and disaster victims

Although rather late, the gu rains (April-June) fell in abundance, considerably improving the food situation after the catastrophic harvests of 1999. Exceptions were already vulnerable areas around Gedo and in the Lower and Middle Juba regions, where the harvest was very poor. On several occasions the ICRC distributed not only seed and tools but also food to thousands of families, both displaced and resident, in the worst affected areas.

The ICRC also provided non-food aid for families displaced as a result of the violence in Hiran, Lower Shebele and Lower Juba, and also in Middle Juba, where villages had been burned down by militiamen. In all, half a million people belonging to the most vulnerable groups received assistance during the year.

Wells bring villages back to life

In Somalia, where water is a scarce commodity, the prevailing anarchy also led to serious deterioration of shallow wells and traditional underground reservoirs (berkad), for lack of maintenance. The ICRC, working with local communities, strove constantly to maintain a supply of drinking water for human beings and livestock. During the first three months of the year, attention focused on providing equipment (generators, pumps and spare parts). In some cases, renovating wells literally brought villages back to life. In Xingon in the Mudug region, for example, the population increased in a few weeks from several hundred to several thousand people once a shallow well was put back into service, replacing the transport of water by tanker.

For the rest of the year the emphasis shifted to a more comprehensive approach aimed at improving the water storage and distribution capacity of communities living in central regions.

* RRA: Rahanwein Resistance Army

29 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, pp. 126-127.
The Medina hospital reopens

Because of the chronic overloading of the country’s medical facilities, it was decided to reopen the Medina hospital in Mogadishu South, which, apart from some sporadic attempts, had not been functioning for eight years. The ICRC played an active part in setting up this project, in the complete renovation of the hospital premises and in the training of staff, and so the hospital reopened on 28 May with 55 surgical beds. For an initial period the ICRC will give the hospital special support but it will remain the property of the community, which will be responsible for it. To make the hospital viable in the long term, the laboratory and radiology service will have to generate their own revenue, and an ICRC administrator worked closely with the hospital’s accountants to draw up a budget.

The ICRC provides various kinds of assistance (salaries, food, maintenance work, medicines and medical supplies) for four hospitals: Keysaney in Mogadishu North, which is the main surgical facility in the country, Medina (Mogadishu South), Galkayo (Mudug region), and Baidoa (Bay region). Renovation of the Keysaney hospital also began in 2000; and early in the year an ICRC surgeon organized a seminar in Mogadishu for surgeons working at the Keysaney and Medina hospitals.

The Somali Red Crescent is the only provider of basic health care for large segments of the population, working mainly through a network of primary health centres and four oral rehydration centres in Mogadishu. The ICRC supported some of these facilities, supplying them with medicines, first-aid kits and financial aid.

Public awareness campaign

As the only national organization working in a highly complex environment, the Somali Red Crescent faced serious challenges. In January, together with various representatives of the Movement, the ICRC took part in a meeting during which the National Society asserted its determination to remain united and took certain strategic decisions. The ICRC and other members of the Movement supported the Somali Red Crescent’s communication campaign, helping with the printing of a brochure explaining its role, principles and activities. The delegation also continued to provide technical, material and financial support for the National Society in the spheres for which the latter bears full responsibility (tracing activities, dissemination and conflict preparedness).
IN 2000, THE ICRC:

- supported the efforts made by the Somali Red Crescent to ensure the delivery of 26,000 Red Cross messages exchanged between family members dispersed in Somalia and abroad;
- opened 42 tracing files and resolved 53 cases;
- through the Somali service of the BBC in Nairobi, broadcast the names of 2,901 Somalis at the request of families seeking missing relatives;
- distributed 635 tonnes of seed, 6,900 tonnes of food and 425 tonnes of non-food relief supplies to over 26,000 people displaced by the fighting or affected by drought and/or flooding;
- distributed non-food aid to 3,000 families who had returned to their burnt-out villages in Wajid and Rabdure districts (Bakool region);
- supplied villages situated along river banks with 44,000 empty sandbags to help them avert flooding in the rainy season;
- continued to support 22 health posts (out of the 44 run by the National Society) in the Hiran, Galgudud and Mudug regions, established a central distribution point in Kismayo (for 7 health centres in Middle and Lower Juba), and another in Dusamareb (for health centres in Galgudud);
- gave medical supplies and financial support to cholera treatment centres providing oral rehydration;
- maintained and repaired shallow wells and provided emergency generators, pumps and spare parts in 20 places in the central region to give some 20,000 people better access to clean water;
- organized a course on the maintenance of water points and wells for 300 members of local communities in Galkayo and Dusamareb;
- launched 16 water-storage and distribution projects in the central region, and began the renovation of 10 traditional underground catchment reservoirs (berkad) in southern Mudug, Galgudud and northern Hiran;
- produced a handbook in the Somali language on the maintenance of shallow wells;
- financed an 8-week course at the University of Nairobi, Kenya, for 4 employees responsible for health activities in Somali Red Crescent branches;
- in August-September, flew 40 National Society dissemination and tracing officers to Nairobi for a seminar organized by the Somali Red Crescent with ICRC participation;
- discussed with the BBC Somali service the possibility of producing a programme based on the results of the "People on War" survey.
The fragile "humanitarian" cease-fire observed by the government and the SPLM/A* in 1999 did not survive the year. In 2000 the conflict resumed, often taking the form of major clashes, particularly in Bahr-el-Gazal, the Blue Nile regions and the north-east. Sabotage attacks on the oil pipeline linking Unity State to Port Sudan continued and increased the risk of military operations. Fighting often caused large-scale population movements and civilians were directly affected, when not deliberately targeted.

Despite three meetings in Kenya during the year, there was almost no progress in the peace process between the Sudanese government and the SPLM/A. Meanwhile, Egypt and Libya launched a parallel peace initiative. More positively, the northern Umma party left the NDA* and announced the end of its armed struggle against the government, some of its top leaders returning to Khartoum. The authorities granted an amnesty to all opposition fighters.

*SPLM/A: Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army
* NDA: National Democratic Alliance, an umbrella group of northern opposition forces and the SPLA
The state of emergency was extended until the end of the year. Presidential and legislative elections which took place in December were won by the outgoing President and parliament with a large majority.

Internationally, the Sudanese government resumed relations with various countries in 2000, including several members of the Arab League, and with all its neighbours except Uganda. Indeed, the agreement signed the previous year between Khartoum and Kampala did not lead to any significant progress, although it did allow the release of 72 Sudanese POWs by Uganda and their repatriation in January under the auspices of the ICRC. In July, Sudan again became a full member of the International Monetary Fund, but without having access to the Fund’s loans. By contrast, in October Sudan failed to obtain a seat on the United Nations Security Council.

The ICRC’s operation in Sudan remained one of its largest in Africa. The delegation focused on three main goals: providing protection and assistance for internally displaced persons and the resident population, who had suffered all the hardship of 17 years of conflict; ensuring that the war-wounded and civilians received the necessary surgical treatment or basic medical care; and finally, monitoring the situation of persons deprived of their freedom.

Security incidents
The highly explosive and unpredictable environment in Sudan affected, sometimes tragically, the work of humanitarian agencies. During the year 10 of their staff met a violent death in ambushes.

Bombing in the south gave constant cause for concern. The ICRC had to evacuate its office in Chelkou and restrict its flights in Bahr-el-Gazal for a time before resuming normal activities in October. In August, the UN had to interrupt Operation Lifeline Sudan for a full week before receiving security guarantees from the government.

Fighting in western Upper Nile
In June, fighting resumed in the western Upper Nile region, causing large-scale population movements in the direction of Bentiu, where the ICRC swiftly distributed non-food aid. On 24 June, the SPLM/A seized the town of Gogrial. Many combatants were wounded on both sides. The ICRC supplied the military hospital in Wau with medical equipment to help cope with the influx of patients.

The ICRC also took complete charge of urgent surgical cases and war-wounded in two specialized hospitals, the ICRC’s Lopiding surgical hospital in Lokichokio, northern Kenya, and the government-run university hospital in Juba. The effects of the upsurge in military activity were keenly felt in the Lopiding hospital, which in 2000 had the highest rate of activity since it was built. The influx of patients overstretched the capacity of the hospital and highlighted the limits of the waste water disposal and sewerage systems. Renovation work had to be started, and is due to be completed in the spring of 2001. The ICRC also launched building and renovation work at the university hospital in Juba.

An integrated approach to increase self-sufficiency
In view of the complexity of the situation in southern Sudan, where the population had to cope simultaneously with a low level of development and a 17-year armed conflict, in 2000 the ICRC introduced a medium-term “integrated” approach. This combines preventive and curative health-care activities to improve water and sanitation, and agricultural and other work in regions where delegates can maintain an uninterrupted presence (Yirol, Juba, Wau and Raga). The new approach is designed to break the vicious circle whereby the population’s living conditions steadily deteriorate.

The delegation had already combined preventive and curative health care (vaccination programmes, health education and veterinary projects). The primary health-care centres in Yirol, Juba, Chelkou, Raga and Wau, together with various health posts and dispensaries, regularly received equipment to improve their services. Health delegates pursued their training and preventive activities, while engineers continued work on water supply and sanitation (sinking wells, repairing waste water evacuation systems, etc.).

This integrated approach has a substantial agricultural component. After contributing to emergency operations during the famine in 1998 and carrying out a large-scale seed and tool distribution programme in 1999, in 2000 the ICRC continued its efforts to improve the population’s self-sufficiency in terms of food through the promotion of more effective techniques. This covers a wide range of activities and includes demonstrations on the cultivation of new crops, on ploughing methods and on techniques for processing and storing food.

---

32 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 132.
33 See pp. 62-63.
More prostheses and orthoses produced

Sudan has a large number of amputees and people with disabilities, often directly or indirectly attributable to the conflict (fresh upsurge of poliomyelitis following the interruption of vaccination campaigns, for example). Many of the disabled do not receive the treatment they need. The ICRC has a permanent presence at the National Centre for Prosthetics and Orthotics in Khartoum where in 2000 the number of prostheses and orthoses produced rose significantly, thanks to modernization and reorganization. The centre catered for amputees and other disabled people from areas under government control, while the prosthetic/orthotic centre at the Lopiding hospital took care of amputees living in southern Sudan.

An alternative postal network

On several occasions, delegates visited prisoners in the hands of the SPLA and the SPDF,* in particular after the capture of Gogrial and Maban in the southern Blue Nile region. When people are detained far from home and have no contact with their families, Red Cross messages are a lifeline essential for their emotional well-being.

But these messages have much wider implications. Over the years, the conflict in Sudan has generated massive population movements. In 2000 there were around four million displaced people within the country, while 300,000 had taken refuge abroad. As the postal service is not functioning in most of the territory, Red Cross messages remain the only means whereby separated family members can keep in touch. With the assistance of the Sudanese Red Crescent in the north, and of volunteers in the south, the ICRC continued to operate a vast network, one of the three largest in Africa.

Support for the National Society in aiding Eritrean refugees

In May, the fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia brought tens of thousands of Eritrean refugees to the eastern state of Kassala. Very quickly and efficiently, the Sudanese Red Crescent provided material and medical aid for these new refugees, who were given shelter in three camps. To support this work, and in coordination with the International Federation, the ICRC immediately supplied hygiene items and shelter materials, and also two tanker trucks and water-purification equipment for the Gulsa camp, which was housing around 30,000 refugees in a very arid area. The ICRC offered its services to the Sudanese government with a view to visiting over 1,300 Eritrean soldiers who had also entered Sudanese territory in May and June. These soldiers were subsequently repatriated without any ICRC involvement.

Cooperation on an early-warning system

As the main national humanitarian organization, the Sudanese Red Crescent plays a decisive role in all the ICRC’s spheres of activity in the areas under government control. In addition to its traditional support for the National Society’s headquarters and seven of its branches, in 2000 the ICRC financed the construction of new offices for the branches in Malakal, Juba, Wau and Raga. It continued its support for tracing and dissemination activities and for a conflict-preparedness programme. The delegation also gave volunteers from particularly vulnerable places in the south training in how to set up an early-warning system for food shortages.

* SPDF: Sudan People’s Democratic Front, opposition movement formed in 2000

34 See pp. 77-79.
IN 2000, THE ICRC:

- visited 489 detainees in the hands of the SPLA and SPDF in 10 different places;
- distributed high-protein biscuits, seed and material assistance (soap, blankets, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, jerry cans, saucepans and recreational items) to detainees, and gave dressing kits and basic medicines to health facilities in the detention centres;
- provided water and sanitation assistance in some places of detention;
- collected and distributed 4,507 Red Cross messages exchanged between detainees and their families;
- assessed the living conditions of over 1,300 Eritrean military internees who had entered Sudanese territory;

- in close cooperation with the Sudanese Red Crescent network of volunteers in particular, exchanged 105,468 Red Cross messages between displaced persons, refugees and their families abroad;
- continued to monitor the situation of children stranded in Wau since the 1998 famine, the majority of whom were reunited with their families or housed in schools or other institutions;

- in conflict zones, distributed 415 tonnes of food and 190 tonnes of other relief to over 50,000 particularly vulnerable displaced persons and residents;

- in cooperation with the Sudanese Red Crescent, continued to support 7 health centres in the Raga area through a project delegated to the German Red Cross;
- supervised and trained local medical staff, provided public health supplies and conducted vaccination campaigns;
- ran the Lopiding surgical hospital in Lokichokio, Kenya, which admitted a total of 2,148 patients, including 1,039 war-wounded, many of whom were evacuated from Sudan by ICRC aircraft and repatriated following treatment;
- continued to supply basic medicines to the university hospital in Juba;
- admitted and took charge of 2,705 surgical cases, including 83 war-wounded, some of whom had been evacuated from Wau or Raga by an ICRC plane;
- continued the food-for-work programme involving 800 health workers;
- organized 2 seminars on war surgery, with the participation of military and civilian medical staff;

- in conflict zones, distributed 415 tonnes of food and 190 tonnes of other relief to over 50,000 particularly vulnerable displaced persons and residents;

- provided support for the National Centre for Prostheses and Orthoses in Khartoum, where 767 prostheses and 374 orthoses were manufactured for 1,141 patients, and completed the renovation of the centre;
- in the prosthetic/orthotic workshop at the Lopiding surgical hospital, produced 348 prostheses and 160 orthoses for 508 patients;

- made monthly visits to supervise the water-treatment plant at Bentiu, which supplied 200,000 litres of water a day thanks to staff of the local branch of the Sudanese Red Crescent;

- provided regular financial and logistic support for the 5 Sudanese Red Crescent branches in the south of the country (Raga, Wau, Bentiu, Malakal and Juba), and to 2 branches in the east (Kassala and Ed Damazin);

- ran training and consolidation courses for more than 75 senior military officers and instructors;
- conducted dissemination sessions for some 3,000 officers and soldiers (government and SPLA);
- trained almost 300 SPLA and SSIA* commanders in southern Sudan in the basic rules of the law of armed conflict.

* SSIA: Southern Sudan Independence Army
NAIROBI

Regional delegation
(Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania)

The ICRC’s regional delegation in Nairobi pursued two aims: first, to meet the needs of conflict victims and continue its humanitarian diplomacy in the three countries it covered; and secondly, to provide logistic services and any other specialized support needed by ICRC operations in countries in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region.

As the hub of regional activity, the Nairobi delegation made a key contribution to various ICRC operations. It furnished expertise in areas such as nutrition, agriculture, veterinary matters, water and sanitation, and dissemination for the armed forces, and provided various kinds of support (procurement and management of emergency stocks, transport services, personnel management and administration, tracing activities, logistics, and liaison with the media and donors). Thanks to its well-developed infrastructure it was able to deliver emergency humanitarian assistance very quickly over a huge area, notably to Ethiopia, Eritrea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Drought in Kenya

In 2000, more than half of Kenya was stricken by a severe drought, with serious consequences for town-dwellers and economic production, and also for living conditions in parts of the countryside (the Rift valley, the north and northeast), where farmers lost almost all their harvest and large numbers of livestock.

The drought led to extensive population movements and further heightened the long-running tension between semi-nomadic herdsmen, now forced to travel long distances in order to feed and water their herds, and crop-growers. Inter-communal friction – also exacerbated by cattle-stealing and disputes over access to chronically scarce water resources – erupted in numerous incidents of localized violence, especially in Wajir in the north-east, the Kerio valley and the Rift valley. In 2000 some 40,000 people, mostly members of the Marakwet tribe, were displaced as a result.

Water-supply projects

Through a project delegated to the American Red Cross, the ICRC continued water-supply rehabilitation activities in the Kerio valley (Pokot, Marakwet and eastern Baringo, the scene of clashes between the Pokot and Marakwet tribes). The project, which focused on the repair of gravity-fed water-supply systems, shallow wells and underground tanks, achieved its goals by August 2000. It also included the renovation of schools destroyed in the clashes, road-mending (mobilizing the local population in a food-for-work scheme), and strengthening the capacity of the local branch of the National Society. By agreement between the ICRC and the American Red Cross, it was decided to extend the project until May 2001 and to concentrate on water supply.

Another area that suffered intertribal violence – this time between the Kikuyu and semi-nomadic herdsmen – was Laikipia in the Rift valley. Here the ICRC set up a project, delegated to the Swedish Red Cross, to tap springs and repair small dams for the benefit of some 38,000 people. Work was completed half-way through the year, and a community house for the National Society sub-branch in Ol Moran was also built. The project was extended until the start of 2001 so that additional shallow wells could be sunk.

Finally, in the Wajir district, the ICRC began digging shallow wells for around 18,000 herdsmen and people displaced by the violence.

More tracing requests

In 2000 there were some 215,000 Somali, Ethiopian, Eritrean, Sudanese, Rwandan and Burundian refugees in Kenya, and a further 300,000 non-registered asylum-seekers. Working in cooperation with the Kenya Red Cross Society, the ICRC offered these people the opportunity to stay in touch with their families by means of Red Cross messages. Owing to new arrivals, especially from Sudan, the number of tracing requests increased during the year.

Initiative to halt the proliferation of light weapons

Intercommunal violence in Kenya was further aggravated by the large quantities of firearms arriving across the country’s northern border. In early 2000 the issue of the proliferation of light weapons, for years a cause for concern to the ICRC, also mobilized the foreign ministers of 10 countries of the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa. At a meeting in Nairobi attended by the head of the ICRC delegation, the ministers signed a declaration condemning the proliferation of such weapons, and the Kenyan President called for commissions to be set up to strengthen regional capacity to curb the phenomenon.

Promotion of humanitarian law

The ICRC was invited to take part in the regional peace-keeping exercise held in Mombasa in May and involving officers from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The ICRC gave presentations on the rules of conduct in combat situations, international humanitarian law and the Movement.

35 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 147.
In September 2000 progress was made with regard to the promotion of humanitarian law in academic circles when the subject was introduced as an optional course by the law faculties of the University of Nairobi and Moi University in Eldoret. Humanitarian law was also incorporated into the programme of the Kenya Institute of Administration, which trains all the country's administrative authorities and senior civil servants. The ICRC donated reference books on humanitarian law and computers to these three institutions. Finally, a course in humanitarian law was developed at the United States International University with the active involvement of the ICRC.

At the end of 2000, the Kenyan government was preparing to ratify the Ottawa treaty banning anti-personnel mines.

New influx of refugees into Tanzania

With the intensification of the conflicts in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo,36 there was a new influx of refugees into Tanzania at the start of 2000. By the end of the year there were 470,000 Burundian, Congolese and — to a lesser extent — Rwandan refugees in the country. The Nairobi delegation continued to help the Tanzania Red Cross Society to exchange family messages between Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the one hand and Rwanda on the other. In view of the age of this building and the prison service's lack of resources, an assistance programme was launched (installation of water pumps and reservoirs, sanitation of latrines and renovation of the kitchen).

Visits to detainees

The ICRC continued its visits to people accused of treason who were detained in Kilimani prison on the island of Zanzibar. In view of the age of this building and the prison service's lack of resources, an assistance programme was launched (installation of water pumps and reservoirs, sanitation of latrines and renovation of the kitchen). Detainees accused of war crimes or genocide and held by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha also received regular visits from the ICRC.

Safe water for Zanzibar

Many villages in Zanzibar were severely affected by recurrent outbreaks of cholera, caused mainly by poor water quality and public-health problems. In cooperation with the Tanzania Red Cross, in 2000 the ICRC continued a water and habitat project for 17,000 families living in 10 particularly vulnerable villages on the islands of Unguja and Pemba.38

Djibouti

A peace agreement between the government and the FRUD* was signed in Paris on 7 February, bringing an end to the conflict that had resumed in 1998 after an initial phase lasting from 1991 to 1994. In April the President of the FRUD arrived in Djibouti after nine months of exile to negotiate the follow-up to the peace agreement. In March, Djibouti re-established diplomatic relations with Eritrea.

Anti-personnel mines laid during the conflict are a hazard in the country, especially for nomads and their herds. Mines were on the agenda of a meeting between representatives of the region's governments held in Djibouti at the end of the year with the participation of the ICRC. This was the first meeting of its kind in the Horn of Africa.

The ICRC continued to handle Red Cross messages for 21,000 refugees from Somaliland and 200 Ethiopian refugees who had been in Djibouti since 1990. For most of them, the ICRC's tracing network was the only means of keeping in touch with their families.

36 See pp. 49-50 and 52-53.

37 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 148.

38 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 149.

* FRUD: Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (Afar rebel movement)
The peace agreement led to the release of all the security detainees held in the Gabode central prison, whom the ICRC had visited regularly, and of government soldiers in the hands of the FRUD. A large number of foreign detainees and minors still remained in Gabode, however. The ICRC therefore decided to continue its visits, on the one hand to give the foreigners an opportunity to restore contact with their families, and on the other to try and find a lasting solution for the minors. Given the poor conditions of hygiene in the prison and the prison administration's lack of resources, the ICRC provided ad hoc assistance (blankets, hygiene items, water and sanitation equipment).

IN 2000, THE ICRC:

- visited 41 security detainees in the Gabode central prison in Djibouti, provided hygiene items for 500 detainees, and began renovation work in the prison;
- visited 42 detainees in the detention centre of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha, Tanzania;
- visited 21 detainees on the island of Zanzibar and began work to improve prison infrastructure;
- supplied the Kenya Red Cross Society with 2 VHF radios and motorcycles for the Kakum and Dadaab refugee camps;
- jointly with the Tanzania Red Cross Society, continued the tracing programme for the benefit of Congolese, Burundian and Rwandan refugees, and handled 35,152 Red Cross messages for them;
- continued to maintain contact between Somalis and Ethiopians in Djibouti refugee camps and their relatives by exchanging 1,264 Red Cross messages;
- helped repatriate 92 Ethiopian women who had been shipwrecked in northern Djibouti;
- organized the distribution of high-energy food for 21,025 highly vulnerable people in western Wajir (northeastern Kenya);
- established the post of regional surgeon for Africa, based in Nairobi, the incumbent providing advice, technical information and training for 7 delegations (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya-Tanzania, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone and Somalia);
- provided financial and technical support for the building of a maternity unit in Karnawaura (Rift valley, Kenya), which was completed during the year;
- supplied medical material and financial support for war-wounded refugees in 3 Tanzanian hospitals, in Kigoma and along the border with Burundi;
- in Djibouti, provided medical and surgical assistance for the wounded (6 civilians and 5 FRUD combatants);
- strengthened the capacity of the region's Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the areas of dissemination, tracing and conflict preparedness;
- helped strengthen the capacity of 2 regional offices of the Kenya Red Cross in the Rift valley;
- provided technical and material support for the Tanzania Red Cross dissemination programme in Zanzibar;
- provided the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti with a vehicle and a driver to facilitate food distribution to people affected by drought in Dikhil district;
- organized 2 workshops for 205 members of the Kenyan armed forces and 4 workshops for 77 officers and instructors from the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces;
- in April, took part in the National Conference on Higher Education for Human Development in Kenya, held at Kenyatta University and attended by 400 leading figures from academic, government and NGO circles;
- donated reference works on international humanitarian law to the law faculty of the University of Dar es Salaam, the only Tanzanian institution to teach the subject;
- in Djibouti, gave a course on the law of armed conflict for 10 instructors from the armed forces and 5 instructors from the national gendarmerie, and provided the gendarmerie, which set up a commission on humanitarian law, with books on the subject;
- presented the activities of the ICRC and the Movement to Somali teachers and pupils in the Hol-Hol refugee camp in Djibouti;
- organized a trip to the Kerio valley for journalists, to show them activities receiving Red Cross support.
Asia & the Pacific

An unforgettable moment: a family is together again, thanks to ICRC/PMI cooperation.
South and Central Asia

ICRC delegations:
Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan

ICRC regional delegations:
New Delhi, Tashkent

South-East Asia and the Far East

ICRC delegations:
East Timor, Myanmar

ICRC regional delegations:
Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila

Staff
ICRC expatriates: 236
National Societies: 82
Local employees: 1,968

Total Expenditure: Sfr 128,988,468.48

Expenditure breakdown:
Protection: 23,527,781.48
Assistance: 70,576,978.45
Preventive action: 12,873,369.58
Cooperation with National Societies: 7,913,928.39
Overheads: 7,845,832.14
General: 6,250,578.04

The year 2000 saw the number of theatres of ICRC operations in Asia and the Pacific rise to 25, including 10 armed conflicts marked by regular or large-scale fighting. Some conflicts intensified or spread to neighbouring countries, as was the case in the Indonesian archipelago and the Philippines, Nepal and Central Asia. Others, such as those in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, became further entrenched, and new hotbeds of unrest flared up in the Melanesian States.

Mounting violence took a heavy toll in Indonesia, where large-scale population movements and a deterioration in already poor living conditions often required a rapid humanitarian response. The ICRC established a permanent presence in Ternate and Ambon in the Moluccas so as to reach as many victims of intercommunal strife as possible, to monitor the situation and to carry out immediate distributions of food, medical supplies and other items. In its operations conducted out of the Jakarta regional delegation, the ICRC worked in close cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross Society.

The regional delegation in Manila saw its resources stretched to the utmost as it strove to meet the needs created by unexpected events in Mindanao, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. In most cases it managed to cover basic requirements and to maintain crucial access to prisoners and detainees.
Against this background the promotion of humanitarian principles became a matter of vital importance, and the ICRC worked steadily throughout the region to raise awareness of humanitarian law among people in a position to prevent or limit violence. The main targets for dissemination activities were groups operating in trouble spots. The ICRC also sought to maintain close contacts with all parties involved in conflict situations, for instance in Aceh and the Solomon Islands.

The calm that prevailed in East Timor allowed progress towards recovery from the previous year’s upheaval, and the ICRC’s assistance and protection programmes proceeded smoothly, many of them being completed before midyear. However, clashes which caused the death of two United Nations (UN) peacekeepers served as a grim reminder of the potential for destabilization. In addition, the situation of East Timorese refugees in West Timor remained precarious, especially after the suspension of activities there by all international humanitarian organizations, including the ICRC, following the brutal killing of three UN workers in Atambua.

In Nepal, the Maoist armed opposition extended its operations beyond its home base in the mid-western districts, and fighting intensified in some of the worst clashes since the insurgency began in 1996. The ICRC continued to conduct regular prison visits, focusing on districts affected by violence. It also started to spread knowledge of humanitarian law among the police, the force involved in counter-insurgency operations.

The rise of fundamentalism in Central Asia remained a source of constant tension throughout the region and led to armed clashes between the militants of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and government troops in Uzbekistan. The activities of armed Islamic fundamentalists led the countries of Central Asia to tighten regional security cooperation and to strengthen their ties with China and the Russian Federation, leaving little room for compromise with Islamic movements and heightening tensions with Afghanistan. The ICRC continued its visits to detainees in Kyrgyzstan held in connection with the security situation and initiated talks with the authorities in Uzbekistan with a view to carrying out similar visits there. To establish a stronger presence in the Fergana valley, it opened an office in Osh which focused on broadening contacts and strengthening Red Crescent branches in the area. In Tajikistan, the security situation was still uncertain but the ICRC was able to scale down its activities as the country continued its slow progress towards post-war consolidation.

The conflicts in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka dragged on without any prospect of resolution, exacting a huge toll in both lives and resources.

The situation in war-ravaged Afghanistan was compounded by severe drought in 2000. To respond to this natural disaster, the ICRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies initiated a joint plan of action. The ICRC also continued its efforts to restore self-sufficiency, especially that of families in Kabul headed by widows and disabled persons. Following the marked improvement in access to places of detention in 1999, in 2000 the ICRC, with the consent of the warring parties, monitored the living conditions of detainees throughout the country, paying special attention to women and minors.

In Sri Lanka, fierce fighting on the Jaffna peninsula between government forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam caused heavy losses among both combatants and civilians, and led to large-scale population movements. Acting as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC constantly reminded the warring parties of their obligations to comply with humanitarian law and protect the civilian population. It also stepped up its protection and assistance activities for the displaced.

In the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, the conflict over the Line of Control in Kashmir persisted and the level of violence remained high, although at year’s end both India and Pakistan were showing signs of restraint. In Pakistan, the ICRC continued to assist victims of fighting along the Line of Control. It pursued its protection activities in Jammu and Kashmir despite difficulties in maintaining systematic access to persons detained in connection with the situation. There were also clashes and acts of violence in India’s north-eastern states.

In Myanmar sporadic armed clashes occurred along the country’s eastern border. The ICRC focused on visits to detainees and consolidated its presence in the border states of Shan, Mon and Kayin through basic health programmes for resident and displaced populations.

The Asian region did, however, see some favourable trends in 2000. In humanitarian terms, the most promising developments occurred on the Korean peninsula. New initiatives that emerged from the North-South summit in Pyongyang in June raised hopes of last restoring contact between family members separated for decades. Cambodia’s continuing progress towards post-war recovery and the growth that confirmed several countries’ emergence from the Asian economic crisis further consolidated the continent’s security and stability. The ICRC’s regional delegation in Bangkok stood ready to provide the National Societies of the Korean peninsula with technical assistance in restoring family links. Activities to promote incorporation of humanitarian law into training programmes for armed forces made considerable progress in a number of countries covered by the Bangkok delegation. The ICRC reduced its expatriate presence in Cambodia, and the delegation in Phnom Penh was turned into an office operating under the supervision of the regional delegation in Bangkok.
During the year 2000 the people of Afghanistan experienced a further decline in their already desperate living conditions. Industrial production and formal job opportunities continued to be almost non-existent. Resources badly needed to provide social services and replace infrastructure were consumed by the conflict, and much of the population remained dependent on foreign aid.

Drought increases the need for assistance

The ranks of the displaced were swelled by tens of thousands of people forced off their land by the severe drought that devastated the country. Many farmers lost their crops and were forced to sell off livestock. In drought-stricken areas, people moved to riverbanks and other places where water was still available, while those with the means to do so migrated to urban areas. The drought further weakened the coping mechanisms of a large part of the rural population, making people even more dependent on food aid from the international community.

ICRC staff stay on as additional sanctions are imposed

At the end of the year the United Nations Security Council imposed an arms embargo and other sanctions on the Taliban, further isolating them from the international community. Despite security guarantees from the Taliban, UN expatriate staff were withdrawn from the country on the day the resolution was passed, but returned within a few days. The ICRC decided to keep its staff in Afghanistan in order to pursue its ongoing programmes.
Access to places of detention

Following the marked improvement in access to places of detention in 1999, in 2000 the warring parties authorized the ICRC to visit detainees throughout the country. Delegates were therefore able to return to the Herat Central Prison and other places of detention in the south-west where access had been denied for an 18-month period. The ICRC continued to monitor the treatment received by detainees and their conditions of detention, and made the necessary representations to the authorities. Conditions for women and minors in detention continued to be a particular concern. The ICRC distributed non-food and medical assistance to detainees as needed and helped ensure that they had adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Acting in its capacity as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC maintained relations with both sides, facilitating dialogue between the parties and the exchange of emissaries and the simultaneous release of prisoners.

Assistance for victims of war and drought

Food and other assistance, including wheat, rice, ghee, split peas, blankets, tarpaulins, cooking pots and tents, were distributed directly to some 180,000 families displaced by the conflict or by drought and to resident communities affected by the drought.

The ICRC gave aid to a further 71,000 families stricken by war or drought with a view to improving agricultural production and helping them regain their self-sufficiency. Wheat and vegetable seed, fertilizer and tools were among the items distributed. Also included in the agricultural programme were food-for-work projects aimed at rehabilitating more than 800 irrigation systems, which benefited 280,000 families. Thanks to these projects, more than 90,000 hectares of land were restored to agricultural production.

Smaller projects were set up to protect crops against insect infestation, and a number of seed-producing vegetable nurseries also received ICRC assistance. In Kabul, the Animal Vaccine Production Laboratory produced hundreds of thousands of doses of vaccine with help from the ICRC. A considerable quantity of the vaccines was sold to organizations running veterinary programmes.

Medical help for the war-wounded

Assisting medical facilities caring for the war-wounded and other surgical patients continued to be one of the ICRC’s major activities in Afghanistan. To improve the health services in areas controlled by the Northern Alliance, support for the surgical department at the Gulbahar hospital was increased, bringing it up to the level of ICRC-assisted hospitals in Kabul, Jalalabad, Ghazni and Kandahar. Throughout the country, large numbers of war-wounded were treated at first-aid posts and hospitals receiving ICRC assistance. Work was also carried out on the infrastructure of several hospitals. The ICRC continued its efforts to guarantee equal access for all patients to health facilities receiving its support.

Efforts to organize a round table with health authorities from all over Afghanistan in order to discuss health-related issues on the nationwide level were halted by the Taliban’s summer offensive.

Assistance for vulnerable city-dwellers

The ICRC continued its water-supply and sanitation programmes to improve health conditions in and around Kabul. The planned phase-out of direct aid to vulnerable families was postponed until 2001. To help improve the livelihood of families headed by widows and disabled people, a variety of vegetable seed was distributed for planting in kitchen gardens in the capital. This project was considerably expanded in 2000.
Responding to the danger and reality of mines

The ICRC prosthetic/orthotic centres in Kabul, Herat, Jalalabad, Mazar-i-Sharif and Gulbahar continued to produce and fit artificial limbs and orthoses for mine victims and other disabled patients, including victims of poliomyelitis. In Kabul, the ICRC achieved good results in a project to monitor and provide home care for paraplegics.

ICRC mines staff continued to interview mine or unexploded ordnance (UXO) victims in hospitals and clinics throughout Afghanistan with a view to identifying high-risk areas. The information collected allowed specialized organizations to target their demining and mine-awareness activities more precisely, and helped improve planning for agricultural and resettlement projects. The data were entered into a special ICRC database and shared with the UN Mine Action Programme.

Cooperating with the National Society

The ICRC, the Afghan Red Crescent Society and the International Federation drew up a joint plan of action to respond to the needs arising from the drought. Under the plan the International Federation concentrated on activities related to basic health care and access to safe drinking water, while the ICRC, in cooperation with the National Society, expanded its food-for-work projects aimed at rehabilitating irrigation systems and wells.

The International Federation and the ICRC also worked with the Afghan Red Crescent to improve its operational capacity and independence of action. These efforts were consolidated when the highest Taliban authorities endorsed the Society’s statutes. To ensure the best possible use of resources, the three organizations embarked on a new working relationship based on activity-related support for programmes and projects. Thanks to regular trilateral meetings on both working and leadership levels, coordination and consistency of approach were greatly improved and the management capacity of the National Society was strengthened.

The ICRC continued to support the Afghan Red Crescent’s programmes in the areas of dissemination, tracing and conflict preparedness. Under a project delegated to the Netherlands Red Cross, the ICRC maintained its assistance to the National Society’s home for the destitute (marastoon).

Spreading humanitarian values

Sessions on the ICRC and its fundamental principles and activities and on the basic rules of international humanitarian law were held for people bearing weapons, government officials, students, aid beneficiaries and the general public. The ICRC also produced a radio serial incorporating humanitarian messages to be broadcast in Mazar-i-Sharif.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited 7,029 detainees (2,702 for the first time), including 138 women (32 of them female minors) and 587 male minors in 72 places of detention;
- in various places of detention, distributed bedding, clothing and hygiene articles, and improved water supply, waste incineration and sanitation facilities;
- paid for 2,173 released prisoners to return home;
- distributed 4,226 family messages to detainees and collected 9,117 messages for delivery to their relatives;
- facilitated the exchange of emissaries between the parties and helped maintain a dialogue on humanitarian issues;
- with the Afghan Red Crescent Society, collected 8,329 Red Cross messages and distributed 7,563 to family members separated by the conflict;
- in Kabul, distributed more than 11,250 tonnes of food and 300 tonnes of other relief supplies to nearly 22,000 families headed by widows or disabled people and to institutions housing 2,236 orphans, and improved the livelihood of over 3,220 vulnerable families through a kitchen garden project;
- distributed more than 6,000 tonnes of food and 2,000 tonnes of other relief supplies to displaced and returnee families;
- distributed some 1,000 tonnes of wheat grain to people involved in food-for-work schemes under which 800 irrigation systems covering at least 90,000 hectares of arable land were rehabilitated, directly or indirectly benefiting 280,000 farmers;
- distributed over 1,180 tonnes of seed to farmers, and improved crop yields through pest-control and nursery projects;
- supported the Ministry of Agriculture's vaccine production laboratory which produced over 800,000 doses of livestock vaccine;
- financed surgical departments in 6 hospitals admitting 31,067 inpatients and giving more than 136,000 outpatient consultations;
- provided assistance for 22 other health facilities, including 9 hospitals;
- produced 4,600 prostheses, 6,360 orthoses, 10,681 pairs of crutches and 865 wheelchairs for amputees and other disabled people, and fitted 4,533 new patients with prostheses or orthoses;
- provided home care for over 900 paraplegics;
- improved water quality and sanitary conditions for 60,000 people in Kabul by building or repairing over 45 wells, 7,500 latrines and 30 refuse containers, and conducting health education sessions on their use;
- built or rehabilitated over 8,000 latrines and 30 wells and rehabilitated 4 peri-urban water schemes;
- provided technical and material support for Afghan Red Crescent dissemination, tracing and first-aid activities;
- in a project delegated to the Netherlands Red Cross, supported the Afghan Red Crescent marastoon (home for the destitute) project;
- provided food and material support for Afghan Red Crescent relief and food-for-work activities;
- supported 17 small-scale Afghan Red Crescent vocational training projects for orphans and young breadwinners;
- set up a programme for the teaching of basic humanitarian principles in Koranic schools, giving 17 sessions for more than 2,000 participants;
- held 106 sessions on humanitarian law and the Movement for 2,185 bearers of weapons;
- collected information on mine injuries from ICRC-supported medical facilities and shared it with the UN Mine Action Programme.
Pakistan's deeply troubled economy received a boost at the end of the year when the International Monetary Fund approved a US$ 590 million credit, temporarily fending off a major financial crisis. Some of Pakistan's ills were associated with economic sanctions imposed in 1998 after it conducted nuclear tests.

On the political front, General Pervez Musharraf pardoned former president Nawaz Sharif before exiling him to Saudi Arabia. General Musharraf led the 1999 military coup against Mr Sharif in a move later validated by the Supreme Court, which gave the government until 12 October 2002 to complete its reforms, hold general elections and return the country to democratic rule.

More Afghans seek refuge in Pakistan

Up to 150,000 new Afghan refugees arrived during the year, most of them in the North-West Frontier Province, placing an additional strain on a region already sheltering between 1.2 and 2.4 million long-term refugees. The influx was due to appalling conditions in Afghanistan, where hundreds of thousands of people were displaced because of fighting, drought and hunger.

Support for the Afghan operation

The sub-delegation in Peshawar remained the logistic hub for operations in Afghanistan. More than 6,000 tonnes of medical and other supplies were shipped through Pakistan to Afghanistan during the year. In association with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, the ICRC delegation worked to restore family links between refugees in Pakistan and their relatives in Afghanistan. It also issued travel documents for refugees who were to be resettled in third countries.

Favourable trend in Jammu and Kashmir

During the last part of the year there were signs of restraint in the 50-year-old conflict over Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee declared a unilateral cease-fire during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, then extended it until 26 January 2001. For its part, Pakistan pledged to withdraw some of its troops stationed along the Line of Control.

Assisting people along the Line of Control

The ICRC continued to monitor the humanitarian situation along the Line of Control, where exchanges of fire caused more than 100 civilian casualties during the first part of the year. There were fewer such exchanges during the last quarter and tension eased, although possibilities of access remained limited.

Relief supplies were distributed to people fleeing unsafe areas along the Line of Control in the Neelum valley, and the ICRC continued to discuss with the authorities ways of finding a more permanent solution for displaced people living in two camps in the area. The ICRC also provided the Pakistan Red Crescent with support in running mobile eye clinics for civilians in the valley. Over 17,000 patients were treated in the clinics during the year.

Access to detainees

The Pakistan authorities declined an ICRC offer to visit detainees.
Spreading humanitarian values

In line with its mandate to promote international humanitarian law and principles, the ICRC conducted a variety of dissemination activities for members of the military and for students in law faculties. It also supported the National Society in the production of magazines, posters, leaflets and a video about the goals and activities of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

Support for the National Society

The ICRC continued to support the Pakistan Red Crescent’s Development and Cooperation Unit, which retained national responsibility for dissemination, tracing and disaster-preparedness activities. It also helped develop the National Society’s capacity to manage programmes and activities at the national, provincial and district levels. The ICRC shared responsibility for this support with the International Federation.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, arranged for the exchange of 1,433 Red Cross messages between Afghan refugees in Pakistan and their relatives in Afghanistan;
- issued travel documents for some 1,682 refugees, mainly Afghans, accepted for resettlement in third countries;
- provided relief supplies such as tents, blankets and plastic sheeting for 430 people who had fled to northern Pakistan to escape fighting in Kashmir, and tents for some 3,000 displaced persons in the Neelum valley;
- transferred some 9,300 tonnes of relief supplies, medicines and medical equipment to Afghanistan;
- funded medicines and medical material for 9 Pakistan Red Crescent mobile eye clinics treating over 17,000 patients;
- supported the National Society in establishing a tracing and dissemination network in 20 districts and the 4 provincial branches, and provided training for 24 volunteer teams (120 volunteers);
- together with the International Federation, continued to provide financial, material and technical support for the National Society’s Development and Cooperation Unit in order to strengthen national headquarters and provincial branches;
- worked towards including humanitarian law in training programmes for the Pakistan armed forces by arranging for 2 senior army officers to attend the fourth Heads of Training Conference organized by the ICRC in Geneva;
- generated interest in the study of humanitarian law by sponsoring the participation of a first team of Pakistan law students in the Jean Pictet international humanitarian law competition in Sweden.
Sri Lanka's 17-year conflict between government forces and the LTTE continued to be fought on multiple fronts during the year, taking a heavy toll among both combatants and civilians. On the Jaffna peninsula some 165,000 people remained displaced from their homes, while in the Vanni most of the area's 300,000 inhabitants were living in precarious conditions.

The political tension surrounding the 1999 presidential elections persisted in 2000 with little prospect of a peaceful settlement in the foreseeable future. Discussions between the government and different opposition parties about constitutional reforms and the devolution of power failed to yield the anticipated results. In August Parliament was dissolved, and new elections held in October were marred by more violence.

The southern part of the country also came in for its share of violence. During the first three months alone, some 50 people were killed and 350 wounded in 13 incidents including shootings, bomb explosions on public buses, and even a pitched battle between LTTE cadres and security forces in Colombo.

Later in October 29 inmates were massacred and several others wounded by a mob at Bindunuwewa rehabilitation centre housing former LTTE members. This event further inflamed ethnic strife and did nothing to ease the already tense post-election climate.

The year also brought fresh attempts by the Norwegian government to revitalize the peace process, in deadlock because of the military situation.

**Offensives on several fronts**

There was fierce fighting on the Jaffna peninsula when the LTTE resumed its offensive code-named "Unceasing Waves III". In April, the LTTE won control of the Sri Lankan Army's military camp at Elephant Pass, the gateway to the peninsula, then continued its advance northwards. Fighting was reported close to

---

* LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

---

\[\text{See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 169.}\]
Jaffna town, with heavy losses among combatants and many civilian casualties. The hostilities led to large-scale displacement of civilians, who again saw their livelihood disrupted. In May, a suicide bomber killed 24 people in Colombo. There was also sporadic fighting during the year in the Vanni and several clashes in the east of the country.

After a two-month lull, the conflict in the north resumed in September, with the Sri Lankan Army recapturing territory on the Jaffna peninsula. Once again, civilians were forced to flee their villages.

Concern about detainees

One of the ICRC’s priority tasks during the year was visiting detainees arrested in connection with the conflict. Material and psychological conditions of detention were monitored, and representations—both written and oral—were made to the relevant authorities to remind them of their obligation to respect the dignity and guarantee the safety of detainees. The ICRC also delivered 1,100 Red Cross messages from detainees’ relatives and met 85 detainees who were the subject of tracing requests. It helped finance family visits to detainees, and distributed toiletries and clothing to those unable to receive such visits.

For the first time in several years, the ICRC organized family visits in early 2000 for 15 servicemen held for long periods by the LTTE, which released four of them forthwith.

Acting as a neutral intermediary

In what is still characterized as a “no-mercy war”, the ICRC continued to remind the parties of their obligations concerning the treatment of captured enemy combatants. In line with its role as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC submitted requests to the LTTE for information about members of the Sri Lankan security forces missing in action. The mortal remains of both Sri Lankan Army soldiers and LTTE fighters fallen in enemy territory were collected and transferred to their respective sides by the ICRC and the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, working separately or together.

Protecting the civilian population

Another of the ICRC’s priority concerns was to gather information about violations of international humanitarian law by the warring parties. Each case was submitted to the relevant authorities with a reminder of their obligation to comply with humanitarian law and protect the civilian population.

Members of families split up by the conflict were able to keep in touch with their relatives in other parts of the country, either by means of written Red Cross messages or, in cases of emergency, by radio transmissions.

Safe passage through conflict zones

Both parties to the conflict recognized the ICRC’s role as a neutral intermediary in matters of a humanitarian nature. In the Vanni, ICRC delegates maintained a daily presence on both sides of the front line (near Madhu Church) to help ensure the safe passage of food and other essential goods, civilians and humanitarian personnel.

In order to relieve the isolation of the population of the Jaffna peninsula and help maintain essential civilian services and activities, the ICRC-chartered vessel Jaya Gold (formerly the Jaya Gulf) sailed weekly between the Jaffna peninsula and Trincomalee, transporting medical cases with special needs, mail, and humanitarian personnel and their cargo. The vessel was the only safe and independent humanitarian transport between the Jaffna peninsula and the rest of the country. In addition, the ICRC provided protection for a passenger ferry shuttling civilians twice a week to and from the Jaffna peninsula. This action was taken at the request of the Sri Lankan government, after security guarantees for the operation had been obtained from the Ministry of Defence and the LTTE.

In November, the ICRC’s Jaya Gold shuttle service linking Jaffna to the rest of the country was interrupted by the monsoon. Point Pedro was inaccessible because of poor weather conditions, and it took several weeks to obtain security guarantees from the warring parties for access to the port of Kankesanturai.
SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA SRI LANKA

Assistance for families affected by fighting

The ICRC continued throughout the year to bring assistance to people driven from their homes or affected in other ways by the fighting. In April, a new office was opened in Tolpuram on the Jaffna peninsula to help the displaced in the area. In an endeavour to respond to the needs of the vast number of displaced people, the ICRC focused its efforts on providing safe water, sanitation facilities and essential household items for the destitute, in particular some 17,000 people sheltering in public buildings. The ICRC also gave support for a temporary mobile clinic run by the Sri Lanka Red Cross to provide basic health care for displaced people on the peninsula.

In the conflict areas, including those in the Vanni, the ICRC was limited in its ability to conduct health-care and water-supply programmes for civilians because of restrictions placed on the transport of medicines and of water-supply, sanitation and medical equipment into the area. At times, on the Jaffna peninsula, the ICRC was not allowed access to some places close to the fighting and was thus unable to help the civilians living there.

However, where possible the ICRC continued to install or improve water-supply and sanitation facilities, especially in welfare centres for newly displaced people. On the Jaffna peninsula, during the period of large-scale displacement, it also took a leading role in coordinating water and sanitation activities among humanitarian organizations and acted as a neutral intermediary in carrying out proxy monitoring of the World Bank-funded North-East Irrigated Agriculture Project. Implementation of the project began in Trincomalee and Ampara, and subsequently in Batticaloa.

Aid for victims of flooding

The island was struck by a series of natural disasters during the year. In the Eastern Province, particularly around Batticaloa and Trincomalee, floods and a typhoon forced many to leave their homes. The ICRC was able to respond rapidly to the needs of the victims because of its ongoing presence in the area. Together with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, it rescued people from three villages marooned by floodwaters near Batticaloa and provided displaced families with relief supplies and medical attention.

Cooperation with the National Society

The ICRC continued to lend technical and financial support for selected activities of the Sri Lanka Red Cross, and also provided training for tracing and dissemination officers and basic first-aid courses for volunteers. It backed the National Society’s approaches to parliamentarians, government officials and local authorities aimed at promoting the dissemination of humanitarian law and principles.

In August, the Board of Governors of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society was dissolved by the Minister of Social Services and an Interim Board of Management was established. Activities on the ground continued, however, with the support of the ICRC and the International Federation.

Promoting humanitarian principles

Sessions on humanitarian law were given for government officials and senior military and security personnel, and also for members of opposition groups and internally displaced people. The ICRC cooperated with the three branches of the security forces in training instructors and producing audiovisual and printed material on the basic rules of behaviour in combat. It also gave support for the production, translation and printing of pamphlets, posters, videos, a comic strip and other materials on the history of the Movement.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited 3,296 security detainees held under Sri Lankan government authority;
- organized and financed 955 family visits for these detainees and helped 711 released detainees return home;
- visited 33 persons held by the LTTE, organized family visits for 15 of them and assisted in the release and return home of 5;
- exchanged 10,392 Red Cross messages between family members separated by the conflict;
- opened 979 tracing files for persons whose families had no news of them;
- resolved 273 tracing cases either by locating the missing persons or by giving news of their fate or whereabouts;
- organized 78 family reunifications for vulnerable individuals separated from their next of kin;
- facilitated the return to the respective warring parties of the mortal remains of 436 combatants fallen in enemy territory;
- distributed essential household items to over 3,700 vulnerable displaced persons in the Vanni and on the Jaffna peninsula;
- distributed school clothing to more than 1,400 children of widows or destitute families in the Vanni;
- provided an average of 20,000 consultations monthly in the Vanni through 5 mobile health teams and 27 primary health centres run with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society in a project delegated to the Canadian Red Cross, and in the Eastern Province through 2 ICRC mobile health teams;
- transported over 1,600 patients from Jaffna to Colombo for specialized medical treatment;
- on the Jaffna peninsula, improved water-supply and sanitation facilities in 133 welfare centres housing some 25,000 displaced people;
- through a project delegated to the Austrian Red Cross, rehabilitated 70 wells serving nearly 20,000 families and repaired 147 hand pumps serving about 45,000 people in the east of the country;
- trained more than 1,250 volunteers in basic first aid, and 325 new first-aid instructors;
- gave financial support for the training of 20 tracing officers working at branch level;
- provided support for the training of 22 dissemination officers at branch level who then conducted 12 dissemination sessions for more than 1,200 people, including schoolchildren and young adults;
- carried out a dissemination programme on the law of armed conflict for the Sri Lankan army, reaching 6,925 officers;
- held 5 sessions on humanitarian law for a total of 330 members of other groups bearing weapons;
- held 54 sessions for 1,102 regional government and community representatives and 29 sessions for 2,607 civilians to explain the ICRC's role in the protection of civilians;
- promoted the study of humanitarian law by giving 3 presentations to a total of 123 law students, and provided law lecturers with audiovisual and printed material on the subject;
- mounted a media campaign during the Olympic Games entitled "There are rules in sport; there are also rules in war; the Geneva Conventions are the rules".
Tajikistan

Internal stability prevailed throughout the year in Tajikistan despite a daunting range of difficulties. The population of the country, one of the poorest in the world, continued to endure the effects of a stagnant economy and a soaring crime rate. The situation was compounded by the drought which devastated all of Central Asia, including large tracts of fertile land in Tajikistan.

Slow post-conflict progress

Following the constitutional amendments approved in 1999, Tajikistan acquired an elected President and a bicameral legislature. The new authorities were well aware of the country's most pressing need: stability, in order to foster economic development and in particular to attract foreign investment. There was appreciable progress in implementation of the 1997 peace agreement, but at the end of the year Tajikistan's strategic position and events in neighbouring countries still made it vulnerable to a variety of external and internal threats.

Destabilizing factors

Certain armed groups, particularly in the Karategin valley, remained reluctant to comply with the provisions of the peace agreement and clashed with government troops. Following renewed fighting between the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and Uzbek and Kyrgyz government troops in August and September 2000, Uzbekistan announced the closure and mining of its borders with Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to prevent further incursions. The ongoing hostilities in Afghanistan, for which there was no end in sight, continued to create apprehension about the possibility of a large influx of refugees and infiltration by armed groups.

Aid for vulnerable groups

Even though some improvement was reported in terms of growth, inflation, privatization, tax collection and trade, the Tajik economy remained very weak and there was little prospect of change in the near future. This situation left large groups of people dependent on outside aid. The ICRC provided technical and financial support for assistance programmes run by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in the Karategin valley, and distributed food and material assistance to people forced to leave their villages because of clashes. Climatic conditions placed an additional burden on the economy. The drought led to extensive crop failures, and emergency spending for grain imports was anticipated at the end of the year. Humanitarian aid became essential, and this was seen as a setback for the Tajik people's ambition to achieve self-sufficiency.

Distribution of medical supplies

In 2000 the ICRC continued to supply medicines and medical material to health facilities in the Karategin valley and to distribute surgical material to hospitals treating the victims of armed clashes. It also provided medical and material assistance for hospitals treating patients during outbreaks of communicable disease.
Improvements at prosthetic/orthotic centre

Under a project delegated to the Canadian Red Cross Society, prostheses were manufactured, staff were trained and repairs were carried out on the building housing the prosthetic/orthotic centre run by the Ministry of Social Security in Dushanbe. The project made good progress; thanks to additional training the staff were able to achieve the year’s goal of fitting some 400 amputees.

No access to detainees

In spite of regular representations to the government requesting permission to carry out visits in accordance with its standard procedures, the ICRC was still unable to gain access to people deprived of their freedom in connection with past conflict or more recent armed clashes.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- with the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, arranged for the exchange of 850 Red Cross messages between separated family members;
- distributed over 800 food parcels and 41.5 tonnes of bulk food to vulnerable groups, including the elderly, the disabled and orphans, in the Karategin valley;
- distributed medicines and medical supplies to 6 health facilities (total 240 beds) providing medical care for civilians in the Karategin and Tavildara valleys;
- provided the Holt hospital with chlorine, soap, mattresses and blankets for 30 cases of typhoid fever, and the Sagirdasht hospital with basic drugs, soap, mattresses and blankets for 45 patients suffering from brucellosis;
- delivered surgical supplies to hospitals treating 41 victims of armed clashes;
- through a project delegated to the Canadian Red Cross, manufactured 397 prostheses and fitted 370 new patients, provided staff training and carried out building work at the government-run prosthetic/orthotic centre in Dushanbe;
- provided Tajik Red Crescent branches with support for programmes to distribute food to 290 vulnerable individuals in the Karategin valley;
- produced, together with the National Society, a 2-monthly series of 20-minute radio programmes on the role and activities of the Movement in Tajikistan;
- held training sessions on the Movement and its principles for employees and volunteers of Tajik Red Crescent branches;
- gave 53 presentations on humanitarian law to more than 1,900 members of the armed and security forces;
- produced over 85,000 pamphlets in Tajik and Russian on the rules of behaviour in combat;
- gave 262 military instructors training in the law of armed conflict;
- taught 160 teachers to train and supervise their colleagues in the use of the secondary school teachers’ manual;
- sponsored the attendance of 2 university students at the 18th course on humanitarian law organized jointly by the Polish Red Cross and the ICRC in Warsaw;
- gave a 1-day presentation for 30 students from Tajik law faculties taking part in a summer school on humanitarian law;
- printed 5,500 posters showing Tajik proverbs reflecting the humanitarian principles;
- sponsored a round table of Tajik officials involved in preparing a draft law on the emblem;
NEW DELHI

Regional delegation
(Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal)

In 2000 the coalition led by India's Bharatiya Janata Party maintained a stable government as India began to emerge from its political and economic isolation. US President Clinton's visit to India in May was heralded as a rapprochement between the two countries, and the international community demonstrated its increased support in a series of talks between the Indian government and key world leaders.

Indo-Pakistan relations

Jammu and Kashmir was again the scene of attacks, clashes and massacres. Shelling and firing across the Line of Control continued to create insecurity and claim victims, in particular among civilians.

Tension eased somewhat when talks began between the government and a leading Kashmiri militant group, Hizbul Mujaheddin. The hopes raised by this development faded, however, when other groups opposed to such initiatives staged violent attacks, such as the killing in August of 100 mainly Hindu civilians and an attack on New Delhi's Red Fort. At the end of the year "maximum restraint" was being exercised by both India and Pakistan along the Line of Control.

The ICRC in Jammu and Kashmir

The ICRC continued to act as a neutral intermediary in Jammu and Kashmir and to carry out detention-related activities. In August, for the first time since commencing its work in the state, it issued a press release reminding "all those bearing weapons that the civilian population must be respected at all times".

The ICRC encountered mounting difficulties in maintaining systematic access to people detained in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. In February, at the ICRC's request, a round-table discussion was held with the Indian authorities to address questions relating to some aspects of implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1995, such as detention in states other than Jammu and Kashmir. A further round table was scheduled for early 2001 to clarify some remaining areas of misunderstanding.

Sporadic violence in north-eastern states

Efforts continued to accommodate the demands of the various tribal groups in India's north-eastern states, a region plagued by sporadic clashes and acts of violence. The ICRC concentrated its efforts in the states of Assam and Nagaland, where it worked to strengthen cooperation with branches of the Indian Red Cross Society.

Sri Lankan refugees

In January, with the cooperation of the Tamil Nadu state authorities, the deputy regional delegate visited 10 Sri Lankan refugees in a special camp in Vellore, southern India. Some of the refugees who were physically disabled expressed the desire to return to their country of origin, and two of them subsequently did so by their own means.

Political unrest in Bangladesh

The population of Bangladesh continued to suffer the effects of poverty, overcrowding and violent crime, exacerbated by the constant process of migration away from flood-devastated rural areas. Campaigns mounted by the opposition coalition with the aim of toppling the government prompted a series of national strikes, demonstrations and parliamentary boycotts. Some opposition sympathizers were arrested under the new Public Safety Act passed in January, but were quickly released.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, frustration grew over the slow implementation of the 1997 peace agreement, and some deaths were reported as a result of clashes between supporters and opponents of the accord.

From its office in Bangladesh the ICRC continued to carry out dissemination and tracing projects in cooperation with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, and monitored needs for humanitarian assistance in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In September, Bangladesh ratified the Ottawa treaty banning anti-personnel mines.

Clashes in Nepal

Nepal's relations with India were strained at the beginning of the year after the hijacking of an Indian Airways flight out of Kathmandu. There was no breakthrough in efforts to solve the problem of the 100,000 Bhutanese refugees remaining in Nepal.

In 2000 Nepal's Maoist armed opposition extended its "People's War" (jana judha) beyond its home base in the mid-western districts of Jajarkot, Rolpa and Rukum, and fighting intensified in some of the worst clashes since the beginning of the insurgency in 1996. The government stepped up operations to counter this trend, providing police in sensitive areas with additional training and equipment. The death toll rose sharply, with official figures showing 1,500 people killed in insurgency-related violence since February 1996. Development, health and educational activities were seriously disrupted in some districts, and violence and the collapse of public services forced many residents to move to safer areas.
Inclusion of the law of war in military training

To promote the incorporation of the law of armed conflict into military planning and operations at all levels, and to help the armed forces apply this knowledge in the conduct of hostilities, the ICRC organized seminars, sponsored courses and provided support for the production of comprehensive training programmes and manuals in all four countries of the region.

Cooperation within the Movement

In February and June 2000 the ICRC held two workshops in Tashkent for the four Central Asian National Societies, with the aim of promoting cooperation within the Movement and establishing a regional approach to dissemination. All the National Societies' dissemination and information officers took part in the workshops, which focused on topical humanitarian issues, such as the Ottawa treaty banning landmines. All year long the ICRC organized or supported regional training programmes on tracing and dissemination activities. It also encouraged the National Societies to increase their youth activities in potential conflict areas.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- In Kyrgyzstan, visited 19 detainees held for internal security offences;
- Signed several cooperation agreements with the region's 4 National Societies;
- Gave the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan support for training staff of the newly established Bakten Oblast branch, and held 3 dissemination seminars for 130 National Society staff and volunteers and representatives of local authorities;
- Sponsored the participation of a senior official of the Kazakh Red Crescent and Red Cross in the meeting of National Society legal advisers in Geneva, and had regular talks with staff on the third protective emblem and the recognition process for the Society;
- Took part, together with the International Federation and the Spanish and Netherlands Red Cross, in a round table attended by the Presidents or Chairmen of the 4 National Societies to discuss cooperation and programmes in the region;
- With the Red Crescent Societies of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, raised public and media awareness of the impact of war through a photo exhibition seen by over 17,000 people in the Fergana valley and 3,500 people in Ashgabad;
- Trained 467 military instructors in the law of armed conflict, gave a presentation on the subject for military medical personnel, provided technical support for the drafting of military training manuals on humanitarian law, and arranged for the participation of senior officers in international courses, seminars and meetings on the subject;
- Sponsored the attendance of 1 Kazakh, 2 Turkmen, 3 Kyrgyz and 2 Uzbek officials at the 6th course for civil servants on the incorporation of humanitarian law into national legislation organized by the ICRC's Advisory Service in Moscow;
- Arranged for the participation of the legal adviser to the President and the Deputy Prosecutor General from Kazakhstan, and the Deputy Military Prosecutor General and a Supreme Court judge from Kyrgyzstan, in a 2-day international conference on the repression of war crimes organized by the ICRC's Moscow delegation;
- Supported the preparation of a draft law on the use and protection of the emblem which was adopted by the Kyrgyz parliament and signed by the President in September;
- Fostered academic interest in humanitarian law by organizing a De Martens humanitarian law competition in Tashkent, giving presentations and organizing seminars on humanitarian law for university students, sending students and professors to conferences, and supporting research on humanitarian law through internships, consultations and financial support;
- In a programme to promote the teaching of humanitarian principles in secondary schools run by the Uzbek Ministry of Education, trained teachers to use the students' manual, conducted an evaluation of the distribution and utilization of the manual, and sponsored a contest on themes related to course content for 318,000 young people taking part in the programme;
- Produced a students' manual on the basic rules of humanitarian law for use in a secondary school course to be implemented by the Kyrgyz Ministry of Education.
East Timor remained relatively calm throughout the first half of 2000. The multinational force INTERFET,* which had arrived in September 1999,4 was replaced by a smaller peace-keeping force under the authority of UNTAET.* UNTAET continued to develop administrative structures, gradually giving more power to Timorese officials, and a National Council was established in July with representatives from different sectors of East Timorese society.

In July and August, however, the situation deteriorated as pro-Indonesian militiamen infiltrated East Timor and carried out attacks on UN peace-keepers, killing two UNTAET soldiers. Three of the armed infiltrators were also killed. The clashes caused the displacement of several thousand people living in remote mountain areas and slowed the pace of repatriation of refugees from camps in West Timor.

In September, following the murder of three UNHCR* expatriates by pro-Indonesian militiamen in West Timor, all foreign humanitarian workers, including ICRC delegates, were evacuated from West Timor and ICRC field activities there were suspended.

* INTERFET: International Force for East Timor
* UNTAET: United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Inclusion of the law of war in military training

To promote the incorporation of the law of armed conflict into military planning and operations at all levels, and to help the armed forces apply this knowledge in the conduct of hostilities, the ICRC organized seminars, sponsored courses and provided support for the production of comprehensive training programmes and manuals in all four countries of the region.

Cooperation within the Movement

In February and June 2000 the ICRC held two workshops in Tashkent for the four Central Asian National Societies, with the aim of promoting cooperation within the Movement and establishing a regional approach to dissemination. All the National Societies' dissemination and information officers took part in the workshops, which focused on topical humanitarian issues, such as the Ottawa treaty banning landmines. All year long the ICRC organized or supported regional training programmes on tracing and dissemination activities. It also encouraged the National Societies to increase their youth activities in potential conflict areas.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

• In Kyrgyzstan, visited 19 detainees held for internal security offences;
• signed several cooperation agreements with the region's 4 National Societies;
• gave the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan support for training staff of the newly established Bakten Oblast branch, and held 3 dissemination seminars for 130 National Society staff and volunteers and representatives of local authorities;
• sponsored the participation of a senior official of the Kazakh Red Crescent and Red Cross in the meeting of National Society legal advisers in Geneva, and had regular talks with staff on the third protective emblem and the recognition process for the Society;
• took part, together with the International Federation and the Spanish and Netherlands Red Cross, in a round table attended by the Presidents or Chairmen of the 4 National Societies to discuss cooperation and programmes in the region;
• with the Red Crescent Societies of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, raised public and media awareness of the impact of war through a photo exhibition seen by over 17,000 people in the Fergana valley and 3,500 people in Ashgabad;
• trained 467 military instructors in the law of armed conflict, gave a presentation on the subject for military medical personnel, provided technical support for the drafting of military training manuals on humanitarian law, and arranged for the participation of senior officers in international courses, seminars and meetings on the subject;
• sponsored the attendance of 1 Kazakh, 2 Turkmen, 3 Kyrgyz and 2 Uzbek officials at the 6th course for civil servants on the incorporation of humanitarian law into national legislation organized by the ICRC's Advisory Service in Moscow;
• arranged for the participation of the legal adviser to the President and the Deputy Prosecutor General from Kazakhstan, and the Deputy Military Prosecutor General and a Supreme Court judge from Kyrgyzstan, in a 2-day international conference on the repression of war crimes organized by the ICRC's Moscow delegation;
• supported the preparation of a draft law on the use and protection of the emblem which was adopted by the Kyrgyz parliament and signed by the President in September;
• fostered academic interest in humanitarian law by organizing a De Martens humanitarian law competition in Tashkent, giving presentations and organizing seminars on humanitarian law for university students, sending students and professors to conferences, and supporting research on humanitarian law through internships, consultations and financial support;
• in a programme to promote the teaching of humanitarian principles in secondary schools run by the Uzbek Ministry of Education, trained teachers to use the students' manual, conducted an evaluation of the distribution and utilization of the manual, and sponsored a contest on themes related to course content for 318,000 young people taking part in the programme;
• produced a students' manual on the basic rules of humanitarian law for use in a secondary school course to be implemented by the Kyrgyz Ministry of Education.
East Timor remained relatively calm throughout the first half of 2000. The multinational force INTERFET,* which had arrived in September 1999,4 was replaced by a smaller peace-keeping force under the authority of UNTAET.* UNTAET continued to develop administrative structures, gradually giving more power to Timorese officials, and a National Council was established in July with representatives from different sectors of East Timorese society.

In July and August, however, the situation deteriorated as pro-Indonesian militiamen infiltrated East Timor and carried out attacks on UN peace-keepers, killing two UNTAET soldiers. Three of the armed infiltrators were also killed. The clashes caused the displacement of several thousand people living in remote mountain areas and slowed the pace of repatriation of refugees from camps in West Timor.

In September, following the murder of three UNHCR* expatriates by pro-Indonesian militiamen in West Timor, all foreign humanitarian workers, including ICRC delegates, were evacuated from West Timor and ICRC field activities there were suspended.

* INTERFET: International Force for East Timor
4 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, pp. 196-197.
* UNTAET: United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
The situation became more settled again by the end of the year. Preparations to elect a Constituent Assembly in 2001 were under way, but a number of challenges remained outstanding. These included the issue of the estimated 100,000 East Timorese refugees still in West Timor; the many people still unaccounted for; inadequate resources, particularly in the judicial and law enforcement domains; and high levels of unemployment in an economy dominated by foreigners.

In 2000, ICRC activities in East Timor focused on restoring family links, protecting detainees and civilians who might be at risk, and maintaining essential services, in particular medical care.

### Protecting the vulnerable

Throughout the year, the ICRC continued regular visits to detainees, checking on conditions of detention and making recommendations to the authorities. It also monitored the situation of released detainees and returnees whose alleged involvement in the upheaval of 1999 put them at risk. By the end of the year there were fewer arrests and more releases of people accused of militia-related crimes. The ICRC maintained contact with UNTAET in order to address any problems in this respect.

In May 2000, once population movements had stabilized, the ICRC began collecting data on persons still unaccounted for since the 1999 events; these will be added to allegations collected before the events to constitute a solid basis for tackling the issue of missing persons with the authorities concerned. Twenty-one ICRC tracing employees received instruction on how to collect allegations and were trained in dissemination techniques during a three-day session held in Dili in late November.

The number of Red Cross messages exchanged between separated family members decreased as more people returned home, and so did the number of requests for reunification of unaccompanied minors and vulnerable persons with their families. The September murders of humanitarian workers in West Timor forced the ICRC to shut down its tracing activities there completely.

### Improving living conditions

The ICRC phased out its emergency relief activities in 2000. It completed its planned distributions of food, seed and material aid in Lautem, Ainaro and Ermera districts, and in March turned over maintenance of Dili’s water-supply systems to the city water board, operating under the responsibility of UNTAET. Rural water projects interrupted by the 1999 events were also completed in Manuhafl and Liquisa districts and were officially handed over to the local communities. To ensure maintenance of the systems, the local water authorities were given basic tools and fittings. The ICRC also surveyed earlier water projects and carried out repairs on distribution systems extensively damaged by landslides during the rainy season, in particular in Ermera, Maubisse and Baucau districts.

The ICRC Emergency Shelter Programme, which started in December 1999, was completed in November, just in time for the beginning of the rains. The programme reached communities in six districts, with a special focus on Bobonaro and Ainaro districts. The vulnerable groups given priority attention were widows with children, the elderly, the physically disabled, and large families who had lost most of their belongings during the 1999 events. The total number of shelter units distributed amounted to 4,170.

### Dili General Hospital

Between 1999, when the ICRC took over management of the Dili General Hospital, and the end of 2000, over 7,000 people from all over the country were admitted and more than 80,000 outpatients treated in this hospital, which remained the country’s only referral facility. Paediatrics and surgery were the busiest units. Among the hospital’s many activities, an immunization programme was set up on its premises in coordination with UNICEF.* Visits from expatriate specialist teams increased the range and volume of the hospital’s surgical activities, and staff were trained in all areas, especially on the wards. The ICRC also carried out necessary repairs, renovation and maintenance work on the hospital buildings.

* UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund
Promoting humanitarian principles

The ICRC initiated activities to promote respect for humanitarian law throughout East Timorese society, targeting the authorities, the general public, international forces and FALINTIL* troops. It also held a number of sessions to explain the fundamental Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and the ICRC’s mandate and activities in East Timor. These sessions were given to 149 cadets of the UNTAET Police Training College, 112 primary school teachers within the framework of the UNTAET Teachers’ Training Programme, and newly hired East Timorese hospital staff.

The delegation also produced and distributed dissemination materials in the Tetun language for East Timorese audiences.

Efforts to create a new Red Cross Society

In July 2000, a group was set up with a view to forming a new Red Cross Society for East Timor. In the spirit of the Seville Agreement, the ICRC supported the group by providing legal advice, facilitating meetings, and building the capacity of the East Timor Red Cross Preparatory Committee leadership.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- regularly visited places of detention under the responsibility of the transitional authorities and ensured individual follow-up of 138 detainees held in connection with the violence of 1999;
- exchanged 1,759 Red Cross messages between inmates and their families;
- distributed 32,524 Red Cross messages to members of separated families in East and West Timor;
- reunited 111 vulnerable people (the elderly or sick, women alone with children) from refugee camps in West Timor with their families in East Timor;
- reunited 32 unaccompanied children who had been registered in West Timor’s refugee camps with their families in East Timor;
- provided 1,504 tonnes of food and 123 tonnes of material assistance for some 100,000 people, with a focus on the most vulnerable;
- distributed 9 tonnes of seeds to over 10,000 families;
- provided materials for 4,500 families to build shelters;

* FALINTIL: Armed Forces of National Liberation of East Timor

- in the Dili General Hospital, provided treatment for 7,663 inpatients, gave 82,079 outpatient consultations, developed nursing guidelines for patient management and trained local hospital staff;
- distributed 250 hand pumps to families in Dili suburbs and in vulnerable communities;
- provided the training, tools and fittings needed to maintain safe water-supply systems in 33 rural communities;
- gave dissemination sessions for civilian leaders, members of international peace-keeping forces, FALINTIL troops, and hospital personnel;
- published and distributed leaflets on the basic rules of humanitarian law in the Tetun language;
- provided the UNTAET radio station with a series featuring civilians and combatants talking about their views on and experience of war, based on the ICRC’s “People on War” project.
Sporadic armed clashes along Myanmar’s eastern border, political tensions and the soaring cost of essential goods continued to beset the country in 2000. Health care and other social services remained sadly inadequate to meet the needs of all the population, especially people living in remote border areas.

In June 2000, the International Labour Organization voted to adopt measures against Myanmar if the government did not meet its obligation to eliminate the use of forced labour. The resolution entered into force in November.

Also during the year, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed a new Special Representative for Myanmar, who met government and opposition leaders in Yangon to encourage a process of reconciliation. The UN called on the international community to support this move.

The ICRC resumed its activities in Myanmar in 1998 after a three-year absence. It subsequently increased its field presence, focusing on visits to detainees, prosthetic/orthotic services, and primary health care and sanitation projects along the Thai border.

**Help for detainees**

The ICRC continued its visits to detainees in prisons, labour camps and "guest houses" according to its standard procedures, which include private interviews with detainees of its choice. Delegates assessed the treatment of detainees and their material and psychological conditions of detention, thereafter engaging in a constructive dialogue with the authorities on any measures to be taken. Between May 1999, when the programme began, and the end of 2000, a total of 36 places of detention holding an estimated 36,000 inmates were visited.

Basic drugs and small items of medical equipment were given to prison medical services and to referral hospitals outside the prisons. This assistance was intended primarily for detainees unable to receive support from their families. Books and games were also distributed. For security detainees, monthly family visits were financed by the ICRC.

To enable detainees throughout the country to communicate with their families, the ICRC, in cooperation with the Myanmar Red Cross Society, further extended its Red Cross message network. The training programme set up to that effect reached National Society staff and volunteers from more than 100 townships.
Assistance for internally displaced people and vulnerable groups

In Kayin state, displaced families received agricultural tools, vegetable seed and other material assistance. Work was carried out to give some villages along the Thai border improved access to safe drinking water.

In Shan state, a pilot health promotion project implemented with the Danish Red Cross since 1999 continued. The emphasis was on community-based primary health care, mainly preventive measures and immunization programmes, and on providing access to safe water. Community health workers and auxiliary midwives were also trained.

Amputees from border areas were transferred to the prosthetic/orthotic workshops in Mandalay and Yangon, where they were housed and fitted with artificial limbs and other appliances. The workshops are run by the Ministry of Health with ICRC support. Most of the beneficiaries were mine casualties, but leprosy patients were also fitted. In addition, the ICRC ran training courses for prosthetic and orthotic technicians.

Spreading awareness of humanitarian law

The ICRC gave presentations to a number of state and township branches of the National Society in order to increase awareness of international humanitarian law. Audiences usually comprised representatives of most ministries as well as Red Cross volunteers.

Dissemination material on Red Cross principles and activities and the rules of behaviour in combat were produced in five national languages.

Working with the Myanmar Red Cross Society

In addition to its tracing and prosthetic activities carried out jointly with the Myanmar Red Cross, the ICRC worked to support the Society's institutional development. Activities in this area were conducted together with the International Federation.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited on one or more occasions approximately 36,000 persons held in various places of detention, registering 1,295 security detainees;
- distributed recreational and educational items and, as needed, basic medicines to supplement the stocks of prison medical services and referral hospitals;
- arranged for the exchange of 7,941 Red Cross messages to help detainees restore contact with their families;
- financed transport for 3,847 people making family visits to detainees;
- provided vegetable seed, agricultural tools and other assistance for 200 internally displaced families along the Thai border in Kayin state;
- extended its health promotion project in Shan state, helping 500 families to build latrines, setting up systems to provide some 7,000 people with access to safe water, giving support for visiting midwives, building 2 health posts, developing an immunization programme, and organizing health education sessions in 7 villages in the east of the state;
- conducted surveys and prepared the ground for health promotion projects in Kayin and Mon states, and began water and sanitation work in Kayin state;
- provided training for staff and volunteers of the Myanmar Red Cross Society in 110 townships with a view to establishing a sustainable network for the exchange of Red Cross messages between detainees and their families;
- gave a presentation on Red Cross principles and activities to all directors of prisons and labour camps in Myanmar, and gave several similar presentations to State Peace and Development Council representatives and the police force in Kayin and Mon states, and to Myanmar Red Cross staff and volunteers in Shan and Kayin states;
- funded the National Society's production of dissemination material.
BANGKOK

Regional Delegation
(Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Laos, Mongolia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet Nam)

The region covered by the Bangkok delegation remained calm in 2000. There were encouraging economic developments in Taiwan, South Korea and China, and closer relations were established among countries within the region and beyond. Following unprecedented diplomatic overtures breaking the country's quasi-total isolation, the leader of North Korea visited China in May, and June saw an historic summit meeting between the leaders of North and South Korea. China also strengthened its strategic ties with Russia during the year, and relations with the United States after the 1999 NATO* bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade improved.

Promising developments on the Korean peninsula

There was a significant improvement in inter-Korean relations following the June summit in Pyongyang. Under agreements on humanitarian issues reached at the summit, the two governments and National Societies organized visits for selected groups of family members who had been separated since the 1950-53 conflict, and 63 "long-term unconverted prisoners" were repatriated to North Korea. The two Red Cross Societies subsequently began to explore ways of ascertaining the fate or whereabouts of the many other separated relatives and of exchanging news between family members. The ICRC's regional delegation maintained a regular dialogue with both National Societies and provided technical support and advice for their tracing activities.

* NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Cambodian Red Cross takes on new duties

The post-conflict phase in Cambodia proceeded fairly smoothly, with the occasional setback. In November, an attack on government buildings in Phnom Penh by an armed group left one police officer and seven of the attackers dead. The incident led to a number of arrests.

As Cambodia's political situation began to stabilize, the ICRC was able to reduce its expatriate presence in the country. At the beginning of the year the delegation in Cambodia became an office operating under the supervision of the regional delegation in Bangkok. Visits to the few remaining detainees of concern to the ICRC held under the authority of the Ministry of Interior continued throughout the year.

Responsibility for the ICRC's tracing service in Cambodia - including the Red Cross message network - was transferred to the Cambodian Red Cross Society. A two-year transitional agreement was signed between the two organizations in October.

By the end of the year, the prosthetic/orthotic programme was the primary focus of the ICRC's work in Cambodia. Its Phnom Penh workshop continued to produce components for distribution to the various fitting centres in the country. Landmine victims and poliomyelitis patients were fitted in the ICRC's Battambang centre as previously under a project delegated to the Japanese Red Cross.

Tracing data centralized in Bangkok

All tracing files and information relating to past conflict in Cambodia were centralized in the tracing agency at the ICRC's regional delegation in Bangkok. The agency continued to cooperate with the Cambodian Red Cross and other National Societies concerned, cross-checking and forwarding information when required.

Monitoring conditions on the Thai-Myanmar border

Negotiations conducted in the Thai capital with a view to gaining access to sensitive border areas were successfully concluded. In support of its work in Myanmar, the ICRC opened an office in Chiang-Mai, from which it established and maintained contact with Myanmar opposition groups in Thailand to explain the ICRC's work in Myanmar and disseminate the basic principles of humanitarian law.

Refugees in camps along the Thai-Myanmar border also benefited from the Red Cross message network: the ICRC was able to distribute some messages written by detainees it had visited in Myanmar. The ICRC continued to coordinate activities and share information with UNHCR, the Thai authorities and NGOs* working in the area.

Prosthetic/orthotic activities in Viet Nam

In Viet Nam, the ICRC carried out a technical review of components made at the Ho Chi Minh prosthetic/orthotic centre and continued to work with the government to improve their quality. Destitute amputees were fitted, prostheses, crutches and rubber feet were produced, and wheelchairs were donated to amputees who could not be fitted. Another prosthetic workshop was built in Kontum with the cooperation of the NGO Nouvelle Planète. That programme continued to receive financial support from the ICRC's Special Fund for the Disabled.

* NGOs: non-governmental organizations
Cooperation with National Societies

The Bangkok delegation also continued to support the region's National Societies in their efforts to spread knowledge of humanitarian law. The "Dissemination China 2001" programme, in its second year, moved forward with the Macao and Hong Kong Red Cross branches facilitating nationwide training for Red Cross dissemination officers.

In Macao, the Centre for Promotion and Activities in International Humanitarian Law, established in cooperation with the ICRC, was officially inaugurated. In Mongolia, together with the Mongolian Red Cross Society, the ICRC backed the adoption of a Red Cross Act. The Lao Red Cross, with ICRC assistance, completed a plan for the dissemination of Red Cross principles and the basic rules of humanitarian law, and in the Republic of Korea the ICRC launched a programme to train disseminators. The ICRC also provided the National Societies of the region with material and technical support for the organization and implementation of their dissemination, tracing and first-aid programmes.

The International Federation transferred its regional delegation from Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok during the year, and working relations were established between the two regional delegations. In May, the ICRC took an active part in a meeting in Bangkok which was organized by the International Federation and brought together the leaders of all National Societies of the region together with their major partners in the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- paid follow-up visits to 23 security detainees in 10 places of detention in Cambodia;
- handled 17,099 Red Cross messages relating to past conflict in Cambodia;
- in Cambodia, resolved 387 tracing cases and opened 673 new ones;
- in Cambodia, manufactured 1,265 prostheses and 480 orthoses, fitted 861 new patients, and produced over 8,199 orthopaedic components free of charge for use in 6 rehabilitation facilities run by the ICRC and other organizations;
- in Viet Nam, under a programme of the Special Fund for the Disabled, gave material and technical support to the prosthetic/orthotic workshop in Ho Chi Minh City, which fitted 1,006 destitute amputees, produced 1,024 prostheses, 937 pairs of elbow crutches and 969 rubber feet, and donated 15 wheelchairs to amputees who could not be fitted;
- gave support for training in humanitarian law, mainly for the armed forces in Thailand, China, Mongolia and Cambodia, organizing workshops for 280 military personnel, providing training for 87 military instructors, and assisting in the development of training methods;
- held a regional conference on the implementation of humanitarian law;
- organized a regional briefing and debriefing for 12 military officers attending the San Remo course on the law of armed conflict;
- in Cambodia, sponsored a travelling exhibition on the Ottawa treaty;
- continued to provide an instructor and materials for a university course on humanitarian law in Phnom Penh.
The work of the Jakarta regional delegation in 2000 centred on Indonesia, where continued violence in trouble spots, slow economic recovery and growing political opposition weakened the government led by President Abdurrahman Wahid.

**Widespread violence in the Moluccas**

At the beginning of the year violence escalated in the Moluccas as fighting spread throughout North Maluku province, killing hundreds and displacing tens of thousands. Large-scale riots and destruction of property forced an estimated 150,000 Moluccans, both Christians and Muslims, to flee their homes. After the declaration by the President of a state of civil emergency in mid-July, the conflict abated, but sporadic clashes between communities in the second half of the year and political discussions on the constitution of the new provincial parliament kept tensions high. At the end of the year, the authorities began repatriating displaced persons under heavy military guard.

In late December 1999, violence gripped Ambon (South Maluku province), spreading to neighbouring islands. There was renewed fighting in the provincial capital in May, June and November 2000.

**Responding to the emergencies**

In North Maluku, where the ICRC established a permanent presence in Ternate, the ICRC, together with the PMI,* strove to reach as many victims of the violence as possible. A PMI/ICRC team made a survey of the province, assessing the situation, identifying displaced persons needing assistance and carrying out immediate distributions of food and other essential items. At the end of September an ICRC-chartered vessel, the Bimo, arrived in Ternate to help the team do its work in North Maluku and to ensure its safety and neutrality.

Following an upsurge in the violence in and around Tobelo (Halmahera island) in June, a helicopter leased by the ICRC flew in a medical team with a senior PMI representative to assess requirements. Urgently needed medical supplies were distributed to the hospitals in Tobelo and nearby Galela. In July, an PMI/ICRC team evacuated six wounded civilians from Tiley (West Morotai) to the Posis Posi health centre on Rau island. In North Maluku, PMI/ICRC health support teams delivered basic medical supplies to new villages that had been formed by displaced people and that were not covered by Ministry of Health services. Medical personnel were given refresher training and health information systems were set up in these newly formed settlements to ensure access to adequate health care. The teams also continued to monitor and assess health and living conditions in isolated areas of North Maluku, using the ICRC’s vessel. In October, the ICRC established a permanent presence in Ambon. Working with the PMI, it focused on improving emergency assistance for the wounded: blood transfusion facilities were assessed and equipment provided to ensure a continuous source of safe blood, and Red Cross volunteers were trained to establish a first-aid service accessible to all sectors of the population.

In the Moluccas, the ICRC maintained and developed contacts with the different parties involved in the fighting, explaining its role and mandate and the basic rules of war to militia commanders.

* PMI: Palang Merah Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross Society)
Intercommunal violence in Central Sulawesi

Violence also broke out between Christians and Muslims in Central Sulawesi. Clashes began in the town of Poso in April, then abated for a few weeks before flaring up again in late May and continuing through June. Over 150 people were killed and several thousand were forced to flee to nearby towns.

In late June, a joint PMI/ICRC team was able to complete a needs assessment, and around 4,000 displaced families received material assistance. As poor hygiene was found to be a major health hazard, a further distribution of hygiene kits was organized in October.

Separatist conflict in Aceh

In February, responding to numerous attacks on police stations and army posts, the Indonesian security forces launched a major police operation against the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), resulting in casualties on both sides. In June, however, the Indonesian authorities and GAM agreed to a six-month “humanitarian pause”. Clashes decreased momentarily, but by September violence had escalated to the level seen prior to the signing of the agreement.

The ICRC continued to collect first-hand reports of arrests and subsequent disappearances in Aceh and to forward them to the security forces concerned. Delegates in the field made contact with military, police and civil authorities at the most senior levels in Aceh and Jakarta to urge the authorities to take further action.

The ICRC maintained close contacts in Banda Aceh with the Humanitarian Committee, a body established within the framework of the “humanitarian pause” and comprising representatives of the Indonesian government and GAM.

Activities in West Timor suspended

In 2000, the number of East Timorese refugees in West Timor was estimated to be between 90,000 and 130,000. In the first half of the year the ICRC, together with the PMI, continued to assist family members separated from their relatives, restoring family links through Red Cross messages and contributing to the reunification of families on both sides of the border with East Timor. In addition, the ICRC and the PMI ran six health posts in Atambua area and improved water and sanitation conditions in refugee camps.

On 6 September, three UNHCR expatriates working in Atambua were brutally assassinated. Conditions in the region were deemed too dangerous for international aid agencies, and the ICRC decided to suspend its activities in West Timor indefinitely.

Promoting humanitarian principles

The ICRC worked steadily throughout the region to spread knowledge of humanitarian law and principles among people in a position to prevent or limit violence. Dissemination activities targeted groups involved in Indonesia’s trouble spots, especially battalions and mobile police brigades deployed in areas of unrest. To raise awareness of humanitarian law and human rights among police trainers and personnel operating in sensitive areas, the ICRC reached a new agreement with the Indonesian police and worked with the Indonesian Police School in Jakarta with a view to systematically including these subjects in its course for personnel from commands around the country.

6 See also pp. 116-117.
In June, the ICRC and the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly organized a two-day seminar on the national implementation of international humanitarian law for South-East Asian countries. The participants included representatives of 10 countries and five National Societies, and representatives of 19 countries attended as observers.

**Strengthening cooperation with the PMI**

In February 2000, the new Chairman of the PMI made a first visit to the Geneva headquarters of the International Federation and the ICRC. He met the ICRC President and received briefings on the structure and functioning of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement from representatives of both organizations. With the aim of defining a general framework of cooperation between the three components of the Movement in Indonesia, several meetings were organized in Jakarta between staff from the ICRC and the International Federation's headquarters and the PMI leadership.

**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**

- opened 120 tracing enquiries in Aceh for families with members unaccounted for after arrest;
- with the Indonesian Red Cross Society (PMI), arranged for the distribution of 21,581 Red Cross messages to East Timorese refugees in West Timor, and established a Red Cross message network for family members separated by violence in the Maluccas;
- reunited 2 unaccompanied children from East Timor with their parents in West Timor;
- reunited 45 vulnerable East Timorese with family members in West Timor or other islands of the Indonesian archipelago;
- distributed more than 20,000 family kits, 3 tonnes of rice and 130 tonnes of material assistance to the displaced and resident population affected by violence in North Maluku and Sulawesi, and family parcels to refugees in West Timor;
- maintained 6 health posts and set up 21 "rehydration corners" in refugee camps in West Timor;
- delivered medicines and other supplies to medical facilities treating people wounded in an outbreak of violence in Tobelo, North Maluku;
- evacuated 6 wounded civilians from Tiley (West Moratia) to the Posi Posi health centre on Rau island;
- supplied equipment for the blood transfusion service in Ambon;
- in West Timor, distributed water in 6 refugee camps, completed the installation of 50 latrines and 3 large water tanks, and drilled 5 additional wells;
- provided the PMI with financial, material and technical support for its programmes for the wounded in situations of violence;
- supported the PMI in providing training for 120 volunteers in Aceh;
- organized a "train-the-trainers" course for 25 dissemination officers from PMI branches;
- organized workshops on humanitarian law for 55 military legal officers and law instructors;
- conducted seminars on human rights and humanitarian law for 51 police officers;
- gave a presentation to around 50 NGO volunteers on the protection of humanitarian workers in situations of conflict in Aceh;
- held follow-up seminars on humanitarian law for a total of 63 law lecturers.
MANILA

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

Volatile situation in the Philippines

A number of political and economic problems beset the Philippines during the year, among them a devalued peso, the mounting cost of fuel and other items, and threats to security by armed insurgents and criminal groups. The corruption proceedings against President Estrada undermined public confidence in his ability to lead the country.

The prospect of peace talks between the Philippine government and the MILF,* which were scheduled for May and expected to be completed by June, faded away as armed clashes escalated in Western Mindanao during the first months of the year, and tension increased following the spate of kidnappings carried out by the ASG.* In July the Philippine Armed Forces took the stronghold of the MILF in Mindanao, and by the end of September had captured over 40 of its encampments. Both sides suffered heavy casualties in the fighting, which also claimed many civilian lives and generated large-scale population movements.

The ICRC's office in Davao worked closely with the Philippine National Red Cross to assist some 13,000 families displaced by the fighting, supplying them with food and material aid, building latrines, rehabilitating water-supply systems and monitoring health conditions in some of the evacuation centres.

Taking advantage of the government's preoccupation with the MILF in Mindanao, the communist New People's Army and breakaway groups continued their struggle, stepping up small-scale attacks on police and military targets in Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao.

Following the series of kidnappings perpetrated by the ASG, in September President Estrada declared "all-out war" on the guerrilla group and a military campaign was launched against its members on the island of Jolo. Air attacks and heavy mortar shelling in rebel territory resulted in an unknown number of civilian casualties, and hundreds of civilians were displaced. Together with the Philippine Red Cross, the ICRC assisted about 1,000 families who took refuge in evacuation centres and public buildings on the island, distributing emergency shelter materials, digging garbage disposal pits and carrying out disinfection campaigns to ward off disease.

The ICRC also made regular visits throughout the country to persons detained for insurgency offences, assessing conditions of detention and registering new detainees in accordance with its standard procedures.

Red Cross response to the Fiji crisis

In Fiji, the Prime Minister and his government were taken hostage on 19 May in an attempted coup precipitated by tensions between indigenous Fijians and Indo-Fijians. Ten days later the Fiji Military Forces declared martial law and abrogated the 1997 Constitution. Members of the government were held hostage for 59 days before an agreement was reached between coup leader George Speight and the army for their release. Speight was subsequently arrested; an interim government was installed and a review was initiated in preparation for the drafting of a new constitution. However, the legality of the interim government was challenged by an Indo-Fijian in a case brought before the High Court; the Court ruled in favour of the plaintiff, but the government lodged an appeal. At the end of the year, the final decision remained pending and the constitutional review process had been suspended.

Following the release of the hostages in July most of them were handed over to the Fiji Red Cross Society for safe return to their families. Throughout their ordeal, the Fiji Red Cross provided the hostages with food and medical care and helped their families keep in touch with them. Both the ICRC and the International Federation gave support to the Fiji Red Cross through their offices in Suva. After the military crackdown on the coup leaders and supporters, the ICRC visited places of detention and registered detainees, and delivered Red Cross messages to their families.

* MILF: Moro Islamic Liberation Front
* ASG: Abu Sayaff Group
In November, a mutiny took place at the Fiji military headquarters in Suva, involving a number of individuals who had also been implicated in the May events. The ICRC was given access to only some of the people arrested in connection with this incident. By the end of the year, negotiations for full access to the detainees remained deadlocked.

The delegation met the Ministers of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs during the year to encourage ratification of the Additional Protocols. They also met government representatives and members of the armed forces to discuss the protection of detainees during periods of internal strife.

Widespread unrest in the Solomon Islands

In the Solomon Islands, indigenous Gwales and islanders of Malatian origin clashed during fighting which began in 1999 when 20,000 Malaitans were driven out of Guadalcanal. Two armed groups emerged – the Guadalcanal Revolutionary Army (GRA), which later became the Isatabu Freedom Movement, and the Malatia Eagles Force (MEF) – each controlling one part of the island. There was renewed fighting in February 2000, and in June the MEF took over Parliament and compelled the Prime Minister to step down. The government subsequently collapsed, businesses closed, and the economy ground to a halt. Parts of the country became almost inaccessible and thousands were driven from their homes. In July, a new government was installed. Negotiations began between the warring factions and the government, and a peace agreement was brokered in Townsville, Australia, in October, although a splinter group of the MEF did not sign, feeling that its demands had not been met. Honiara was once again accessible, but at year's end the economy was still extremely fragile.

ICRC delegates remained in contact with all the groups involved in the conflict in order to gain access to civilians and evacuate them to safer areas. These contacts were also used to maintain a dialogue on the protection of civilians, the wounded and sick, and medical facilities. The ICRC, in cooperation with the Solomon Islands Red Cross, crossed front lines to deliver vital medical supplies and help ensure that patients with special medical needs received proper care. By August, some 2,400 displaced people had been driven from their homes by fighting in several parts of Guadalcanal province. The ICRC provided them with urgently needed shelter materials, food and other necessities. As part of the relief effort, ICRC delegates worked with staff and volunteers from the National Society to bring aid to displaced persons in remote settlements, chartering a vessel to transport staff and relief supplies across the notoriously rough seas off the southern coast of the island of Guadalcanal. These activities were ongoing at the end of the year. To ensure the maintenance of surgical services, the ICRC recruited an expatriate surgeon on the spot to cover needs throughout the country in the second half of the year.

Tensions persist in Papua New Guinea

In Papua New Guinea the peace process advanced, albeit with various setbacks, and was monitored by an unarmed UN contingent. Tension remained high along the border with Western Papua (Irian Jaya). Violence was rife in the cities, and tribal clashes continued in the highlands. The ICRC continued to carry out a variety of activities to raise awareness and spread knowledge of humanitarian law among armed and security forces.

Australia and New Zealand: advocates for humanitarian law

Through its office in Sydney, the ICRC continued to foster cooperation with the authorities, the Defence Forces and the National Societies of Australia and New Zealand, particularly in the areas of communication, dissemination and implementation of humanitarian law. In Australia, it co-organized with the Australian Red Cross a public conference on humanitarian law and human rights law, and a seminar on the protection of women in armed conflict. In both Australia and New Zealand it took part in various training exercises carried out by the respective Defence Forces.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- in the Philippines, visited 273 persons detained for insurgency offences in 75 places of detention, distributed basic material assistance, and financed 235 family visits to detainees through the Philippine National Red Cross;
- in Fiji, visited 88 persons detained in connection with the political crisis and enabled them to stay in touch with relatives through Red Cross messages;
- in the Solomon Islands, made daily visits at the height of the crisis to protect and assist all 100 inmates at the Honiara prison, and continued to do so until they were released or transferred to safer areas;
- in cooperation with the Philippine Red Cross, supplied food and material aid to over 13,600 families displaced by the fighting in Mindanao;
- supported the National Society in Fiji in its work to assist persons held hostage during the coup attempt in early 2000, providing food and other necessities and enabling hostages to maintain contact with their families through Red Cross messages;
- together with the Solomon Islands Red Cross, evacuated people from areas of violence, provided them with rice and essential items such as soap, blankets, tarpaulins, cooking utensils and fishing equipment, delivered urgently needed medicines across front lines to outlying clinics, and transported patients in need of specialized care across the lines to the central hospital in Honiara;
- in Mindanao, helped finance the treatment of more than 200 indigent war-wounded civilians;
- in the Solomon Islands, ensured maintenance of surgical services in the second half of the year by recruiting an expatriate surgeon on the spot;
- provided financial, technical and material support for a Philippine Red Cross village-level dissemination programme under which presentations were given to village (barangay) leaders, local officials and other leading figures;
- with the Philippine Red Cross and the International Federation, jointly sponsored a seminar on the Seville Agreement for all National Societies supporting or envisaging support for programmes in the country;
- with the Fijian Ministry of Justice, organized a seminar on the Additional Protocols for Ministry officials and members of security forces;
- promoted ratification of humanitarian treaties by Pacific States;
- took part in the US Pacific Command conference on International Military Operations and Law, which brought together over 150 senior officers and academics from 30 countries throughout the Asia and Pacific region;
- in Vanuatu, held an instructors' course on human rights and humanitarian law for 60 police officers;
- provided material support and training to help the University of Papua New Guinea include humanitarian law in its curriculum, and presented the first mini-course in humanitarian law at the University of the South Pacific School of Law;
- with the Australian Red Cross, organized a public presentation on humanitarian and human rights law;
- took part in a training exercise with the New Zealand Defence Force in connection with its deployment in East Timor;
- in the Philippines, organized 3 workshops for 133 military officers and 7 workshops for 561 police officers.
Latin America & the Caribbean

The river, the Colombian Red Cross and the ICRC all work together to bring help to communities in a region with few roads.
In 2000 there were divergent political developments in Latin America and the Caribbean. One trend was towards strengthened democracy, as in Mexico, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, but elsewhere authoritarian tendencies resurfaced. The military coups d'état which threatened Paraguay and Ecuador and the turbulent election campaigns in Peru and Haiti reflected the political instability besetting some countries.

In spite of two recessions in the previous five years, inflation remained under control and the continent saw a moderate improvement in economic growth. However, the chronic problem of marked disparities in living standards persisted and social divisions continued to widen, a situation exacerbated by the population explosion.

In some countries, the political and economic climate gave rise to growing public discontent and there was a significant increase in urban crime, attributable in many areas to narcotics trafficking.

Most delegations in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to monitor conditions of detention in prisons and, when necessary, arranged visits to newly arrested people. The ICRC also provided prompt protection and assistance for civilian populations whenever situations of violence forced them to abandon their homes, land and security. Food and clothing were provided for...
displaced persons and medical assistance for victims of fighting and landmine explosions.

Despite considerable challenges, the ICRC's delegations in Latin America and the Caribbean achieved the majority of their objectives set for the year.

In Colombia, the ICRC consolidated its role as a neutral intermediary, by strengthening its wide-ranging network of contacts with all parties to the conflict - an indispensable prerequisite for the successful implementation of humanitarian activities in areas of conflict in the country. Priority was given to maintaining an open dialogue with armed groups and promoting acceptance of the ICRC by all sectors of society. In 2000, the ICRC remained the only humanitarian institution in Colombia to maintain regular contact with all the parties to the conflict.

Faced with repeated violations of humanitarian law in the mounting internal violence, the organization continued to assist the growing numbers of displaced persons throughout Colombia by providing both immediate and medium-term food and material aid and medical care. The assistance provided was always linked to the protection work carried out nationwide by ICRC delegates who recorded, as objectively as possible, the incidents and violations of humanitarian law that caused the displacements. The aim was to take up these matters with the parties to the conflict so as to convince them of the need for better compliance with international humanitarian rules.

Throughout the continent the ICRC took steps to strengthen its presence and expand its capacity to respond to situations of internal violence, should the need arise. Some administrative changes took place: the Brasilia delegation handed over regional responsibility to a newly established delegation in Caracas, which now covers Venezuela and Ecuador.

Numerous cooperation programmes with the Latin American and Caribbean National Societies were implemented to strengthen their internal structure and enhance their operational capacity in their respective countries, particularly in connection with the ICRC's field of activity. Coordination with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other humanitarian agencies was also stepped up with a view to creating synergy in humanitarian action across the continent.

The ICRC in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to promote adherence to humanitarian treaties. The existence in most countries of interministerial committees for the implementation of international humanitarian law facilitated the incorporation of this body of law into national legislation. Prohibiting the use of anti-personnel landmines remained a priority and governments concerned by the problem were urged to adopt national laws to this effect.

Innovative dissemination projects were launched in cooperation with several National Societies, targeting young people from schoolchildren to university students and their teachers. The media in all countries in the region were kept up to date on ICRC activities worldwide and encouraged to give broader coverage to events and situations of concern to the organization. The experience gained by the Brazilian delegation in running training courses for military police instructors was put to good effect in programmes for police and security forces in Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru.
The economic situation remained generally stable in Brazil in 2000. However, social disparities persisted and the high level of urban violence prompted an increase in police action. The activities of the Movimento sem Terra (Movement of the Landless) were a source of concern for the government and some militants accused of creating public unrest were imprisoned.

Regional delegation transferred to Caracas

In February, the regional delegation officially opened in Caracas, leaving the Brazilian delegation to focus on its specialized function as a resource and support centre for dissemination programmes targeting police forces in Latin America.

Promoting humanitarian law

The ICRC maintained constructive relations with the government concerning humanitarian issues such as the International Criminal Court (Brazil signed the Rome Statute in 2000) and Protocols II and IV to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, which were ratified in 1999. Brazil was actively involved in preparations for the 2001 Conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

ICRC delegates continued to work with the armed forces to enhance knowledge of humanitarian law, dealing mainly with the unit in charge of preparing contingents for peace-keeping missions, the Air Force Academy and the Military Academy.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

• ran a total of 10 training courses on human rights and humanitarian law for 160 military police officers;
• trained 852 specialized officers through this 2-year programme to give courses to Brazilian police and police forces from other countries in Latin America;
• provided a number of specialized police officers with support in training Ecuadorian police instructors and in giving a course on human rights and humanitarian principles for 20 military police officers of the Ecuadorian armed forces;
• in cooperation with a Brazilian military police instructor, organized a training course on human rights for 44 members of the Mexican federal police force most closely involved in areas of concern to the ICRC, and for 17 police officers in Venezuela;
• trained 124 members of a new Colombian police unit in human rights and humanitarian law;
• gave presentations on humanitarian law and the ICRC at the 27th Course on International Law organized by the OAS* in Rio de Janeiro for diplomats from countries in the region;
• took part in a round-table discussion on humanitarian law, armed conflict and the ICRC’s mandate for 100 students and professors at the Faculty of International Relations of the Catholic University of São Paolo.

* OAS: Organization of American States
Despite constant efforts to bring about a negotiated solution to the decades-old internal conflict, the general situation in Colombia deteriorated further as the various armed groups pursued their relentless struggle for control over territory, people and resources. At the same time, peace talks between the Colombian government and the armed groups continued, resulting in a midyear meeting in the zona de despeje (demilitarized zone) between government representatives and the FARC,* with the occasional participation of representatives of the European Union and several en-

* FARC: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces)

bassies. The ELN* and the Colombian government also started negotiations to create a zona de encuentro (meeting zone) for consultations with civil society on the country's future.

**Consequences of the conflict**

The arbitrary and horrendous methods of warfare employed caused extensive suffering among the civilian population and the displacement of thousands of people, either to areas in Colombia offering safer conditions or abroad. In particular, the autodefensas (AUC)* stepped up their operations, increasing the mass movement of people, including indigenous communities. The intractable political situation directly affected not only the humanitarian situation but also, in many places, the economy. The inevitable exodus of human and economic resources contributed to the negative growth rate and high unemployment statistics, compounding Colombia's social problems.

* ELN: Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army)
* AUC: Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (United Self-defence Groups of Colombia)
“Plan Colombia”

In 2000 the government, backed by the United States, launched “Plan Colombia”, a programme designed to eradicate drug production, which is a major economic factor in the internal conflict. One of the aims of the plan is to provide the armed and security forces with the necessary military means and training to combat the guerrilla groups which derive economic advantages from drug production. The plan attracted both approval and criticism at home and abroad, some observers fearing that its implementation would lead to a renewed escalation of violence and of the conflict.

ICRC response

The ICRC delegation in Colombia covers the entire country with its 16 subdelegations and offices — a network which guarantees a rapid emergency response in terms of protection and assistance, while maintaining regular contacts with all armed groups. Activities in Bogota, and occasionally in the field, were disrupted during the course of the year when the delegation was occupied by several hundred displaced persons seeking to put pressure on the government. Their aim was to obtain humanitarian aid that would enable them to achieve socio-economic rehabilitation.

The ICRC as a neutral intermediary

During the year the ICRC reinforced its role as a neutral intermediary between all parties to the conflict. It held bilateral discussions with the different armed groups and, in the case of the FARC and the AUC, issued confidential written reports on violations of humanitarian law. Discussions were backed up by information sessions aimed at enhancing awareness of the humanitarian principles and encouraging armed groups to apply the rules of humanitarian law in their operations. One workshop on this subject was held in Geneva for high-ranking members of the FARC and another for senior members of the ELN.

Humanitarian law, the emblem and the Ottawa treaty

The delegation continued to advise the government on national implementation of humanitarian law, and encouraged the adoption of national legislation regulating use of the red cross emblem.

In September the Colombian government ratified the Ottawa treaty banning anti-personnel landmines. Landmines nevertheless continued to be used in the internal conflict and caused many casualties among civilians.

Protection and assistance for civilians

During 2000, the ICRC observed a steady increase in the number of civilians displaced either individually or en masse. A total of 124,000 people received emergency assistance provided by the ICRC and, whenever circumstances permitted, by the Colombian Red Cross. The ICRC’s technical support for the government rehabilitation programme for displaced persons was also increased.

The majority of the displaced continued to suffer directly or indirectly from the prevailing lack of security. The humanitarian assistance provided was therefore clearly linked to the protection work carried out nationwide by ICRC delegates, who recorded the incidents and violations of humanitarian law that caused displacement. Numerous representations were subsequently undertaken with the parties to the conflict so as to convince them of the need for greater compliance with International humanitarian rules.

More particularly, the common practice of hostage-taking remained a serious problem. The ICRC continued its efforts to persuade the parties concerned to abandon this practice, and urged kidnappers to respect the physical integrity and the dignity of hostages.

Post-emergency aid was channelled through formal ICRC programmes such as “Quick Impact Projects”. These programmes, which were implemented by the ICRC in several departments in co-ordination with public agencies and other organizations, are designed to help displaced, returnee and host communities during the critical transition period between relief, rehabilitation and community integration. The projects focused on the restoration of small-scale infrastructure such as community centres, schools and bridges, and on income-generating projects in the agricultural and fisheries sector.

Medical personnel abandoned State-run health centres in several conflict areas owing to the steady deterioration in security conditions. In other areas the ongoing conflict prevented civilians from having access to health services. Together with Colombian Red Cross workers, the ICRC’s four mobile health units (some of them water-borne) regularly visited isolated communities, providing basic medical assistance and conducting health-promotion activities.
Protecting detainees

In 2000, the number of people detained in Colombia in connection with the conflict reached 3,894. There was severe overcrowding in detention centres and throughout the year prison riots and internal disputes caused the death of dozens of detainees. On several occasions the ICRC played a decisive role as mediator between inmates and prison authorities. This action often had a conciliatory effect and helped to avoid further casualties.

During visits to detention centres, delegates focused on maintaining a dialogue with both detaining authorities and security detainees, and took every opportunity to insist on the detainees' fundamental right to physical integrity and human dignity. The ICRC continued its visits to security detainees held in State detention centres, but failed to gain access to members of the armed and police forces held by the FARC and the ELN despite repeated efforts. Nevertheless, it maintained close contact with leaders of the two groups, who supplied information on the state of health of captives and authorized the exchange of Red Cross messages with the families concerned.

Cooperation with National Societies and other humanitarian agencies

ICRC activities were often carried out with the Colombian Red Cross, and various delegated projects were run by the Canadian, German, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies. Widespread cooperation also included the Ombudsman's office, United Nations agencies, NGOs* and universities. The ICRC increased its support to the Social Solidarity Network, the government agency officially responsible for displaced persons. An ICRC pilot project for creation of an integrated aid network was handed over to this agency and, with ICRC guidance, the project was expanded to cover the entire country.

* NGOs: non-governmental organizations

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- regularly visited 3,500 detainees, 1,114 of them for the first time, in 134 places of detention;
- issued 3,400 travel vouchers for family visits to detainees;
- organized the exchange of 720 Red Cross messages between families and hostages, detainees, displaced persons and members of the armed and police forces held by the FARC and the ELN;
- financed medical or surgical treatment for 564 detainees;
- supplied medical material to 12 detention centres;
- registered 745 cases of humanitarian law violations affecting 1,805 individuals;
- helped 1,620 civilians whose lives were in danger to relocate to safer areas;
- in cooperation with the Colombian Red Cross, distributed food, hygiene kits and mattresses to 134,800 needy civilians;
- conducted agricultural micro-projects aimed at restoring food security and self-sufficiency for people affected by the conflict;
- completed 29 and started 43 new "Quick Impact Projects" in rural and urban areas for displaced persons, residents of host communities and returnees;
- continued a capacity-building programme for the State agency responsible for humanitarian assistance;
- through projects delegated to the National Societies of Canada, Germany, Norway and Sweden and maintained medical assistance for 26,046 beneficiaries in conflict zones in Atrato, Bolivar, Caquetá and Putumayo using mobile health units;
- financed medical or surgical treatment for 300 wounded civilians and 375 displaced people;
- through a series of bilateral cooperation projects, continued to support the Colombian Red Cross in enhancing its administration, staff training, telecommunications network, external communication and dissemination activities;
- conducted 190 sessions on humanitarian law for instructors from the armed forces;
- organized 105 dissemination sessions on humanitarian law for 1,187 members of irregular armed groups;
- in cooperation with the Colombian Red Cross, promoted the incorporation of humanitarian law and human rights into police training programmes by organizing 96 training courses for 2,643 police instructors;
- organized 164 dissemination sessions for 7,394 civil servants, NGO staff, university teachers and students, medical personnel, journalists and community leaders.
With the election of a new President in 2000, Mexico experienced a change of government after 71 years of rule by the Partido Revolucionario Institucional. The orderly transfer of power to the Partido Acción Nacional took place in a stable environment.

The ICRC maintained its presence in the state of Chiapas, where displaced persons and residents benefited from medical and food assistance programmes. Agricultural projects were also maintained to improve basic nutrition and help restore self-sufficiency.

**Visits to detainees**

The ICRC visited detainees held in connection with the situation in Chiapas or for their presumed involvement with armed groups in other states (Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacán, Veracruz, Jalisco, Mexico and Tabasco). For the first time since 1997, delegates were granted access to high-security prisons and were able to assess the physical and psychological conditions of inmates.

**Assisting displaced communities**

The 1994 conflict in Chiapas and subsequent events caused the displacement of thousands of people. In 2000, the need for humanitarian action continued owing to the persistent movement of large numbers of civilians in the area. Cases of malnutrition in displaced communities, especially among children, were still observed, and water supplies were inadequate. The ICRC provided food, agricultural supplies and equipment, and technical assistance to communities in need. The focus was on restoring self-sufficiency by improving farming methods and making better use.
of agricultural resources. The security of displaced persons was also a major priority for the ICRC. Representations were made to all parties concerned following reports collected by ICRC delegates of alleged abuses prompting population movements or preventing people from returning to their places of origin.

In its role as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC placed the premises of its sub-delegation in San Cristóbal de las Casas at the disposal of the Chiapas authorities and the representatives of displaced persons in order to discuss the safe return of the displaced to their homes.

Working with National Societies

The ICRC worked in cooperation with the Mexican Red Cross to provide medical care for displaced people and isolated village communities, and accompanied medical personnel from the National Society on vaccination campaigns in Los Altos and Las Cañadas. Medical staff from government health services took part in these campaigns on some occasions. Regular training courses on different aspects of medical assistance were organized for health workers in order to improve preventive health care.

The German and Spanish National Societies worked in Chiapas for part of the year, participating in the food and medical assistance programmes and coordinating their activities with the ICRC and the Mexican Red Cross.

In 2000, a self-evaluation method for rural communities was introduced in Mexico and implemented by ICRC delegates. This enabled such communities to independently assess their own needs and allowed the ICRC to acquire a better understanding of the impact of its programmes.

Spreading awareness of humanitarian principles

The ICRC organized dissemination activities targeting various sectors of Mexican society, including universities, security forces and government services, and covering humanitarian law, human rights and the ICRC's mandate.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited 129 detainees within its purview, 34 of them for the first time;
- paid for 88 travel vouchers for family visits to detainees;
- took part in several meetings between the authorities in Chiapas and representatives of displaced communities in the state;
- regularly supplied food rations and hygiene items to 9,683 displaced persons and residents affected by the situation in Chiapas;
- provided 10,171 people in 93 communities with seeds and gardening tools and ran 14 courses for farmers on harvest-improvement and agricultural methods;
- continued to provide the National Society's medical services, including mobile medical teams, with support in providing health care for 25,000 beneficiaries in remote areas of Chiapas;
- accompanied the National Society and government health teams on vaccination campaigns for 5,384 children in isolated communities in Chiapas;
- ran workshops for 80 health-care workers in remote areas in Chiapas and training courses for 32 traditional midwives in camps for displaced persons;
- with the participation of resident and/or displaced communities, continued water and sanitation programmes for 5,000 beneficiaries in Chiapas;
- together with the Mexican Red Cross, ran seminars for 30 of the Society's dissemination trainers;
- continued to give financial and material support to 5 health-care facilities run by the National Society in Las Cañadas and Los Altos;
- organized a seminar on tracing services for Mexican Red Cross staff;
- together with the National Commission on Human Rights, UNHCR* and the Ibero-American University, organized a seminar on humanitarian law and refugee rights and established a pool of 30 specialized instructors;
- ran 4 seminars on humanitarian law and human rights for 120 police instructors from the federal police and security forces, and a similar seminar for 25 police instructors at the Chiapas Police Academy.

* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Early in the year, the phasing out of emergency measures imposed by the government in former conflict zones was completed. However, unrest persisted in parts of the Huallaga region and the Ene valley, where the ICRC maintained a presence. Visits were made to communities in areas of tension in order to urge bearers of arms to respect the fundamental rights of vulnerable groups. These field trips gave delegates the opportunity to assess living conditions, and where necessary communities were provided with food, clothing and other subsistence items. Medical assistance was given to people affected by violence and to victims of landmine explosions, a constant danger for civilians in some rural areas of Peru.

Improving conditions for detainees

The ICRC’s activities in Peru focus primarily on people deprived of their freedom. Since 1993, ICRC delegates have been the only external observers permitted by the Peruvian authorities to conduct regular visits to detainees held at the El Callao naval base. Elsewhere in the country, delegates continued to visit security detainees held in temporary and permanent places of detention and to monitor their conditions of detention and access to medical care. The organization provided assistance in the form of medical equipment and medicines and the funding of medical tests and treatment when necessary. Contact between prisoners and their families was facilitated by ICRC travel vouchers and the exchange of Red Cross messages.

Early in the year, ICRC visits to detainees were suspended following violent incidents in several prisons. The head of the ICRC delegation attended a meeting between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and the President of the Penitentiary Administration. The situation was subsequently resolved and ICRC visits to detainees were restored.
Initiatives taken by prison authorities to upgrade their training programmes for prison staff were given full support by the ICRC. For the first time, delegates attended two seminars organized by the INPE* training school and gave presentations on the ICRC's mandate and its activities in Peruvian prisons.

Despite the internal instability in Peru and changes in the administration in 2000, the ICRC continued its normal working relationship with government authorities. Close contact was maintained with the Ministry of Justice.

The ICRC has been conducting training courses and seminars on humanitarian principles for the Peruvian armed and police forces since 1998.

**Dissemination for young people**

Together with the Peruvian Red Cross, the ICRC continued to promote dissemination activities for young people. Interactive life-size puppet shows on Red Cross activities were presented in schools in regions prone to violence. Preparatory representations were made to the relevant authorities to promote "Exploring Humanitarian Law", a long-term educational programme designed to raise awareness of all aspects of humanitarian law among young people.

**Raising the ICRC’s profile in the media**

An ICRC press competition on humanitarian law was launched in May in coordination with the Ombudsman's office and law and journalism professors from the University of Applied Sciences. Relations with media circles were stepped up in an effort to improve press coverage of ICRC activities.

---

*INPE: Instituto Nacional Penitenciario (National Penitentiary Institute)*
The area covered by the regional delegation saw important political changes in 2000 as Argentina, Chile and Uruguay elected new Presidents. In Chile, Senator Pinochet's parliamentary immunity was withdrawn, and the new government in Uruguay began the process of resolving cases of people who had disappeared during the military regime.

In May, there was an attempted military coup in Paraguay and numerous arrests were made.

On two occasions during the year, Bolivia's administrative and economic policies, which included measures to eradicate coca plantations, led to violent clashes between demonstrators and military or police forces. The government declared a state of emergency. Argentina also embarked on economic reforms which gave rise to public protests throughout the country.

ICRC response

All governments in the region fully supported ICRC initiatives and facilitated meetings with senior government officials and heads of armed forces. Giving special attention to newly formed governments, the organization promoted issues relating to its mandate, including ratification of international treaties. It also cooperated closely with the region's national committees for the implementation of humanitarian law, especially in Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, and encouraged the adoption of national legislation in this regard.

Even though the regional delegation operated in a relatively peaceful environment in 2000, it found itself faced with a number of situations requiring its action. In three out of the five countries of the region, people were imprisoned either as the result of sporadic internal tension or in connection with the activities of former military regimes.

Following the failed coup d'état in Paraguay, the ICRC reached an agreement with the government on visits to security detainees. This was the first time in more than 10 years that the ICRC had submitted an offer of services to visit detainees in Paraguay.

In Bolivia, the delegation carried out two special missions during the internal unrest. In April delegates visited detainees held in a remote penal colony, and in November visits were made to detainees in the Chapare region, where most of the social unrest had occurred and where the Bolivian army had been sent to enforce law and order.

New initiatives in communication

A major initiative was launched within the regional delegation: the establishment of a Regional Communication Support Centre for delegations in Latin America. This centre benefited from the growing popularity of the ICRC's Spanish-language Website based in Buenos Aires, which was updated and expanded in 2000 to meet increased demand. Linking art with the promotion of humanitarian law, the delegation devised innovative communication projects such as the production of television spots involving celebrities which were broadcast free of charge, and the distribution of a dissemination calendar illustrated with donated paintings.

Working with National Societies

The ICRC established closer coordination with the region's National Societies and the International Federation in order to implement joint activities in the areas of dissemination, youth and communication programmes, and the restoration of family links. Technical support was provided for the creation of Websites and for publishing national Red Cross information magazines.

In Chile, talks were held with the Ministry of Education and the National Society in preparation for implementation of the education module "Exploring Humanitarian Law" in high schools. The project will be launched in 2001.
Spreading knowledge of humanitarian law

The ICRC continued working with the Canadian Red Cross in a joint project for the armed forces of Latin America focusing on the implementation of humanitarian law. Instructors from all branches of the armed forces in the region were given training in the law of armed conflict tailored to their specific needs and partly funded by the military authorities. ICRC delegates took part in multinational military exercises for prospective peacekeeping operations. With ICRC support, officers of the armed forces throughout the region attended courses at the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law, and in Toronto, Canada.

Academic circles showed increasing interest in the ICRC's mandate and activities in the region and sought its participation in university seminars and workshops. Dissemination programmes on humanitarian law were in constant demand and enrolment in ICRC courses to bring professors up to date on the subject doubled to a total of 205.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:
- visited 39 security detainees in Bolivia and 108 in Paraguay, and issued reports on their conditions of detention for the relevant authorities;
- in Chile, visited 43 security detainees following discussions with the newly appointed Ministry of Justice officials and prison authorities on the renewal of the agreement authorizing prison visits;
- together with the US Naval War College and the Argentine Naval War School, held a seminar for 16 naval officers on the International Criminal Court, international peace-keeping operations and the ICRC's mandate;
- ran workshops for 66 instructors from the 3 arms of the military in Bolivia and Paraguay;
- held a series of 3 courses on humanitarian law for military instructors, with the cooperation of the Armed Forces Joint Command of Argentina, attended by 62 army, navy and air force officers;
- in Argentina, took part in the multinational exercise "Cabañas 2000" involving 1,200 troops from 8 countries and organized by the US Southern Command with the backing of the UN Department of Peace-keeping Operations;
- in Argentina, attended a war correspondents' course organized by the Armed Forces Joint Instruction Centre for Peace Operations (CAECOPAZ), and explained the ICRC's mandate to journalists and media representatives;
- donated 54 sets of documents on humanitarian law to academic and ministerial libraries in the region and to people specializing in humanitarian issues;
- in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, ran 13 courses and seminars on several humanitarian law topics, including the International Criminal Court, for university professors and students;
- took part in 13 courses on humanitarian law and principles organized by National Societies in the region and supported 16 similar events.
CARACAS

Regional delegation
(Ecuador, Venezuela)

In 2000, while Venezuelans looked to their new government for solutions to the problem of social disparities, the indigenous population in Ecuador, grouped under CONAIE,* threatened to resort to violence if social conditions did not improve.

Both countries anticipated repercussions in the areas bordering Colombia from the implementation of “Plan Colombia”. The authorities feared that the plan would prompt mass population movements resulting in an influx of refugees, increased drugs and arms trafficking and clashes between armed groups.

New regional delegation

In February, the ICRC signed an agreement with the government of Venezuela providing for the establishment in Caracas of a regional delegation covering Venezuela and Ecuador.

The main tasks of the new delegation were to spread awareness of humanitarian law among the armed and police forces and civil society, and to support the National Societies’ internal and external training courses and other dissemination activities.

Promoting adoption of humanitarian instruments


Improving Red Cross preparedness

Representatives of the governments of both countries cooperated closely with the ICRC, the International Federation, UNHCR, their respective National Societies and the Catholic Church in drawing up contingency plans to respond to the potential impact of the internal conflict in Colombia. Within the framework of these humanitarian preparedness plans, the ICRC, together with the National Societies of Ecuador and Venezuela, focused on the provision of drinking water, first aid and tracing services for people in need. Troops stationed at border zones in the provinces of Tachira, Zulia and Apure in Venezuela, and in the province of Sucumbios in Ecuador, received training in humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law.

The ICRC organized specialized training courses for Red Cross workers in the region with the aim of enhancing their technical knowledge and response capacity and creating a core unit for emergency operations.

Expanding the network of police trainers

In Venezuela, the ICRC met the national police coordinator in Caracas to discuss the establishment of a national training programme targeting the country’s various police forces, on the basis of the project for training military police instructors formulated by the ICRC’s delegation in Brasilia.4

The ICRC continued to supervise the training courses in Ecuador aimed at establishing core units of instructors in the national police force and the military police. The courses were temporarily disrupted when all police forces were mobilized to deal with the social unrest prompted by economic instability in the country. They resumed in November.

Getting through to the younger generation

In Venezuela, a pre-military education programme designed to enhance awareness of humanitarian law and the humanitarian principles among high-school students was launched midyear by the Ministries of Education and Defence. ICRC input, with the cooperation of the National Society, included the development of training modules on humanitarian principles and rules.

---

* CONAIE: Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de Ecuador (Confederation of Indigenous Communities of Ecuador)

3 See p. 133.

4 See p. 131.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- paid several visits to 6 Colombians held in Ecuador in connection with the Colombian internal conflict;
- together with the International Federation, took part in a training session on humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law for the new President and staff of the Ecuadorian National Society, and in the training of branch presidents and directors of the Venezuelan Red Cross;
- supported the delegate to the armed and security forces based in Buenos Aires in running training courses on the law of armed conflict for 65 senior officers of the Venezuelan army, National Guard, navy and air force;
- provided grants to enable 3 senior officers of the Venezuelan and Ecuadorian armed forces to attend the training course at the San Remo Institute of Humanitarian Law and courses on the law of armed conflict in Canada;
- together with the Venezuelan Red Cross, gave a lecture on the ICRC's mandate and activities to some 150 postgraduate students;
- organized training sessions on humanitarian law and human rights for police forces in Venezuela and Ecuador;
- ran a training course on humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict for 33 high-ranking officers at the National War Institute in Ecuador;
- gave a talk on humanitarian law at the Cuenca branch of the Ecuadorian Red Cross to representatives of local authorities, law professors and students, and National Society staff.
REGIONAL DELEGATION

The year under review was a period of relative economic stability in the region, but governments had to deal with an increase in urban violence and with social issues related to Indigenous communities.

The regional delegation, covering some 22 countries in Central America and the Caribbean, focused its activities on promoting humanitarian law, together with National Societies of the region, and encouraged governments in the area covered to adopt humanitarian treaties and incorporate their provisions into national legislation.

In March, the regional delegation took part in the Third Meeting of Ministers of Justice of the Organization of American States. Items on the agenda which were of concern to the ICRC included humanitarian law and the International Criminal Court.

In August, the ICRC signed a cooperation agreement with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights with a view to improving the protection of vulnerable groups through the dissemination and application of the instruments of human rights and humanitarian law.

Advisory Service

In Haiti, events during the campaign for legislative elections prompted threats of sanctions by the international community and the presidential elections took place in a climate of tension. The assignment of the UN International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti, MICAH, whose role included strengthening the Haitian judiciary and supporting the Office for Civilian Protection, was due to come to an end in February 2001, upon the decision of the United Nations Secretary-General.

Adherence to humanitarian treaties


Adapting national legislation to humanitarian law

A national law prohibiting the use of anti-personnel landmines was formally adopted in Nicaragua, and a similar law was approved by the Honduran government. In Costa Rica, the ICRC helped draft a text to the same effect, proposed by the President of the PARLATINO Human Rights Commission and members of the National Congress. In Honduras and Nicaragua, the regional delegation contributed to the drafting of new penal codes providing for national implementation of the rules of humanitarian law. In El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, the ICRC advised government commissions on the drafting of laws regulating use of the red cross emblem.

The ICRC held a regional seminar in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on the International Criminal Court, which was attended by representatives of nine CARICOM States and members of the CARICOM secretariat, the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society and the media.

* CARICOM: Caribbean Community

* PARLATINO: Latin-American Parliament
Spreading awareness of humanitarian law

Dissemination activities for all branches of the armed and security forces in the region were given special emphasis in 2000. The size of the region covered by the delegation presented a major challenge to ICRC dissemination staff. The policy of reaching all sectors of society, at all levels, was reinforced by organizing seminars, workshops and presentations for members of governments, academics and representatives of the media.

In Guatemala, presentations on human rights and humanitarian law were given for 83 police officers, and courses on the law of armed conflict were drawn up for navy personnel. Training courses on humanitarian law were held for 808 members of the armed forces in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Police instructors from the CARICOM region attended a second training course on humanitarian law.

In Honduras the armed forces took over the running of their training courses on humanitarian law. The ICRC oversaw the adoption of a long-term national training programme on the law of armed conflict for instructors of the armed forces. In 2000, 63 instructors were trained.

In conjunction with the armed forces in El Salvador, the ICRC conducted the first international war game on the application of the law of armed conflict for high-ranking military personnel from Central America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean.

Protection activities

In Haiti, in cooperation with the National Society and the Department of Instruction of the police force, the ICRC launched a dissemination programme for police officers on the mandates of the ICRC and the International Federation, and on matters relating to humanitarian law and human rights.

In Guatemala, training in humanitarian law for staff of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights finally got under way. Training courses for NGO personnel continued and several NGOs incorporated humanitarian law into their own training programmes.

The regional delegation's magazine Región, which describes ICRC activities and covers events of concern to the organization, enjoyed wide readership in 2000 and regularly published articles contributed by members of the armed forces and National Societies.

Anti-personnel landmines

In Nicaragua and the northern border area of Costa Rica there are still a large number of unexploded landmines. Red Cross ambulances and first-aiders accompanied army demining teams in both countries and the ICRC continued to provide National Society medical personnel with support. Also, in Nicaragua, thanks to a network of 150 children and 206 teachers trained by the ICRC and UNICEF* in 1998 and 1999, a total of 4,256 children took part in mine-awareness sessions between January and June 2000.

Delegates made contact with mayors of various communities and associations for the disabled in Nicaragua in order to coordinate aid programmes for the disabled, in particular mine victims, and assess their requirements. Following discussions with the Ministry of Health, a project was re-launched in February by the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled at the prosthetic/orthotic centre in Managua. Its objectives included carrying out repairs on the centre's infrastructure and providing technical and organizational advice.

* UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitored the conditions of detention of 4,178 detainees in Haiti, and</td>
<td>Followed up on the cases of 16 security detainees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried out 2 visits to 4 detainees in Panama</td>
<td>Visited 16 detainees in Grenada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplied 3 hospitalized detainees from Haiti's National Penitentiary</td>
<td>Provided food rations for 3 hospitalized detainees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplied 19 prisons in Haiti with technical assistance, medical supplies,</td>
<td>Provided food and non-food items, which were financed by the ICRC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided equipment to the prison health service in Haiti for the creation</td>
<td>Donated crutches or wheelchairs to 9 disabled detainees in detention centres in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of a mobile dental clinic which will serve 50% of the prison population;</td>
<td>Haiti; supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in setting up a branch in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also in Haiti, carried out repairs on buildings and improvements to</td>
<td>Darién province; supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in setting up a branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation systems in Hinche, Port-de-Paix and Jérémie prisons;</td>
<td>in Darién province; supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in setting up a branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovated the kitchen facilities in the National Penitentiary;</td>
<td>in Darién province; supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in setting up a branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Panama, in cooperation with the National Society, provided food and</td>
<td>Set up agricultural programmes, for 1,200 beneficiaries including refugees,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food assistance and medical care, and set up agricultural programmes,</td>
<td>displaced persons from Colombia and residents of isolated communities in Darién</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including refugees, displaced persons from Colombia and residents of</td>
<td>province; supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in setting up a branch in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated Communities in Darién province;</td>
<td>Darién province; supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in setting up a branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Nicaragua, provided food and non-food items, which were financed by the</td>
<td>Conduct courses for military personnel and officials of the Ministry of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC and distributed by the Nicaraguan Red Cross, for 400 families</td>
<td>Interior; together with El Salvador's Interministerial Committee on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displaced by the violence in April;</td>
<td>Implementation of Humanitarian Law, organized dissemination sessions and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the participation of the International Federation, organized seminars</td>
<td>Conferences on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And workshops for senior staff of National Red Cross Societies in the</td>
<td>For 26 participants; in Guatemala, organized a seminar on humanitarian law for 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region with the aim of strengthening cooperation;</td>
<td>Members of various commissions of PARLACEN (Central American Parliament).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ran training courses for dissemination officers from all National</td>
<td>In Costa Rica, organized a conference on the Rome Statute, in cooperation with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Societies in the region;</td>
<td>the Ombudsman's office and the Regional Diplomatic Institute, for 35 government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported the Red Cross Society of Panama in setting up a branch in</td>
<td>Officials; in Cuba, helped the Centre for the Study of International Humanitarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darién province;</td>
<td>Law conduct courses for military personnel and officials of the Ministry of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gave support to enable instructors from the armed forces of Belize and</td>
<td>Interior; together with El Salvador's Interministerial Committee on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago to attend the training course at the San Remo</td>
<td>Implementation of Humanitarian Law, organized dissemination sessions and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Humanitarian Law;</td>
<td>Conferences on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Guatemala, organized a seminar on humanitarian law for 15 members of</td>
<td>For 26 participants; in Guatemala, organized a seminar on humanitarian law for 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various commissions of PARLACEN (Central American Parliament).</td>
<td>Members of various commissions of PARLACEN (Central American Parliament).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Europe & North America

Even a washing line can serve to bring the message of the danger of mines home to villagers in Bosnia-Herzegovina.
During the year 2000 fighting in the Caucasus and tension in the Balkans continued to blight the region’s political landscape. Although open hostilities in the northern Caucasus had subsided by May, ramifications of the conflict nevertheless affected the stability of neighbouring countries, particularly Georgia. In the same vein, a newly elected government in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia raised hopes of an end to 13 years of turmoil. However, ethnic divisions, always the bane of the Balkans, were still very much in evidence in southern Serbia, Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In March, the ICRC President visited Moscow where he met the Russian President. Mr Putin expressed the wish to see ICRC activities in the region extended to include visits to persons detained in connection with the military operations in Chechnya. Moreover, he gave a firm commitment that the authorities would provide all the security guarantees necessary for ICRC activities to proceed. From May, the ICRC began visits to persons detained by the authorities in Chechnya itself and elsewhere, although the difficult security situation meant that certain places of detention remained inaccessible to delegates.

Over the year, the ICRC virtually trebled funding for its programmes in the region in order to provide wide-ranging protection and assistance for the
thousands of civilians who had fled from Chechnya to Ingushetia, Daghestan and elsewhere in the northern Caucasus. Its assistance operations in Chechnya resumed in April 2000. Together with the Russian Red Cross Society, the ICRC conducted programmes in the relief, health, water and sanitation sectors that helped save countless lives. After the ICRC office in Grozny reopened in October, local employees increased distributions of food and other supplies to cover basic needs in schools, hospitals and community centres.

The fighting in the northern Caucasus lent further urgency to the ICRC’s extensive dissemination programmes for the authorities, the armed forces and young people throughout the Russian Federation. A special effort was made to inform troops on active duty in the northern Caucasus of the rules of humanitarian law and of the ICRC’s mandate.

In the Balkans, a tenuous peace was maintained only through the continued presence of a strong international military force both in Kosovo and in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Tension remained high in southern Serbia, and towards the end of the year several thousand ethnic Albanians fled the region to seek sanctuary in Kosovo. In response to this situation, the ICRC assisted those arriving in Kosovo while at the same time intensifying its activities in southern Serbia to help people who had remained behind.

Over the year, minority groups of Serbs and Roma continued to be the targets of acts of violence committed by ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. The ICRC did its utmost to protect these minorities, with delegates making regular visits to monitor their security situation and to provide them with assistance as needed.

In Kosovo, the issue of prisoners and missing persons remained a major concern. The ICRC held numerous talks with the authorities in Belgrade and in Pristina to remind them of their responsibilities towards the families of the missing, and stepped up its efforts to trace people from all ethnic communities who were still unaccounted for.

In 2000, Serbia remained the theatre of the ICRC’s largest relief operation in the region. Working closely with the Yugoslav Red Cross and other National Societies, the organization maintained its extensive assistance programmes to help those most seriously affected: people from Kosovo, and impoverished local residents whose numbers rose sharply as the network of social services disintegrated because of lack of funds. Providing food for these vulnerable groups remained the main focus of the ICRC’s work in Serbia, but local water boards and communities also benefited from emergency water and sanitation projects and ICRC supplies kept medical facilities operational.
Networking in Paris

The liaison office in Paris remained a key element in the ICRC’s network for humanitarian diplomacy. It sought to promote humanitarian law and to increase understanding of the ICRC’s mandate by targeting specific groups such as the French authorities, economic circles, and the press. One initiative worthy of note was the establishment of a strategy designed to spread knowledge of this body of law among the armed forces. The programme was carried out in conjunction with the French Ministry of Defence, and included an awareness-raising project for young people of draft age. The delegation also took an active part in NGO* fora and in symposia organized by the military academy and by universities on topics related to humanitarian law. In April, the ICRC President made his first official visit to France, where he was accompanied by the head of the Paris delegation and the President of the French Red Cross. Discussions with the French Prime Minister and other government officials focused on the ICRC’s role and its mandate in times of armed conflict, with particular reference to the situations in Chechnya and in Kosovo. On a second visit to Paris in June, the ICRC President met the President of the Republic with whom he discussed topics ranging from ICRC activities in Chechnya to the adoption of an additional emblem.*

Enlisting support elsewhere in Europe

In his busy first year in office, the ICRC President visited several European capitals, holding fruitful discussions with heads of State, donors and the leadership of the various National Societies. While on an official visit to Italy in May, he had talks with the country’s President and with high-ranking government officials, whom he thanked for their financial support. During his visit to Berlin, talks with the German Chancellor focused on the ICRC’s operational philosophy in contexts of long-term instability, such as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The President also travelled to London in June, where he had meetings with senior members of government, including the Secretary of State for International Development. Dialogue with the Secretary of State covered priority issues for the ICRC – such as women affected by armed conflict, child soldiers and the effort to achieve greater cooperation and coordination between humanitarian agencies. An official visit was made to Stockholm in August where the President met with high-level officials including the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Talks with the Minister dealt with the need for the ICRC to further develop its dialogue with EU officials, particularly in light of the forthcoming Swedish presidency. The President held discussions with members of the Norwegian government and parliament when he visited Oslo in September. While in Oslo, he also met the President and Secretary General of the Norwegian Red Cross. Finally, the President paid a visit to The Hague on 19-20 December where he met the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs. At this meeting ICRC operations worldwide were reviewed in depth, with particular emphasis on Indonesia and the situation in Chechnya. In talks with the Minister of Cooperation, salient points discussed included the problem of weapons and a proposed overhaul of financial contributions for aid organizations. The new President of the Netherlands Red Cross accompanied the President to ministerial meetings. The President also met the incumbent of the Red Cross Chair on International Humanitarian Law at Leiden University.

* NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
3 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 237.
* SHAPE: Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
* EU: European Union
* NGO: non-governmental organization
4 See p. 231.
ALBANIA

When reviewing his country’s achievements in 2000, Albania’s President highlighted the progress the government had made towards political and social reform. Albania had participated in the Balkans Stability Pact, begun the process of securing entry into European institutions, and initiated strategies to deal with the deep-seated economic problems afflicting the country. Among other encouraging developments were the determined efforts made by the authorities to heal rifts with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Macedonia and to tackle corruption.

As almost all of the 465,000 refugees who fled to Albania in 1999 had returned to Kosovo by early 2000, the ICRC and other organizations scaled down their activities during the year. The ICRC nevertheless pursued its efforts to improve the conditions of detainees, to prevent mine accidents amongst civilians and to help the Albanian Red Cross develop its tracing and dissemination capacity.

Detention and tracing activities

ICRC delegates visited places of detention holding detainees arrested in connection with the security situation. In conjunction with other organizations, the ICRC supported efforts by prison authorities to improve the living conditions of detainees.

At the beginning of the year, the residual Kosovar refugee population was estimated at 4,000. The delegation in Tirana assisted those seeking information about missing relatives, followed up allegations of arrest and worked to reunite family members separated following the events in Kosovo in 1999.

Training for the police and armed forces

During the year the ICRC organized various courses for senior police officers throughout the country. Topics covered included the role of the police in democratic States, human rights law, and the ICRC’s mandate and activities.

Presentations on the law of armed conflict were given for senior officers and civil servants from military academies and from the Ministry of Defence. In September, the delegation also organized specialist courses on the law of naval warfare for instructors from naval training schools and for senior officers.

The ICRC participated in a NATO “Partnership for Peace” exercise, hosted by Albania, which ran from 21 June to 1 July. During the exercise, the delegation gave presentations on the law of armed conflict and on the ICRC’s response to humanitarian needs in conflict situations.
Saving lives and limbs

In response to requests from the Albanian government, the ICRC lent its support for mine-awareness activities and assistance programmes for mine casualties. The ICRC and the authorities together lobbied donor countries for funding to facilitate the rapid arrival of organizations involved in demining both sides of Albania's 74-kilometre-long border with Kosovo. In June the ICRC conducted a survey to determine the extent of the mine problem in northern Albania. Mine victims were transported from the area to a prosthetic/orthotic workshop in Tirana, where amputees were fitted with artificial limbs.

The ICRC also supported the community-based mine-awareness programme carried out by the Albanian Red Cross, and arranged for technical experts from the ICRC/Croatian Red Cross programme to give training to future National Society instructors.

In a welcome development, Albania ratified the Ottawa treaty in 2000.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited detainees in police stations and provided material assistance to alleviate the effects of poor sanitation and overcrowding;
- processed tracing requests concerning 80 people;
- issued 23 travel documents;
- provided transport and treatment for 18 mine casualties at the prosthetic/orthotic centre in Tirana;
- gave 3 2-day seminars on human rights for 52 senior police officers;
- held a 5-day "train-the-trainer" course in October for 16 instructors at the Albanian Police Academy;
- distributed the Albanian version of To Serve and to Protect, an ICRC manual on human rights and humanitarian law for police and security forces, to the Police Academy and the Ministry of Public Order;
- organized a course on the law of armed conflict for 15 future military instructors;
- held a series of 3-day workshops on the law of armed conflict at sea for 42 naval officers;
- through its mine-awareness programme involving 17 Albanian Red Cross instructors, reached over 43,996 people, including nearly 33,142 children.
The international donor community has spent more than US$ 5 billion in Bosnia-Herzegovina since the General Framework Agreement for Peace was signed on 21 November 1995 in Dayton, Ohio. Almost five years to the day, elections held on 11 November 2000 showed that for Bosnia’s Serbs, Croats and Muslims ethnic divisions remained the determining factor in the country’s political system. As governments and aid organizations took stock of the limited progress made so far in building a sustainable democracy and a strong market economy, the ICRC’s focus in the year under review remained firmly on the conflict’s legacy – the 18,275 persons still unaccounted for, the dangers posed by one million landmines on Bosnian soil, and support to rebuild the country’s infrastructure, particularly in the virtually resourceless health sector.

Clarifying the fate of the missing

Over the course of the year, the ICRC kept up its pressure on the authorities to release information on the 20,508 persons who disappeared during the conflict. It also intensified its efforts to inform families about progress made in the search for the missing, and tried to ensure that relatives received psychological support and administrative and legal help. In addition, the ICRC maintained its support for exhumations carried out under the aegis of the Office of the High Representative.*

The ICRC took part in several activities for the families of victims of atrocities that occurred in Srebrenica in 1995. On 29 March, under an agreement signed with Physicians for Human Rights (PHR), the ICRC took over PHR’s ante-mortem database containing detailed information on persons who went missing in Srebrenica. In June 2000, the ICRC published the aptly named Book of Belongings containing photographs of the clothes and possessions found on 354 exhumed victims of Srebrenica. In tandem with local Red Cross branches, the ICRC carried out an extensive publicity campaign to inform people of the book’s existence, particularly in areas with the largest number of displaced people from Srebrenica. Red Cross staff, specially trained to give psychological support, showed the book to families of the missing. The book has already proved its usefulness, since many people...
were able to identify items belonging to their deceased relatives, a first step in the identification of mortal remains.

To raise the profile of the missing persons issue and the ICRC's role in this respect, the organization marked the fifth anniversary of Srebrenica by giving support to a three-week-long exhibition of handicrafts made by a group known as the "Women of Srebrenica". Held in July, the exhibition attracted considerable interest and was attended by numerous eminent figures including the President of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the High Representative.

**Quality health care**

The ICRC maintained its support for a primary health-care programme, investing essentially in people to promote reform in the health system. The programme involved working directly with health professionals, with representatives from different health sectors in 27 communities, and with the general public. Some 80 doctors were given the opportunity to upgrade their knowledge and skills through their work in 16 peer groups. In addition, the ICRC translated, printed and distributed the World Health Organization's "Learning Materials on Nursing" (LEMON) self-teaching modules for nurses in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

**Mine awareness**

Between 1996, when the ICRC began its mine-awareness campaign in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the end of 2000, the number of mine accidents in the country dropped from a monthly average of 50 to only nine. Red Cross staff continued to collect and publish statistics on mine victims, to give presentations of Red Cross organizations in both entities. Progress was made towards the eventual handover of mine-awareness programmes to local Red Cross organizations when, in early 2000, a Cooperation Framework Agreement was concluded between them and the ICRC.

**Preventive action**

The ICRC continued to hold training courses and seminars for the armies of both the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina with a view to incorporating the law of armed conflict into military training procedures. Presentations on humanitarian law and on the ICRC's role in conflict situations were also given for international peace-keeping troops of the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR).

Through its "Exploring Humanitarian Law" project, the ICRC kept up its efforts to spread knowledge of the subject among adolescents. Working with education authorities, it began preparations for pilot programmes targeting both teachers and pupils.

**One National Society**

There was an important development in September 2000 when the authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina officially agreed on the establishment of a single National Society comprising the Red Cross organizations in both entities. New momentum was given to the process of formal ICRC recognition when in December, after 30 months of patient inter-entity negotiations, a constitutive assembly was held in Sarajevo.

As in the past, the ICRC retained overall responsibility for assistance projects run by seven National Societies. The Societies' bilateral programmes ranged from psychological counselling for children affected by armed conflict to the production of prostheses.
No other Balkan country has undergone such dramatic changes in the style and tone of its leadership as has the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In September 2000, the electorate voted massively to remove a nationalist party perceived by many to have brought a host of social and economic problems to the country. The newly elected government pledged to seek peaceful solutions to political problems, to respect the rule of law, and to work with the international community to repair the damage caused by a decade of war.

Just weeks after his inauguration, Yugoslavia's new President met the head of the ICRC's delegation in Belgrade. During the meeting the ICRC gave assurances that it would continue to address the enormous humanitarian needs facing the country. The head of delegation emphasized that ascertaining the fate of persons who had disappeared was crucial to peace and reconciliation, and that the ICRC would continue its endeavour to inform families about the whereabouts of their missing relatives. The President was also briefed on the ICRC's activities for persons still detained in connection with the conflict in Kosovo in 1999. In response, the President expressed his full support for the work of the Red Cross in Yugoslavia and stated that the government would seek ways of dealing with humanitarian concerns.

**Finding answers for families**

For the authorities and for the ICRC, perhaps the most formidable challenge in this complex region was to resolve the painful issue of those who had disappeared during the conflict in Kosovo. As lead agency for the tracing of missing persons, the ICRC held numerous talks with the relevant authorities in Pristina and Belgrade, coordinated its efforts with those of other organizations, and systematically visited villages and towns in a quest to find answers for anguished relatives.

In June the ICRC published, and put on the Internet, the first edition of a Book of Missing Persons. The 200-page document contains the names of 3,368 people who disappeared during the Kosovo conflict. While most are Kosovar Albanians, the list also includes Serbs, Roma and people from other communities.

Over the year, forensic teams from specialist organizations continued the grisly work of exhumations. One of the ICRC's tasks was to ensure that families from all ethnic communities, including those displaced from Kosovo, were able
to take part in the identification of mortal remains. As a first step, photographs of clothing found on exhumed bodies were shown to relatives. The ICRC then provided transport for groups of Serbs to travel to Gracanica and Zvecan in Kosovo, where several people were able to identify with certainty the clothes found on some of the hundreds of bodies exhumed. In cooperation with associations of families of persons missing from Kosovo, the ICRC also helped relatives with psychological support and legal counselling.

During the year delegates continued to visit people arrested in Kosovo and held in detention in Serbia. Under the protection of the red cross emblem, 898 detainees released from Serbian prisons were transported back to their families in Kosovo.

In addition to these activities, the ICRC helped families who, for security or financial reasons, were unable to visit relatives in detention in Kosovo and elsewhere in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By December 2000, 111 detainees in Serbia proper had been visited by families receiving ICRC assistance.

Minority groups in Kosovo

When the conflict ended, Serbs, Roma and other communities not of Albanian origin were subjected to violent attacks, threats or intimidation from ethnic Albanian radicals. ICRC teams regularly visited minority villages to monitor their security situation, address medical, food, sanitation and agricultural needs and help restore contact with relatives where necessary.

Southern Serbia

Towards the end of the year, renewed tension in the Presevo and Bujanovac regions of southern Serbia forced several thousand ethnic Albanians to seek refuge in Kosovo. As a result, the ICRC team in Nis stepped up its activities in the region to respond to the needs of communities isolated because of the poor security environment.

The ICRC assisted those who fled to the Gnjilane/Glljan area in Kosovo, gained access to villages in the “ground security zone” (the five-kilometre demilitarized strip on the Serbian side of Kosovo’s boundary) to help both Serb and Albanian communities, and provided assistance in other areas in the Presevo valley.

Extensive assistance programme

In 2000, several million meals were prepared for over 94,000 beneficiaries in Serbia and Montenegro. These staggering statistics reflect the enormity of the humanitarian needs facing Yugoslavia. Run in conjunction with the Yugoslav Red Cross and other National Societies, the community kitchen programme for impoverished local residents and food parcel distributions for internally displaced people remained one of the cornerstones of the ICRC’s relief effort. Regular assistance was provided for some 180,000 internally displaced Serbs from Kosovo. From mid-December, assistance was extended to the Bujanovac area of southern Serbia, where food was delivered to people in both Serb and Albanian communities.

In Kosovo, ICRC delegates worked closely with National Societies to provide direct assistance through community kitchens and to bring aid to minorities. To avoid duplication of effort, all assistance programmes were coordinated with UNMIK, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies working in the region. In providing food aid, the ICRC aimed to fill the gaps and help the most vulnerable until UNMIK’s social welfare programme became fully operational. Although overall needs for assistance diminished over the year, in November the ICRC increased supplies of food and other items to help ethnic Albanians recently displaced from southern Serbia.

Emergency water supplies

In areas where sanitation services were destroyed by the conflict, the ICRC’s overriding concern was to ensure that the population had access to safe drinking water. At the beginning of the year, the Swedish Red Cross and the ICRC launched a programme to help seven public health institutes in Serbia and one in Montenegro monitor the quality of their drinking water. In the poorest areas of southern Serbia, the ICRC also provided emergency assistance to prevent the total collapse of the water-supply system.

Essential health services

In 2000 the ICRC provided 35 hospitals in Serbia and five in Montenegro with surgical supplies. It also continued its monthly deliveries of basic drugs for chronic diseases to 12 Red Cross pharmacies across Serbia. Beneficiaries of the programme were refugees, internally displaced people and other vulnerable members of society.

Emergency surgical supplies were also furnished to the Bujanovac health centre and the Vranje hospital in southern Serbia.

Troops in Kosovo

In Kosovo’s politically sensitive environment, the ICRC’s programmes to promote humanitarian law and to inform international and local troops of its activities were of particular importance. During the year, delegates and national staff gave presentations on the law of armed conflict to officers from international peace-keeping units (KFOR) and to the Kosovo Protection Corps (demobilized fighters from the Kosovo Liberation Army). Delegates also attended human rights sessions for UNMIK police officers, and for the Kosovo police service, to give talks on humanitarian law, the ICRC and the Movement.

Safer villages

Villagers began returning to their homes in Kosovo from mid-1999. Between then and the end of 2000, 496

---

5 See p. 156.
* UNMIK: United Nations Mission in Kosovo
* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
people had been killed or maimed by landmines. The ICRC therefore maintained its extensive mine-awareness programme, begun the previous year. The programme continued to focus on its four principal objectives: to make communities in high-risk areas more aware of the dangers of mines; as the lead agency in this field, to gather as much information as possible on mine incidents; to help ensure rapid clearance by passing on relevant statistics to demining agencies; and to inform the various aid organizations of the need for other forms of humanitarian assistance.

### IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited 1,264 persons arrested in Kosovo and detained in Serbia or Montenegro;
- in Kosovo, visited 141 persons detained by international forces;
- made 94 visits to detention centres in Serbia, 39 in Kosovo and 8 in Montenegro;
- collected and distributed some 47,000 Red Cross messages;
- in coordination with the Yugoslav Red Cross and other aid agencies, supplied some 45,000 tonnes of food and non-food assistance to over 470,000 internally displaced people and 108,000 vulnerable residents;
- provided food and other assistance for the entire prison population at 3 large detention centres in Serbia (Nis, Sremska Mitrovica and Pozarevac);
- in the Presevo valley, distributed food parcels and hygiene kits for babies to beneficiaries living with host families;
- from mid-December, distributed food for beneficiaries in the villages in the ground safety zone;
- in Kosovo, served cooked meals daily to 14,000 people at community kitchens run by 4 participating National Societies;
- under the agronomy programme in Kosovo, distributed 354 tonnes of winter wheat seed, 159 tonnes of maize seed, 95 tonnes of bean seed, 81 tonnes of onion seed and 3,467 tonnes of fertilizer to some 12,000 households, including Serb families;
- repaired tractors at workshops run by participating National Societies;
- in Serbia, distributed surgical material to 40 hospitals and health facilities;
- in Serbia, supplied 12 humanitarian pharmacies with basic drugs to cover the needs of an estimated 400,000 people;
- donated supplies to the blood transfusion services of 6 hospitals in Kosovo;
- supported health facilities in Mitrovica North and South, rehabilitated 9 other medical facilities, and set up mobile clinics for minority groups in remote areas;
- in Serbia, supplied essential materials, including chlorinators, to water boards;
- helped rebuild the water and sanitation department of the Public Health Institute in Pristina and funded the establishment of a mobile laboratory to test for water-borne diseases;
- maintained support for water boards in 24 regions in Kosovo by repairing installations damaged by fighting, and supplying essential replacement parts;
- working with 9 National Societies, rebuilt 112 schools, 10,320 houses and 33 health centres in Kosovo;
- gave 36 presentations on the law of armed conflict and the ICRC's mandate to 1,992 officers of KFOR units from Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the UK;
- gave presentations on international humanitarian law to 3,200 members of the Kosovo Protection Corps;
- gave presentations on the ICRC, the Movement and the basics of humanitarian law to 1,076 police officers from Denmark, Germany, India, Turkey, the UK, the USA and several other countries;
- took part in the training of cadets and 2,326 future officers of the Kosovo Police Service;
- in Kosovo, ran a mine-awareness programme that reached 30,400 children in 140 schools, and 3,400 adults through 265 presentations;
- made 450 visits to mine-contaminated villages;
- trained 13 ICRC field officers and 150 village representatives as mine-awareness instructors;
- commissioned performances of "Little Red Riding Hood", illustrating the dangers of mines, which were attended by 34,600 children and 3,300 adults;
- supplied data to the Swiss Federation for Mine Clearance, which used the information to respond to 310 demining and marking requests from mine-affected communities.
By December 2000, only a few hundred ethnic Albanians from Kosovo still remained in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This figure contrasted sharply with that of the previous year, when an estimated 350,000 refugees streamed across the border into Macedonia. Some of those who stayed on were housed in collective centres, although the majority had been taken in by host families within the Albanian community. Over the year, the authorities took several measures to ease tension between Macedonians and ethnic Albanians, who comprised over a quarter of the country’s two million inhabitants.

In spring 1999 when violence erupted in Kosovo, the ICRC’s delegation in Skopje mobilized quickly to provide relief supplies for refugees and to help restore links between family members who had become separated. Once the emergency had subsided, these activities were scaled down considerably, although the Skopje office continued to serve as a vital logistics hub for ICRC activities in Kosovo. In 2000, the ICRC was able to focus once again on its programmes to disseminate humanitarian law, which had been put on hold because of the turmoil in Kosovo.
A database on the missing

The ICRC's central database containing all relevant information relating to people missing as a result of the events in Kosovo was set up in Skopje. One of the main tasks of the delegation was therefore to register all information collected on prison visits, tracing requests and allegations of arrest in Macedonia, Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Tracing activities to restore family links for refugees continued through the Red Cross of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, while delegates regularly visited collective centres outside Skopje where the local Red Cross branches did not have the necessary infrastructure to cope with tracing requests.

Ongoing humanitarian assistance

During the period under review, the delegation in Skopje continued to dispatch relief supplies to the ICRC in Pristina and to participating National Societies throughout Kosovo. In addition, when tension escalated between Serbs and ethnic Albanians in the Preshevo/Preshevë region of southern Yugoslavia, the Skopje delegation set up a contingency stock of emergency supplies for an estimated 20,000 beneficiaries in anticipation of an influx of refugees at the Macedonian border.

Preventive action

The ICRC's dissemination programmes for the armed and security forces and for young people continued to be well received by the authorities and the population at large. Courses on humanitarian law and human rights for senior police officers in Kumanovo, Tetovo and Skopje came to an end, as planned, in December. Seminars on the law of armed conflict were also held for officers of the Macedonian army, and training sessions were organized for future instructors of the subject. The ICRC maintained its "Promotion of Human Values" project which it had initiated three years previously in conjunction with the Macedonian Red Cross and the Ministry of Education. The project aimed to improve relations between the country's different ethnic groups and targeted young people in particular. The dissemination team gave lectures and organized workshops for students and teachers in secondary schools throughout the country.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- distributed 151 Red Cross messages and collected 133;
- provided food and other relief supplies and supported the activities of participating National Societies in Kosovo;
- continued to provide support for National Society activities in the fields of tracing, dissemination and conflict preparedness;
- held a 5-day instructors' seminar for 21 army officers;
- gave presentations to some 200 officers from KFOR;
- gave 4 5-day courses on humanitarian law and human rights law for 102 senior police officers;
- as part of its programme to promote humanitarian values among young people, organized 109 lectures for 435 teachers and 3,662 secondary school students, and held 16 workshops for 89 teachers and 531 students.
Throughout 2000, the ICRC intensified its contacts with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ankara. Officials were briefed on the ICRC's activities, with particular emphasis on its operations in Kosovo and elsewhere in the Balkans, in Iraq and in the northern Caucasus.

In May, at the invitation of the Turkish General Staff, the ICRC took part in a seminar on the law of armed conflict organized by the Partnership for Peace training academy in Ankara. Subsequently, the authorities and the ICRC agreed to further develop training activities in this area. In June, senior officers of the Turkish General Staff participated in a conference ("HOT 4") on the law of armed conflict held by the ICRC in Geneva for heads of training. The following month, officers attended a regional seminar on the same subject in Budapest.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union/ICRC Handbook for Parliamentarians was translated into Turkish, as were other texts on international humanitarian law. Interest in humanitarian law continued to run high at universities and contacts were made and assessments carried out with a view to the future inclusion of humanitarian law modules in university curricula.

On two occasions, the ICRC was invited to address the General Assembly of the Turkish Red Crescent. The new President of the National Society and other senior officials visited ICRC headquarters in Geneva in July. The ICRC also supported training courses for National Society staff.
People still missing in Croatia

Throughout 2000, the Zagreb mission continued to focus primarily on the fate of 2,676 persons still unaccounted for in connection with the conflict in Croatia in 1991, and of those reported missing after the 1995 military operations in the former United Nations sectors. As in previous years, the collection of tracing requests was the responsibility of the Croatian and Yugoslav Red Cross Societies, while the ICRC facilitated the exchange of information between the former warring parties. By the end of 2000, out of a total of 3,830 files opened, 1,960 cases had been elucidated (1,873 cases clarified out of the 3,487 files opened by the Croatian side; 87 cases clarified out of the 343 files opened by the Yugoslav side).

Delegates continued to visit detainees held in connection with the past conflict, and to register new detainees. The ICRC also maintained its programme of family visits between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, thereby enabling families to visit their detained relatives.

Advice on national legislation

The ICRC's legal adviser, based at the regional delegation, held numerous constructive meetings with representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Justice in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Slovakia and Slovenia; in these countries, the delegation provided technical assistance and advice on the drafting, adoption and amendment of national legislation to bring it in line with humanitarian law. In Lithuania, a study on the compatibility of the domestic legal system with international humanitarian law was submitted to the authorities. Over the year, national committees for the implementation of humanitarian law were established in Croatia, Estonia, Hungary and Lithuania. Discussions also began with the authorities in Warsaw on the creation of a national committee.

Training for the armed, police and security forces

Efforts to ensure that the military hierarchy incorporated humanitarian law into their instruction programmes achieved good results. For instance, in July the Budapest regional delegation succeeded for the first time in bringing together the heads of training of the armed forces of 19 countries at a seminar designed to stimulate international cooperation in dissemination and training.
The ICRC also supported efforts made by the relevant ministries to ensure that the provisions of humanitarian law and human rights law were taught to both the armed and police forces, especially at operational levels. By year’s end, over 200 officers of the armed forces had attended ICRC seminars on humanitarian law. Presentations on human rights law and the basic principles of humanitarian law were also held for 182 police officers. In November, the head of the Budapest delegation and the Croatian Minister of the Interior signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the incorporation of humanitarian law and human rights law into training programmes for the country’s police forces.

National Societies

The delegation concentrated on strengthening the capacity of National Societies in the fields of dissemination, tracing and conflict preparedness. In 2000, 10 of the region’s 11 National Societies had officially designated dissemination officers; in 1999 such posts existed in only three of the seven countries then covered. A working group comprising dissemination officers from the region’s National Societies was set up to produce guidelines for the dissemination of humanitarian law among key audiences such as the media and young people. In Croatia, ICRC support for the Red Cross youth programme resulted in the establishment of 22 youth clubs with over 70,000 members who helped the neediest people in the former war zones.

The scourge of mines

The ICRC worked in partnership with other groups to increase awareness among the population of the thousands of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance that still infested Croatian territory. In 2000, the National Mine Action Programme adopted by the Croatian Parliament officially recognized the ICRC/Croatian Red Cross mine-awareness programme. Thanks to joint efforts with the Croatian Red Cross over the year, the ICRC was able to expand its mine-awareness programme under which various activities were regularly initiated by communities living in dangerous areas. In tandem with the Croatian Mine Action Centre, the ICRC launched a national media campaign in February to promote awareness of the problem in the affected regions. Thanks to these endeavours organizations in Croatia reported a major reduction in casualty figures.

“People on War”

Croatia and Hungary were two of the countries polled in 2000 by the ICRC for its “People on War” campaign. Delegates conducted interviews with war veterans and civilians, including the President of Croatia. In Hungary, some 120,000 postcards depicting humanitarian law themes were distributed.

KYIV

Regional delegation
(Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine)

In retrospect, the year 2000 witnessed few changes in the living conditions of people in the three countries covered by the regional delegation in Kyiv. Belarusians went to the polls in parliamentary elections in the autumn, but the results were overshadowed by opposition allegations that vote counts had been rigged. Moldova’s largely agrarian economy continued to flounder. Drought in the summer depleted food stocks and icy winter storms felled the country’s grid of power and telephone lines and brought about severe energy restrictions. Although the situation in Ukraine was less bleak, public finances remained shaky, and new environmental concerns surfaced regarding the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. In the Crimea tension between the different communities heightened in October and November when vandals desecrated religious symbols.

In this context, the regional delegation in Kyiv pursued its brief to spread knowledge of and foster respect for international humanitarian law. The authorities of the countries covered remained extremely receptive to these activities and over the year made considerable efforts to implement humanitarian law at national level. Strategic contacts established with the armed forces led to genuine progress in the incorporation of humanitarian law into the training programmes of military academies and institutions. The delegation also backed efforts made by the relevant authorities to raise awareness among young people of the problems associated with conflict situations. For example, in Belarus the ICRC supported the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Education to include humanitarian law in the curricula of secondary and vocational schools.

Dispute between Moldova and Transdniestria

There was no breakthrough in the deadlock between Moldovan authorities and those of the self-proclaimed Moldovan Republic of Dniestr (Transdniestria). The ICRC kept a close watch on the situation of security detainees, notably those held in Transdniestria in connection with events that occurred in 1992. The regional delegation continued to negotiate with the authorities in Tiraspol regarding access to the “Ilascu group”, and met the President to explain the ICRC’s stance. By year’s end, however, these negotiations had achieved little success.

Humanitarian law and the authorities

During the period under review ICRC dissemination delegates intensified their contacts with the region’s governments as part of their efforts to help humanitarian law incorporated into national legislation. In July 2000, after three years of negotiations, the Ukrainian government set up an Interministerial Committee for the Implementation of Humanitarian Law. The delegation maintained regular contact with the interministerial committees in all three countries to help them bring their national legislations in line with their international obligations. The Kyiv delegation also arranged for senior government officials to take part in ICRC seminars on humanitarian law. For example, representatives from each country attended the ICRC’s regional conference on the repression of war crimes which was held in Moscow from 29 to 31 May, while other high-level officials took part in the fifth ICRC-sponsored international course for legal experts from CIS* countries, also in Moscow from 14 to 16 June.

Working successfully with the armed forces

Considerable progress was made by the armed forces in all three countries to incorporate humanitarian law into the training programmes of military academies and institutions. The ICRC therefore felt that the awareness-raising phase of this programme had been completed. In July, the delegation arranged for an officer from Ukraine and one from Moldova to attend a meeting in Budapest of Ministry of Defence representatives from Central and East European countries. Such meetings served to evaluate the efforts made to include the law of armed conflict in military training programmes and to analyse its relevance in peacekeeping operations. Contacts with the police and security forces were particularly encouraging in Belarus, where a cooperation agreement was signed with the Ministry of the Interior in June regarding dissemination of humanitarian law and human rights law to the police. ICRC presentations to police forces began in Moldova at the end of 1999,7 and in Ukraine in January 2000.

Getting young people to think about humanitarian law

Promoting knowledge of humanitarian law in academic circles remained an essential part of the delegation’s work. The regional delegation organized seminars and supported the distribution of teaching materials and the exchange of information on the subject, so as to promote its inclusion in university curricula. In Belarus, the Ministry of Education drew up plans to introduce the teaching of humanitarian law in secondary and technical schools. To support the Ministry’s efforts, in January the regional delegation organized a training seminar for 35 future teachers of this body of law. Ministry officials and dissemination delegates met several times to discuss
teaching methods, in particular the ICRC’s “Exploring Humanitarian Law” project which addresses adolescents.

The fourth De Martens moot court competition took place in April and was held simultaneously at three different locations – Kyiv, Moscow and Tashkent. All the competitors used the same case study prepared by the ICRC delegation in Moscow, and the team from the International Institute of Linguistics and Law in Kyiv emerged as one of the three winners.

**Strengthening the capacity of National Societies**

The regional delegation continued to give strong support to the National Societies of all the countries covered. Assistance was provided for their tracing services and, in conjunction with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, training seminars were held for dissemination officers. The ICRC office in Simferopol stepped up its support for assistance programmes run by the Crimean branch of the Red Cross Society of Ukraine for the most vulnerable people in the region. The delegation focused its efforts on building up the expertise and resources of the Crimean branch, and provided support for its two main programmes, first-aid centres in rural areas and medical-social consultation facilities.

**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**

- pursued negotiations with the authorities in an effort to gain regular access to security detainees, held since 1992 in Tiraspol, in the self-proclaimed Moldovan Republic of Dniestr;
- provided basic medicines, emergency materials and equipment for 22 first-aid centres covered by the Crimean branch of the Ukrainian Red Cross;
- strengthened the National Societies by training dissemination officers;
- conducted 14 joint dissemination seminars with local Red Cross branches;
- worked with the International Federation to help the as yet unrecognized Moldovan Red Cross reform its statutes and develop its capacity as a step towards recognition as a National Society;
- sponsored the participation of representatives of the Ukrainian, Belarusian and Moldovan governments in ICRC courses held for CIS officials responsible for the implementation of humanitarian law;
- arranged for high-level representatives of the authorities and members of academic circles to take part in ICRC conferences and seminars on topics relating to humanitarian law, in Brussels, Budapest, Geneva, Moscow and Warsaw;
- supported production of training manuals on the law of armed conflict for the armed forces in national languages;
- continued to back the publication of *Justice of Belarus*, a legal periodical that also covers humanitarian law;
- in Ukraine, took part in meetings of senior Ministry of Defence staff in April and June, to follow progress made in the incorporation of the law of armed conflict into training programmes for the armed forces;
- in all 3 countries, gave presentations on humanitarian law for 117 military officers;
- in Ukraine, trained instructors in the law of armed conflict;
- in Ukraine, organized a 2-day seminar for 25 future military chaplains of 5 different denominations;
- in October, gave a presentation for defence attachés from 12 NATO countries;
- trained 253 police instructors in human rights and humanitarian law and gave presentations to a total of 204 police officers and 331 cadets in the 3 countries;
- arranged for 2 junior lecturers, from Moldova and Ukraine respectively, to take part in a seminar on “War reporting and the fundamentals of international humanitarian law” – held near Moscow in September;
- organized a moot court competition in Kyiv for 8 teams from academic institutions in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova.
During his first 12 months in office, the new Russian President implemented significant policy reforms at central level and in the country’s 89 regions. Propped up by oil revenues, the economy seemed to show signs of recovery. However, the political environment was less sanguine – violence in Chechnya continued to take a heavy toll, in terms of both human suffering and economic resources.

In response to this situation, the regional delegation in Moscow concentrated its efforts on two main areas. First, supported by the Russian Red Cross, a small team of expatriates assisted by highly competent local employees continued aid programmes for people affected by the fighting in the northern Caucasus; and second, delegates focused on a crucial aspect of the ICRC’s mandate, i.e. the promotion of respect for humanitarian law through nationwide dissemination programmes for the authorities, the armed forces and young people. Programmes for the armed forces in particular assumed greater relevance, given the direct impact of dissemination on the conduct of military operations.

Visit to Moscow by ICRC President

From May onwards, ICRC delegates began visits to persons detained by the authorities in connection with the fighting in Chechnya. The visits were conducted after the Russian President gave assurances to the President of the ICRC, during talks in Moscow in March, that delegates would be granted access to all such persons, wherever they were being held. During the meeting, Mr Putin expressed his wish to see ICRC activities extend into Chechnya, in cooperation with the Russian Red Cross, so as to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs in the region, and made a firm commitment to provide Red Cross staff with the necessary security guarantees. He also stated clearly that the ICRC’s freedom of movement in Chechnya would not be curtailed because of security restrictions. For his part, the ICRC President expressed his determination to gain access for the ICRC to persons detained by Chechen fighters.

Given the ICRC’s serious concern about allegations of violations of international humanitarian law in Chechnya, the ICRC President further insisted on the importance of taking all necessary measures to ensure full respect for its provisions.

Implementing humanitarian law at the national level

Underpinning the ICRC’s work in the Russian Federation was the conviction that for humanitarian law to be respected it must first be understood by those required to implement it. Over the course of the year, therefore, the delegation in Moscow continued to strengthen contacts previously established with key officials at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, Defence and the Interior. Delegates organized numerous seminars in the Russian Federation and throughout the other CIS countries to raise the authorities’ awareness of the need to adopt measures for national implementation of humanitarian law. For example, in October delegates went to Tbilisi to meet high-ranking officials of Georgia’s Supreme Court. Discussions there focused on a study on the compatibility of Georgian legislation with the Statute of the International Criminal Court. The legal adviser of the ICRC’s Advisory Service working at the Moscow delegation also served as a focal point for the provision of assistance for the incorporation of humanitarian law into the domestic leg-
Teaching humanitarian law

Dissemination delegates went on numerous missions to CIS countries, where they gave talks on and took part in seminars on humanitarian law. The delegation sponsored the participation of faculty members and students in related activities, and provided financial and technical support for the publication of material on the subject. Delegates also worked intensively to build up a network of contacts among universities offering courses in humanitarian law, both in the region and in Western Europe.

Under the coordination of the Moscow delegation, some 100 students representing 31 law faculties from all 15 CIS countries took part in the fourth De Martens moot court competition on humanitarian law. The competition took place simultaneously in Kyiv, Moscow and Tashkent from 13-18 April 2000 and was based on a case study on humanitarian law prepared by the Moscow delegation.

Instilling responsibility in young people

For the fifth year running, the ICRC conducted a dissemination programme in secondary schools throughout the Russian Federation. The programme aims to educate young people in the fundamentals of humanitarian law and to increase their awareness of Red Cross activities. Delegates worked with the education authorities to target fifth- to eighth-graders (11-16 year olds), who received ICRC texts as part of their official courses in Russian literature. As of 1999, the basic principles of humanitarian law were included in civics courses for ninth-graders. To support teachers taking part in the programme, in 2000 the ICRC drafted and published a brochure on humanitarian issues and organized training seminars for them.

Cooperation activities

The ICRC gave considerable backing to Russian Red Cross headquarters and to local branches for their operations in the northern Caucasus, while at the same time maintaining support for the National Society’s dissemination and tracing programmes. In the course of the year a pilot project was launched to extend the dissemination programme, already successfully implemented in the Moscow region, to three selected areas in central Siberia. Complementing the delegation’s other activities involving young people, the project aimed to train volunteers to spread awareness of the principles of humanitarian law and the Red Cross to adolescents. The ICRC also covered part of the running costs as well as the salaries of the National Society’s tracing office, which employed a staff of 18. The office expanded its services in 2000, following the establishment of the German government of a compensation fund for victims of the Second World War. The ICRC actively encouraged the National Society to carry out systematic evaluations of its activities. With this objective in mind, in October the delegation organized a seminar on financial reporting for Russian Red Cross staff.

9 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 270.
In 2000 the ICRC:

- issued travel documents for 42 beneficiaries;
- funded dissemination projects run by the Russian Red Cross, including 1 based in a Moscow museum;
- gave financial support to the National Society tracing centre (a total of 42,598 requests relating to the Second World War have been received so far), which opened 3,924 cases and closed 3,973;
- paid the salaries of senior staff at Russian Red Cross headquarters;
- funded the publication and nationwide distribution of the monthly Russian Red Cross magazine, which was produced entirely by the National Society;
- held a series of meetings with the relevant authorities, in particular the legal division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the ratification and national implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- organized the 6th annual course on humanitarian law for civil servants, held in Moscow and attended by 26 participants from 10 CIS countries;
- organized 2 regional meetings, 1 for national committees on international humanitarian law, and 1 on the national and international repression of war crimes, in Moscow which were attended by representatives from CIS countries;
- in cooperation with the State Duma, completed the installation of an electronic database on humanitarian law for the Russian authorities;
- assisted national committees in several CIS States on national measures to implement humanitarian law;
- at the Ministry of the Interior, held 7 seminars on humanitarian law for 367 members of the police and security forces;
- at the Ministry of Defence, gave 10 presentations for 675 military personnel;
- gave a presentation for 100 members of the Federal Border Guard Service;
- arranged for 15 senior officers from CIS Ministries of Defence and the Interior to attend the Russian-language course on the law of armed conflict at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo;
- under the schools programme, organized 103 seminars to train 3,144 teachers and 70 regional coordinators on the use of ICRC 5th- and 6th-grade textbooks and the 9th-grade civic education brochure;
- began print runs of over 1.8 million textbooks for 7th-graders;
- prepared the trial phase of the 8th-grade textbook;
- undertook several missions to CIS countries to work on national implementation of international humanitarian law with the authorities and to promote the incorporation of humanitarian law into university curricula;
- attended 4 regional academic conferences on humanitarian law;
- in Snegiri, outside Moscow, organized a seminar on "War reporting and the fundamentals of international humanitarian law" for deans and heads of departments of faculties of journalism in CIS countries.
Northern Caucasus

Over the course of the year, the need for humanitarian assistance in this unstable region rose sharply as the effects of the military operations in Chechnya continued to be felt. To keep pace, the ICRC increased its operational support in terms of human and material resources. This was one of the largest ICRC operations in the region, second only to that in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Delegates succeeded in addressing the protection and assistance requirements of some 170,000 beneficiaries, within Chechnya itself and in other parts of the northern Caucasus.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement launched a five-month relief operation for the people displaced from Chechnya in November 1999; this was subsequently extended to the end of 2000. As the lead agency for the Movement, the ICRC coordinated all activities for internally displaced persons and local residents affected by the conflict, and funded Russian Red Cross programmes. Needs in the northern Caucasus were simply too great for any organization to cope with single-handedly. In addition, poor security conditions meant that efficient coordination with other humanitarian agencies, with the Movement and more specifically with the local branches of the Russian Red Cross, was paramount.

Operational challenges were daunting, since draconian security measures and the constant threat of abduction in one of the world’s most dangerous regions precluded the permanent presence of expatriate staff in Chechnya. The ICRC therefore had to find imaginative, cost-effective solutions to come to the aid of the civilian population — those who had fled Chechnya, and the estimated 500,000 people who, having nowhere else to go, had simply remained behind after the outbreak of hostilities in October 1999.

Concern for the safety of its staff forced the ICRC to suspend its operations in Chechnya in November 1999. At the end of March 2000, relying on its Chechen staff and the local branch of the Russian Red Cross, the ICRC resumed its activities in the republic. This resumption of activities became possible when, during a meeting with the ICRC President in Moscow, the Russian President specifically requested that ICRC activities be expanded within Chechnya and elsewhere in the region. Moreover, Mr Putin gave a firm commitment that the authorities would provide all the security guarantees necessary for ICRC operations. The ICRC’s office in Grozny, the Chechen capital, was reopened in October under the responsibility of 45 local employees, who from March had been covering Chechnya from neighbouring Ingushetia.

Operations in the northern Caucasus were directed by 13 expatriate delegates based in Nalchik, some 100 kilometres away from Chechnya, in close cooperation with over 300 national staff. The team in Nalchik was supported by the delegation in Moscow and by ICRC headquarters in Geneva. Relief supplies went to the republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia, Kalmykia, Karachayev-Cherkesskaya, Adygea and the Stavropol and Krasnodar regions.
Access to detainees

In May, visits to detainees began after the ICRC received formal authorization from the President of the Russian Federation granting access to "all persons held in connection with security operations" in Chechnya. The ICRC carried out visits to detainees held under the responsibility of the Ministries of Justice and the Interior and the Federal Security Service. These visits took place in the republic of Chechnya itself and in other areas of the Russian Federation.

The volatile security situation and the difficulties involved in obtaining the approval of federal authorities for escorts meant that certain places of detention remained out of bounds, particularly within Chechnya itself. Visits to detention facilities in other regions were, for the most part, carried out without undue hindrance. During all visits, detainees were given the opportunity to write Red Cross messages which were then collected for delivery to their relatives. The ICRC was able to engage in direct, constructive dialogue with prison authorities and with the relevant ministry officials.

In parallel, the ICRC held discussions with Chechen rebel leaders on the situation of Russian prisoners in their hands, and emphasized that prisoners should be treated in accordance with international humanitarian law.

Assistance for the destitute and the displaced

During the winter of 1999-2000, hostilities in Chechnya forced over a quarter of a million people to take to the roads. Ingushetia, already one of the poorest republics in the Russian Federation, was the worst affected by the influx of displaced people. Most of the displaced, mainly women, children and the elderly, sought shelter there while others fled to Daghestan and elsewhere in the northern Caucasus. It was difficult to keep track of numbers and movements, as new people constantly arrived while others crossed back into Chechnya. The lion's share of the ICRC's operational budget in the region went towards its relief programmes, primarily in Ingushetia. To ensure efficient planning and to obtain more precise numbers of beneficiaries, an evaluation of the relief programme there was carried out in December.

The ICRC responded rapidly to the crisis and was able to reach virtually all the displaced Chechens in Ingushetia. As a complement to the assistance provided by other aid agencies and by the Russian government, in Ingushetia the ICRC distributed food and other supplies (food parcels, wheat flour and hygiene kits) to cover the basic requirements of the displaced. Their living conditions were precarious – some 25,000 were housed in makeshift camps, tents and railway wagons, while around 120,000 found shelter with host families or in abandoned public buildings.

In Daghestan aid was distributed quickly and efficiently to thousands of displaced people, and to Dagestani returnees who had fled their villages after attacks by armed groups from Chechnya in August and September 1999. Following a needs assessment, beneficiaries were registered throughout the republic. Distributions were subsequently coordinated with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), one of a handful of agencies working in the region. The DRC covered five regions in which the displaced from Chechnya had found shelter, while the ICRC made distributions in eight outlying areas including mountainous districts where houses had been destroyed. Food parcels, wheat flour and hygiene kits (soap, washing powder, toothpaste) were also distributed.

After the ICRC reopened its office in Grozny in October, local employees carried out regular distributions of food parcels, blankets and kitchen sets to cover basic needs in schools, hospitals and collective centres.

Tremendous demands in the health sector

The ICRC's primary objective in the health sector was to provide support for the medical system, which had virtually no resources. To this end, hospitals in Ingushetia, Daghestan, North Ossetia and Kabardino-Balkaria were given emergency surgical material, enabling them to treat some 3,000 war-wounded.

From April onwards, the ICRC was able to resume assistance to hospitals in Chechnya. In addition to emergency material for the war-wounded, efforts were directed at improving basic conditions through distributions of blankets, stoves and plastic sheeting for temporary accommodation.

Restoring water supplies

The ICRC's overwhelming priorities particularly in summer were to control the vectors of disease in camps and settlements for the displaced in Ingushetia and Daghestan and to ensure the availability of drinking water. Emergency water supplies were organized, and nine ICRC tanker trucks began delivering 250 cubic metres of water daily. Reservoirs for stocking drinking water were built, bladder tanks were installed, and showers were constructed. Hygiene kits and jerrycans were also distributed every three months.

Although open hostilities had subsided by May, four months of fighting resulted in appalling living conditions for the Chechen population (approximately 350,000 residents plus 150,000 displaced persons). Most of Grozny's infrastructure was destroyed and residents were living in badly damaged buildings without heat, electricity, running water or any sanitation system. Assessments were made to ascertain needs, although it was difficult to obtain accurate population figures for Grozny. Educated guesswork suggested that some 100,000 people (20% of them ethnic Russian) were still living in the city and surrounding areas.
Delegates began by addressing the problem of water supply. They brought a pumping station, built by the ICRC in 1995, back into service, thus providing clean drinking water for Grozny’s remaining inhabitants.

**Mine awareness**

A source of particular concern for the ICRC in Chechnya was the increase in the numbers of victims of landmines and other unexploded ordinance (UXO) among the civilian population. In July, delegates carried out a needs assessment to determine attitudes and perceptions and to identify possible risky behaviour on the part of those involved. In order to implement an appropriate strategy, data collection on mine/UXO casualties began and continued throughout the year in Chechnya, Daghestan, Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria. Once the data was collected, the ICRC began a mine-awareness programme in Ingushetia and distributed information on mines in Daghestan and Chechnya, to inform displaced people of the dangers and to teach them rules of behaviour so as to limit the risk of accidents when they returned to Chechnya. In December, the ICRC mine-awareness team, using posters and leaflets depicting characters from Chechen folklore, began holding information sessions for children, and by extension their parents, on the risks associated with mines and UXO.

**Troops in the northern Caucasus**

Long-term initiatives to increase awareness of and promote respect for humanitarian law were not forgotten. Fruitful contacts built up over the years enabled the ICRC to reach troops on active duty in the northern Caucasus and a particular effort was made to inform them of the rules of humanitarian law and of the ICRC’s mandate. The delegation’s dissemination staff gave presentations on humanitarian law to servicemen of the Ministries of Defence and the Interior, and for federal border guards.

**Support for Russian Red Cross activities**

The ICRC lent its full support to the wide range of relief and assistance operations undertaken by the National Society throughout the northern Caucasus and southern Russia. Quite apart from its own food distributions, the ICRC funded the bread and hot meals programmes run by local Red Cross branches, and donations of clothing to over 50,000 displaced persons.

The Ingush branch of the Russian Red Cross made weekly distributions of bread to some 20,000 people in camps for the displaced and served hot meals daily to 2,000 particularly vulnerable beneficiaries in community kitchens. The local Red Cross branch in Daghestan also ran a bakery, which covered the needs of about 8,000 displaced, and two soup kitchens which regularly provided some 2,700 especially vulnerable displaced people with hot meals.

After a six-month suspension in activities due to the hostilities, from May onwards the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross, jointly with the ICRC, reactivated the bread programme in Chechnya. The distributions were greatly needed by the beneficiaries, many of whom were solitary, elderly Russians. The ICRC maintained its support for the visiting nurses programme which also resumed in May. Under the programme, housebound, often isolated people were visited in their homes by nurses who dispensed medical care and hot meals and distributed food parcels.

The ICRC also supported mobile medical teams and health posts run by the National Society in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. The medical teams usually included a doctor and a nurse, and, in Chechnya, a paediatrician. The ICRC provided the units with the necessary vehicles and the financial means to give medical examinations and dispense essential medicines.

The ICRC worked together with the Russian Red Cross on a primary healthcare programme for several thousand people in Ingushetia and Dagestan. From September onwards, the programme was extended to Chechnya, in conjunction with the local branch of the Red Cross. This service was particularly appreciated in areas in the south where medical facilities had been completely destroyed and humanitarian assistance was scarce.

For seven years running, the ICRC has helped to fund social welfare programmes and has provided assistance for orphanages, psychiatric hospitals and homes for the elderly. These programmes are run in cooperation with local Red Cross branches throughout the northern Caucasus and southern Russia. After a hiatus due to the conflict, in early 2000 the ICRC resumed its support for these programmes in Chechnya.

Thanks to ICRC support the Russian Red Cross was able to address the needs of an additional 20,000 internally displaced persons from Chechnya who had taken refuge outside the northern Caucasus. As well as monthly hygiene kits and food parcels, the displaced received legal, psycho-social and medical assistance in eight Russian Red Cross centres in Stavropol and in southern Russia. For many of the displaced, the Red Cross was their sole source of assistance.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited 9 places of detention in Chechnya, and 20 elsewhere in the northern Caucasus;
- registered 739 detainees held in connection with the conflict in Chechnya;
- exchanged 629 Red Cross messages between detainees and their families;
- in cooperation with local branches of the Russian Red Cross, arranged for the exchange of 1,910 Red Cross messages between separated family members in the northern Caucasus, including Chechnya, and elsewhere in the CIS;
- in Ingushetia, provided 475,000 quarterly food rations and material assistance for internally displaced people living in camps or with host families at 160 distribution points;
- in Daghestan, distributed 21,700 food parcels, 442 tonnes of wheat flour, 21,000 hygiene kits, 324 rolls of plastic sheeting, and 5,300 kitchen sets (pots and utensils);
- assisted 10,860 internally displaced persons with food parcels and hygiene kits in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachayev-Cherkesskaya;
- in Chechnya, delivered monthly supplies of medicines and medical material to 6 hospitals in Ingushetia, 5 in Daghestan, 5 in North Ossetia, and from April, to 18 health facilities in Chechnya, enabling them to treat some 53,000 patients;
- provided medical supplies for the monitoring of epidemic diseases such as typhoid to medical centres in Ingushetia, Daghestan, North Ossetia and Chechnya;
- in Ingushetia, installed showers and delivered water supplies for displaced people living in camps;
- in Grozny, rehabilitated pumping station No. 1 in November and, in December, began distributing chlorinated water daily for some 15,000 beneficiaries;
- in Ingushetia, 4 mobile and 4 fixed Russian Red Cross dispensaries;
- from September, with the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross, supported 1 fixed and 4 mobile dispensaries which gave consultations to 10,733 patients;
- in Chechnya, provided financial and material support for a network of 50 visiting nurses who gave home care for 720 beneficiaries;
- with local Red Cross branches, gave monthly food and material aid for 10,000 displaced Chechens in the Khasavyurt region of Daghestan, for Daghestani returnees and Daghestanis displaced by the fighting in August 1999, and in December began distributions of food parcels and wheat flour for 7,500 beneficiaries in the Buinaksk and Botlikh regions of Daghestan;
- in southern Russia, began the installation of gas stoves in schools, hospitals and other institutions in preparation for winter;
- gave 45 presentations on humanitarian law to 1,188 members of the armed forces;
- in the republics of Karachayev-Cherkesskaya, North Ossetia, Adygea and Kalmykia continued its dissemination programme in secondary schools;
- gave 65 mine-awareness presentations to 2,461 children at camps for the displaced in Ingushetia;
The year 2000 brought few changes to the political and economic climate in the southern Caucasus. Although the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan held bilateral talks on several occasions, regional tension over the territory of Nagorny Karabakh persisted, punctuated by occasional armed clashes.

During the period under review, the ICRC focused its activities on persons unaccounted for or detained in connection with the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and on the most vulnerable groups of detainees within the prison population. In the health sector, tuberculosis, primary care and physical rehabilitation programmes were all maintained. Delegations in the field also kept up their efforts to promote the incorporation of international humanitarian law in national legislation and in training programmes for the armed and security forces.

**ICRC position paper on the missing**

During the year, the ICRC reminded the authorities of their responsibilities towards the families of people who had gone missing during the conflict. The ICRC reiterated its readiness to facilitate the establishment of a mechanism between the parties to deal comprehensively with this issue. In August 2000, the ICRC handed over to the respective authorities and to representatives of the
international community a position paper in which it underlined the importance of setting up such a mechanism. To date, the ICRC has received over 2,600 tracing requests from families in Armenia and Azerbaijan, including Nagorno Karabakh.

**Breakthrough in prison negotiations**

Negotiations with the Azerbaijani authorities for access to all detainees culminated in the signing on 1 June of an agreement between the ICRC and government authorities allowing delegates to visit all places of detention in Azerbaijan. The first visit to Gobustan prison was made on 23 June. At the end of the year, the ICRC had visited detention facilities under the responsibility of the Ministries of Justice, of the Interior, and the Ministry of National Security.

The ICRC had less success with the authorities in Nagorno Karabakh. By year’s end, delegates were still unable to visit those arrested following an attempt on the President’s life in March 2000.

In Armenia, the ICRC had access to the entire prison population, both common-law and security detainees, including those held in connection with the October 1999 assault on the parliament building during which the Prime Minister and seven others were killed.

**Tuberculosis – main cause of mortality in prisons**

In 2000 the Armenian government, in conjunction with the ICRC, launched a tuberculosis-control programme within the country’s penitentiary system. August saw the signing of a cooperation agreement between the Ministries of Health, Justice and the Interior and the ICRC. The ICRC agreed to help rebuild the prison system’s central tuberculosis (TB) hospital in Yerevan, to build and equip a national reference laboratory for diagnosis in Abovyan, and to train local staff.

In Azerbaijan, the ICRC’s treatment programme for TB patients in prisons was handed over to the Ministry of Justice. A total of 2,700 prisoners have been treated for TB by the ICRC since the inception of the project in 1995. In 2000, the Ministry of Justice introduced a comprehensive TB control plan with more treatment facilities and earlier diagnosis, in an effort to improve the unsatisfactory cure rate of 55%. For its part, the ICRC continued to monitor the prison programme and to provide TB drugs and laboratory supplies.

**Primary health care in Nagorno Karabakh**

After delays in implementation, the primary health-care programme implemented by the American Red Cross made a significant contribution to the quality of health services in the Martuni and Mardakert regions. Under the programme, guidelines were finalized for the diagnosis and treatment of the 10 major adult and infant diseases prevalent in the region, a new health information system was consolidated, and repair work was carried out on several facilities.

**Physical rehabilitation for mine victims**

The ICRC maintained its support for a free prosthetic/orthotic centre in Baku, run by the Azerbaijani Ministry of Labour and Social Security. As in the past, the delegation provided technical assistance, replaced equipment and held training courses for local prosthetic technicians, in preparation for an eventual handover of the project to the government.

**Azerbaijani authorities take over mine-awareness programme**

The ICRC’s mine-awareness programme in Azerbaijan began in 1996 and since then has reached over 600,000 people. Those living in or having to go to contaminated areas were informed about the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), a mine-awareness programme was conducted in schools, and information and training sessions were held for teachers and members of NGOs. In February, the authorities in Azerbaijan officially assumed responsibility for the programme. Two former ICRC mine-awareness officers were recruited by the Azerbaijani National Agency for Mine Action, and ICRC delegates subsequently maintained working contacts with the Agency to ensure a smooth transition.

The authorities and the inhabitants of Nagorno Karabakh cooperated fully with the ICRC on the issue of mines/UXOs. Although in existence for only one year, the ICRC programme, carried out in close cooperation with the Halo Trust and with the local authorities, had already proved its effectiveness since there was a clear decrease in the number of mine-related injuries. Collection of data on mine/UXO victims was begun by the ICRC in conjunction with the local authorities. By year’s end, the authorities had taken full responsibility for the collection and coordination of information, but the ICRC database on mine/UXO casualties was still being used for data analysis.

---

10 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 280.

11 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 280.
A working group to coordinate activities on mine issues had been set up in Nagorny Karabakh at the ICRC's initiative in 1999. In 2000 the group, which included staff of the Ministries of Health, Education and Defence and representatives of the local media, approved an ICRC-designed mine-awareness curriculum for schools. Delegates organized training courses for teachers in tandem with the Ministry of Education, and began work on a programme for adults in mine-infested villages. As part of mine-awareness activities in schools, the ICRC commissioned a group of professional actors to write and produce a puppet show for children. The ICRC's mine-awareness activities for both children and adults stimulated wide-ranging discussions of the subject over the year and motivated the authorities to significantly increase their mine-clearing efforts.

Growing awareness of humanitarian law

The ICRC maintained its efforts to promote the incorporation of international humanitarian law into national legislation. Azerbaijan adopted a penal code that included provisions on humanitarian law, as did the new Armenian draft penal code. Meetings with legal experts in the Azerbaijani parliament and in academic circles served to encourage adherence to the humanitarian treaties. Over the course of the year the delegation continued to provide information and technical advice on the implementation of humanitarian law and to supply the relevant authorities with translations of reference texts.

To raise awareness of humanitarian law, the delegation pursued its dialogue with representatives of the Ministries of Defence, the Interior and National Security in Armenia and Azerbaijan. Seminars on humanitarian law were held for members of the armed forces in Azerbaijan, and courses were given to students at the military academy in Armenia. In June, high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Defence in Nagorny Karabakh attended a presentation on the incorporation of humanitarian law into military training programmes.

The delegation also continued to work closely with educational authorities, in both schools and universities. Lecturers and students from the law faculty at Yerevan State University attended ICRC conferences on humanitarian law held in the Russian Federation. Students from Baku State University won the fourth De Martens moot court competition on humanitarian law, organized by the ICRC. Over 100 students from 31 law faculties in all CIS countries took part.

Alongside their work in universities, ICRC dissemination delegates consolidated the existing schools programme and extended it to older students. The programme aimed to arouse an interest in humanitarian principles amongst young people by training teachers and providing teaching materials.

Interaction with other organizations

To avoid duplication of effort, ICRC delegates in the field coordinated their activities with those of other organizations present in Armenia and Azerbaijan. For example, in Armenia they had regular meetings with UNHCR to ensure the complementarity of protection programmes, with the OSCE* in Yerevan and with representatives of the World Food Programme. Contacts were also maintained with the OSCE Minsk group. As there were over 40 international NGOs working in Azerbaijan, ICRC delegates took part in monthly inter-agency meetings which served as a forum for the exchange of information. Although up to 1999 the ICRC was the humanitarian organization with the biggest role in Nagorny Karabakh, the situation changed somewhat during 2000, with the arrival of many organizations to implement projects funded through a donation from the United States. Here too participation in different inter-agency meetings ensured that the ICRC's activities were coordinated with those of others.

The ICRC continued to work closely with the National Societies in both countries, providing financial support and training for their tracing and dissemination activities and building up their first-aid services to enable them to respond quickly in emergency situations. The delegation maintained regular contact with the International Federation and worked with it to strengthen the capacity of the two National Societies.

* OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited a total of 18 places of detention in Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- supervised the repatriation of 12 detainees held in connection with the conflict;
- received 60 new tracing requests relating to people missing as a result of the conflict;
- arranged for the exchange of 2,929 Red Cross messages, mainly between detainees and their next of kin and families with relatives abroad;
- under a project delegated to the American Red Cross, carried out a primary health-care programme involving repair work on 43 health centres serving 45,000 people in Nagorny Karabakh;
- fitted 150 new patients with artificial limbs and produced 51 orthoses at the ICRC-supported centre for war amputees and disabled people in Baku;
- arranged for representatives of the authorities to attend ICRC-organized seminars and presentations on humanitarian law in Moscow;
- held workshops on humanitarian law for 98 officers of the armed forces;
- conducted “train-the-trainer” sessions in humanitarian law for 24 military officers and a civil servant;
- in Armenia, secured the inclusion of humanitarian law in military academy teaching programmes for 3rd- and 4th-year students;
- held the first humanitarian law competition for law students from private and public universities in Baku;
- pursued its schools programme by distributing ICRC textbooks in secondary schools and running training programmes for teachers;
- supported the Armenian Red Cross Society in its efforts to strengthen its capacity in the field of dissemination;
- through its mine-awareness programme in Nagorny Karabakh, taught 21,528 children (grades 1-8) and 1,514 teachers how to avoid injury and death in a mine-contaminated environment;
- trained 112 teachers as mine-awareness instructors;
- held mine-awareness sessions in 205 schools.
The year under review was a particularly bleak period for Georgia. Although presidential elections on 9 April gave the incumbent President a landslide victory over his rivals, the government's attempts to pursue political and economic reforms failed to yield the expected results. The end of the year saw a wave of street demonstrations in urban areas as people voiced their grievances over a decade of power cuts, chronic unemployment and corruption. Efforts continued on all sides to find a durable solution to the separatist conflicts in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, but little tangible progress was achieved. Humanitarian needs remained acute, and although the volatile security environment in the Gali area restricted the movement of staff in Abkhazia, delegates were able nonetheless to provide relief and medical assistance to the most vulnerable in the region, and to run medical and tracing programmes in western Georgia, where many displaced people from Abkhazia had settled. Early in the year, the ICRC team in Sukhumi was temporarily cut off when the border between Gali and western Georgia was closed at the same time as the border in the Adler region between Abkhazia and the Russian Federation. The ICRC maintained a strong field presence elsewhere in Georgia as it pursued its traditional activities of protecting detainees and vulnerable groups, promoting international humanitarian law, and implementing an ambitious programme to eradicate tuberculosis in prisons.

Sensitive relations between Georgia and the Russian Federation were further complicated by the presence of some 6,500 Chechens who took refuge in the Pankissi valley in eastern Georgia, near the border with Chechnya. The new arrivals virtually doubled the numbers of the resident population, who are Kistins, or Georgians of Chechen descent. The ICRC had responded quickly to the influx of refugees in 1999, and in 2000 had scaled down its water and habitat projects as planned, when three of its employees were abducted in the Pankissi

12 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 287.
region on 4 August. With the help of the authorities, the hostages were released unharmed nine days later, but deteriorating security conditions forced the ICRC to suspend its presence in the valley.

Favourable developments for detainees in Abkhazia and South Ossetia

The ICRC had unrestricted access to all people detained for conflict-related or security reasons both in Georgia proper and in Abkhazia. Relations with prison authorities in Abkhazia improved considerably after the ICRC obtained written authorization to visit detainees there.13 Another welcome change came in June 2000 when delegates were allowed to visit all places of detention in South Ossetia, in accordance with standard ICRC procedures.

The ICRC's Red Cross message network continued to play a vital role in maintaining contact between people living in Abkhazia and their relatives in Georgia or other countries of the CIS. Under the ICRC's family reunification programme, several elderly people left Abkhazia to join their relatives, mostly in Georgia. As in previous years, the ICRC closely observed the situation of minority communities, often the target of criminal attacks.

Searching for the missing

The search for people who had disappeared during past years of conflict received fresh impetus when the Georgian and Abkhaz State Commissions for tracing the missing requested ICRC assistance in improving management of information on missing persons. Tracing delegates carried out evaluations in close cooperation with both Commissions, and organized the visit of a forensic expert from Physicians for Human Rights who gave lectures on the different aspects involved in the identification of mortal remains.

Assistance for Chechen refugees

In close coordination with UNHCR, the International Federation, the Georgian Red Cross Society and Médecins sans frontières, the ICRC was able to tailor its programmes to assist people who arrived in the Pankissi valley. Duplication of effort amongst the various aid organizations was avoided, as each covered needs not addressed by the others. The ICRC's activities included support for hospital No. 5 in Tbilisi where the war-wounded were referred for treatment, tracing through the Red Cross message service, and visits to people detained by the Georgian authorities. Following an assessment of the water and sanitation needs of refugees and 8,000 residents in the Pankissi valley, communal latrines and baths were built, and a water piping system was installed.

Food security in Abkhazia

The ICRC kept up its support for five assistance programmes for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, the disabled, orphans and large families in Abkhazia. Under the community kitchen programme delegated to the Finnish Red Cross, the ICRC supplied food daily for over 5,000 people in urban areas. The home-assistance programme provided meals and basic health care for the bedridden, with food distributed either by the Finnish Red Cross community kitchens, or by canteens run by the Spanish branch of Action Against Hunger (ACH); towards the end of the year the ICRC began incorporating some 8,000 beneficiaries of the latter programme into its own after ACH was forced to reduce its activities in the region. The programme for the destitute covered the nutritional needs of people in rural areas through monthly distributions of dry food rations, while under the partial assistance programme people in urban areas with no support from other sources received dry food rations every three months, to prevent them from falling into destitution. To increase long-term self-sufficiency, beneficiaries of the agricultural programme were given supplies of fertilizer and pesticides, together with technical advice from an ICRC agronomist.

Combating tuberculosis in Georgia

The ICRC kept up its support for the government's national tuberculosis programme, which implemented comprehensive control measures in prisons. Significant progress was made during the year, due in large measure to improved treatment and screening of the prison population to detect infected patients as early as possible. Systematic screening, coupled with strict adherence to the WHO*-recommended DOTS* approach (which requires medical staff

---

to personally supervise the daily intake of medicines by each patient for the full course of treatment), helped to reduce the number of infectious cases and curb the spread of drug-resistant strains. In April 2000, a tripartite agreement was signed by the ICRC and the Ministries of Justice and Health. Full government support thereafter allowed the ICRC to focus on improving the TB programme in prisons and promoting its expansion to other detention facilities so that all infected prisoners would have access to treatment. In the Ksani prison TB hospital in Tbilisi, DOTS was administered by Ministry of Justice personnel, and, in parallel, the involvement of ICRC staff was gradually reduced. The DOTS system was also introduced in two other detention facilities. Construction and repair work on TB prison wards were funded and supervised by the ICRC, thus ensuring a safe working environment for diagnosis and treatment and better living conditions for prisoners. At year’s end, the new National Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis became fully operational. The laboratory, built by the ICRC, was inaugurated by the Georgian President in November.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Justice, the ICRC held health education sessions for prisoners, and was closely involved in the organizing of an international seminar entitled “Health in Prisons”, together with the Ministry of Justice, the Albert Schweitzer Institute and the Soros Foundation.

All these measures proved that it was possible to control the spread of TB in prisons. Over 1,000 patients have been treated since the programme began, with a cure rate of 75%.

Primary health care and safe blood transfusions

In view of the steady deterioration of medical facilities in western Georgia and in Abkhazia, the ICRC’s health programmes continued to target the destitute in these regions. At outpatient clinics for internally displaced people in Zugdidi and for vulnerable groups among the resident population of Sukhumi, training courses were held for staff and essential drugs were supplied. By year’s end the ICRC, working with the Hellenic Red Cross, had rehabilitated two clinics that badly needed repairs. In line with WHO recommendations, the ICRC also began a project for safe blood transfusion at hospitals in the region. ICRC staff began testing emergency supplies of blood at referral hospitals in Zugdidi and Sukhumi early in the year, set up a blood bank, and drew up new guidelines to ensure that blood products were as safe as possible. In addition, the ICRC continued to ensure access to emergency surgical care in western Georgia and Abkhazia by donating essential drugs and equipment.

ICRC-trained technicians graduate

The ICRC maintained its support for prosthetic/orthotic centres and workshops in Tbilisi and Gagra. To ensure the long-term sustainability of the physical rehabilitation project, in February 1998 the ICRC began a two-year training programme for local technicians. In March 2000, the first batch of graduates were awarded international certificates of professional competence. A third year was added to the programme, thus allowing graduates to obtain the final ISPO* diploma.

Promoting international humanitarian law

The delegation continued to advise the authorities on the incorporation of humanitarian law into national legislation, particularly with the entry into force of the new Georgian penal code in January. In August 2000, the Ministry of Defence agreed to cooperate with the ICRC in training instructors in the law of armed conflict and in integrating this body of law into combat procedures and manuals. Delegates also facilitated the inclusion of humanitarian law in the curricula of universities in Tbilisi and Sukhumi by organizing advanced seminars for law lecturers and supporting the production of teaching material in Georgian.

The ICRC kept up its support for the schools programme, carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. The ICRC seventh-grade textbook was adapted and translated into Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Russian in order to include linguistic minorities in the programme.

Georgian Red Cross

The ICRC continued to support the activities of the Georgian Red Cross Society. Dissemination and tracing activities were developed and training seminars and workshops were organized for all branches. In western Georgia, the dissemination programme for young people was officially handed over to the National Society. Seminars on Red Cross principles were held for pupils at secondary schools.

* ISPO: International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

• visited 1,659 detainees, including 75 in Abkhazia, in 22 places of detention;

• handled 34,177 Red Cross messages exchanged between family members separated as a result of the conflict;

• organized 30 family reunifications (mainly involving transfers from Abkhazia to other areas of Georgia, the Russian Federation or Greece);

• supplied 1,512 tonnes of food for the 19 canteens run by the Finnish Red Cross in Abkhazia, which provided 6,780 people with 1 hot meal per day;

• helped 1,125 elderly housebound people in Abkhazia through the Swedish Red Cross home-assistance programme;

• gave 797 beneficiaries (mainly elderly Russians and Georgians) in rural areas in Abkhazia monthly parcels containing wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar, salt, yeast, corned beef and soap;

• gave 11,115 needy people in urban areas of Abkhazia dry food rations 4 times a year;

• distributed emulsion oil for treating citrus trees to 7,300 families in 39 villages;

• met the water and sanitation needs of 6,500 Chechen refugees and 8,000 residents in the Pankissi valley;

• together with the Ministry of Justice, provided treatment for 1,100 patients enrolled in the tuberculosis control programme for detainees in Georgian prisons;

• held health education sessions for 8,000 inmates in 10 penal colonies;

• renovated 2 buildings for multi-drug-resistant patients in Ksani TB colony and completed work on a new reference laboratory in Tbilisi for the national TB programme;

• renovated buildings to house new polyclinics in Zugdidi and Sukhumi;

• with the support of the Hellenic Red Cross, provided medical supplies for 4 health facilities in the Sukhumi district;

• supplied surgical material to 7 health facilities in Abkhazia and 3 in western Georgia;

• delivered emergency medical and surgical supplies to a Tbilisi hospital treating Chechen war-wounded;

• fitted 1,872 new patients and produced 3,197 artificial limbs and 1,147 orthoses at its centres for war amputees and disabled people in Tbilisi and Gagra, and distributed 1,140 pairs of crutches and 635 wheelchairs;

• trained 12 orthotic/prosthetic technicians in Tbilisi and Gagra;

• held numerous seminars on humanitarian law for representatives of the authorities, university and high-school students, and the armed forces;

• completed a draft 7th-grade textbook illustrating humanitarian law for Armenian, Russian and Azeri language schools in Georgia;

• presented the 6th-grade textbook in Russian to teachers in South Ossetia;

• gave 43 presentations for school-leavers in Abkhazia and western Georgia.
**WASHINGTON**

Regional delegation (Canada, United States)

The regional delegation in Washington stepped up its contacts with high-level government officials, private organizations and universities in Canada and the United States to raise funds and foster political support for the ICRC’s programmes worldwide. Both countries offered a supportive environment for the ICRC, and their governments, the general public and the military remained committed to humanitarian principles and the ICRC’s concerns. The US government has, over the years, helped underwrite the ICRC’s protection and assistance programmes for countless victims of conflict and the delegation maintained a regular dialogue with members of Congress, senior United Nations officials and its principal contacts in the State Department. A wide range of humanitarian issues was discussed, with special emphasis on new measures to protect and assist internally displaced people.

Throughout the year, delegates lobbied to promote understanding of the ICRC’s mandate and its operations and took advantage of every opportunity to spread knowledge of international humanitarian law. Numerous lectures were given on the subject and delegates also took part in dissemination activities at leading US military academies, including the School of the Americas, the Inter-American Defense College and the National Defense University. As in previous years, the delegation maintained close working relations with the OAS* and attended its General Assembly held in Ontario, Canada. In addition, delegates took an active part in seminars covering areas of interest to the ICRC, such as those organized by the American Society of International Law, the Brookings Institution and the Holocaust Memorial Museum. The Washington bureau served as the ICRC’s liaison with the World Bank, and during the year a delegate was seconded to the Bank’s post-conflict unit. The regional office also established closer contacts with other organizations including UNHCR, Human Rights Watch and the American Jewish Committee.

In Canada, the delegation maintained its fruitful cooperation with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Defence, the Canadian International Development Agency, and universities and Institutions such as the Pearson Peace-keeping Centre.

**Working with the National Societies**

The Canadian Red Cross Society emerged from a transition period and played a more active part in international programmes, both in its own overseas operations and in ICRC delegated projects in which many of its staff were involved. In 1999, the ICRC seconded an experienced delegate to the National Society’s headquarters to help it redefine and resume its international role. The fact that such assistance proved unnecessary in 2000 attested to the Society’s success in restructuring its operations. Nonetheless, the ICRC’s Washington office continued to work closely with the Canadian Red Cross and the head of the delegation went on a two-day mission to Ottawa in August and attended the National Society’s annual meeting in September.

As a major National Society with substantial financial resources, the American Red Cross increased its involvement in relief and development operations all over the world. During the year, senior staff visited ICRC headquarters in Geneva where they were briefed on the organization’s worldwide assistance and protection programmes.

---

* OAS: Organization of American States

Diplomatic initiatives in Washington

In April, the new ICRC President paid his first official visit to Washington, where he had exchanges of views with members of Congress and key officials at the State and Defense Departments on ICRC activities in the various regions of the world. Of particular interest to the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration was the President’s report on his meeting earlier in the year with the Russian President in Moscow. While in Washington the ICRC President also had talks with the President of the American Red Cross and with the leadership of the American Jewish Committee with a view to finding a solution to the complex issue of an additional emblem.15

---

14 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 290.
15 See p. 231.
An upsurge of violence in the Middle East mobilizes the ICRC and staff and volunteers of the Palestine Red Crescent and the Israeli Magen David Adom.
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: 84
National Societies: 5
Local employees: 539

Total expenditure: Stf 51,469,921.72

Expenditure breakdown:
Protection: 15,535,149.16
Assistance: 20,547,880.52
Preventive action: 5,955,269.92
Cooperation with National Societies: 4,668,075.38
Overheads: 3,101,793.54
General: 1,661,753.20

The year 2000 was a troubled period marked by renewed divisions in the Middle East and North Africa. Hopes for greater stability and peace in the Near East were dashed after the outbreak of violence on 28 September, the worst witnessed since 1996 in the occupied and autonomous territories. During the first three months of the unrest 305 Palestinians, 43 Israeli Jews and 13 Israeli Arabs were killed and thousands were wounded, fuelling fears that the peace process would break down altogether. The border between Israel and Lebanon remained tense despite Israel’s withdrawal from southern Lebanon in May.

In the Gulf region, the situation also remained volatile. The Iraqi population continued to suffer the consequences of the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq since the 1990 Gulf war. The United States and British governments, as in previous years, used military air strikes to enforce the “no-fly zones” in 2000. The suicide bombing of a US destroyer in Yemen’s port of Aden deepened apprehensions of growing regional instability.
In North Africa, Algeria's efforts to achieve reconciliation did not bring the hoped-for reduction in the violence still affecting thousands of people. There was also little progress towards settling the dispute over the Western Sahara. Furthermore, the sharp rise in oil prices widened the economic gap between the less developed and the major oil-producing countries in the region. Many countries in the area were in the grip of financial hardship, with political leaders concentrating on introducing reforms to boost economic growth.

The ICRC focused on responding to the evolving challenges in the Arab world and consolidating its long-term action in line with its traditional mandate.

Beginning in October, the ICRC adapted its activities in the Israeli-occupied and autonomous territories to the mounting violence in the West Bank and Gaza. Delegates were constantly present in the field, monitoring the situation and facilitating medical evacuations. The ICRC addressed several appeals to all involved in the violence and made frequent representations to the relevant authorities. In particular, it reminded the Israeli authorities that Israel remains fully bound by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention until the conclusion of a final agreement on the status of the occupied territories consistent with international law. The ICRC set up a logistic base in Amman, Jordan, to facilitate implementation of its "protection-driven assistance" programme for the territories. This programme targeted villages most severely affected by closures and families whose houses had been destroyed. The ICRC made a special effort to strengthen operational cooperation between the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Israeli Magen David Adom, with the aim of improving access to medical facilities for the wounded and sick and ensuring freedom of movement for the medical services.

In Iraq, the ICRC pursued its integrated assistance programme combining repair of water and sanitation infrastructure and renovation of health facilities with training and capacity-building in the health sector. Its position vis-à-vis the economic embargo imposed on Iraq remained unchanged: while abstaining from comment on the political aspects of the issue, the ICRC maintained that the "oil-for-food" mechanism, exemptions and humanitarian aid, despite their positive effects, could do no more than address the most pressing humanitarian needs of the civilian population, while vital infrastructure continued to deteriorate.

Activities for prisoners of war (POWs) and other detainees were pursued throughout the year in Algeria, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, the Western Sahara and Yemen.

With the repatriation of 4,117 Iraqi POWs under ICRC auspices, substantial progress was made in resolving the issue of POWs still detained 12 years after the end of the Iran-Iraq war. The ICRC continued to urge a general repatriation of all Moroccan prisoners held by the Polisario Front. During the year 387 prisoners were released and repatriated, 201 of them in December following the ICRC President's separate meetings with the Secretary-General of the Polisario Front and the President of Algeria. However, the Polisario Front remained firm in its position that the fate of the remaining 1,481 Moroccan prisoners was linked to implementation of the United Nations settlement plan providing for a referendum on the future of the Western Sahara and the fate of Sahrawi refugees. The Polisario Front allowed regular visits to the Moroccan prisoners.

The ICRC also acted as a humanitarian intermediary with a view to ascertaining the fate of persons still unaccounted for in connection with the Iran-Iraq war, the Gulf war, and the Western Sahara conflict. But very little progress was made in this respect.

Cooperation with National Societies was a cornerstone of the ICRC's action in the region. In Algeria, the ICRC stepped up its support for the National Society's psychological rehabilitation programme in aid of women and children traumatized by the violence. Volunteers of the Yemeni Red Crescent worked on a daily basis with delegates from the Netherlands Red Cross and the ICRC to assist mentally ill detainees in several central prisons in Yemen.

Another of the ICRC's priorities was to continue the diversification of dissemination programmes aimed at promoting acceptance of the principles of international humanitarian law in the Arab world. The Regional Promotion Office in Cairo produced television series, radio programmes and a bi-monthly magazine in Arabic intended to present humanitarian law issues from a local perspective. The ICRC also pursued its efforts to see humanitarian law incorporated into operational training programmes for the armed forces.
The year 2000 started on a positive note with new rounds of talks leading to the redeployment of Israeli troops in the West Bank. In May, the Israeli government decided to withdraw unilaterally from southern Lebanon ending 22 years of occupation. By midyear, however, hopes for achieving a sustainable peace in the region were dashed as negotiations between Israel and Syria stalled and talks during the Israeli-Palestinian summit in July in the United States failed to bring about an agreement. In September violence erupted in the West Bank, Gaza and northern Israel. At the end of the year, 305 Palestinians, 43 Israeli Jews and 13 Israeli Arabs had been killed, and more than 10,000 were injured.

Restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities on the occupied and autonomous territories severely affected the daily life of Palestinians, particularly following the upsurge in clashes. The territories were completely sealed off, with strict closures or curfews placed on certain localities. Numerous problems were encountered in transport, education and health care. The movements of emergency medical services were limited causing difficulties in accessing and evacuating the wounded and sick. The economic ramifications of the restrictions were catastrophic. The United Nations (UN) estimated that the poverty rate in

---

3 See p. 190.
Visits to detainees in Israel

The ICRC delegation pursued its traditional activities in favour of all detainees protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. These comprised not just Palestinians but also other persons detained by the Israeli authorities, including Lebanese and Syrian nationals, among them people from the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan Heights, and nationals of States that are at war with Israel or have no diplomatic relations with the country.

In April 2000, 13 of the 15 remaining Lebanese administrative detainees were released and repatriated under ICRC auspices. This followed the decision of the Supreme Court on 12 April to the effect that Israeli law does not authorize the holding of individuals in administrative detention in instances where the individuals in question do not pose a threat to Israeli security. The ICRC was still denied access to one of the two remaining administrative detainees, who had been held in Israel since 1994. These two detainees, respectively held since 1989 and 1994, should have been released at the latest following the Israeli withdrawal from the south of Lebanon, according to the Fourth Geneva Convention.

In addition, the ICRC continued to visit 22 Lebanese nationals still held in Israel after having been arrested in southern Lebanon and sentenced by a court in Israel. Their transfer to Israel was in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Moreover, they should have been handed over to their country of origin after the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. The ICRC regularly reminded the State of Israel of its obligations in this regard.

Over the year, the ICRC visited 26 detention centres in Israel. It reported on its findings to the authorities, and made representations with a view to improving the treatment and conditions of detention. In March, the ICRC started its annual general visits to all prisons in Israel in order to evaluate the conditions of detention and treatment of detainees. Particular attention continued to be paid to detainees under interrogation, who were visited on a regular basis. In addition, a number of visits to individual detainees with special humanitarian needs were organized.

Throughout the year, the ICRC provided the detainees in the Meggido Military Detention Centre with educational and recreational materials. The delegation also distributed sets of clothing to foreign detainees held in Israeli prisons.

The ICRC continued to fund and organize, in cooperation with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, family visits for Palestinian detainees held in Israeli prisons. A total of 65,775 family visits from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem took place under the programme in 2000. Unfortunately, it was suspended as a consequence of the upsurge in violence which began in September.

Despite the provisions set forth in the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the right of detainees to receive visits and despite long negotiations, unacceptable restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities remained the main obstacle to resumption of the programme. These restrictions consisted notably of prohibiting certain close family members from visiting detainees and reducing the duration of the permits enabling family members to travel to and from the prison. In the meantime, the ICRC forwarded some 600 parcels (clothes) from families to detainees from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
Visits to detainees in Gaza and the West Bank

At the request of the Palestinian Authority, the ICRC visited civilian and military places of detention in the autonomous territories. In February, it handed over a summary report on the situation of detainees between January 1998 and June 1999 to the President of the Palestinian Authority.

ICRC delegates continued to make regular visits to detainees in 40 places of detention in Gaza and the West Bank under the responsibility of the Palestinian Police, General Intelligence, Preventive Security Service, Military Intelligence, National Security Forces and Force 17 respectively. The delegation also pursued negotiations with the Palestinian Authority regarding access to one place of detention under the responsibility of the Preventive Security Service, two places under the Military Intelligence and one run by the Police. In all four of these cases the authorities in charge had failed to guarantee respect for the ICRC's standard visiting procedures.

Helping to maintain family ties

For over 30 years, a major problem for the 20,000 Syrian nationals living on the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan Heights has been separation from other family members. Through its delegations in Israel and Syria, the ICRC continued to provide assistance, in its capacity as a neutral intermediary, to civilians protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. In particular, it facilitated the passage of people who had to cross the demarcation line for humanitarian reasons.

From the end of May, the ICRC conducted humanitarian activities for Lebanese nationals who fled to Israel after the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. Under its auspices, nine people returned to Lebanon and the mortal remains of eight others who had died in Israel were handed over to their families in Lebanon.

A hot line was opened at the ICRC’s delegation for Lebanese wanting to send news to their families in Lebanon. The ICRC forwarded to Lebanon and distributed in Israel more than 800 documents as well as handling Red Cross messages exchanged between family members separated by the Israeli-Lebanese border. It also participated in the transfer to Lebanon of a two-month-old baby, and the repatriation of a medical patient and a detainee who had completed his sentence.

In its capacity as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC made representations on behalf of the three Israeli soldiers captured on Israel’s northern border and the Israeli citizen held by the Hezbollah.

Promoting humanitarian law

Throughout the year, the ICRC continued to support the pilot project for teaching humanitarian law in universities in Gaza and the West Bank in cooperation with the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education. Its activities in this regard included training professors to become local experts on the subject, providing support for students taking part in the course and the supplying of educational materials and publications relating to humanitarian law.

Dissemination sessions were carried out in both Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories for various groups, among them cadets of the Israeli armed forces and 30 Palestinian prison officials.

The delegation also took part in the “Exploring Humanitarian Law” project in cooperation with the Israeli and Palestinian education authorities, and produced a film on the social reintegration of Palestinian ex-detainees.

Urging respect for the Geneva Conventions

Parallel to its appeal of 21 November 2000 calling upon all those involved in the violence to ensure respect for civilians, the wounded, medical personnel and for those who are no longer taking part in the hostilities, the ICRC strengthened its efforts to disseminate the rules of international humanitarian law to arms bearers, political and humanitarian organizations and individuals present in the field.

---

5 See p. 193.
6 See p. 190.
As a larger number of delegates were present in the field monitoring the situation, the delegation organized several meetings with high-ranking representatives of the Israel Defense Forces in order to explain the ICRC's specific role and the Palestine Red Crescent Society's medical activities. In addition, a meeting with an Israeli military spokesperson and the Israel Defense Forces’ head of doctrine was organized to discuss a more systematic dissemination approach and the extension of the ICRC's dissemination efforts to different units of the armed forces. To increase awareness of and respect for the rules of humanitarian law, the delegation organized a presentation on the ICRC's mandate and activities for 15 non-commissioned officers in Tel Aviv.

**Protection-driven assistance strategy**

At the end of the year, the ICRC devised a protection-driven assistance strategy targeting the direct victims of violence and closures. The objectives of this strategy were to facilitate access to sealed-off areas and provide emergency assistance to the villages most affected by the closures as well as to families whose homes were destroyed. Overall, 50,000 families were expected to benefit from this programme. The ICRC, as lead agency for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's activities in the occupied and autonomous territories and Israel, and in coordination with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, issued several information and appeal documents.

### Cooperation with the Magen David Adom

Throughout the year, regular contact was maintained with the Magen David Adom. Two meetings were held bringing together the leadership of the Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent Society, with representatives of the International Federation and the ICRC to define possible areas of cooperation between the Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

A dissemination session was organized for Magen David Adom volunteer leaders, and was attended by about 45 volunteers and their instructors from around the country. The Magen David Adom also asked the ICRC, jointly with the American Red Cross, to help with the restructuring and development of its training unit.

### Cooperation with the Palestine Red Crescent Society

The ICRC made particular efforts to strengthen the operational cooperation between the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom. The Presidents of the two Societies met in Geneva on 20 and 21 December at the invitation of the ICRC and in the presence of representatives of the International Federation. They discussed difficulties faced by their respective organizations in rescue operations and agreed on practical steps to increase cooperation. Their aim was to ensure that the wounded and sick received prompt assistance and that medical services and personnel were adequately protected.

Throughout the year the ICRC continued to strengthen the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) of the Palestine Red Crescent Society. This support has greatly contributed to the Society's ability to respond effectively to past and present crises. Today the EMS has all the equipment and expertise needed to run an effective and stable service. In 2000, ICRC support included the donation of five new ambulances and 20 second-hand computers.

A massive effort to train ambulance staff was made with ICRC support. During the year this training included refresher courses for emergency medical technicians, sponsorship for the participation of two Red Crescent Society staff in the Medical Emergency Unit course organized by the German Red Cross in cooperation with the ICRC and the International Federation, and in a comprehensive Pre-hospital Trauma Life Support course. Two Palestine Red Crescent leaders attended an Emergency Response Unit team leader training course in Geneva, while eight social workers and kindergarten teachers from different branches took part in a training course.
In response to the outbreak of violence at the end of September, the ongoing EMS programme adapted rapidly to the overwhelming needs facing the Palestine Red Crescent. The 13 mobile first-aid stations (field hospitals) which the ICRC had deployed in 1997 were constantly restocked with locally purchased medical equipment and supplies. The ICRC in Geneva sent in several tonnes of medical equipment and supplies. In order to reinforce the EMS vehicle fleet, six fully equipped ambulances were ordered.

Owing to severe restrictions on freedom of movement, the ICRC ensured the regular transport of medical supplies from the Palestine Red Crescent' central warehouse to all branches throughout the West Bank and Gaza. In addition, action had to be taken on many occasions to help Red Crescent ambulances which were blocked at army checkpoints.

The delegation facilitated various visits to the occupied and autonomous territories by the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of a number of countries, among them Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates.

A logistics base, including a bonded warehouse and three trucks, was set up in Amman to coordinate the Movement's relief operations, to organize the arrival of international assistance donated by National Societies, and to transport the goods to the West Bank and Gaza.

**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**
- visited 3,384 detainees, including 2,024 monitored individually, in 26 places of detention in Israel;
- issued 18,370 certificates of detention;
- supervised the repatriation of 17 Lebanese and 2 Syrian detainees released by the Israeli authorities, after establishing in private interviews that they were returning of their own free will;
- visited 921 persons detained by the Palestinian security services in 40 places of detention;
- collected 1,386 and distributed 1,421 Red Cross messages exchanged between residents of the occupied and the autonomous territories and their relatives living in countries without official relations with Israel, and between civilians and detainees;
- supervised 21 handover operations (including 1 family reunion) enabling 830 people to cross the demarcation line to/from the Golan Heights (428 to Syria and 402 to Golan) in conjunction with the ICRC's delegation in Syria;
- organized 65,775 family visits from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem;
- supervised the repatriation of 6 civilians, including 1 baby, and the mortal remains of 4 people from Israel to southern Lebanon;
- forwarded over 82 documents for separated family members;
- gave extensive support to the Palestine Red Crescent Society's Emergency Medical Services programme, including equipment and several training courses;
- provided support for the production and distribution of 30,000 promotional brochures about the structure and activities of the Palestine Red Crescent;
- in cooperation with Bir Zeit University, organized 2 workshops for 26 Palestinian university professors involved in setting up humanitarian law courses, and provided documentation;
- held lectures for 50 Israeli university students;
- participated in the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" project.

---

7 See p. 188.
JORDAN

A disintegrating peace process, a stagnant economy, and chronic water shortages were just some of the challenges facing Jordan’s King Abdullah II during his first year on the throne. In 2000, to begin addressing some of the country’s problems, the King moved to consolidate his position and initiated a number of measures of internal reform. In addition, with a good part of its population being of Palestinian origin, Jordan was a crucial partner in the Middle East peace effort during the year. The collapse of this process had serious repercussions in the country.

The ICRC, present in the region since 1948, has a long-standing relationship with Jordan. Today the delegation in Amman plays a vital role in maintaining contacts between families in the West Bank and their relatives in Jordan, as well as visiting places of detention, disseminating humanitarian law and cooperating with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society.

An important development for the delegation in 2000 was the opening of a new regional training unit tailored to the needs of expatriate and national staff from 23 ICRC delegations in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. This unit expanded rapidly, with plans to set up a sub-unit for the Balkans already well advanced at the end of the year.

A centre of support

The violence in Israel and the occupied and the autonomous territories that erupted in September 2000 presented the Amman delegation with a number of challenges – a sudden increase in trafficking requests, a sharp rise in ambulance transfers and a mounting demand for administrative assistance from family members and patients trying to cross borders, particularly following the repeated closure of the bridge over the Jordan river.

The delegation also served as the logistics base for assistance donated by different Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in response to an ICRC appeal. The purpose of the appeal was to provide supplementary support for the Palestine Red Crescent Society to enable it to cope with its increasing responsibilities, in particular rescue and first-aid operations in the occupied territories and the transport of material to the West Bank and Gaza.

Within the framework of enhanced cooperation within the Movement, the ICRC’s delegations in Amman, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Kuwait worked together to enable a United Arab Emirates Red Crescent team to take part in the relief operation in the occupied and the autonomous territories.

Away from the media spotlight, the plight of the civilian population in Iraq remained a major concern for the ICRC.8 The delegation in Amman continued to provide logistic support for ICRC activities in Iraq during the year.

Incorporating humanitarian law into military and police training

Over the past two years the delegation has greatly expanded its activities in the area of dissemination for the armed forces, as part of its long-term objectives. The presence in the delegation of a national consultant had an extremely positive impact. In 2000, the Jordanian armed forces took the first steps towards incorporating humanitarian law into the training programmes of various military schools and units, and began preparing qualified trainers.

Several “train-the-trainers” courses took place in 2000 with military and police units from several Arab and other countries.

In November 2000, the Public Security Directorate and the ICRC’s delegation organized a training course entitled To Serve and to Protect for 30 police officers. An ICRC dissemination team, including a former Dutch police commander, helped prepare the course, which was the first of its kind given in Jordan. The goal was to train police trainers who could share their knowledge with other police officers and officials dealing with persons deprived of their freedom.

A regional conference on the law of armed conflict was held at the Royal War College in 2000. High-ranking military representatives from 16 Arab countries met to evaluate the level of training in the law of armed conflict in their respective armed forces and to review teaching methods.

The ICRC also played an active role in the annual law of armed conflict day at the Staff and Command College. Over 135 high-ranking officers from 12 countries took part in briefings and practical exercises on the fundamental rules and the code of conduct for combatants. The courses were conducted by trainers from the college who had attended the “train-the-trainers” course in 1999.9

Maintaining contact with civil society

Throughout the year, the ICRC maintained and broadened its contacts with the different stakeholders in Jordan’s civil society. The delegation responded to numerous requests from the local, Arab and foreign media for information on ICRC activities in the region, particularly in Iraq, southern Lebanon and the Israeli-occupied and the autonomous territories.

Following the outbreak of violence in the occupied territories in September 2000, the media closely followed the activities conducted by the ICRC and various National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to assist the Palestine Red Crescent and Palestinians affected by the events.

8 See p. 196.

9 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 305.
In cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development and the Public Security Directorate, the ICRC organized a regional seminar in January 2000 on the protection of juveniles in detention. The seminar, the first of its kind in the Middle East, was attended by police officers and social workers from nine Arab countries.

The Amman delegation also took part in the 103rd Conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Jordan's capital in May 2000. The meeting provided the opportunity to launch the Arabic and Russian versions of the ICRC's handbook for parliamentarians entitled *Respect for International Humanitarian Law*. In addition, the delegation cooperated with the University of Jordan, the Jordanian armed forces and the Jordan chapter of the Landmines Survivors Network in organizing a "train-the-trainers" seminar for a group of 25 student volunteers.

**Cooperation with the National Society**

At the national level, the Jordan Red Crescent played a lead role in disseminating and promoting implementation of humanitarian law. Since 1999, it has hosted the secretariat of the National Committee for the Implementation of Humanitarian Law.

In November 2000, the Jordan Red Crescent released the first issue of its Red Crescent bulletin, a project financed by the ICRC. This bi-monthly bulletin aims at consolidating interaction and links between the National Society, its branches and the local community.

**IN 2000 THE ICRC:**

- carried out visits to 8 places of detention, individually monitored 462 detainees, and issued 26 certificates of detention for former detainees;
- issued travel documents to facilitate the resettlement of 487 refugees, in particular Iraqis, in third countries by UNHCR* or embassies;
- facilitated medical transfers between the West and East Banks carried out by the Jordan National Red Crescent Society and the Palestine Red Crescent Society;
- collected 191 Red Cross messages and distributed 629 between members of separated Jordanian and Palestinian families, such as those with relatives detained in Israel or Kuwait;
- held training sessions on humanitarian law and its applicability to UN peace-keeping operations and on the Movement's Fundamental Principles for around 1,000 members of the armed and police forces preparing to take part in UN peace-keeping operations;
- held 4 "train-the-trainers" sessions for 73 officers from the Jordanian armed forces and distributed some 100 copies of the teaching files on the law of armed conflict;
- in cooperation with the Royal Police Academy, organized training courses for 161 police officers, prison directors and junior officers;
- organized a regional conference on the law of armed conflict for high-ranking military officers from 16 Arab countries;
- gave a talk on humanitarian law issues, the role of civil defence and possible cooperation with various components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to 40 directors and officers from the Civil Defence Directorate;
- held a regional seminar on juveniles in detention, which was attended by police officers and social workers from 9 Arab countries.

* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
LEBANON

The 22-year Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon came to an end in May 2000, when the Israeli forces handed over military facilities in southern Lebanon to the South Lebanon Army (SLA), in pursuance of the Israeli decision to leave the occupied zone by the beginning of July. The final stage of the withdrawal took place earlier than expected, and was more or less over in three days. By 24 May the Israeli forces were gone.

Immediately after the withdrawal, some 5,000 people fled the area and entered Israel. The detainees held in Khiam prison in the former occupied zone were freed by the local population when the prison was abandoned by guards. Over 2,000 former members of the SLA militia and civilians living in the south surrendered or were arrested by the Lebanese police or by armed groups.

In August the Lebanese armed forces (Police and Army Special Forces) deployed 1,000 men in southern Lebanon, after UNIFIL* had set up 18 control posts along the border between Lebanon and Israel. These new security measures helped reduce tension and facilitated a gradual resumption of normal life in the south, as well as encouraging people who had fled to Israel to return. By the end of the year, about 2,000 had done so.

ICRC response to the Israeli withdrawal

Having long been the only international humanitarian organization with a permanent presence in southern Lebanon and along the front line, and with unlimited access to all villages, the ICRC was able, during the Israeli withdrawal, to monitor the situation of the civilian population and respond to emergency needs. Extra medical coverage was provided through the Lebanese mobile clinics, which dealt with emergencies and subsequently had to meet an increased demand when former inhabitants of villages in the south began to return home from other parts of the country.

To help forestall an administrative and security vacuum in the transition period, the ICRC carried out an evaluation of the two referral hospitals in southern Lebanon before the withdrawal, and on 26 May signed an agreement with the Lebanese Ministry of Health concerning ICRC financial and logistic support for the hospitals over a three-month period. By November 2000, the agreement was being implemented in one of the hospitals.

With the occupation of southern Lebanon over, the ICRC had to adapt to the new situation and redefine its role in Lebanon. Thanks to its long presence it quickly established a range of new contacts and initiated a dialogue with the new political authorities.

The ICRC continued its activities on behalf of Lebanese citizens who had fled to Israel, sending to Israel and distributing in Lebanon over 800 official documents (powers of attorney, identity cards, driving licences, etc.), and handing over 500 Red Cross messages exchanged between family members separated by the Israeli-Lebanese border. The situation of Lebanese citizens returning from Israel was also monitored by the delegation.

A stable presence for detainees

Before the Israeli withdrawal, the ICRC continued its weekly visits to detainees in Khiam detention centre. As well as monitoring conditions of detention, it provided the detainees with medical care and recreational material and organized family visits on a regular basis. The day of their liberation the ICRC ensured that all ex-detainees of the Khiam detention centre were able to safely rejoin their families.

Ongoing medical assistance

Until the Israeli withdrawal the ICRC, in cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross Society, carried out over 1,400 medical consultations in mobile clinics covering villages along the front line, and distributed regular medical supplies to hospitals, emergency centres and dispensaries in the same area.

After the withdrawal, the ICRC continued to supply basic medical material to 18 dispensaries and eight hospitals in the Palestinian camps and to the Marjayoun hospital, under an agreement reached with the government.

Promoting humanitarian law

Throughout the year the ICRC worked to promote the incorporation of humanitarian law into Lebanese legislation. Discussions were held with the Ministers of Justice and Defence and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a view to nominating representatives to an interministerial committee. Once formed, this committee was to hold a round-table discussion on the issue.

* UNIFIL: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

10 See p. 185.
The delegation sponsored the participation of high-ranking officials from the Lebanese army in courses on the law of armed conflict at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo and in a regional conference in Amman, Jordan. It also arranged for an officer from the Internal Security Forces and the head of a juvenile detention centre to attend a regional conference in Amman on the treatment of juveniles in detention.11

In cooperation with the Lebanese army’s Directorate of Training, the ICRC organized a five-day workshop at the Command and Staff College. Lebanese army officers from military academies and all brigades took part in the workshop which was aimed at training instructors in the law of armed conflict. Subsequently, the ICRC held several meetings with the Lebanese army’s Director of Training and instructors at the Command and Staff College and the Military School to promote training in humanitarian law at all levels of the army. It also provided teaching material for instructors.

A lecture on humanitarian law and human rights was given to 300 army officers from the Ministry of Defence.

The delegation provided Radio Lebanon (run by the Ministry of Information) with the ICRC-produced radio series “Peace and security through history”. The 30 episodes on humanitarian themes were broadcast twice a day during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Throughout the year, numerous presentations on humanitarian law were given to students and professors at several universities in the country. The delegation also distributed various ICRC publications and multimedia tools to libraries, schools and research institutes.

Mine awareness

Following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, the problem of civilians being injured by landmines became a major ICRC concern. Within one week of the withdrawal, there were seven mine/UXO* accidents in which five people were killed and 13 injured. The ICRC carried out field surveys of infested areas in order to plan an appropriate mine-awareness strategy to protect the population. It distributed public information spots on mines to Lebanese television channels. In addition, in coordination with the Lebanese army’s National Demining Office, the ICRC financed production of 220 metallic billboards with short messages about the danger of landmines and UXO. The billboards were put up in mine-infested areas in southern Lebanon. The ICRC also designed and produced, in coordination with the National Demining Office and in cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross, 5,000 mine-awareness posters and 100,000 leaflets in comic strip form. It also financed the design and production of 50,000 Lebanese Red Cross pocket calendars with similar messages. These materials were distributed in schools and villages in the south.

Cooperation with the National Society

Early in 2000, the ICRC financed and helped organize three training camps for 37 new Lebanese Red Cross first-aiders. Throughout the year, it provided 14 National Society first-aid centres, 13 medical dispensaries and two mobile clinics in southern Lebanon and along the former front line with basic medicines, dressing materials and other support. The maintenance of 47 Lebanese Red Cross ambulances operating in southern Lebanon was also covered by the ICRC. Prior to, during, and in the immediate aftermath of the Israeli withdrawal, the medical and paramedical services of the Lebanese Red Cross were virtually the only ones able to operate freely to care for the wounded and sick, which testifies to the confidence the National Society enjoyed not only among all sectors of Lebanese society but also among armed and security forces (including those of the Israelis).

Following the Israeli pull-out in May, the ICRC held several meetings with the Lebanese Red Cross to discuss future cooperation between the two institutions. As a result, the ICRC began helping the Lebanese Red Cross in its activities to meet the new needs of the population, gradually moving away from operational support localized in the south towards structural support for all of the Society’s activities, in coordination with the International Federation.

In addition, the delegation initiated a new programme of cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross in an area particularly relevant to post-conflict situations: mine awareness.

A two-day workshop to train instructors on mine awareness and mine action in general was organized at National Society headquarters. Twelve Red Cross members, social workers and first-aiders took part. The aim of the workshop was to develop the knowledge and skills needed by the participants to carry out mine-awareness programmes among the population and in schools.

Finally, preparatory activities for the “Exploring Humanitarian Law” programme were initiated in 2000 with the development and testing of educational materials, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the youth section of the Lebanese Red Cross.

---

11 See p. 189.

* UXO: unexploded ordnance
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited 152 detainees, including 100 monitored individually, during its weekly visits to the Khiam detention centre;
- transferred 25 detainees out of the Israeli-occupied zone;
- arranged for 468 family members from within and outside the occupied zone to visit their detained relatives in Khiam;
- provided food parcels for families whose breadwinners were in detention;
- participated in the repatriation to Lebanon of 17 detainees released from prison in Israel and the mortal remains of 4 people;
- helped 140 former detainees from Khiam detention centre to return to their homes, including 105 to Beirut;
- issued 2,812 detention certificates for Lebanese nationals and Palestinians previously held in Israel;
- collected 1,152 and distributed 1,910 Red Cross messages for Lebanese and Palestinian detainees held in Khiam and in Israel;
- visited 5 former SLA members detained by Hezbollah and organized visits to them by 48 family members;
- exchanged over 2,600 Red Cross messages between Lebanese who had fled to Israel and their families in southern Lebanon and forwarded 800 official documents;
- facilitated the repatriation of 9 people from Israel to Lebanon for humanitarian reasons and the mortal remains of 8 others, in coordination with the delegation in Tel Aviv and the Lebanese Red Cross;
- distributed 478 food parcels to exposed or remote villages along the front line and in the occupied zone;
- obtained security guarantees for repairs and maintenance to be carried out on vital infrastructure;
- supplied 72 illegal immigrants stranded in southern Lebanon with relief supplies for 5 months;
- distributed medical supplies to 7 hospitals and 34 dispensaries along the front line;
- in cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross, carried out over 1,400 consultations in mobile clinics in and near the occupied zone;
- provided 4 first-aid centres, 13 dispensaries and 6 mobile clinics run by the National Society in the occupied zone and along the front line with material support;
- helped cover the running costs of 47 ambulances;
- supported a referral hospital in southern Lebanon;
- increased support to Lebanese Red Cross first-aid centres and mobile clinics covering 35 villages;
- provided medical assistance for health centres in Palestinian refugee camps and fitted 25 Palestinians with prostheses;
SYRIA

The year 2000 was marked by the death of Syria's President Hafez al-Assad and the transfer of power to his son, Bashar al-Assad. The reform of the country's economic system and a stalled Arab-Israeli peace process presented the new President with daunting challenges.

Most of the estimated 20,000 Syrian nationals living on the Golan Heights occupied by Israel and protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention were still not allowed to cross the demarcation line into Syria proper to join their families, from whom they had been separated since 1967.

Crossing the divide

The ICRC's delegation in Syria continued to act as a neutral intermediary for the Syrian inhabitants of the Syrian Golan Heights occupied by Israel, who are protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. The ICRC maintained relations with UNDOF* and UNTSO,* both of which monitor observance of the cease-fire agreement between Israel and Syria and provide logistic support for ICRC-supervised operations across the demilitarized zone.

Throughout the year, the ICRC's delegation in Damascus supervised operations enabling students, pilgrims and brides to cross the demarcation line to or from the occupied Golan Heights, in conjunction with the delegation in Israel. As in previous years, the ICRC restored and maintained links between family members separated as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict, both Syrian nationals and Palestinian refugees, by forwarding Red Cross messages to relatives in Israel-occupied territories or third countries. The Golanese population in the Israel-occupied Syrian Golan Heights and in Syria also relied on the ICRC's services to send and receive official documents.

Following the outbreak of violence in late September in the Israel-occupied Palestinian territories and autonomous territories, there was a sharp rise in the number of letters and Red Cross messages handled by the Damascus delegation for Palestinian refugees in Syria.

The ICRC continued to cooperate with UNHCR in issuing travel documents for refugees accepted for resettlement in third countries.

Raising awareness of humanitarian law

Various groups in Syria showed increasing interest in learning about and receiving ICRC information on humanitarian law and the activities of the Movement in 2000.

In February, the ICRC's Cairo-based delegate to the armed forces gave a two-day seminar on the law of armed conflict for UNDOF members in Syria. The seminar, which was attended by junior and senior officers, covered the history, development and aims of the law of war.

Following discussions with the Universities of Damascus and Aleppo regarding the establishment of a humanitarian law library, reading material was delivered to both institutions. Students from the universities regularly requested ICRC assistance in researching the available literature and case histories on humanitarian law.

An ICRC photo exhibition entitled "Golan weddings" was inaugurated on ICRC premises on 6 June under the patronage of the Minister of Culture. Over 40 pictures covering five themes told the story of two people wanting to get married but who were separated by barbed wire. A joint project of the ICRC's delegations in Damascus and Tel Aviv, the exhibition was shown in Aleppo at the annual international photography festival.

"International humanitarian law - reality and ambition", an international colloquium organized jointly by the ICRC and the University of Damascus Faculty of Law, took place in November. Syrian, Egyptian, Jordanian, Lebanese, Swiss and ICRC specialists addressed a large audience of law professors from the Universities of Damascus and Aleppo, journalists, experts in military affairs and students. The conference, the first of its kind in Syria, received wide coverage in the local and regional press. An average of 200 people took an active part in discussions.

* UNDOF: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
* UNTSO: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
Cooperation with the National Society

Joint ICRC and Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society workshops were held throughout the year for volunteers from local branches of the National Society. One workshop, entitled “Workshop 2000: spreading international humanitarian law”, covered the origin and mission of the Movement and the basic principles and mechanisms of humanitarian law. The participants went on to implement projects aimed at raising awareness of humanitarian principles in their own communities.

The ICRC-financed bi-monthly newsletter of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society underwent a design and editorial change. The newsletter is now in magazine format and contains information on the activities of the local branches.

Working with Movement partners

In November, a regional Basic Training Course organized by the International Federation took place in the Syrian desert near Palmyra and was attended by potential expatriate delegates from 10 different National Societies. During the course, the ICRC in Damascus held workshops on the security risks involved in a Red Cross/Red Crescent mission, relations with the media, and the basics of humanitarian law.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- issued 44 certificates of detention;
- supervised 21 handover operations, including 1 family reunification, enabling 830 people (402 to Golan and 428 to Syria) to cross the demarcation line to/from the Golan Heights, in conjunction with the ICRC’s delegation in Israel;
- restored and maintained contact between family members separated by the Arab-Israeli conflict by forwarding 118 Red Cross messages on their behalf;
- issued travel documents to facilitate the resettlement of 724 refugees in third countries;
- continued to support the Palestine Red Crescent Society’s prosthetic/orthotic workshop in Damascus by providing technical and material assistance in order to allow Palestinian refugees and/or needy individuals to be fitted with prostheses;
- gave a 2-day seminar on humanitarian law for UNDOF officers in Syria;
- organized 2 showings of the photo exhibition “Golan weddings” on ICRC activities for people separated by the demilitarized zone.
IRAN

The legislative elections held in 2000 saw the victory of the reformists, opening the way for Iran to continue developing its relations with other countries, including the Gulf States and the European Union. Economic reforms were also introduced throughout the year.

In September the ICRC President met the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran in New York during the UN Millennium Summit. This meeting came in the wake of the substantial progress made since 1998 on the issue of prisoners of war (POWs) from the Iran-Iraq war.

The ICRC maintained a small office in Tehran staffed by national employees. Its headquarters in Geneva pursued contacts with the Iranian authorities on humanitarian issues still outstanding since the Iran-Iraq war.12

Cooperation with the National Society

Following the closure of its delegation in 1992, the ICRC had virtually no dealings with the Iranian Red Crescent Society apart from tracing activities. In 2000, contact between the ICRC and the National Society was renewed and developed. The National Society set up a dissemination office and expressed an interest in cooperating with the ICRC in this field. In addition, as chair of the National Committee for the Implementation of Humanitarian Law, established in 1999, it invited the ICRC to assist the Committee in its work.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

• supervised the repatriation of 4,117 Iraqi POWs held in Iran, after ensuring that they were returning home of their own free will;
• interviewed 3,557 other POWs still in Iran but no longer interned, who had expressed their wish not to be repatriated.

12 See p. 201.
Ten years after the Gulf war and the imposition of international trade sanctions, daily life for ordinary Iraqis was a struggle for survival. The tragic effects of the embargo were seen in the steady deterioration of the health system and the breakdown of public infrastructure. Despite the increased availability of food, medicines and medical equipment, following a rise in oil prices and the extension of the UN’s “oil-for-food” programme, suffering remained widespread.

The United States and United Kingdom carried out repeated air strikes over the “no-fly zones” imposed by the two nations in the north and south of the country.

In northern Iraq there was a significant increase in military activity during the year, mainly along the border with Turkey, and renewed political and military tension between the main Kurdish factions. Apart from the release of 26 detainees at the beginning of March, there was no further progress in the implementation of the 1998 Washington Agreement between the KDP* and the PUK.* Displaced families could not return to their homes because of the unstable conditions.

The ICRC remained concerned about the humanitarian implications of the sanctions on Iraq. To alleviate the plight of the civilian population, it continued to focus its activities on needs not covered by the oil-for-food programme. In particular, it concentrated on the implementation of an integrated health-care programme and extension of its existing water and sanitation projects, partly in response to the worst drought in 40 years.

An important development in 2000 was the reopening of an office in the southern city of Basra. The Basra office’s main task was to closely coordinate and further develop ICRC activities already under way in southern Iraq, primarily in the health and water sectors.

* KDP: Kurdish Democratic Party
* PUK: Patriotic Union of Kurdistan

---

Ten years after the Gulf war and the imposition of international trade sanctions, daily life for ordinary Iraqis was a struggle for survival. The tragic effects of the embargo were seen in the steady deterioration of the health system and the breakdown of public infrastructure. Despite the increased availability of food, medicines and medical equipment, following a rise in oil prices and the extension of the UN’s “oil-for-food” programme, suffering remained widespread.

The United States and United Kingdom carried out repeated air strikes over the “no-fly zones” imposed by the two nations in the north and south of the country.

In northern Iraq there was a significant increase in military activity during the year, mainly along the border with Turkey, and renewed political and military tension between the main Kurdish factions. Apart from the release of 26 detainees at the beginning of March, there was no further progress in the implementation of the 1998 Washington Agreement between the KDP* and the PUK.* Displaced families could not return to their homes because of the unstable conditions.

The ICRC remained concerned about the humanitarian implications of the sanctions on Iraq. To alleviate the plight of the civilian population, it continued to focus its activities on needs not covered by the oil-for-food programme. In particular, it concentrated on the implementation of an integrated health-care programme and extension of its existing water and sanitation projects, partly in response to the worst drought in 40 years.

An important development in 2000 was the reopening of an office in the southern city of Basra. The Basra office’s main task was to closely coordinate and further develop ICRC activities already under way in southern Iraq, primarily in the health and water sectors.

* KDP: Kurdish Democratic Party
* PUK: Patriotic Union of Kurdistan
Visits to detainees

The ICRC continued throughout the year to visit detainees in northern Iraq arrested for security reasons or in connection with the inter-Kurdish conflict, in order to assess their psychological and material conditions of detention. Whenever improvements were deemed necessary, the ICRC made representations to the leaders of the Kurdish factions.

At the Abu Ghraib prison near Baghdad, the ICRC continued its visits to foreign nationals without consular representation, who are protected by humanitarian law.

Persons still unaccounted for as a result of the Iran-Iraq and Gulf wars continued to be a source of concern for the ICRC, which again acted as a neutral intermediary between the parties involved.

Repair of basic infrastructure

The lack of spare parts and a shortage of funds to pay trained staff to maintain the system were the most severe problems facing Iraq's water and sanitation infrastructure. In addition, low water levels due to drought brought some purification plants to a standstill, and resulted in high concentrations of pollutants in the water.

In 2000 the ICRC completed 34 major water-supply projects and 6 evacuation projects, benefiting 6 million people. These projects included the construction of a new water-treatment plant using the roughing filtration method in the Wasit governorate, 100 kilometres south-east of Baghdad. This method, introduced to Iraq by ICRC engineers, has the advantage that plants can be built with local resources and require relatively little maintenance. It treats the raw water without the addition of chemicals for the sedimentation process. The Jossan plant is the third such facility built by the ICRC in Iraq.

In Basra, the poor condition of the sewage system constituted a major public health hazard. The ICRC undertook the emergency rehabilitation of two sewage-lifting stations pumping waste to the city's treatment plant. As a consequence, the drainage of waste significantly improved, benefiting some 300,000 people.

In northern Iraq, the water situation improved in a camp for 5,000 displaced persons in Arbil following work by ICRC engineers to extend the internal network and increase the number of water distribution points. In addition, sewage systems were installed in disadvantaged neighbourhoods of Sulaymaniyah, with a high incidence of water-borne diseases.

The ICRC remained concerned about the effects of extremely low water levels in Iraq's rivers and reservoirs. Although rainfall returned to almost normal during the 1999/2000 rainy season, this was not nearly enough to make up for the drought over the previous three years. In response to this situation, the ICRC implemented seven drought-related emergency water and sanitation projects.

One of the most important, begun in December 1999, concerned the water treatment plant supplying the town of Najaf. The town's population swells from 400,000 to as many as two million at certain times of the year owing to the influx of Shi'ite pilgrims.

A major health threat in some districts of Baghdad was averted by the emergency rehabilitation of the Al-Dora sewage-lifting station in the capital, which evacuates the waste water of some 2.5 million people.

The drought also had a negative impact on Iraq's electricity supply. A sufficient energy supply is essential in a flat country like Iraq, where the surface raw water has to be treated, pumped and drained. The ICRC therefore repaired 46 generators in key pumping stations, giving a total backup capacity of 19,000 kVA and enabling water and sewage plants to increase their production.

Rehabilitation of hospitals

The deterioration in the Iraqi health system continued, with medical facilities unable to provide proper treatment for the wounded and sick. In response to this situation the ICRC set up a three-pronged medical emergency programme in 1999 comprising repairs to hospitals and health centres, deliveries of medical material and a training programme for medical professionals.

In 2000, implementation of this programme began with the completion of renovation projects in four major hospitals in Basra, Mosul and Baghdad. Work on three others was well under way by the end of the year. Plans were drawn up for the rehabilitation work of two additional hospitals.

Rehabilitation work at the Ibn Al-Khatib Infectious Disease Hospital in Baghdad, the only facility of its kind in Iraq, was also completed. This included the construction of two new isolation wards, the upgrading of the sewage system and the renovation of the laboratory. The ICRC also renovated the Al-Batool Maternity Hospital in Mosul by constructing a new emergency admission building, rehabilitating the main building and repairing existing water and sewage systems. At the Basra Teaching Hospital, hygiene conditions for the patients improved considerably with the comprehensive renovation of the sanitary facilities. The operating theatres were also entirely rehabilitated.

The first stage in the rehabilitation of the Al-Karama General Hospital in Baghdad was carried out with the comprehensive renovation of buildings for emergency admissions and outpatient consultations and of the operating theatres and paediatric wards. The second stage of the rehabilitation programme was launched in October. Once the work is completed, the hospital will have the capacity to serve 500,000 people.
In northern Iraq, a comprehensive rehabilitation programme in two smaller hospitals in Rania (Sulaymaniyyah governorate) and Soran (Arbil governorate) was continued. The programme includes renovation of the kitchens and of the water-supply and sanitation systems and extension of operating theatres and maternity wards. Each hospital will cover the medical needs of an estimated 200,000 people.

During the year air-conditioning systems were repaired in several hospitals, and construction work began on a sewage-treatment plant serving three hospitals in Mosul.

**Enhancing basic health care**

To improve primary health-care services, the ICRC launched a pilot project in Diyala governorate, 80 kilometres north of Baghdad. The project adopts an integrated approach combining rehabilitation work, water and sanitation activities, training and continued technical support in a comprehensive programme to improve primary health care.

The project is being carried out in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health through the involvement of local medical authorities. The first phase concentrated on repairing infrastructure, and the second comprised on-the-job training by expatriate ICRC staff.

The ICRC rehabilitated six health centres, four in Diyala governorate and two in Basra governorate, renovating the buildings and supplying equipment and furniture. Medical staff from two centres took part in a nine-day training course.

Rehabilitation work also began in four primary health-care centres, in close cooperation with ICRC medical staff and Ministry of Health representatives.

---

**Ensuring quality medical services**

On-the-job training for medical and paramedical staff was a high priority in the ICRC’s health programme. In 2000, a programme was launched for the staff of Iraq’s main psychiatric facility, the Al-Rashad Hospital for the chronically mentally ill in Baghdad, to improve the quality of care available for over 1,200 inpatients by improving drug treatment and occupational therapy services. It completed repairs on the hospital’s water supply and started renovating the kitchen, the laundry, the wards and the occupational therapy workshops. A nine-day training course was held for five social workers assigned to occupational therapists in the hospital.

The ICRC provided financial support for the first conference devoted to psychiatry in Iraq, and donated numerous medical journals and periodicals to hospitals with psychiatric departments.

Funds were also provided for workshops on “District Team Problem Solving”, a concept developed by the WHO* to promote district-based problem-solving in public health.

---

**Prosthetic/orthotic activities**

Iraq has a high number of military and civilian amputees, mainly war-disabled from the Iran-Iraq and Gulf conflicts but also casualties of the fighting in northern Iraq and people injured by landmines. An estimated 3,000 patients per year receive ICRC prostheses. Of these, over 50% are mine victims.

The ICRC gave support to five prosthetic/orthotic centres, three belonging to the Ministry of Health, one to the Ministry of Defence and the other to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. The support included supplies of raw materials and components, technical follow-up and staff training.

Early in the year, an ICRC physiotherapist joined the prosthetic/orthotic team with a view to improving physical rehabilitation services for amputees. Physiotherapy equipment was distributed to all centres to support the gait-training programme and the rehabilitation of the patients.

At the Al-Wasity hospital in Baghdad, the ICRC carried out an assessment with a view to becoming involved in developing the physical rehabilitation service for poliomyelitis patients under the age of 12.

The ICRC prosthetic/orthotic centre in the northern Iraqi city of Arbil continued to be run and financed entirely by the Norwegian Red Cross. The number of amputees fitted averaged 60 people per month. In 2000, a dormitory was completed, providing accommodation for patients during treatment.

At the end of the year an agreement was reached between the ICRC and the Norwegian Red Cross on the extension of the delegated project to include both Arbil and Mosul from the beginning of 2001, with one expatriate taking responsibility for both centres.

---

*WHO: World Health Organization

---

15 See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, p. 320.
Relief for the displaced

In Iraq thousands of people have been driven from their homes, in particular in northern Iraq where, according to the authorities, fighting between rival Kurdish factions has displaced some 120,000 people. Many of the displaced are living in tents, open spaces, or unheated public buildings. In northern Iraq, the ICRC continued to carry out individual surveys of displaced families, and pursued its cooperation with the Iraqi Red Crescent for the distribution of non-food items.

In 2000 the ICRC carried out a survey, in cooperation with the Iraqi Red Crescent and local authorities, of the internally displaced population in southern Iraq. A group of 400 families (2,334 people) was identified as the most vulnerable and received an ad hoc supply of non-food items.

Promotion of humanitarian law and principles

The ICRC pursued its efforts to make the rules of humanitarian law and its own mandate more widely known. To this end, regular contact was maintained with the deans of law faculties in Iraqi universities in order to discuss means of cooperation and support for the teaching of humanitarian law.

In cooperation with the Iraqi Children's Cultural House, the ICRC produced seven issues of the children's magazine *Sindbad of Baghdad*. Over 30,000 copies of the magazine were distributed throughout the country.

In northern Iraq, courses and seminars were organized for officers responsible for raising awareness of humanitarian law. An average of 35 officers took part in each course.

The ICRC organized a mobile poster competition on the theme "Together for humanity" to illustrate the spirit of the Geneva Conventions and ICRC activities in northern Iraq. The works of 50 Kurdish artists were displayed in the exhibition. Local newspapers, television and radio gave frequent coverage to the ICRC's poster competition and other activities.

Building the capacity of the National Society

The ICRC continued to provide the Iraqi Red Crescent Society with financial and technical support for capacity-building initiatives, particularly in dissemination and tracing. About 20 of the National Society's dissemination officers conducted sessions on humanitarian law and the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Crescent Movement in 18 governorates. Each dissemination officer gave at least three sessions per month, reaching over 100 people monthly in their respective governorates.

Besides tracing and dissemination activities, the Iraqi Red Crescent and the ICRC agreed to extend their cooperation in the future into the fields of emergency response and health services, including first aid.
IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- at the Abu Ghraib prison near Baghdad, continued its visits to 64 foreign detainees without diplomatic representation in Iraq, who are protected by humanitarian law, and distributed hygiene kits and personal items and blankets to all foreign detainees;
- carried out 123 visits to 32 places of detention in northern Iraq, where it visited 792 people detained for security reasons or in connection with the fighting between the various Kurdish factions, and issued 296 detention certificates;
- gave financial assistance to 50 released detainees to cover the cost of their travel home;
- collected 6,855 and distributed 8,565 Red Cross messages in cooperation with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society;
- exchanged 2,353 Red Cross messages in northern Iraq;
- issued travel documents to facilitate the resettlement of 494 asylum-seekers in a third country;
- provided emergency medical assistance for a hospital in a densely populated residential area in eastern Baghdad after 6 civilians were killed and 38 injured by mortar shells;
- launched a pilot primary health-care project in Diyala governorate, adopting an integrated approach involving repairs to health centres, provision of basic equipment, and training programmes;
- renovated 6 primary health-care centres, 4 in Diyala governorate and 2 in Basra governorate;
- renovated 4 major hospitals, including the main psychiatric facility in Iraq;
- covered the running costs of 2 vehicles belonging to mobile preventive health-care teams in Sulaymaniyah;
- provided 1-year subscriptions to 29 different international medical journals for the central Ministry of Health library;
- donated a photocopier and a computer to the library for use by medical staff carrying out research;
- distributed medical journals to 14 directorates of health;
- carried out repairs and maintenance work on 7 major hospitals, renovating operating theatres;
- manufactured 2,807 prostheses, including 1,487 for mine victims, and fitted 538 new amputees with artificial limbs at the 5 ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centres, one of which is run by the Iraqi Red Crescent;
- gave 2 week-long seminars on cast techniques and physiotherapy at the Ministry of Higher Education's prosthetic/orthotic school in Baghdad;
- financed and organized a trip by the director of one of the ICRC-supported centres and a local ICRC employee to attend a conference in Moshi, Tanzania, organized by the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics;
A visit by the Iranian Foreign Minister to Baghdad in October 2000 was a first step in the process of renewing relations between Iran and Iraq. During his trip he held high-level talks with the Iraqi authorities, including President Saddam Hussein. This visit, following a year of strained relations, could pave the way to progress on a series of issues linked to the Iran-Iraq war which remain unresolved 12 years after the end of the conflict.

In September, the ICRC President met the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran in New York during the UN Millennium Summit. This meeting came in the wake of the substantial progress which had been made since 1998 on the issue of prisoners from the Iran-Iraq war.

Between February and September, two ICRC expatriates were based in Iran to carry out interviews with Iraqi POWs. They saw in private some 7,600 Iraqi POWs, of whom 4,117 agreed to return to Iraq. Their repatriation took place in five operations between April and August. This brought to 10,000 the number of prisoners able to return home since April 1998, when the process began to repatriate all remaining POWs whose names had been submitted to the ICRC by the two countries. The ICRC kept UNHCR informed on the issue of Iraqi POWs who did not wish to be repatriated.
Aftermath of the Gulf War

While there was a perceptible improvement in relations between the Gulf countries in 2000, with Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates re-establishing relations with Iraq, unresolved issues from the Gulf war continued to affect the overall stability of the region.

Since December 1998 Iraq has refused to take part in meetings of the ICRC-chaired Tripartite Commission – made up of representatives of Iraq and the Coalition States (France, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States) – and its Technical Sub-Committee. Nevertheless, the ICRC hosted three consultation meetings during the year under review with coalition members of the Tripartite Commission. The purpose of these meetings was to pursue ongoing efforts to ascertain the fate of persons still unaccounted for in connection with the Gulf war and to restore the dialogue between the parties. The ICRC also held discussions with the Iraqi authorities in Baghdad to seek ways out of the impasse.

Maintaining an ongoing dialogue

In June, the parties agreed to the ICRC’s proposal to hold bilateral discussions with members of the Tripartite Commission on relatively well-documented cases of persons unaccounted for following the Gulf war. This dialogue was initiated by the regional delegation in Kuwait with the Coalition States’ authorities, and by the ICRC’s delegation in Baghdad with the Iraqi authorities. The discussions also resulted in progress in the case of a Saudi Arabian pilot whose plane had crashed over Iraq in 1991. Iraq and Saudi Arabia agreed to implement an ICRC-proposed plan of action to search for and retrieve the mortal remains of the pilot in a joint operation under ICRC auspices. The joint operation took place in Iraq near the Saudi border on 19-24 October and involved the delegations of Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and independent experts appointed by the ICRC. The crash site and the mortal remains found were examined by both countries’ delegations and by the independent experts, whose conclusions were transmitted to the authorities of Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Throughout the year, the ICRC handled numerous tracing requests concerning persons unaccounted for as a result of the Gulf war.

Visits to detainees

In Kuwait and Iraq, the ICRC continued to monitor the treatment and conditions of detention of persons detained in connection with the Gulf war. Delegates visited detainees in Kuwait with no diplomatic protection, including Iraqi crew members held by the Kuwaiti authorities on board cargo vessels caught breaking the UN economic sanctions against their country. A proposal to allow Iraqi prisoners at the Central Prison in Kuwait to receive a one-day visit from family members living in Iraq was submitted to the Kuwaiti authorities. In March, the ICRC organized the repatriation from Kuwait to Iraq of a nine-year-old girl, and in April the delegation arranged for an elderly woman to return to Iraq. The ICRC also visited those without diplomatic representation in Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq.

In 2000 the ICRC:

- visited 199 civilian nationals of countries without diplomatic representation in Kuwait since the Gulf war in 12 places of detention, including Iraq;  
- collected 6,608 and distributed 7,124 Red Cross messages exchanged between civilians living in Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other countries who were separated as a result of the Gulf war;  
- repatriated from Kuwait to Iraq a 9-year-old girl and an elderly woman;  
- issued travel documents to facilitate the resettlement of 53 refugees, and 213 certificates of detention to persons previously imprisoned in Kuwait;  
- implemented a plan of action to search for and retrieve the mortal remains of a Saudi pilot in a joint operation with authorities from Iraq and Saudi Arabia;  
- held 3 consultation meetings with the coalition members of the Tripartite Commission to help ascertain the fate and whereabouts of persons unaccounted for since the Gulf war, and to reactivate talks within the Commission.
YEMEN

Yemen became the focus of international attention following the suicide bombing of the American destroyer USS Cole in the port city of Aden on 12 October 2000. The attack killed 17 sailors and seriously injured 39. The suicide bombing occurred as Yemen struggled to deal with potential internal violence and the lasting effects of three conflicts: the 1994 conflict between northern and southern forces, the Gulf war and the conflicts in the Horn of Africa. The volatile situation led to increased economic hardship and a growing sense of insecurity among the population, despite the resolution of a border dispute with Saudi Arabia in an agreement signed in June.

Active in the country since 1962, the ICRC continued to strengthen the delegation's operational activities throughout the year. Priorities included ongoing support for refugees from the Horn of Africa, visits to detainees, and promoting humanitarian law.

Helping families stay in touch

An estimated 100,000 Somalis and Ethiopians who had sought refuge in Yemen as a result of conflict continued to require help in restoring and maintaining links with family members at home. The ICRC forwarded Red Cross messages and processed cases of missing persons throughout the year. It cooperated with UNHCR, the Ethiopian Embassy in Yemen and local authorities in preparing for the repatriation of 177 Ethiopians. The delegation also regularly assisted minors and disabled and elderly people from Ethiopia or Eritrea during their transit through Yemen for family reunifications organized by the ICRC's offices in Addis Ababa and Asmara.

Visits to detainees

The ICRC continued its efforts to ensure adequate conditions of detention for detainees.

A series of complete and follow-up visits to prisons under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior was undertaken in 2000. During its visits, the ICRC repaired sanitary facilities and provided material assistance, including hygiene articles and recreational and educational materials. In November 2000, the ICRC handed over its annual report on conditions of detention and treatment to the relevant authorities.

An estimated 250 mentally ill detainees in the central prisons of Sana'a, Taiz and Ibb continued to receive care under the psychiatric project delegated to the Netherlands Red Cross, with assistance from volunteers of the Yemen Red Crescent Society, who visited the detainees on a daily basis. The project team in Sana'a prison had to cope with a 150% increase in the number of inmates in May, shortly before and after the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of Yemen's unification. A great effort was required to deal with the extremely poor health of those temporarily detained.

A mission by an ICRC psychiatrist and the arrival of a new project director in midyear provided an opportunity to redefine project priorities. Attention was also given to improving the organization of the project teams working in different sections of the prison and of the assistance given to them by various partners, in particular the ICRC, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Yemen Red Crescent Society, and the Ministries of Health and the Interior.

Stepping up dissemination activities

The ICRC intensified its efforts within the country to promote humanitarian law among national authorities and to strengthen mechanisms supporting the implementation of the Geneva Conventions. Following the establishment of a National Committee for the Implementation of Humanitarian Law in 1999,18 the ICRC assisted in the setting up of a permanent office on the premises of the Yemen Red Crescent Society by providing funds for the purchase of equipment. During a training seminar for the members of the National Committee, the ICRC helped draft a plan of action.

The delegation took a variety of initiatives to spread knowledge of humanitarian law and the ICRC's mandate within the country. A one-day training course on humanitarian law, the ICRC's mandate and activities, and minimum standards of treatment of persons deprived of their freedom, was organized for 50 security officers from Aden governorate. Representatives of the national media attended a conference on the role of the media in humanitarian action. In the academic world, the ICRC maintained its dialogue with the university authorities in Aden and Taiz on the incorporation of humanitarian law and principles into the curriculum of public international law courses. Lastly, the ICRC, in cooperation with the French Centre of Yemeni Studies, commissioned an analysis of customary law applied by local tribes in time of conflict.

The main goal of the study is to gain a thorough understanding of the cultural context and to make the rules of humanitarian law better known, understood and accepted.

---

18 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 329.
Involving young people

In line with its policy of disseminating humanitarian law more systematically among young people, the ICRC organized workshops in 10 schools with the support of the Ministry of Education. Some 800 children took part in the programme in 2000.

Raising the profile regionally

A special issue of the ICRC's regional magazine *Al-Insani* (The Humanitarian) was produced with a focus on Yemen. The delegation worked closely with the Regional Promotion Office in Cairo on the production of this issue, whose main focus was on the ICRC's mandate and activities in Yemen since 1962. It also featured articles on Yemen's civil society, history and culture. Over 5,000 copies were distributed.

Supporting the National Society's dissemination efforts

The ICRC supported a variety of dissemination initiatives of the Yemen Red Crescent Society. These included holding a four-day training workshop for 15 volunteers from six branches, co-producing and financing a quarterly magazine *Al-Ithar*, and organizing a number of conferences for National Society staff and volunteers in Sana'a and Hodeida on the practical application of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and of humanitarian law. The overriding objective in all dissemination activities was to enhance the ability of the Yemen Red Crescent Society to promote humanitarian values within the community.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- carried out complete visits to 12 central prisons, holding approximately 4,000 detainees including 243 monitored individually, and conducted 15 follow-up visits;
- distributed hygiene articles and recreational material to 8,700 prisoners;
- continued the psychiatric-care project for mentally ill detainees in 3 central prisons, in partnership with the Netherlands Red Cross and the Yemen Red Crescent Society;
- maintained sanitary facilities in the prisons of Sana'a, Hodeida, Ad Dali, Lahej and Dhamar;
- collected 1,280 and distributed 1,185 Red Cross messages, primarily on behalf of Somalis and Ethiopians;
- financed and co-chaired a training seminar for the members of the National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, which was attended by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Legal Affairs, during which a plan of action was drafted;
- organized a conference for 30 journalists on the role of the media in humanitarian action;
- provided humanitarian law training for volunteers from 6 branches of the Yemen Red Crescent Society;
- co-produced and financed 3 issues (5,000 copies each) of the National Society's quarterly magazine *Al-Ithar*. 

204
In 2000 the regional delegation concentrated its efforts on resolving the outstanding humanitarian issues arising from the Gulf war, particularly the fate of persons still unaccounted for, and on detention-related activities in Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar. It also pursued initiatives to promote humanitarian law and strengthen relations with National Societies in the region.

ICRC action took place in a climate of increasing tension in the Arabian Peninsula due to the events in Israel and the occupied and autonomous territories, and also to a sharp rise in oil prices which, while boosting the economies of the countries of the region, also brought them under considerable international pressure to reduce the cost. Regional relations improved with Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates re-establishing diplomatic ties with Iraq, and Saudi Arabia ending a border dispute with Yemen. But contacts between Bahrain and Qatar remained tense as a result of an ongoing border disagreement.

**Visits to places of detention**

In Kuwait, ICRC delegates continued to pay regular visits to detainees without diplomatic representation as a consequence of the 1990-1991 Gulf war, namely Iraqis, Palestinians and stateless persons. An ICRC physician carried out a complete visit to three prisons to assess the detainees' health and hygiene conditions.

Thanks to the presence of a female delegate in December, the delegation was able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the conditions of detention and treatment at the Central Prison for Women.

For the first time, the ICRC organized a two-day seminar on humanitarian law in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kuwait for around 30 participants from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, the Interior and Defence. The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Justice gave a presentation on Islam and humanitarian law. In April, a lecture on the law of armed conflict was held at the Mubarak Al-Abdullah Command and Staff College in Kuwait. It was attended by 67 participants from Kuwait and other countries in the Gulf region.

Following its participation, along with representatives of four other Gulf countries, in an ICRC regional seminar for armed forces held in Jordan, the Kuwaiti government formally requested ICRC support in training military officers in the law of armed conflict. At a 10-day workshop organized in September with the participation of officials from the Command and Staff College in Kuwait, 16 instructors received training. Two further sessions were held for 24 senior officers and 29 junior officers of UNIKOM.* Proposals to organize similar seminars on the law of armed conflict were made to other countries in the Gulf.

A seven-day basic course and instructors’ workshop were held in Oman by a delegate specialized in dissemination to the armed forces. Twenty-seven officers from all services of the Sultan’s armed forces attended.

---

*A: UNIKOM: United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission*
Working with the National Societies

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman informed the ICRC at the beginning of the year of the decision by the Council of Ministers to create a National Red Crescent Society. The ICRC, together with the International Federation, actively assisted the fledgling Society in its efforts to fulfill the 10 conditions necessary for official recognition by the ICRC and admission to the International Federation.

The ICRC continued to strengthen its cooperation with the other National Societies in the region, in particular in the field of dissemination of humanitarian law and principles. At the invitation of the Kuwait Red Crescent Society it gave a presentation entitled "The future of humanitarian action in the new century". The talk was open to the general public. The Kuwaiti National Society also mounted an exhibition of ICRC photos on landmines with the aim of raising awareness of the issue and encouraging the government to adhere to the Ottawa treaty banning landmines.

On 8 May, the ICRC took part in a seminar in Bahrain on the dissemination of humanitarian law and Red Cross/Red Crescent principles in schools. Seminars on humanitarian law and the functioning of the Movement were given in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait in October and November.

The ICRC also facilitated various international relief operations conducted by Red Crescent Societies in the region. In February, the Kuwaiti Red Crescent pledged to make a contribution of US$ 150,000 towards the ICRC's assistance activities in southern Sudan.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- visited a total of 199 detainees in Kuwait in the course of 55 series of visits in a total of 12 places of detention;
- issued 53 travel documents and 213 certificates of detention to persons previously imprisoned in Kuwait;
- visited 525 detainees in Bahrain in the course of 23 series of visits to 17 places of detention;
- as lead agency for the Movement's activities in the occupied and autonomous territories, coordinated the assistance work of the Gulf National Societies, including the transport and distribution of food parcels from the Kuwait Red Crescent Society to 2,500 needy families in Hebron, in close cooperation with the Palestine Red Crescent Society;
- organized a 2-day workshop on the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" project in Bahrain;
- in Kuwait, took part in a seminar on humanitarian law for Red Crescent officials from the Gulf States;
- in the United Arab Emirates, organized a 2-day seminar on humanitarian law and the functioning of the Movement for National Society staff and members of the Board of Directors;
- in Oman, organized a 7-day seminar on humanitarian law, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for 27 representatives of all services of the Sultan's armed forces;
- arranged for high-ranking military officers from 5 Gulf countries to attend the regional seminar on the law of armed conflict organized by the Jordanian armed forces in cooperation with the ICRC in Amman;
- organized a 10-day workshop to train 16 instructors from the Kuwaiti armed forces in humanitarian law.
EGYPT

Situated at the crossroads between Africa and the Middle East, Egypt is a key player in the Arab world. Throughout the year, the Egyptians were instrumental in the effort to finalize an agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Despite the deterioration of the situation in the occupied and autonomous territories at the end of September 2000, the Egyptian authorities tried to contribute, together with other partners, to finding a way to bring about a just and lasting peace.

Over the years, the ICRC delegation in Cairo has consolidated its role as a focal point in Egypt and the Arab world for the promotion of humanitarian law and the organization’s activities. Cooperation with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society continued to be a priority, along with efforts to incorporate humanitarian law into national legislation and promote it in legal circles.

National measures to implement humanitarian law

On 23 January 2000, the Egyptian Prime Minister signed a decree establishing a National Committee for International Humanitarian Law. Chaired by the Minister of Justice or his representative, the Committee comprises representatives of five Ministries (Justice, Foreign Affairs, Defence, the Interior and Higher Education), and of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, which played a key role in setting up the Committee. The ICRC’s Cairo delegation is also represented. This decree was a concrete result of the regional conference held in Cairo in November 1999 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions and in line with the “Cairo Declaration” adopted on that occasion.¹⁹

The Committee held regular meetings throughout the year, undertaking such tasks as drawing up a plan of action for 2001 and identifying areas for cooperation with the ICRC. An ICRC legal adviser took an active part in its proceedings and provided technical support as necessary.

Working with partners to promote humanitarian law

Another development in the area of national measures was the establishment of a cooperation programme with the Ministry of the Interior, focusing on training police and security forces in humanitarian law.

In April, the Egyptian Society for International Law and the Cairo delegation held a course for 35 Egyptian professors with a view to promoting the teaching of humanitarian law in university law faculties. For the first time, the Law and Sharia Faculty at the University of El-Azhar, together with the ICRC, organized two presentations on humanitarian law for students and faculty professors.

The study on measures for the implementation of humanitarian law taken by States members of the Arab League was completed in cooperation with the League in 2000. States’ replies to requests for information on national programmes from the ICRC and the Arab League were reviewed and analysed, and a draft programme for a round-table discussion between experts to be held in 2001 was prepared.

The ICRC delegation also took part in a regional seminar entitled “Landmines and their impact on development” held in Cairo in April 2000 under the auspices of the Arab League. The event was organized mainly by the National Centre for Middle East Studies, in cooperation with the ICRC.

Enhancing the ICRC’s image

The Regional Promotion Office at the Cairo delegation continued to spread awareness of humanitarian law and the ICRC’s activities in the Arab world.²⁰

In 2000, the office produced six issues of the magazine Al-Inansi (The Humanitarian), which was circulated in all Arab countries and at the ICRC’s delegations in Khartoum, Kabul, Paris and New York. The magazine promotes Red Cross and Red Crescent values and reviews current trends in humanitarian action. It is regularly quoted in numerous Arab newspapers. An additional issue of Al-Inansi was published to focus attention on the ICRC’s activities in Yemen.

A second album of cartoons for teenagers was produced with the aim of raising awareness among young people of the dangers of landmines and the basic rights of the individual in times of conflict.

The delegation also published a series of essays written by Arab and international authors entitled Studies in International Humanitarian Law, with a preface written by the Minister of Higher Education. In cooperation with the University of El-Azhar, the delegation published a study comparing humanitarian law and Sharia, with a preface by the Grand Imam of El-Azhar.

The Regional Promotion Office continued to diversify its activities in the audiovisual field. A radio programme produced in Morocco for Ramadan in 1998 was so successful that National Moroccan Radio broadcast it twice during the year 2000. These serialized dramas of 30 episodes are aimed at fostering awareness of the principles enshrined in humanitarian law. National Lebanese Radio also aired several episodes.

¹⁹ See the ICRC’s 1999 Annual Report, pp. 334-335.
Production of five television programmes called "A Century on Trial" was completed in 2000 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, with the sponsorship of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs. The Promotion Office was responsible for all areas of production including writing the script, filming interviews and obtaining contributions from a large number of prominent public figures in the Middle East. Two of the five programmes were broadcast on Arab satellite television channels in 2000, and all five will be broadcast on the same channels in 2001. A version with English subtitles was also completed in 2000.

Cooperation with the National Society

Cooperation with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society continued to be a priority. ICRC staff took part in several seminars and workshops organized by the National Society. These included a three-day course to train first-aid specialists and recently graduated doctors as qualified first-aid trainers; and a workshop for 17 young volunteers aimed at developing dissemination material and enhancing their leadership skills.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- restored and maintained contact between separated family members by handling 361 Red Cross messages and issuing 1,386 travel documents for 2,633 refugees, displaced or stateless people, in cooperation with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society;
- cooperated with the Egyptian Red Crescent by providing training in the fields of dissemination and conflict preparedness for the Society's senior personnel, nurses, heads of relief units and youth leaders;
- gave lectures on humanitarian law for 750 future civilian and military magistrates at the National Centre for Judiciary Studies and for 50 newly recruited diplomats at the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Institute;
- organized seminars on humanitarian law at 2 universities;
- brought out 6 issues of Al-Insani (The Humanitarian), the ICRC's regional magazine on humanitarian issues in Arabic, plus a special issue on the ICRC's activities in Yemen;
- produced 6 documentary films and 2 radio programmes on humanitarian issues;
- translated and printed ICRC brochures and booklets ("Exploring Humanitarian Law" teaching kit and an armed forces training manual);
- produced a comic book with a humanitarian message for teenagers;
- produced, in cooperation with the delegation in Khartoum, a flip chart, a poster, a newsletter, and wall and pocket calendars;
- in cooperation with the National Centre for Middle East Studies, helped organize a regional seminar on landmines held under the auspices of the Arab League for 162 participants, including representatives of Arab and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
NORTH AFRICA

TUNIS

Regional delegation
(Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia)

In 2000, the Tunis regional delegation saw a further broadening of the scope of its activities in the Maghreb as a result of a number of significant developments. The implementation of an agreement concluded with the Algerian authorities in June 1999 led to further visits to detainees, as well as increased cooperation with the Algerian Red Crescent Society in providing assistance for victims of violence. In the Western Sahara, although there was still no global repatriation of all Moroccan prisoners nine years after the cease-fire agreement, the ICRC repatriated 387 prisoners in two operations. It also pursued its humanitarian diplomacy in the countries of the Maghreb and worked to promote humanitarian law and raise awareness of ICRC activities.

The situation in Algeria, which since 1992 had been the scene of unspeakable acts of violence, continued to be a cause for humanitarian concern. There was no breakthrough in the implementation of the Western Sahara settlement plan, despite intense efforts by the UN. At the year's end, 1,481 Moroccan prisoners were still detained by the Polisario Front, and about 150,000 Sahrawi refugees, according to official figures, are still living in precarious conditions in camps in the Algerian Sahara. Libya continued its gradual reintegration into the international community as the trial under Scottish law of the two Libyans suspected of involvement in the 1988 Lockerbie bombing got under way in the Netherlands.

Legacy of the Morocco/Western Sahara conflict

Thousands of people continued to suffer the repercussions of the conflict in the Western Sahara. Throughout the year, the ICRC supplied regular assistance to the Moroccan prisoners still held by the Polisario Front and supported efforts to secure their release. On 26 February the ICRC repatriated 186 Moroccan prisoners, including 83 who had been officially declared free by the Polisario Front in April 1997. At the time Morocco had not agreed to their return home unless all the other prisoners were released. A second repatriation operation took place under ICRC auspices on 14 December 2000 for 201 Moroccan prisoners. In both cases, the freed prisoners were flown aboard an ICRC-chartered plane from Tindouf to a Moroccan military base close to Agadir.

Hundreds of Red Cross messages and thousands of kilogrammes of family parcels were sent via the Algerian Red Crescent to the Moroccan prisoners, and an ICRC team including a doctor visited them in April and November. A dental prosthettist and an eye surgeon joined the team for the first visit.

The ICRC welcomed the UN Secretary-General's report of 25 October 2000 on the Western Sahara issue, in which he wrote: "I once again join ICRC in urging the early repatriation of all remaining prisoners of war, especially those who meet the humanitarian criteria of the ICRC on the basis of age, health or length of detention".

On 19 November 2000, in a further attempt to make progress in this direction, the ICRC President met the Secretary General of the Polisario Front and visited camps holding the Moroccan prisoners. The ICRC President expressed his disappointment at their continued detention and reiterated the organization's commitment to securing the unconditional release and repatriation of all detainees in accordance with humanitarian law.

Reporting on the situation of detainees in Algeria

A second and third series of visits to places of detention under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice in Algeria were carried out in March-May and September-October 2000. In the third series of visits, the ICRC also monitored the treatment and conditions of detainees since their arrest. In total, ICRC delegates visited 23 places of detention and talked in private with 1,183 detainees during the year.

On 21 November 2000, during his first official visit to Algeria, the ICRC President presented to the Algerian President the first summary report on the organization's visits to penitentiary establishments within the country. The report gave the ICRC's initial conclusions and recommendations, and outlined perspectives for the continuation and expansion of the organization's detention-related activities in Algeria.

Expanded support for victims of violence in Algeria

In Algeria, there were no other major international humanitarian organizations providing assistance for victims of violence. The absence of other agencies and the extent of the needs lent added weight to the activities of the ICRC, which worked in partnership with the Algerian Red Crescent.

---

21 See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 338.
The ICRC increased its support for the National Society's psychological rehabilitation programmes for women and children affected by the violence. It provided financial and technical support for seven new Red Crescent centres set up to help women victims of the violence. In each of the new centres, an average of 80 to 100 women receive professional training in sewing, weaving and embroidery. They also have access to psychosocial services, staffed by psychologists who receive technical assistance from an ICRC psychiatrist. The Algerian Red Crescent manages the centres in cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Labour. In addition, recreational and educational items were distributed to 70 social centres under the authority of the Ministry of Labour, 27 centres managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and 30 run by the Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the Algerian Red Crescent. A total of 5,300 children benefited from this material.

The ICRC also gave technical and financial assistance for the first national and regional seminars on care for children traumatized by violence, organized by the Algerian Red Crescent. The two seminars gave the 100 participants, mostly psychologists and other specialists working in this sphere and representatives of various associations, an opportunity to exchange experiences and identify areas for further development of such programmes. To ensure follow-up, the ICRC financed the production of an information brochure for professionals caring for child victims of violence.

**Cooperation with the Algerian Red Crescent**

The ICRC helped the Algerian Red Crescent strengthen its operational capacity, in particular its national first-aid network, with special emphasis on violence-affected areas. Through the ICRC, the Swedish Red Cross provided basic materials for trainers and first-aid teams, which were distributed to 48 local branches. The ICRC sponsored study trips for eight Algerian Red Crescent first-aid trainers to three participating National Societies, namely the French, Belgian and Swiss.

The year's highlight was the first national training seminar for 144 Algerian Red Crescent trainers organized with the support of the ICRC and the participation of the International Federation, the Belgian Red Cross and representatives of the relevant Ministries. As a result of this meeting, the Algerian Red Crescent now has a nationally recognized training programme and clearly defined service delivery standards.

The ICRC continued to upgrade the National Society's capacity to spread knowledge of humanitarian law by contributing to the running costs of the information service and equipping its documentation centre. The ICRC also provided written and audiovisual material, supported the production of a monthly bulletin on the activities of the Algerian Red Crescent and assisted in editing the National Society's Website.

The Movement's support for the development of the National Societies in the region received a boost with the opening of the International Federation's regional delegation in Tunis in January 2000. Cooperation between the various partners is based on the spirit of the Seville Agreement.

**Promoting humanitarian law**

The need to increase awareness of humanitarian law was a priority for the Tunis delegation and for National Red Crescent Societies throughout the region. A new bi-annual magazine, L'Humanitaire/Maghreb (The Humanitarian), was launched by the delegation in 2000 as a way of meeting this objective and fostering debate on humanitarian issues in the Maghreb. This publication targets National Society leaders and prominent figures in the political, social and economic fields.

The ICRC also contributed to a number of seminars during the year in areas related to its mandate. In particular, two ICRC specialists gave keynote presentations to a gathering of some 60 jurists, lawyers and NGO representatives from the Arab world at the Arab Institute of Human Rights in Tunis. ICRC representatives also presented the results of the "People on War" campaign for around 20 journalism students at the Press and Information Institute in Tunisia. In Morocco, a conference organized by the ICRC and the Moroccan Red Crescent prompted the government to envisage the creation of an interministerial committee for the implementation of international humanitarian law. ICRC legal assistance was formally requested in this matter.

The ICRC pursued its efforts to promote humanitarian law within Moroccan academic circles, in cooperation with the Moroccan Red Crescent, by taking part in a round-table conference organized by the Casablanca University Law Faculty and giving lectures at the Institute for Information and Communication Science and at the Rabat University Law Faculty.
Pilot project launched in Morocco

To further efforts to introduce humanitarian law to young people, Morocco agreed to join Thailand and South Africa as a pilot site for the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" project. Nationwide reform of the education system made it possible to test the project materials in two schools in 2000 and to begin considering options for including the resource material in the development of the Moroccan human rights education programme.

Training trainers in Mauritania

In March 2000, an ICRC representative held a seminar for 20 instructors of the Mauritanian National Guard in the border town of Rosso, 180 kilometres south of Nouakchott on the River Senegal. The aim of the seminar was to enable these officers to teach the rules of armed conflict to their subordinates. A member of the ICRC regional delegation travelled to Mauritania in June to discuss dissemination activities and to evaluate the situation following tension with Senegal. The Mauritanian Red Crescent prepared a contingency plan that ultimately was not implemented because of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Joint programmes with the Libyan Red Crescent

Following an agreement with the Libyan Red Crescent in 1999, joint activities got under way in 2000 with two National Society staff participating in an ICRC training course on tracing procedures.

IN 2000 THE ICRC:

- carried out 2 series of visits in Algeria to 23 places of detention run by the Ministry of Justice, and held 726 interviews in private with detainees;
- supervised the repatriation of 387 Moroccan prisoners released by the Polisario Front;
- pursued negotiations with the Polisario Front with a view to repatriating the 1,481 remaining prisoners;
- organized 9 visits to 1,498 Moroccan prisoners being held by the Polisario Front in the Tindouf region (southwestern Algeria), and 2 medical visits during which 1,440 prisoners were examined by an ICRC doctor and during the first visit by an eye surgeon and a dental prosthetist;
- in Morocco, visited 1 condemned Sahrawi, whose statute is debated;
- handled the exchange of 22,221 Red Cross messages between Moroccan prisoners and their families;
- sent 1,245 kg of family parcels to the Moroccan prisoners via the Algerian Red Crescent and provided them with 19,000 kg of hygiene items in individual parcels, a supply of insulin, 93 pairs of glasses, 998 pairs of sunglasses and 1,500 notebooks;
- provided financial and technical support for 7 new Algerian Red Crescent centres for women directly affected by the violence;
- supplied recreational and educational materials for children affected by violence to 70 social centres run by the Algerian Ministry of Labour, 27 administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs and 30 managed by the Ministry of Health, benefiting a total of 5,300 children;
- financed and coordinated training abroad (with the National Societies of Belgium, France and Switzerland) for 8 Algerian Red Crescent first-aiders who subsequently helped train another 144 National Society instructors in 100 centres throughout Algeria;
- in Morocco, helped set up a national network of university professors teaching humanitarian law by organizing a training workshop to promote inclusion of the subject in the curricula of law faculties;
- held a training session for 10 educators who will take part in the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" project in Morocco;
- conducted a seminar on humanitarian law for 20 instructors of the Mauritanian National Guard.
Preparing for the future: teaching humanitarian values from an early age.
IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

Through its humanitarian work, the ICRC endeavours to provide protection and assistance for victims of armed conflict. 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 organization 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 keeps a close watch not only on methods and means of warfare in order to assess their consequences in humanitarian terms, but also on any other developments that have a bearing on humanitarian law, so as to prepare for the adoption, whenever necessary, of new rules of that law. Its role consists in gathering relevant information, organizing consultations with experts, and monitoring and fostering debate on the evolution of humanitarian issues. In so doing, it relies mainly on its observations in the field.

ADVISORY SERVICE ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Ensuring greater respect for humanitarian law

In order to strengthen respect for international humanitarian law, in 1996 the ICRC set up a unit in charge of providing national authorities with assistance in acceding to relevant treaties and implementing that branch of law within their domestic legal systems. Called the Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law, the unit helps carry out the major and urgent task of promoting respect for humanitarian law and its implementation at national level. To that end, it works in close cooperation with governments, the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, international organizations and specialized agencies.

Meetings on humanitarian law

In 2000 the Advisory Service organized several workshops, discussion groups and seminars, at both national and regional level, to promote as extensive a debate as possible on subjects relating to the national implementation of humanitarian law. It also took part in other relevant seminars and meetings. These gatherings brought together representatives of various ministries, parliamentarians, members of the armed forces and civil defence bodies, and representatives of university circles and other interested groups. Often held under government auspices, the meetings were generally organized in close cooperation with the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in the host country. They provided an opportunity to present the activities in this sphere that had been carried out in other regions. National meetings took place notably in the following countries: Argentina (September), Cameroon (March), Croatia (June), Egypt (November), El Salvador (October), Guatemala (August and October), Honduras (September), Kazakhstan (April), Kenya (November), Lithuania (April), Malawi (August), Mexico (August), Nigeria (June), Panama (March and September), Senegal (May) and Zimbabwe (September). Regional meetings were also held in India (November) and in the Russian Federation, Spain and Trinidad and Tobago (all in May). Moreover, humanitarian law and its implementation at national level were the subject of several courses and lectures. Regional courses, designed for officials from the CIS,* were organized chiefly in Moscow (June, October and November).

---

1 Article 5.2 (c) and (g) of the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

* CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States
IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

Cooperation with other organizations

The better to meet its goals, the Advisory Service cooperates with various organizations that have an interest in the implementation of international humanitarian law at country level, whether in general or in relation to particular aspects thereof. During the year it made contact with ECOWAS,* with a view to holding a regional seminar on weapons and mines in 2001, and with the League of Arab States, to prepare a regional round table on implementation. The Advisory Service worked with the OAS,* in particular its Technical Cooperation Department, on the convening of an inter-American meeting of government experts on humanitarian law early in 2001. The ICRC also presented the issue of implementation of humanitarian law at two meetings held by the OSCE.* Contact was maintained with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Latin American Parliament, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Council of Europe, and with UNESCO,* in particular in connection with the meeting of experts on cultural property held in October 2000 (see below). Exchanges took place with the CIS and its Inter-Parliamentary Assembly on the subject of model laws for the implementation of humanitarian law. Finally, representatives of the Advisory Service took part in several conferences and seminars devoted to the Rome Statute of the ICC* and its implementation.

Advice on national legislation

In order to ensure that international humanitarian law is fully respected, it is of paramount importance that States adopt domestic legislation to implement the rules of this law, in particular to repress war crimes and to protect and regulate the use of the emblems of the red cross and red crescent and the other signs and signals provided for by humanitarian law. The Advisory Service therefore gives technical assistance and advice on the drafting, adoption and amendment of such legislation. In 2000, it did so in the following countries: Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Analysis of legislation and case law

The Advisory Service collects and analyses all information relating to new national legislation and case law. In 2000 it noted, in particular, the following developments: Belarus, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan and Lithuania adopted laws to protect the emblem; Albania, Honduras, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe took measures to implement the Ottawa treaty on anti-personnel mines; Canada adopted legislation implementing the Rome Statute of the ICC and Colombia carried out a reform of its criminal law, taking account of issues linked to international humanitarian law.

Protection of cultural property

A meeting on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict brought together some 40 experts in Geneva on 5 and 6 October. These included officials from the ministries concerned, high-ranking military personnel, teachers, and representatives of cultural circles. Together with staff from the Advisory Service, the participants discussed practical guidelines for implementing the rules to protect cultural property at national level. The aims of the meeting were to raise awareness of the need to apply the relevant provisions of humanitarian law, to examine and assess the techniques already in use for protecting cultural property in various countries, to highlight the problems associated with the issue and to encourage the development, at national level, of legislative and other mechanisms for ensuring better protection of and greater respect for cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

---

* ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
* OAS: Organization of American States
* OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
* UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
* ICC: International Criminal Court
IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

National committees

The national committees responsible for the implementation of international humanitarian law include representatives of the various ministries concerned and national authorities appointed for this purpose. They constitute an effective way of promoting respect for this branch of law in the countries in which they exist. New national committees were set up in 2000 in Croatia, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and Yemen, bringing the total number of operational committees to 60. Other countries, such as Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Nepal and Poland, also envisage setting up such bodies. Regional meetings of national committees were held in the Russian Federation (January and February) and Mali (March) to facilitate an exchange of views on the roles, powers, working methods and activities of the committees and to discuss current issues in the sphere of humanitarian law. Bilateral contacts between national committees were also encouraged. In addition, many contacts were made between the staff of the Advisory Service and representatives of the various national authorities in order to support the latter in their work.

Publications

Besides reports on certain national and regional meetings, in 2000 the Advisory Service published its fourth annual report. This report, which will be published every two years from now on, has a new format and puts greater emphasis on what has been achieved in selected States in terms of the national implementation of humanitarian law. The Advisory Service has added to the store of resources in this field by producing new fact sheets on the various aspects of implementation. It continues to expand and update its database, which can be accessed through the ICRC’s Website and which contains examples of national legislation and case law relating to the implementation of humanitarian law.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Promoting ratification

The Statute of the ICC, adopted on 17 July 1998 in Rome, provides for the establishment of a permanent international criminal tribunal to prosecute persons accused of having committed war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The Statute will enter into force once it has been ratified by 60 States. On 31 December 2000, it had been signed by 139 and ratified by 27 States. The ICRC has consistently expressed its support for a fair and effective international criminal tribunal and, to that end, promoted ratification of the Rome Statute.

Work of the Preparatory Commission

In 2000 a Preparatory Commission drafted the ICC’s Rules of Procedure and Evidence and a document entitled “Elements of Crimes”, designed to facilitate application of the Statute. With a view to ensuring that existing international humanitarian law was properly reflected in these instruments, the ICRC prepared an extensive study on international and national case law relating to the elements of war crimes. Substantial account was taken of the study, submitted by a group of seven States, in the Preparatory Commission’s final draft.

Right to non-disclosure in judicial proceedings

In a 1999 decision, the ICTY* held that the ICRC enjoyed a right under customary international law to maintain the confidentiality of information relating to its work and could therefore not be compelled to disclose such information in judicial proceedings. The ICTY stressed that confidentiality was essential to the ICRC in discharging its mandate to protect the victims of armed conflict. On the basis of this decision, the ICRC successfully argued that its right to confidentiality should be reflected in the ICC’s Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

Need for national implementation

The ICC will merely complement, not replace national jurisdiction – its power is limited to bringing cases only when the legal systems of States are either unable or unwilling to do so. States will, therefore, continue to have a duty to exercise their domestic criminal jurisdiction over persons alleged to have committed crimes covered by the Rome Statute. To fulfill this duty, States must enact national legislation and, if necessary, amend their constitutions to implement the terms of the Rome Statute. Through the Advisory Service, the ICRC provides States with technical assistance on the adoption and implementation of the required national legislation.

---

2 In Guatemala and Yemen, the committees were actually set up at the end of December 1999.

* ICTY: International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING THE LAW

Study on customary rules of international humanitarian law

The ICRC pursued the study on customary rules of international humanitarian law which the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (1995) had invited it to carry out. The final report, scheduled for 2001, will consist of two volumes entitled, respectively, “Rules” and “Practice”. The first volume will contain a list of rules found to be customary, with a short commentary on why they are defined as such and practical examples illustrating the scope of application and interpretation of the rules in question. The report will also discuss trends wherever practice remains uncertain. The volume on rules was drafted in 2000 and submitted to inside and outside readers. The second volume will deal with the practice of international humanitarian law as observed during the four years of research and will be presented in eight parts: the principle of distinction, specific protection regimes, methods of warfare, weapons, the treatment of civilians and persons hors de combat, individual responsibility, implementation, and remedies and enforcement. This volume was edited and updated during the year so as to reflect practice until December 2000.

Protection of displaced persons

International humanitarian law provides extensive protection for civilians against arbitrary displacement during armed conflicts. By promoting faithful implementation of the law, especially by reminding parties to conflicts of their obligation to spare the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, and by providing material assistance, the ICRC helps to ensure a safe environment and the basic means of subsistence, both of which are essential to prevent displacement in the first place.

In 2000, the ICRC continued to participate in inter-agency discussions on how the protection and assistance needs of uprooted populations could best be met, both at policy level and in specific conflicts. It also pursued its dialogue with other international organizations, in particular with UNHCR,* in order to better coordinate activities.

International humanitarian law and human rights law

International human rights law is a rapidly evolving body of rules which, like international humanitarian law, aims to protect the life, health and dignity of individuals or groups of people. In 2000, as in previous years, the ICRC strove to explain the points of convergence of these bodies of law and their dissimilarities in order to ensure the fullest possible protection of persons in need. In pursuit of this goal, the ICRC took an active part in the 2000 sessions of the United Nations (UN) Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and worked with some of the treaty bodies and Special Rapporteurs on issues of common concern. In particular, the ICRC contributed actively to the drafting of an Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture, to the finalization of basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to preliminary discussions on the drafting of an international treaty on enforced disappearances.

The ICRC also played an active role in the debate on fundamental standards of humanity that went on within the UN Commission on Human Rights. Pursuant to the relevant Commission resolution, the ICRC took part in informal consultations on this issue organized in 2000 in Stockholm and Geneva and provided comments on the report being prepared for the 2001 Commission session. Similarly, the ICRC worked with the Commission’s newly appointed Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food with the aim of assisting him in defining the legal parameters of his mandate so as to include international humanitarian law. The ICRC also took part in debates on the right to adequate food and housing, and continued working with bodies and agencies within the UN system on issues that had a bearing on humanitarian action. An ongoing project was the ICRC’s involvement with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Humanitarian Action and Human Rights, which was preparing a comprehensive “best practices” manual.

During the year, the ICRC devoted considerable time and effort to preparations for the Third World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance scheduled to take place in 2001 in South Africa. The aim of the ICRC’s effort was to remind governments and others concerned that non-discrimination was not only a basic tenet of human rights law but also one of international humanitarian law. Through participation in regional preparatory meetings for the World Conference (Strasbourg and Santiago de Chile) and in a regional seminar of experts on ethnic and racial conflicts in Africa (Addis Ababa), the ICRC attempted to ensure that the documents adopted at these meetings acknowledged discrimination as both a cause and a consequence of armed conflicts and that they called on States to implement their obligations under international humanitarian law.

* UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

REGULATIONS ON WEAPONS

Conventions on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines

The ban on anti-personnel landmines continued to gain ever wider acceptance as a basic norm of humanitarian law. By the end of 2000, a total of 109 countries had formally ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines (Ottawa treaty) and many States were making important strides in eliminating stockpiles of these weapons. By the end of the year 21 States Parties had announced the total destruction of their reserves of anti-personnel mines and another 24 were in the process of eliminating them. In another significant development, 17 States passed national laws prohibiting these weapons and criminalizing violations of the ban on their use.

In addition to attending the annual meeting of States party to the Ottawa treaty, which took place in Geneva in September, and numerous meetings of the intersessional Standing Committees working to facilitate the instrument’s implementation, the ICRC continued to promote ratification of the treaty by States. On the first anniversary of the treaty’s entry into force, in March, the President of the ICRC wrote to signatory States and other non-parties to the treaty, encouraging their adherence at the earliest opportunity. In June the ICRC highlighted the importance of the Convention during a seminar it organized in Abuja, Nigeria, on weapons and international humanitarian law for government and military officials, parliamentarians and prominent members of Nigerian civil society. The meeting was intended to facilitate understanding of the treaty and the global problem of anti-personnel mines while stressing the regional significance of Nigerian ratification.

ICRC representatives also took part in major regional meetings on the landmines issue held by governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Minsk (Belarus), Cairo (Egypt), Ljubljana (Slovenia) and Djibouti. In addition to providing expertise, the ICRC made available documentation, videos and in several cases its travelling exhibitions on the Ottawa treaty.

1980 Conventional Weapons Convention

At the end of 2000 a total of 84 States were party to the 1980 CCW,* which regulates the use of certain weapons deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, with the following nine States having adhered during the year: Bangladesh, Colombia, El Salvador, Estonia, Lesotho, the Maldives, Moldova, Nicaragua and the Seychelles. Regarding the three original protocols, at year’s end 83 States Parties had ratified Protocol I (non-detectable fragments), 76 Protocol II (mines, booby-traps and other devices) and 80 Protocol III (incendiary weapons). As for the two protocols adopted at the 1996 Review Conference, an additional 11 States ratified Protocol IV (blinding laser weapons) in 2000, bringing the total number to 56, and 12 States ratified amended Protocol II (mines, booby-traps and other devices), increasing the overall number to 58. Throughout the year, ICRC delegations and National Societies encouraged States to ratify and implement the CCW and its Protocols.

New protocols

Preparations began in 2000 for the second Review Conference of the CCW, which was scheduled to take place in December 2001. The ICRC proposed that States Parties consider adopting a new protocol to extend the CCW’s scope of application. Currently, the treaty’s Protocols, with the exception of Protocol II as amended in 1996, apply only in international armed conflicts. As most armed conflicts now occur within the borders of a single State, the ICRC considers it essential that the rules of the CCW be extended to non-international armed conflicts. This would constitute an important development of international humanitarian law and ensure better protection for both civilians and combatants.

The ICRC also proposed that States Parties consider the adoption of a new protocol on “explosive remnants of war”. This protocol would seek to limit the death, injury and suffering caused by a variety of unexploded munitions. While the international community has taken important steps to eradicate anti-personnel mines, along with their tragic human and socio-economic consequences, little has been done to reduce the problems caused by anti-vehicle mines, cluster bomb submunitions and other types of unexploded ordnance. The ICRC’s proposal would require States to clear or ensure the clearance of unexploded munitions, to provide technical information to clearance organizations and thus facilitate the removal of mines and unexploded ordnance, and to provide warnings for civilians who could be affected by these devices. The ICRC also proposed a prohibition on the use of submunitions against military objectives located in populated areas since such devices could strike civilians or fail to detonate and remain hazardous to civilians.

* CCW: United Nations Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects
IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

These proposals were first introduced at an ICRC meeting of experts convened in Nyon, Switzerland, on 18 and 19 September, which was attended by 100 government and military experts and representatives from international organizations and mine-clearance agencies. The proposals were later formally presented at the first Preparatory Committee meeting of the CCW Review Conference, which was convened in Geneva on 14 December. On that occasion, some 35 governments declared themselves in favour of placing the issue of "remnants of war" on the agenda of the April 2001 Preparatory Committee meeting for substantial debate, with a view to achieving a mandate for negotiations on the subject at the Review Conference of the CCW in December 2001.

Arms availability

The ICRC followed up its 1999 study entitled *Arms Availability and the Situation of Civilians in Armed Conflict* and commitments made by States and National Societies at the 1999 Council of Delegates and the 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent by drawing attention to the impact in humanitarian terms of the unregulated proliferation of small arms in a wide variety of national, regional and global meetings on the subject. Its work focused, in particular, on discussions with governments and assistance to National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in addressing the humanitarian aspects of the issue in their own countries.

The 1999 ICRC study shows that the unregulated transfer of weapons and ammunition can increase tension, heighten the number of civilian casualties and prolong conflicts. One of the central conclusions is that the current pattern of transfers of small arms, light weapons and related ammunition, which falls largely outside international control, has grave implications in terms of respect for international humanitarian law and for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups.

Humanitarian law considerations

While the primary responsibility for compliance with international humanitarian law falls upon users of weapons, States and firms engaged in production and export bear a degree of political, moral and, in some cases, legal responsibility towards the international community for the use made of their weapons and ammunition. The ICRC focuses its efforts on ensuring that likely respect for humanitarian law by prospective arms recipients is taken into account in national policies and regional and international norms governing arms transfers.

During the year, ICRC specialists and field delegates took part in some 30 national and regional meetings and conferences on small arms issues, and gatherings held in advance of the 2001 UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons In All Its Aspects. The ICRC also approached senior government officials, urging them to recognize that humanitarian law considerations should be an important component of any limitations on arms availability and encouraging them to promote the destruction, rather than the transfer, of excess arms stocks.

As a result of ICRC efforts, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Organization of African Unity incorporated, in November, references to the importance of respect for international humanitarian law in regional agreements and action plans aimed at regulating the transfer and availability of small arms and light weapons. The ICRC will seek to ensure that similar commitments are part of any norms to be adopted by the UN Conference on Small Arms.

The arms availability issue was also on the agenda of numerous meetings and workshops for National Societies. In particular, it was the principal subject of a regional meeting organized in Sofia, Bulgaria, by the Norwegian and Bulgarian National Societies. To support this work the ICRC developed, in cooperation with the National Societies and their International Federation, guidelines for National Society activities on arms availability and small arms. It also put out a number of publications on arms availability for use by National Societies and ICRC delegations.
Reviewing the legality of new weapons and the SlrUS Project

The SlrUS project, now endorsed by over 15 national medical associations, aims to identify and quantify the types of injuries and suffering resulting from the use of weapons during armed conflicts. The ICRC has proposed that the data gathered by the project be used to determine the legality of certain weapons under international humanitarian law by establishing which ones may cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering (SlrUS). The ICRC considers that the information provided by the SlrUS project could be used as a tool by States in fulfilling their obligation to assess the legality of weapons (Article 36 of 1977 Additional Protocol I). Its value is that it provides objective medical information on the nature of injuries which have most often been sustained in conflicts over the past few decades and suggests that this information be taken into account when evaluating the effects of weapons under development. It does not attempt to define superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

In its Plan of Action, the 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent encouraged States which had not yet done so to establish mechanisms, in accordance with Article 36 of 1977 Additional Protocol I, to determine whether the use of a proposed new weapon was consistent with the requirements of international humanitarian law. It also supported consultations between the ICRC and States on how the medically based approach contained in the SlrUS project might be used in weapons review processes.

During the year the ICRC began a series of consultations with States, requesting written comments on the SlrUS project and any additional data on the nature of injuries sustained in armed conflict that States might have or be aware of. These consultations were to culminate in a meeting of experts on "legal reviews of weapons and the SlrUS project" to be held near Montreux, Switzerland, from 29 to 31 January 2001. The aim of the meeting was to examine national mechanisms currently being used to review the legality of weapons, to consider means of promoting transparency in the conduct of such reviews, and to discuss how medical data on the nature of injury from weapons currently in use might be incorporated into weapons reviews.

Other weapons

The ICRC continued to be active in monitoring developments regarding new weapons and problems posed by existing weapons in the light of humanitarian law. In 2000 it pursued its efforts aimed at ensuring respect for, in particular, the 1868 St Petersbourg Declaration, which established the principle that weapons which inflict more suffering than is required to take a soldier out of action are contrary to the laws of humanity and on this basis specifically prohibited exploding bullets. During the year the ICRC strove to ensure that certain bullets capable of exploding on impact with a human body would be examined by the States concerned, that the design of such bullets would be altered and that problems caused by the proliferation of such bullets would be addressed. The ICRC expects to report on this problem and seek appropriate action during the 2001 Review Conference of the 1980 CCW.

The ICRC also kept a close watch on the possible health effects of so-called "non-lethal" weapons, specifically those related to certain directed-energy devices. It stressed the need for a careful review of all new weapons in relation to the requirements of humanitarian law, regardless of whether they were described as "lethal" or "non-lethal". The ICRC presented its concerns about the concept and implications of "non-lethal weapons" to a number of international technical meetings on the subject.

Identification of medical transports

In 2000 the ICRC continued its efforts to improve the identification of medical transports in times of armed conflict. It took part in several meetings of experts held by specialized international organizations such as IMO* and ITU.* In addition, these organizations drew up guidelines and adopted recommendations that will make it possible to equip hospital ships with a new automatic identification system in 2002.

* IMO: International Maritime Organization
* ITU: International Telecommunication Union
THE ICRC IS TRADITIONALLY DESCRIBED AS THE PROMOTOR AND GUARDIAN OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW, UNDER WHICH IT ENJOYS A UNIQUE STATUS. ITS MANDATE AND RECOGNIZED ROLE AS A NEUTRAL, IMPARTIAL AND INDEPENDENT HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION ARE ENSHRINED IN VARIOUS HUMANITARIAN LAW INSTRUMENTS AND IN THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT. TO SOME EXTENT, THE STATUS ENJOYED BY THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS STAFF UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW IS ALSO DERIVED FROM PRACTICE.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE ITS EFFORTS TO BRING PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICT AND OTHER SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE, THE ICRC HAS CONCLUDED HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENTS WITH MORE THAN 60 STATES. THE PURPOSE OF THESE AGREEMENTS, WHICH GRANT THE ICRC VARIOUS PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, IS TO ENABLE THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS STAFF TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY. IN 2000, THE ICRC CONCLUDED HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENTS WITH ALBANIA AND VENEZUELA.
UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE
OF THE GENEVA
CONVENTIONS AND THEIR
ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

In 2000 a total of 189 States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. During the year, Eritrea acceded to the Four Geneva Conventions and two States acceded to the two 1977 Protocols additional to the Conventions: Lithuania (13 July) and Monaco (7 January). This brought the number of States party to Additional Protocol I and Additional Protocol II to 157 and 150 respectively.

Article 90 of Additional Protocol I provides for the establishment of an International Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations of serious violations of humanitarian law. In 2000 Lithuania (13 July) filed the declaration recognizing the competence of the Commission, bringing the number of States which had done so to 58.
This map shows which States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to their 1977 Additional Protocols, as at 31 December 2000. It also indicates which States had made the optional declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I, recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.

N.B.: The names of the countries given on this map may differ from their official names.
IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

Tables

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 2000. 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 Conventions and the Protocols enter into force six months after the date given in the present document; for States making 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, in the appropriate circumstances, 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 the said treaties (declaration of provisional application of the treaties). At present no State is bound by such a declaration.

Reservation/Declaration (R/D): 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 (D90): prior acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.
## IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

### GENEVA CONVENTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>R/A/S</th>
<th>R/D</th>
<th>R/A/S</th>
<th>R/D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>26.09.1956</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>27.05.1957</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>16.07.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>20.06.1960</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16.08.1989</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>03.07.1962</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>06.10.1986</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>06.10.1986</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>07.06.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>07.06.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>27.08.1953</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>13.08.1982</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>01.06.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>30.11.1971</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>30.10.1986</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>04.04.1972</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>08.09.1980</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>03.08.1954</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>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>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>29.06.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>29.06.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>14.12.1961</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>28.05.1986</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>10.01.1991</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>29.03.1968</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23.05.1979</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>29.06.1957</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>05.05.1992</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>27.12.1971</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10.06.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>08.12.1958</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>14.01.1998</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>14.05.1965</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>20.11.1990</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>11.05.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16.03.1995</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>05.08.1970</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>17.01.1997</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>08.11.1961</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>01.09.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Implementation of and Respect for the Law

### Geneva Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ratification</th>
<th>Accession</th>
<th>Protocol I</th>
<th>Protocol II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>21.11.1985 A</td>
<td>21.11.1985 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>04.02.1967 S</td>
<td>10.11.1983 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (Dem. Rep. of)</td>
<td>24.02.1961 S</td>
<td>03.06.1982 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>11.05.1992 S</td>
<td>11.05.1992 S</td>
<td>11.05.1992</td>
<td>11.05.1992 S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>15.04.1954 R</td>
<td>25.11.1982 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>23.05.1962 A</td>
<td>01.06.1979 R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>05.02.1993 S</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>02.05.1995</td>
<td>05.02.1993 S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>27.06.1951 R</td>
<td>17.06.1982 R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17.06.1982 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>06.03.1978 S</td>
<td>08.04.1991 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>22.01.1958 A</td>
<td>26.05.1994 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>11.08.1954 R</td>
<td>10.04.1979 R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>10.11.1952 R</td>
<td>09.10.1992 R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>09.10.1992 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>17.06.1953 R</td>
<td>23.11.1978 R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>24.07.1986 A</td>
<td>24.07.1986 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>14.08.2000 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>18.01.1993 A</td>
<td>18.01.1993 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>02.10.1969 R</td>
<td>08.04.1994 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>09.08.1971 S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>22.02.1955 R</td>
<td>07.08.1980 R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>07.08.1980 R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>28.06.1951 R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>26.02.1965 S</td>
<td>08.04.1980 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>20.10.1966 S</td>
<td>12.01.1989 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>02.08.1958 A</td>
<td>28.02.1978 R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>05.06.1956 R</td>
<td>31.03.1989 R</td>
<td>04.02.1998</td>
<td>15.02.1993 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>14.05.1952 R</td>
<td>19.10.1987 R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>22.07.1968 S</td>
<td>18.01.1988 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>11.04.1957 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>03.08.1954 R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12.04.1989</td>
<td>23.09.1991 R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- **R** = Ratification
- **A** = Accession
- **D** = Declaration
- **S** = Signature
- **X** = Date of deposit
- **R/A/S** = Ratification, Accession, Signature
- **R/D** = Ratification, Date
- **D90** = Date of deposit within 90 days

---

**Country abbreviations:**
- Comoros
- Congo
- Congo (Dem. Rep. of)
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Holy See
- Honduras
- Hungary
## IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

<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>Iceland</td>
<td>10.08.1965</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10.04.1987</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>X</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>19.05.1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>06.07.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>17.12.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>27.02.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>20.07.1964</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>29.07.1986</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>23.02.1999</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</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea (Rep. of)</td>
<td>16.08.1966</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>02.09.1967</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>17.01.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>18.09.1992</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>18.09.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>10.04.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>23.07.1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>20.05.1968</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>20.05.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>29.03.1954</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>30.06.1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</td>
<td>22.05.1956</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>07.06.1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>03.10.1996</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>13.07.2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>01.07.1953</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>29.08.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>01.09.1993</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>18.07.1963</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>08.05.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>05.01.1968</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>07.10.1991</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>03.09.1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>24.05.1965</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.02.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>22.08.1968</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>17.04.1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>30.10.1962</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>14.03.1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>18.08.1970</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>22.03.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>29.10.1952</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10.03.1983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICRC ANNUAL REPORT 2000
## IMPLEMENTATION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>GENEVA CONVENTIONS</th>
<th></th>
<th>PROTOCOL I</th>
<th></th>
<th>PROTOCOL II</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R/A/S</td>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>R/A/S</td>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>D90</td>
<td>R/A/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova (Rep. of)</td>
<td>24.05.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>24.05.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.05.1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>05.07.1950</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>07.01.2000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>07.01.2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>26.07.1956</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>14.03.1983</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>14.03.1983</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>25.08.1992</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>22.08.1991</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>17.06.1994</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>21.07.1994</td>
<td>17.06.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>07.02.1964</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>03.08.1954</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>26.06.1987</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>26.06.1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>02.05.1959</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>08.02.1988</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>17.12.1953</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>21.04.1964</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>08.06.1979</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td>08.06.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>31.01.1974</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>29.03.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>29.03.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>12.06.1951</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>25.06.1996</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>25.06.1996</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.06.1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>26.05.1976</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>06.10.1952</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>14.03.1961</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>27.05.1992</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>01.07.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>01.06.1954</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>21.06.1990</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>31.05.1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>05.05.1964</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>19.11.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.07.1993</td>
<td>19.11.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent Grenadines</td>
<td>01.04.1981</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.04.1983</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>08.04.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>23.08.1984</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>23.08.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.08.1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>29.08.1953</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>05.04.1994</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td>05.04.1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>21.05.1976</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>05.07.1996</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>05.07.1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>18.05.1963</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>21.08.1987</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>18.05.1963</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>07.05.1985</td>
<td>R</td>
<td></td>
<td>07.05.1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>08.11.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.11.1984</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>22.05.1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>10.06.1965</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>21.10.1986</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.10.1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>GENEVA CONVENTIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROTOCOL I</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROTOCOL II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<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>
<td>R/D</td>
<td>D90</td>
<td>R/A/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>31.03.1952</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>21.11.1995</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>21.11.1995</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>23.09.1957</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23.09.1957</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>23.09.1957</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>28.06.1973</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>02.11.1995</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>02.11.1995</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>28.12.1953</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>31.08.1979</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>31.08.1979</td>
<td>31.08.1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>31.03.1950</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>17.02.1982</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>17.02.1982</td>
<td>17.02.1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>24.09.1963</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>24.09.1963</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>24.09.1963</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>04.05.1957</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>09.08.1979</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>09.08.1979</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>18.05.1964</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>13.03.1991</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>13.03.1991</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>03.08.1954</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>25.01.1990</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>25.01.1990</td>
<td>25.01.1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>10.05.1972</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>09.03.1983</td>
<td>A X</td>
<td>06.03.1992</td>
<td>09.03.1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>23.09.1957</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>28.01.1998</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>17.05.1999</td>
<td>28.01.1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>02.08.1955</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>02.08.1955</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>02.08.1955</td>
<td>R X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>08.10.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.10.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>08.10.1993</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>27.10.1982</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>27.10.1982</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>27.10.1982</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>21.04.1950</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>11.06.1979</td>
<td>R X</td>
<td>11.06.1979</td>
<td>R X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>19.10.1966</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>04.05.1995</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>04.05.1995</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>07.03.1983</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>19.10.1992</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>19.10.1992</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 inter-national 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.
5. Entered into force on 23 September 1966, the Republic of Korea having invoked Art. 62/61/141/157 common respectively to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Conventions (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).
ACTIVITIES OF THE STATUTORY BODIES

Work of the Standing Commission

The newly constituted Standing Commission, the body within the Movement in charge of supervising preparations for the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and the Council of Delegates, met four times in 2000.

The ICRC played an active part in all the Commission’s work, through its President and the Director for International Law and Communication, who represented the organization.

In order to meet its various priorities, the Standing Commission set up five ad hoc working groups. Each group consisted of one or two elected members of the Commission, who chaired it, key figures from the National Societies and representatives of the ICRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The work of these different groups, each of which had a specific mandate, focused on the following topics:
(a) international relief operations;
(b) the Movement’s overall strategy;
(c) the emblem;
(d) the Council of Delegates;
(e) the International Conference.

A great deal of work was done on these issues – which are vital for all the components of the Movement – in order to maximize effectiveness, strengthen cooperation within the Movement and draft conclusions and recommendations for submission to the 2001 Council of Delegates.

One topic merits special mention: that of the emblem.

After a lengthy consultation process, which culminated in the adoption of a resolution by the 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva in November 1999, a joint working group composed of representatives of the Movement and of 16 States was set up. Its mandate was to find an acceptable, comprehensive solution to the issue of the emblems used to protect the medical services of the armed forces and the National Societies. The group instructed the ICRC to prepare a draft third protocol additional to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in close consultation with the International Federation, instituting a new distinctive sign to be added to those recognized by the Geneva Conventions and which would be free of any national or religious connotations.

The finalized draft third protocol was submitted on 12 October 2000 by the Swiss government to the States party to the Geneva Conventions, while the ICRC and the International Federation distributed it to all the National Societies. The draft, which was the outcome of widespread consultation, provides a fair basis for negotiation at a future conference to examine and adopt a third protocol.

Switzerland, in its capacity as depositary of the Geneva Conventions, offered to hold such a conference in late October 2000, but the event had to be postponed until 2001 owing to the difficult situation in the Middle East.

FUNCTIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ICRC AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Consultation and coordination mechanisms in Geneva

Pursuant to the Seville Agreement, adopted in 1997, and in the same spirit, the main mechanisms for consultation and coordination between the International Federation and the ICRC stepped up their work in 2000. These mechanisms, which are in conformity with the division of labour stipulated in the Agreement, provide the two organizations with several venues for dialogue that are intended to help them better meet the new challenges facing the Movement. Included in the mechanisms are the senior management meetings, the Joint ICRC/Federation Commission and the Joint ICRC/Federation Commission for National Society Statutes.

Senior management meetings

Meetings between the ICRC Directors and the Secretary General of the International Federation and the latter’s direct subordinates are held on a regular basis, usually every six or seven weeks. They are aimed at encouraging innovative cooperation and promoting better understanding of the key problems and the priorities of each organization. In 2000 the meetings dealt mainly with issues relating to the Movement’s strategy, the implementation of the Seville Agreement and the emblem. The meetings are also intended to promote exchanges of information during the crucial phases of operational and other
ICRC ACTION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

activities, with a view to taking advantage of the possibilities for complementary action and overcoming any difficulties that may arise.

**Joint ICRC/Federation Commission**

Designed to serve as a framework for general cooperation (excluding operational activities) between the ICRC and the International Federation, the Joint Commission meets on average three times a year. These meetings allow the two organizations to keep each other regularly informed of each other’s activities and to harmonize their positions on issues that concern them both or that affect the Movement as a whole. Much of the Commission’s work is devoted to preparations for the Movement’s statutory meetings, ensuring efficient communication, upholding and spreading knowledge of the Fundamental Principles, promoting international humanitarian law and protecting the integrity of the National Societies.

**Joint ICRC/Federation Commission for National Society Statutes**

In accordance with Resolution VI of the 22nd International Conference (Tehran, 1973) and Resolution XX of the 24th International Conference (Manila, 1981), the Joint Commission for National Society Statutes monitors the application and constant observance of the rules governing recognition of new National Societies by the ICRC and their admission to the International Federation. It also examines the amendments that National Societies propose to make to their statutes and ensures that the latter remain in conformity with the conditions for recognition and the Movement’s Fundamental Principles, and that the National Society functions democratically.

In 2000 the Commission held five meetings at which the statutes of some 30 National Societies were reviewed or approved and the applications of eight emerging Societies were closely scrutinized.

**Informal meetings**

Extensive cooperation takes place between the ICRC and the International Federation, both within and outside the formal mechanisms described above. The two Presidents meet regularly, as do the Directors of Operations, who frequently hold discussions with the aim of streamlining the work of the two organizations, both in Geneva and throughout the world. These informal meetings provide an opportunity to examine the possibilities of launching or developing functional cooperation initiatives and to hold systematic exchanges of views on the problems and issues raised in particular contexts so as to work jointly to resolve them. Such exchanges of information are, moreover, carried out at all levels by very regular contact between those responsible for the various departments, divisions or zones, on both operational and statutory matters. The close cooperation built up between ICRC and International Federation staff within the ad hoc groups set up by the Standing Commission also represents a platform for exchange that contributes towards stepping up dialogue and promoting understanding and mutual respect between the two organizations.

**ICRC CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES**

The aim of ICRC cooperation activities is to help each National Society increase its ability to meet its specific responsibilities as a Red Cross or Red Crescent institution in areas of common concern, such as the promotion of international humanitarian law and the Movement’s Fundamental Principles, the restoration of family links and preparedness for action in times of conflict, especially in the health sector. The ICRC also provides legal assistance for National Societies wishing to draw up or revise their statutes and promote the implementation of national legislation pertaining to humanitarian law.

In 2000 the ICRC budgeted 52.8 million Swiss francs for cooperation programmes to support:

- the dissemination activities of 138 National Societies;
- the tracing activities of 89 National Societies;
- the activities of 71 National Societies to promote conflict-preparedness and response.

These activities were carried out in close consultation and coordination with the International Federation, the long-term goal being to further the development of each National Society. In a cooperation programme, the National Society of a given country, together with the ICRC, defines its objectives and plan of action. The National Society manages, implements and monitors the programme and reports back to the ICRC on the progress made.

The ICRC's cooperation activities are also carried out for the broader purpose of strengthening the work of the Movement as a whole and achieving greater coherence in operations involving more than one component. To this end, in 2000 the ICRC deployed 51 delegates specifically in charge of cooperation with
ICRC ACTION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

National Societies. It also organized two seminars for delegates responsible for cooperation activities in the field, focusing on Movement policy, strategy matters and the approach taken to the programmes outlined above.

As part of its activities in this area, during the year ICRC headquarters:

- carried out 20 operational support missions in the field, including three to review cooperation programmes;
- drafted four standard cooperation agreements for use by delegations;
- signed 87 cooperation agreements with National Societies;
- jointly with the International Federation, prepared a model Memorandum of Understanding;
- conducted a country-by-country review of the activities of all the components of the Movement, with comments on the implementation of the Seville Agreement, and sent it to each delegation;
- provided week-long individual training sessions for 11 cooperation delegates taking up their first assignments;
- together with the International Federation, set up a working group on development cooperation issues that organized briefings for heads of delegation by both organizations and put in place a coordinated approach to the planning of cooperation activities;
- provided timely and updated information through an electronic database on the Movement's components, events and gatherings, in particular regarding cooperation with National Societies;
- issued the internal cooperation newsletter InfoCoop every two months and sent it to each delegation.

MEETINGS WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Meeting of 5 May

On 5 May the ICRC organized a meeting with the members of the Governing Board of the International Federation and those of the Standing Commission. Two topics relating to the Movement's strategy were discussed in separate working groups: the mission of the Movement as a whole and the role of the National Societies in armed conflicts. Thirty or so representatives of 20 National Societies took part, together with the Presidents of the International Federation and the ICRC, accompanied by their close staff, and members of the ICRC.

Visit by National Society representatives

At the request of the National Societies or by invitation, the ICRC organized 37 visits for 260 people - members, leaders, senior staff and support staff. The visits were intended not only to make the ICRC, its operating methods, its activities worldwide and the challenges facing it better known - they also provided an opportunity for exchanges on topics of common interest. By promoting mutual understanding, they furthermore increased cohesiveness within the Movement.

Regional conferences and meetings

- 14-16 April: 13th Conference of the Balkan Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Belgrade, Yugoslavia;
- 11-13 May: eighth Conference of the Mediterranean Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Nice, France;
- 15-19 May: second Central European Forum for Cooperation with National Societies, Debeli Rtic, Slovenia;
- 20-22 June: meeting of ACROFA,* Canary Islands, Spain;

Regional seminars organized by National Societies or with their cooperation

- 12-16 February: meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries-General of the Central African National Societies, Kribi, Cameroon;
- 21-22 February: meeting of CORI,* Quito, Ecuador;
- 31 March-2 April: fourth meeting of the Indian Ocean National Societies, Saint-Denis, Réunion (organized by the French Red Cross);
- 11-13 May: seminar "From Principles to Action", organized by the International Federation in Windhoek, Namibia;
- 5-10 June: partnership meeting of the International Federation, participating National Societies and National Societies operating in East Africa, Kenya;
- 29-30 June: sixth annual seminar for the dissemination coordinators of the five Central Asian National Societies, Tashkent, Uzbekistan;
- 6-8 July: meeting of National Society Presidents and technical seminars, Asunción, Paraguay;
- 5-7 September: sixth workshop of the Praia Group, Dakar, Senegal;

* ACROFA: Association of French-speaking National Societies in Africa
* CORI: Inter-American Regional Committee
ICRC ACTION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

Funds and medals

Florence Nightingale medal

This 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. It is distributed every two years to those who have distinguished themselves in time of peace or war either by their exceptional courage and devotion to the wounded, sick or disabled or 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.

A circular was sent on 1 September to the Central Committees of the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, inviting them to nominate one or more candidates for the 38th award of the Medal, scheduled to take place on 12 May 2001.

Maurice de Madre French Fund

The purpose of the Maurice de Madre French Fund, which was set up under the terms of the will of Count de Madre, who died in 1970, is to assist staff working for a component of the Movement who have suffered injury or illness in the service of the Movement or, in the event of their death, to assist their families. Thanks to a decision made in 1995 to extend the scope of the Fund, the latter is now better able to help recipients resume their professional activities and, in exceptional cases, to provide assistance even though the illness, accident or death has no direct link with activities undertaken for the Movement.

To reduce administrative costs as much as possible, the Fund’s Board conducts its work mainly through correspondence. It held only one formal meeting on 17 March. On that occasion, and during the year, it studied or followed up on 45 files (concerning one or more people) on Movement staff in 29 countries.

Empress Shôken Fund

This Fund, which was set up in 1912 thanks to the generosity of the Empress whose name it bears, is designed to encourage relief activities by National Societies in peacetime.

During the year, the Fund’s Joint Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Georges-André Cuendet, a member of the ICRC, examined applications submitted by 44 National Societies. At its meeting on 6 April, attended by Mr Koichi Haraguchi, Japan’s Permanent Representative in Geneva, the Commission awarded a total of 448,000 Swiss francs to the National Societies of 13 countries: Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Fiji, Haiti, India, Kiribati, Morocco, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Turkmenistan. It also approved a draft document entitled “Investment Objectives and Guidelines”, aimed at optimizing the Fund’s management.

On 22 May, the Emperor and Empress of Japan contributed five million yen to the Fund during their visit to the ICRC’s headquarters.

ICRC POLICY GUIDELINES

Protection of children in armed conflicts

The suffering of children affected by violence and armed conflicts continues to be a major concern for the ICRC. Besides the protection afforded to all victims of conflict and to the civilian population as a whole, few other than 25 provisions of international humanitarian law ensure special protection for children – who are not just victims of the effects of armed conflicts but also, all too often, targets and strategic pawns. Yet the situation of children is steadily worsening, and we need to ask ourselves why this is so.
ICRC ACTION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

With the international community suddenly becoming more aware of the plight of children caught up in armed conflicts, the year was marked by many seminars, meetings and conferences on the subject. The most striking event was the adoption in Geneva, in January, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The text adopted, while containing many weaknesses, is nonetheless a sign of progress as it sets the minimum age of conscription at 18 years. The ICRC played an active part in the work that led to the adoption of this Protocol and, in pursuance of the aims of the Movement's Plan of Action for Children Affected by Armed Conflict, supported the efforts made to raise to 18 the minimum age for recruitment and participation in hostilities. Likewise, it backed arguments in favour of introducing mechanisms for the rehabilitation of children and their reintegration into their communities.

The ICRC also played an active part in the West African Conference on War-Affected Children held in Ghana in April by the Canadian and Ghanaian governments, and in the Asia and the Pacific Conference held in Kathmandu, Nepal, in May by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. In September, the ICRC Vice-President headed a delegation at the International Conference on War-Affected Children, held in Winnipeg, Canada. This, the first conference on the subject at ministerial level, was organized by the Canadian government, which thereby took the lead in the movement to implement the Optional Protocol.

Finally, the ICRC President gave an introductory talk at the Human Dimension Seminar on Children and Armed Conflicts, organized by the OSCE in Warsaw in May. The OSCE decided to attach special importance to the rights of children in general and to those of children in conflicts in particular. The President concluded his speech by recalling the ICRC's main goals in this area: to encourage implementation of international humanitarian law, to conduct programmes focusing on the psycho-social readjustment and reintegration of children, including child soldiers, and to urge States to set the minimum age for conscription and participation in hostilities at 18 years by adhering to the Optional Protocol. In view of the brutality of some conflicts being fought, however, and the very young age of child combatants, the President again underlined the urgent need at least to ensure respect for the age limit of 15 years already in force.

The ICRC continued its daily efforts at the operational level to identify children's needs more precisely and to meet them through its assistance and protection activities and through its work to prevent recruitment, and to reunite families split apart by war.

At the next Council of Delegates, to be held in Geneva in 2001, the components of the Movement were to present a report on progress achieved in implementing the Movement's Plan of Action for Children Affected by Armed Conflict. The efforts undertaken were aimed in particular at preventing the participation of children in hostilities and at promoting the rehabilitation of those caught up in them.

Protection of women in armed conflicts

The ICRC constantly strives to ensure that women receive due protection against the effects of armed conflicts, and especially against the acts of violence to which they are particularly vulnerable. It tries to prevent such acts by making appropriate representations to the parties to conflicts, be they States or not, urging them to comply with the rules of international humanitarian law. Throughout the year, the ICRC took part in many international conferences and forums in order to raise awareness of the plight of women in wartime and to stress that protection of women in armed conflicts can be achieved through better implementation of and respect for humanitarian law and other international instruments.

At the end of 2000 the ICRC completed a two-year study on the impact of armed conflicts on women. The study was to serve as the basis for drawing up guidelines on women in wartime aimed at increasing understanding of the impact of violence on women and knowledge of the law that affords them protection and assistance. The ICRC also set up a "Women and War" project specifically designed to implement the pledge it made at the 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent to raise awareness among all parties concerned of the provisions of humanitarian law protecting women and to ensure that all ICRC activities take account of the needs of this vulnerable group. Throughout the year, the organization stepped up its protection and assistance activities for women in armed conflicts.
The twin challenges of promoting international humanitarian law and raising public awareness of the ICRC called for major changes in the approach taken towards communication in 2000. These changes were made to ensure better use of assets, such as public recognition of the emblem, in promoting the principles, activities and unique nature of the organization. New communication avenues were developed in Geneva and in the field. More use was made of market research and the Internet. A greater effort was made to target ICRC products and messages more effectively at key audiences around the world that could have an impact on the organization’s access to victims and ability to perform its humanitarian work. Marketing and distribution became priorities, and evaluation of the impact of communication and education programmes in the field, and more generally, took on growing importance. Regional communication support centres were set up in Buenos Aires, Cairo and Moscow during the year.

The focus of communication was sharpened in 2000, and clearly targeted at the armed forces, the police and security forces, governments, the influential media, young people, and certain business and academic circles. It was essential for the ICRC to gain a better insight into the perceptions these groups had of humanitarian law and humanitarian action so as to ensure that the role and mission of the organization were properly understood. The worldwide network of National Society communicators once again facilitated this process in 2000. The year also saw further progress in communicating with, and speaking on behalf of, the most important groups of all, the beneficiaries of humanitarian action and, in particular, the victims of war.

PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The ICRC promoted international humanitarian law in 2000 by aiming programmes and special projects at key groups, in particular the armed forces, the police and security forces, young people and the academic world.

Better response from the armed forces

The ICRC’s work with the armed forces in 2000 concentrated on incorporating the basic rules of humanitarian law into military exercises, manuals and procedures. Projects covered three strategic levels: basic awareness-building, integration into activities, and promotion and teaching of humanitarian law by the armed forces. There was a marked increase in the number of armed forces taking on the responsibility of teaching humanitarian law themselves in 2000. The ongoing activities of the 17 delegates involved in these programmes, supported by a multinational network of officer-instructors, also significantly raised training standards.

During the year, UN peace-support operations opened up new opportunities for the ICRC. Training in humanitarian law was integrated into such operations both during the set-up phase and after the contingents had actually been deployed in the field. A training module on the ICRC’s mandate and role was provided by a special delegate to SFOR* and KFOR* contingents in late 1999 and early 2000. These efforts aimed to build mutual confidence and understanding between ICRC delegates and military forces on the ground and were being extended to other operations such as East Timor, Sierra Leone, and Ethiopia-Eritrea.

In 2000 the ICRC continued to be involved in numerous military exercises, manoeuvres, conferences and round tables. These included three major exercises under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s (NATO’s) Partnership for Peace programme in Europe, and two major exercises each in the Americas, Africa and Asia.

In June 2000 the fourth ICRC conference for senior instructors, “HOT 4”, brought together representatives from 16 countries to discuss the integration of humanitarian law into armed forces’ training, procedures governing cooperation on the ground between humanitarian and military personnel, and ways of promoting humanitarian law among irregular forces. The ICRC continued to develop its worldwide contacts with military academies.

Expanded training of police and security forces

Thanks to the activities of four specialized ICRC delegates, supported by local staff and a multinational network of police instructors, efforts to train police and security forces in humanitarian law were stepped up in 2000. In Brazil, an evaluation was undertaken of a major programme set up in 1998* in cooperation with Equity International and São Paulo University, under which some 800 instructors had been trained. A programme in the Horn of Africa provided training modules on humanitarian law and human rights for police academies in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Other target areas were the Russian Federation, the Balkans, the Philippines, Indonesia and the Pacific, the Caribbean and seven countries in central and south America.

* SFOR: NATO-led Stabilization Force
* KFOR: NATO-led International Security Force

4 See the ICRC’s 1998 Annual Report, p. 148.
COMMUNICATION

Getting young people involved

The positive response of young people in the ex-Soviet Union to the ICRC's efforts in previous years to explain conflict-related issues helped to consolidate humanitarian law programmes in 2000. An external evaluation undertaken in the autumn in Armenia, Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation, the full results of which will be available in early 2001, showed real enthusiasm among students, teachers and educationalists for the subject matter.

The year saw further development of the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" project begun in 1998. Five teaching modules for 13- to 18-year-olds were prepared, covering the limits to armed conflicts, responsibility for compliance with the law, and different approaches to justice and humanitarian action. A guide and video for trainers were also produced.

Pilot projects carried out in Morocco, South Africa and Thailand between June and October 2000 confirmed the potential of teaching modules to influence the attitudes of young people to violence. The involvement of a group of young actors from Northern Ireland in the pilots led to the development of theatre as a means of raising awareness of humanitarian issues.

While the problem of child soldiers attracted considerable international attention in previous years, especially its legal aspects and rehabilitation efforts, little had been done to communicate them while they were actively engaged in armed groups. In 2000 the ICRC undertook a preliminary study, involving consultation with internal and external experts and interviews with former child soldiers, to explore the possibilities for action in this area. Practical proposals were to be put to the delegations in 2001.

Humanitarian law in the academic world

In 2000 the ICRC intensified its activities to promote humanitarian law in universities and other institutions of higher learning through a network of delegates in the field, coordinated from Geneva. The teaching of humanitarian law in a systematic way remained a high priority for the ICRC, which cooperated in this area with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, the Paris-based International Law 90 Research Centre and UNITAR.*

In 1999 the ICRC published How Does Law Protect in War?, a book which provided students and professors with almost 200 case studies and suggestions for teaching the subject in law, political science and journalism courses. A first of its kind, the publication was actively promoted by the ICRC in 2000 and was used by a growing number of teachers.

During the year, the ICRC’s programme to train specialized teachers of international humanitarian law was targeted on the Russian Federation, the countries of central Asia, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines. In August the ICRC organized, in cooperation with IUHEI* in Geneva, a third training seminar on humanitarian law for university teachers.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Targeting productions

The Production Unit undertook a major review of ICRC output in 2000, beginning with an extensive and critical look at existing publication stocks. The review assessed the usefulness of existing publications against three criteria: appropriateness, relevance and credibility.

The second issue was consistency in graphic standards including the need for guidelines on the use of images, a standard ICRC logo and the development of product lines. As a result, a set of guidelines on basic graphic standards for headquarters publications was issued during the year, to be followed by similar norms for all ICRC output in 2001.

The review process continued with an analysis of all communication products. A benchmarking exercise compared the ICRC’s Annual Report with those of 12 major NGOs, private institutions or UN agencies. With the aid of an internationally recognized marketing and communications agency, the Production Unit also undertook a broad study of how ICRC stakeholders viewed the organization’s communication tools such as its publications, videos and Website, what media consumption habits they had and how they preferred to receive information. As a result, the unit developed strategies to improve products and target them more effectively.

Marketing

The priority in 2000 was to develop and start setting up essential marketing tools. An evaluation was made of shortcomings in the area of communication and the results were used to develop a marketing plan.

Systematic environmental scanning of key developments that would inevitably have a major impact on the ICRC and the wider humanitarian world, and stakeholder mapping, were both begun. Building a proper marketing and communication database continued to be a main objective, with 4,500 contacts added in 2000.

As part of a positioning process, the ICRC recruited the London agency, Fishburn Hedges, from a shortlist of 12 companies, to help profile its unique mandate and activities.

* UNITAR: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
* IUHEI: Graduate Institute of International Studies
A special effort was made to market and distribute the second issue in the Forum series, called War, Money and Survival, through promotion, press work and the use of events such as conferences. The publication was specifically aimed at key audiences such as NGOs. Similar communication plans were developed for topics including women and war, internally displaced persons and the elderly.

Publications with a focus

The Forum issue, War, Money and Survival, came out at the beginning of the year and attracted great interest, in particular a review in The Economist. Other publications included a revised-format Annual Report, the Headquarters Appeal 2000 and the Emergency Appeals 2000, and a brochure entitled Women and War. Four editions of the International Review of the Red Cross were published in 2000. The quarterly Red Cross Red Crescent magazine, produced jointly with the International Federation, ran cover stories on women, Chechnya, the emblem and the elderly.

Videos: greater impact

Fewer videos were produced than in previous years but they had a greater impact. Regular contributions to CNN’s* World Report, through an association with the Geneva television station Léman Bleu, continued throughout the year. The professional quality of these reports in terms of production techniques and content improved significantly. Other news-based videos included contributions to APTN’s* Roving Report via the EBU.* The major video release, Women at the End of a Gun, was made in collaboration with a British-based production company.

ICRC Websites

The Website, www.icrc.org, underwent an internal review and audit in the second half of 2000 with the aim of enhancing its use. An improved homepage was set up during the year. The ICRC also introduced downloadable video clips of its operations for use by the media. The same approach was adopted on the www.onwar.org site with material gathered from the “People On War” campaign and a more interactive format was being considered for the ICRC’s main site.

Public Information Centre

The ICRC’s Public Information Centre in Geneva responded to thousands of external requests for publications, photos, videos and library services in the fields of humanitarian law, humanitarian action and related topics in 2000. The requests came from National Societies, academic and educational institutions, publishers, the media, UN agencies and NGOs. The centre also met the needs of delegations and staff at ICRC headquarters. In 2000, some 10,000 people were received by its visitors service.

Historical research

In 2000, the ICRC continued to do historical research, in particular for internal purposes. Its researchers also dealt with outside requests relating to matters subject to a 50-year waiting period, the archives on which are consequently not open to the public. They continued compiling a history of the ICRC during the periods from 1945 to 1955 and 1956 to 1965, and to supply the ICRC’s history page on the Web with material.

“People on War” project

The “People on War” project, a global survey carried out in 1999 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, gathered the views of over 20,000 individuals on war, many based on personal experience. In 2000, the ICRC used the findings to influence leaders, opinion formers and communities, particularly in the countries surveyed. A significant impact was recorded in Bosnia-Herzegovina, El Salvador, the Middle East, Somalia and South Africa. Preliminary results of the project, summarized in a series of reports written by Greenberg Research Inc., a Washington-based opinion-research firm, were also presented at a number of international forums. A Geneva task force identified the implications of the “People on War” findings for ICRC operational, legal and communication practices. In the same vein, two regional workshops were organized in Moscow and Cairo with staff and volunteers who had participated in the worldwide consultation. In May 2000, the ICRC decided to make the results available to researchers and academic circles. The raw data collected during the survey was gradually transferred to SIDOS,* a new institute linked to the established international social science network. By the end of 2000, SIDOS had finished cross-checking and cross-referencing the data from 10 countries. It expected to complete the entire process in the course of 2001.

In September 2000, the Harvard School of Public Health set up a team of scholars to analyse “People on War” data from countries affected by armed conflict. It aims to identify group profiles and attitudinal patterns that may assist humanitarian workers and policy makers responsible for protecting the population and implementing international law in modern conflicts.

* CNN: Cable News Network
* APTN: Associated Press Television News
* EBU: European Broadcasting Union
* SIDOS: Swiss Information and Data Archive Service
New multimedia Cross Fire modules were also added to the "People on War" Website www.onwar.org, including: The Civilian Battlefield, Crowded Places, Taking Sides, War - Just a Man's Business?, and The Ailing Distinction. Selections of the best video interviews and a new 23-minute video on humanitarian law, Military Perspectives, were produced for dissemination and training purposes.

Relations with the media

The conflicts that erupted in 2000 were characteristic of the complex environments which marked the last decade of the century. ICRC press officers faced the challenge of using media opportunities to convey messages about the organization's humanitarian concerns, including the need for greater compliance with international humanitarian law, while avoiding being drawn into polemics that could jeopardize the ICRC's humanitarian activities, and possibly the safety of victims and its own staff.

Efforts were also made to generate interest in the legacies of numerous conflicts. Here the ICRC recognized the importance of involving the local media in drawing public attention in their own countries to the lingering consequences of war, which often hinder the chances of reconciliation and lasting peace.

Mobilizing the press to focus on the plight of the victims of protracted and "forgotten" conflicts remained difficult. Initiatives like the forging of links between major TV news outlets such as CNN International proved a successful way for the ICRC to get this important message across. The worldwide network of National Societies was also a major asset to the ICRC in pursuing its communication activities.

Away from the operational focus, there were other issues that necessitated a coherent media strategy, such as the search for an additional emblem.

One important facet of the ICRC's work was to contribute to the debate within journalistic circles on the ethics of conflict reporting and the challenges of new technology. The ICRC attended numerous forums to take part in discussions on the respective roles of journalists and humanitarian organizations in conflicts.

Mine awareness 2000

In 2000 there was a significant increase in the number of requests from ICRC delegations for mine-awareness programmes. As a result, the geographical distribution of efforts in this area was balanced.

Special emphasis was placed on the quality of the programmes and on the implementation of an integrated approach with other agencies involved in mine action, in particular mine clearance and victim assistance.

Programmes were consolidated in the Balkans and the Caucasus, assessments were carried out in Africa and Asia where delegations had initiated programmes and support was given by the ICRC to National Societies conducting mine-awareness programmes in Central America.
The International Tracing Service (ITS) grew out of the Central Tracing Bureau, which was set up by Allied Headquarters at the British Red Cross in London in 1943. The Bureau moved several times before finally settling in Arolsen, Germany, in January 1946. It adopted its current name on 1 January 1948.

Since 1955, the ITS has been directed and administered by the ICRC and supervised by an International Commission composed of representatives of the ITS member States. Poland joined the international supervisory body in March 2000, bringing to 11 the number of members.

The mandate of the ITS is to gather, file, preserve and process personal records concerning civilians who were persecuted under the Third Reich. In particular, the ITS regularly acquires archival documents and provides victims of the Nazi regime with certificates attesting to the fact that they were persecuted, for example by being deported, interned or subjected to forced labour.

The digitization of the ITS's central databank (47 million records) was completed at the end of 1999. The databank, which became operational in the second half of 2000, makes it possible to process, by this means alone, a considerable quantity of data electronically rather than manually, and thus to respond more quickly to requests for information and certificates.

Under a German law enacted on 12 August, a federal foundation entitled Erinnerung, Verantwortung und Zukunft (Remembrance, Responsibility and Future) was set up to provide financial compensation for persons persecuted by the Nazi regime, including those subjected to slave or forced labour. As a result, there was a surge in the number of enquiries sent to the ITS. To deal with the additional workload, the ITS developed a new system for processing requests, using standard lists. This system enables the German foundation's partner organizations (including the IOM* in Geneva) to transfer the data contained in the requests they receive to the lists. These are then passed on to the ITS, which cross-checks the names in its central databank and enters the information it finds directly on the lists, before sending them back to the partner organizations. At the end of November, the ITS had cross-checked 154,275 names and by the end of December the number had reached 211,669.

During the year, the ITS received 322,007 new individual requests from 66 countries, and provided 361,099 replies. By the end of the year, 497,000 requests still awaited processing.

In order to complete its sources, which are necessary for documenting its replies, the ITS stepped up its efforts to acquire further stocks of documents in Germany and abroad. For the first time, and with the approval of the Federal Data Protection Commissioner, it signed agreements with the social health insurance offices in three Länder (states).

In addition, in Ukraine the ITS obtained personal data contained in papers kept in the State archives in Lvov and Odessa. This precious information, of particular importance to Ukrainians who were subjected to forced labour in the past, was computerized, copied onto diskette and entered into the ITS databank.

* IOM: International Organization for Migration
Operational Support Services

Building up a solid basis to support operational activities.
HUMAN RESOURCES

The task of the Human Resources Division is to recruit ICRC staff members, to train them and to develop their skills with a view to ensuring that the organization call on a sufficient number of qualified personnel to conduct its operations.

In quantitative terms, 2000 was marked by a relative stabilization of requirements: on average between 1,200 and 1,250 staff were working in the field. The Human Resources Division was confronted, on the one hand, with unfolding situations such as the resurgence of the Kivu crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the resumption of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea (with, at the same time, the outbreak of famine in southern Ethiopia), and the protracted fighting in Angola. On the other hand, it had to cope with the development of activities in certain areas (in particular the recruitment, training, appraisal, assignment and development of its staff. Consequently, a new system of management and a new wage policy adopted in 1999 were gradually introduced last year with a view to enabling the ICRC to meet future requirements for well-trained staff more effectively, in particular by encouraging individuals to acquire know-how and seek professional challenges. To that end an assessment of the ICRC's needs and assets in terms of human resources, which an external consultant was commissioned to carry out, was conducted both at headquarters and in the field. On the basis of the recommendations made in that assessment, further adjustments were made to improve the ICRC's effectiveness (in particular the introduction of a new staff appraisal system in January 2001).

Recruitment

On account of developments in the labour market, special staffing efforts were made during the year. The Recruitment Unit launched 56 promotion campaigns in Switzerland and abroad, and developed a decentralized programme with the agreement of the National Societies concerned.

A total of 286 new staff members were hired, including 265 for the field (139 delegates, 16 administrators, 19 secretaries, 18 interpreters, 45 medical and paramedical personnel and 28 engineers, technicians and computer specialists).

This proactive recruitment policy should make it possible to keep 5% of staff in reserve in the field.

Support of the National Societies

The National Societies of 21 countries continued to provide substantial support for ICRC operations by seconding personnel to the organization. Thus, 550 seconded staff members carried out over 800 short- or long-term assignments during the year, including 134 in delegated projects, making a significant contribution to the ICRC's work.

Introduction of a non-discrimination policy

A large-scale study was conducted by the ICRC to find specific ways of removing the socio-cultural obstacles in the way of female staff members taking up senior and managerial posts. Its aim was to introduce a series of measures designed to reduce the factors giving rise to unequal opportunities between men and women within the ICRC.

Training

Particular emphasis was placed on the development of the consolidation phase, with the organization of various courses at headquarters and in the field: law and doctrine, planning, conduct of staff members, management procedures, security and stress. The objective of this phase, aimed at management staff, is to increase their leadership skills at the right time and in accordance with the responsibilities they are given. During the year 28 such courses were organized for 304 participants (70 locally recruited employees and 234 expatriate staff).
The network of regional training units set up in 1998 to organize courses in the field that had previously been held in Geneva was fully operational last year. In addition to the logistic advantages of this solution, it proved useful in meeting more appropriately the immediate training requirements of the various categories of staff in the field.

Twenty-one introductory training courses were held, including 13 in the field. These were attended by 290 expatriate staff and over 300 locally recruited employees.

Around 50 people took part in three other courses set up jointly with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies at the respective headquarters of the two organizations. Moreover, 30 basic training courses run jointly with the participating National Societies and the International Federation prepared 600 trainees for international assignments.

Contacts with those in charge of training at other humanitarian organizations (the United Nations, non-governmental organizations) and with universities setting up programmes on humanitarian topics were maintained and intensified.

In 2000 a special effort was made to provide individualized training for staff members, through a unit specializing in career counselling, to help them acquire the skills necessary to meet the demands of their positions. The number of requests for such training reached 206 during the year. Staff attended 120 short-term training courses (between two and 10 days) directly linked to the positions they occupied, 28 long-term certificate training courses carried out during work-time or unpaid leave, and 58 language courses (15 took place abroad). In all, 254 staff members, including some whose courses began prior to 2000, received individualized training during the year. At the same time as managing and monitoring such requests, the unit continued its counselling activities.

As regards renovation work on the ICRC's training centre in Ecogia, near Geneva, it was completed in December 2000 according to plan and within budget restrictions. The new facility, scheduled to be operational as of January 2001, will provide the venue for all the training courses held by ICRC headquarters and those organized jointly with other humanitarian agencies and organizations (including the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement).

Internationalization

The ICRC must be able to call on staff members with the appropriate skills, hence the decision taken in 1993 to extend its catchment area for recruitment both via the National Societies and by hiring directly outside Switzerland. Despite certain foreseeable administrative difficulties, this policy again demonstrated its effectiveness in terms of the quality of the staff members recruited and will therefore be continued.

The proportion of non-Swiss personnel grew steadily, climbing at year's end to 40% of the ICRC's overall staff and 47% of those working in the field.

Management of delegation staff members

In 2000 the ICRC continued to integrate the management of its locally recruited employees into its unified human resources policy. By the end of the year, 31 such employees had been able to change status and 19 others were on temporary assignments outside their base delegations.

The ICRC began making radical changes to its management policy as regards the professionalization of its staff. This reform required the adoption of new guiding principles and the adaptation of various procedures to establish a single management system for all categories of staff, covering job standardization, performance assessment and pay.

Thus, the ICRC was able to offer locally recruited employees wishing to work outside their base delegations contracts under Swiss law and social benefits similar to those enjoyed by all other expatriate staff members.

Staff health

The Staff Health Unit set up in 1999 is made up of four people: a head doctor, two health advisers and a social worker. It is not strictly speaking a health service, but rather a coordinating body for the various activities linked to staff health. It operates in close cooperation with the Security and Stress Unit and with the ICRC's medical consultants. Its principal activities during the year were as follows:

- to brief delegates leaving for the field on health issues (1,080 interviews in 2000);
- to debrief delegates returning from the field (1,061 interviews in 2000);
- to help provide basic training for delegates (introductory training courses) and for future managers (consolidation courses);
- to collect data on health problems in a systematic manner;
- to help organize and monitor medical evacuations;

In 2000, on average, the ICRC had:

- in the field: 1,250 expatriate staff, including 270 seconded by National Societies; 8,000 locally recruited employees under ICRC contract;
- at headquarters: 826 staff, including 10 seconded by National Societies.
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

- to conduct field missions (with a view to assessing health problems and providing psychological support in critical situations, such as cases of hostage-taking);
- to draw up guidelines on how to avoid health risks and to deal with occupational accidents and diseases;
- to answer questions on health problems from the field;
- to help draw up the ICRC's health policies;
- to provide counselling and social assistance to staff members in difficulty.

LOGISTICS: A PERIOD OF CONSOLIDATION

In 1999, the newly formed Logistics Division began implementing standard procedures for purchasing, warehousing, transport and stock management. The year 2000 saw consolidation of these procedures both in the field and at headquarters, the aim being to improve delivery times from the two main logistics centres in Geneva and Nairobi in accordance with operational priorities and demands.

At the Geneva centre, the Vernier warehouse became fully operational and headquarters logistics personnel – all specialist purchasers, shippers, supply-chain administrators and warehouse staff – were centralized in this location. Financial management was improved by the establishment of a specialized Finance Unit. During the year under review, more than 150 million Swiss francs' worth of goods and services were managed by the Geneva centre, which dealt with an average of 2,800 line items per month.

SBT logistics software was installed in both Geneva and Nairobi to improve supply-chain management by providing additional statistical data and allowing more detailed analysis of the supply-chain process and key performance indicators. Tables showing these indicators and work flows are now produced on a monthly basis.

The Training Unit held seminars, either in Geneva or in the field, on the ICRC's logistics systems which were attended by more than 90% of the non-specialist field-based logisticians. Staff of United Nations agencies also took part. A specialized course in medical logistics was organized in November.
With a view to increasing donor funding for logistic support, field testing of the Internal Transport Storage and Handling (ITSH) programme was completed and full logistics costing data for all major assistance programmes were made available through the External Resources Division.

During the year, major operations were launched to cope with both drought and conflict in Ethiopia/Eritrea, and a complete logistics infrastructure was set up in cooperation with the Philippine National Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross in the Mindanao region of the Philippines. A logistics base was also set up in Amman, Jordan, to support activities in the Israeli-occupied and autonomous territories.

A total of 204,266 tonnes of relief supplies worth some 233 million Swiss francs were distributed in 62 countries in 2000. The ICRC had 102 logisticians based in 24 countries where assistance programmes were under way, supported by more than 2,200 national staff. For its operations it used 3,230 vehicles and 94 major warehouses with a surface area of 93,000 square metres.

**EXTERNAL RESOURCES**

The External Resources Division, previously attached to the Directorate of Human Resources and Finance, was placed under the Directorate of Operations in 2000. The aim was to foster closer and more effective links with the ICRC’s activities and concerns in the field, thus facilitating and enhancing donor response.

**Record budgets...**

Although budgets had already hit a record high in 1999, largely because of the Balkans crisis, expenditure rose yet again in 2000. The initial Emergency Appeals launched in December, amounting to Sfr 837.7 million, did not include a number of operations deployed in rapidly evolving situations covered by the Moscow regional delegation, the Jakarta regional delegation and the East Timor delegation. The budgets for these operations were added to the total in February, bringing the Emergency Appeals to Sfr 907.6 million (cash, kind, and services). Together with the headquarters budget, this meant that the ICRC’s overall initial budget for 2000 stood at Sfr 1,052.1 million, the highest in the organization’s history.

As compared with the previous year, programme allocations were higher for assistance (59.7%, an increase of 12.4% over 1999) and lower for protection (11.2%), preventive action (9.4%) and cooperation with National Societies (5.8%).

**...expenditure**

The implementation rate for activities planned as part of the ICRC’s objectives for the year was generally high, with field expenditure reaching 86.6% of the overall field budget. This rate compared favourably with the previous year’s 82.83%, already high in itself.

Low implementation rates, generally caused by either severe political and security constraints or by a partial resolution of the conflict in question and an ensuing decrease in emergency needs, nevertheless occurred in some contexts. ICRC operations in Burundi and in the Republic of the Congo, for example, showed respective rates of only 71% and 55.9%. These were offset, however, by above-average rates achieved in other contexts. The regional delegation in Manila thus ended the year with an implementation rate of 184% in relation to unforeseen events and emergency needs in the Solomon Islands and Fiji.

**...and contributions**

Donor response to the ICRC’s record budget needs and expenditure proved generous, also reaching an all-time high. A total of Sfr 837 million was received in contributions (Sfr 754.6 million in cash, Sfr 56.2 million in kind, Sfr 25.5 million in services and 0.7 million as assets).
Specific initiatives
- The special "Mine Action 1999-2003" appeal for Sfr 105 million to fund the ICRC's mine-related activities over a five-year period, launched in the summer of 1999, remained an important tool for obtaining support from donors. However, after two consecutive years in which contributions exceeded expenditure (balance brought forward to 2000: Sfr 1.2 million), mine-action funding lost momentum in 2000 and the expenditure of Sfr 23.1 million could not be totally covered by contributions to this special appeal, which amounted to Sfr 21.8 million. This is all the more regrettable as anti-personnel landmines remain a problem in many places and assistance to mine victims will be needed for years to come.
- The first year of the three-year partnership agreement with the United Kingdom's DFID,\* intended to strengthen the ICRC's operational capabilities in the spheres of protection, assistance and preventive action, was entirely successful. As provided for under the terms of the agreement, DFID and British Red Cross representatives visited two ICRC operational theatres: Rwanda in January and the Russian Federation in July. Following these visits, the DFID produced two field reports which it sent to ICRC delegations for comments. As a sign of its satisfaction with the partnership, the DFID gave £2 million in response to the ICRC's Emergency Appeals on top of its annual contribution of £15 million as part of the partnership agreement. It should be noted that over and above the partnership agreement, the DFID also contributed other significant amounts to the ICRC's Emergency Appeals.
- The European Commission's financial support for ICRC activities amounted to some 28 million euros (Sfr 40 million) in 2000, all channelled through ECHO.* The principal operations funded were those in Afghanistan, the northern Caucasus, Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Colombia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (including Kosovo).
- During the year, participating National Societies ran 37 projects delegated to them within the context of ICRC operations, and 28 bilateral projects under ICRC coordination. The participating National Societies were especially active in the Balkans, with 21 delegated and 25 bilateral projects, and specifically in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. One project was in the field of dissemination, and one in the field of cooperation, while all the rest were assistance programmes.
- ICRC private fundraising activities enjoyed another record year. The excellent results were mainly due to a very substantial increase in ad hoc contributions from foundations and above-average funding through legacies and bequests. The ICRC was also able to rely on a large number of faithful private donors who supported its various worldwide activities with spontaneous donations or in response to direct mail appeals. In 2000 these appeals focused on the emergency in Chechnya, the desperate situation of war victims on the African continent and the suffering of children in the Sri Lankan conflict. A solid donor base could also be counted on among private organizations: the Swiss Rotarians and several Rotary districts in Germany continued to support the ICRC's programme for mine victims; Soroptimist International, a women's service association, also gave its backing to the mine-action campaign.

\* See the ICRC's 1999 Annual Report, p. 401.

\* DFID: Department for International Development

\* ECHO: European Community Humanitarian Office
and UEFA,* which supported different prosthetic/orthotic centres, renewed its partnership with the ICRC for another three years. Finally, corporate sponsors responded favourably to an appeal for funds to help build the ICRC’s new training centre at Ecogia (Geneva), to be inaugurated in spring 2001.

**Reporting to donors**

The ICRC spared no effort throughout the year to inform donors about topics of general or more immediate interest through its representatives at all levels. Some of the steps taken are listed below.

- ICRC staff had multiple direct contacts with and networked extensively among the organization’s donor community. Representatives of the Permanent Missions in Geneva were invited to a dozen meetings at ICRC headquarters for briefings on specific operations or issues (e.g., workshop on assistance) and on developments concerning the ICRC’s financial situation and budgets for 2000. Regular bilateral contacts were maintained with governments and National Societies, not only in Geneva but also in the respective capitals and through donor visits to ICRC field operations.

- Although the ICRC chose to remain outside the scope of the CAP* developed by OCHA,* it made sure that its objectives in the field were drawn up and presented in coordination with those of United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations working in the humanitarian sphere. Thus, the ICRC took part in the global launch of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals for 2001 in Geneva on 29 November, presenting the donor community with a summary of its 2001 Emergency Appeals, detailed objectives and a plan of action for countries also covered by the CAP.

- The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted an informal meeting in Geneva on 25 and 26 May between senior ICRC representatives and the ICRC’s donor support group. The discussions focused, among other things, on the need for a more effective way of addressing the relief-to-development gap. The donors urged the ICRC to adopt a more clearly defined position and role in connection with this issue, especially regarding the involvement of other components of the Movement in long-term assistance programmes. The donors also encouraged the ICRC to coordinate and cooperate in an active way with other humanitarian agencies, while recognizing the ICRC’s mandate to protect internally displaced persons. As for the ICRC’s financial situation, notably its cash-flow difficulties and the problems caused by increased earmarking and demands for separate reporting, the donors recognized the need for more predictability and flexibility in the organization’s funding base. They also encouraged the ICRC to increase the transparency and accountability of its operations, notably via multi-donor evaluations and adjustments in its reporting system based on a results-oriented approach. The donors accepted the ICRC’s system of standardized reporting.

- A meeting for National Societies actively involved in international humanitarian operations was co-hosted by the ICRC and the International Federation in Geneva from 25 to 28 April. The meeting, attended by delegations from 25 National Societies, focused primarily on operational cooperation within the Movement, in particular regarding the humanitarian response to the plight of internally displaced persons and women affected by armed conflict. A management topic that received special attention was the evaluation of humanitarian action in terms of the challenges faced, the ongoing learning process and the future outlook.

---

* UEFA: Union of European Football Associations

* CAP: Consolidated Appeal Process

* OCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

- Continual efforts were made to keep donors regularly informed of the activities, thinking and concerns of the ICRC by means of a consolidated standardized written reporting system. The Headquarters and Emergency Appeals, which presented the ICRC's long- and medium-term objectives through a results-oriented approach, were issued in December 1999 and completed in February 2000. Additional appeals were launched as a result of budget extensions for Ethiopia (June) and Sierra Leone (August). Interim reporting on all ICRC field activities was provided in quarterly reports, supplemented by 39 updates that kept donors abreast of developments in rapidly evolving emergency situations and other information of interest in the humanitarian field. Also, three special reports - on assistance, unaccompanied children in Rwanda and the Great Lakes region (1994-2000), and Colombia - were produced to broaden understanding of the ICRC's approach in specific contexts or areas of activity. Finally, two reports were issued in connection with special appeals: Special Report: Mine Action 1999 ("Mine Action 1999-2003" appeal) and Report on the Integrated Appeal of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in response to the 1999 Balkans crisis, issued through the ICRC/Federation Steering Group.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

- The new financial system incorporating traditional financial accounting and cost accounting, which was introduced at the beginning of 1999 worldwide, was fully operational in 2000. The quality of the financial data supplied by ICRC delegations improved substantially during the year through sustained training and the efforts of field staff. Procedures were streamlined, with administrators adopting the new accounting model and staff applying related skills and knowledge in their daily work.

- As a result, the financial database used for analytical and reporting purposes became more reliable and financial reports were better integrated into the management cycle of planning, monitoring and evaluation. This enabled management to monitor spending more closely in relation to budgets and to identify costs by delegation or programme.

- Software applications set up at headquarters to implement the integrated financial and human resources management system were fine-tuned and interfaces with other management systems, such as in the area of logistics, were significantly upgraded. However, the learning process must go on. Plans were made to improve the system by matching it more closely with donor reporting needs and by replacing outdated financial applications still being used in the field. A special emphasis was put on greater integration of financial and logistics management to ensure a coherent flow of data from purchasing through warehousing, distribution and financial accounting.

- The Internal Audit Unit based in the Philippine capital, Manila, played an increasingly important role in 2000. This included checking field accounts and feeding the data into the central accounting system at headquarters. Certain financial analyses and accounting tasks previously carried out at headquarters were transferred to Manila during the year and the unit also provided valuable auditing, financial analysis, accounting and invoicing services for delegated projects carried out by participating National Societies.

- Following the introduction of new financial tools, the Finance and Administration Division launched a comprehensive project to analyse work processes at headquarters and clarify financial management responsibilities at all levels. The finance units were reorganized to give more weight to cost accounting and internal and external financial reporting. This process will be extended to the field in a second stage.

- Initial steps were taken during the year to improve risk management and financial forecasting, in particular regarding the cash-flow situation in Geneva. The aim was to ensure more effective financial management as a means of coping with the steady growth in ICRC operations and expenditure noted over the previous two years.

- The Division's Buildings Unit was closely involved in restoring the premises of the new Ecogia training centre in Versoix and in setting up a new logistics centre in Vernier, both near Geneva.
The financial year 2000

The financial year 2000 once again saw an increase in the humanitarian needs addressed by the ICRC. Those needs arose in situations that were geographically more widely distributed and attracted less media attention than in 1999, when the Balkans conflict accounted for a substantial percentage of resources. In 2000 there was a 9.8% rise in expenditure under the field budget (Sfr 783.2 million in 2000 as against Sfr 713.1 million in 1999). In terms of funding, despite the efforts made to raise the necessary funds and a broadly positive response from the principal donors, the net result for the field budget plunged from a surplus of Sfr 7.6 million at the start of the year to a Sfr 29.1 million deficit by year's end. That shift, together with a significant worsening of the cash-flow situation, necessitated both constant monitoring of financial risks and ad hoc decisions on corrective action, which sometimes affected the progress of certain field operations.

The most significant points to emerge from the balance sheet (Table 1) are the following: the considerable deterioration in the cash position (Sfr 44.4 million at 31 December 2000 as against Sfr 85.7 million at 31 December 1999); despite a decrease in bank debts (Sfr 9.3 million at the end of 2000 as against Sfr 15.5 million at the end of 1999); an increase in the value of securities, due largely to a change in the way they are valued, which at the end of 2000 reflected their market value (Sfr 40.9 as against Sfr 29.8 at 31 December 1999); and the inclusion under "Reserves" of deficits and surpluses carried forward.

A number of changes have been made in the way the accounts are presented (Tables 1 to 4) and in our accounting principles. These changes stem from the international accounting standards with which the financial statement for the year 2001 will have to comply. The main differences relate to the way in which securities are valued, the way in which long-term commitments are shown, and the presentation of operational surpluses/deficits under "Reserves".

The table below sets out the key budget and expenditure figures for 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal</th>
<th>Initial budget (completed)</th>
<th>Final budget</th>
<th>Expenditure 2000</th>
<th>Expenditure 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency appeals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>347,920</td>
<td>386,962</td>
<td>323,505</td>
<td>263,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>130,937</td>
<td>130,937</td>
<td>128,989</td>
<td>115,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>52,597</td>
<td>52,597</td>
<td>50,312</td>
<td>48,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and North America</td>
<td>217,207</td>
<td>251,476</td>
<td>228,897</td>
<td>244,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>59,468</td>
<td>61,627</td>
<td>51,470</td>
<td>41,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>66,213</td>
<td>60,729</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>874,342</td>
<td>944,328</td>
<td>783,173</td>
<td>713,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters appeal</td>
<td>144,461</td>
<td>144,651</td>
<td>144,500</td>
<td>149,322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Financial Tables

### Expenditure According to Type of Activity in 2000

Including contributions in kind and services (in millions of Swiss francs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expenditure (in millions of Swiss francs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>118.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>521.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive Action</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with National Societies</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>88.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation for Risks, Commitments and Investments</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: Sfr 927.7 Million**
## EXPENDITURE BY REGION IN 2000

Including contributions in kind and services (in millions of Swiss francs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Expenditure (in millions of Swiss francs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>323.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>228.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADQUARTERS</td>
<td>144.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL: Sfr 927.7 MILLION**
1. Balance sheet as at December 31, 2000

2. Statement of income and expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2000

3. Cash flow statement for the year ended December 31, 2000

4. Notes to the financial statements as at December 31, 2000
   Report of the auditors

5. Headquarters financial structure in 2000

6. Field expenditure and income in 2000

7. Contributions in 2000
   7.0 Summary of all contributions
   7.1 Governments
   7.2 European Commission
   7.3 International organizations
   7.4 Supranational organizations
   7.5 National Societies
   7.6 Public sources
   7.7 Private sources

8. Contributions in kind, in services and to delegated projects in 2000

9. Relief and medical assistance tables
   9.1 Contributions in kind received and purchases made by the ICRC in 2000
   9.2 Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 2000
   9.3 Relief and medical supplies distributed by the ICRC in 2000

10. Special funds
    10.1 Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross
    10.2 Augusta Fund
    10.3 Florence Nightingale Medal Fund
    10.4 Clare R. Benedict Fund
    10.5 Maurice de Madre French Fund
    10.6 Omar El Mukhtar Fund
    10.7 Paul Reuter Fund
    10.8 Special Fund for the Disabled
### 1. BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000

(in Swiss francs '000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>4.3.1</td>
<td>44,431</td>
<td>85,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>4.3.2</td>
<td>40,915</td>
<td>29,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
<td>131,266</td>
<td>148,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>4.3.4</td>
<td>20,488</td>
<td>14,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, equipment, software</td>
<td>4.3.5</td>
<td>80,894</td>
<td>87,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>242,479</td>
<td>284,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trust funds with banks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LIABILITIES AND RESERVES | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Bank debts | | 9,340 | 15,508 |
| Accounts payable | 4.3.6 | 85,584 | 102,939 |
| Accrued expenses and deferred income | 4.3.7 | 19,030 | 16,845 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | 113,954 | 135,292 |
| Non-current liabilities | 4.3.8 | 16,019 | 10,122 |
| **Total liabilities** | | 129,973 | 145,414 |
| Reserves | | | |
| Funding of current operations | 4.3.9 | | |
| Operations with temporary deficit financing | | | -34,219 |
| Donors restricted contributions | | | 5,134 |
| **Total reserves** | | | -29,085 |
| Restricted through designation by Assembly | 4.3.10 | | |
| Future operations reserve | | 94,000 | 94,000 |
| Operational risks reserve | | 10,323 | 10,323 |
| Assets reserve | | 84,645 | 82,871 |
| Financial risks reserve | | 12,942 | 9,881 |
| Human resources reserve | | 5,135 | 5,757 |
| Specific projects reserve | | 1,040 | 1,585 |
| **Total reserves** | | 208,085 | 204,417 |
| Unrestricted | | | |
| General reserve | | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| Retained surplus at beginning of year | | 1,900 | 1,797 |
| Excess of income over expenses | | 0.00 | 103.00 |
| **Total reserves** | | 14,400 | 14,400 |
| **Total liabilities and reserves** | | 323,373 | 371,837 |
| Trust funds - creditors | | 88 | 87 |
| Guarantees for third parties | | 6 | 6 |

---

*ICRC ANNUAL REPORT 2000*
## 2. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

(in Swiss francs ‘000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff-related costs</td>
<td>4.3.12</td>
<td>-318,901</td>
<td>-280,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>-30,867</td>
<td>-26,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>-57,558</td>
<td>-58,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td>-91,137</td>
<td>-81,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to victims</td>
<td></td>
<td>-242,042</td>
<td>-240,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assistance to National Societies and third parties</td>
<td></td>
<td>-44,609</td>
<td>-39,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General supplies and services</td>
<td></td>
<td>-77,549</td>
<td>-69,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td></td>
<td>-20,189</td>
<td>-18,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of provision for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
<td>-750,00</td>
<td>-9,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4.3.11</td>
<td>-883,602</td>
<td>-823,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result for operational activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>-47,263</td>
<td>12,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>660,00</td>
<td>2,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial income and re-invoiced costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,833</td>
<td>7,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange gains</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,151</td>
<td>8,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior period income</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,561</td>
<td>482.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,442</td>
<td>2,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,647</td>
<td>21,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange loss</td>
<td></td>
<td>-8,930</td>
<td>-4,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior period expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1,391</td>
<td>-153.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>-5,589</td>
<td>-2,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-15,910</td>
<td>-7,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result of non-operational activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,737</td>
<td>14,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit/Surplus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of restricted reserves designated by Assembly</td>
<td>4.3.10</td>
<td>11,520</td>
<td>1,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to restricted reserves designated by Assembly</td>
<td>4.3.10</td>
<td>-15,188</td>
<td>-18,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease (-) of operations with temporary deficit financing</td>
<td>4.3.9</td>
<td>15,518</td>
<td>-13,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease/increase (-) of donors restricted contributions for specific operations</td>
<td>4.3.9</td>
<td>21,173</td>
<td>3,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments of operations with temporary deficit financing / donors restricted contributions</td>
<td></td>
<td>-497</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,526</td>
<td>-26,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess for income over expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 2000

## Cash Flows from Operating Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>20,189</td>
<td>18,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of provision for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>9,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of provision for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>4.3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains on disposal of fixed assets, net</td>
<td>-1,034</td>
<td>-974.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed assets</td>
<td>-660.00</td>
<td>-2,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation/use of restricted reserves through designation by Assembly</td>
<td>-2,744</td>
<td>16,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus before changing in working capital</td>
<td>16,501</td>
<td>40,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease of current assets</td>
<td>6,503</td>
<td>-89,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease of current assets</td>
<td>4.3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease of current assets</td>
<td>-15,170</td>
<td>33,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease of current assets</td>
<td>-15,518</td>
<td>-15,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease of operations with temporary deficit financing</td>
<td>-21,173</td>
<td>-3,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease of operations with temporary deficit financing</td>
<td>4.3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease of operations with temporary deficit financing</td>
<td>-28,857</td>
<td>-34,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cash Flows from Investing Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments in fixed assets</td>
<td>-16,114</td>
<td>-33,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds on disposals of fixed assets</td>
<td>4,023</td>
<td>7,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
<td>-11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds on disposal of financial assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds on disposal of financial assets</td>
<td>4.3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds on disposal of financial assets</td>
<td>-12,102</td>
<td>4,769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cash Flows from Financing Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of long-term liabilities</td>
<td>-200</td>
<td>-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of long-term loan for new training center</td>
<td>6,097</td>
<td>2,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase of long-term loan for new training center</td>
<td>5,897</td>
<td>1,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net variation of cash and bank deposits</td>
<td>-35,062</td>
<td>-27,696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cash and Cash Equivalents, Net at Beginning of Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents, net at beginning of year</td>
<td>70,153</td>
<td>97,849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cash and Cash Equivalents, Net at End of Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents, net at end of year</td>
<td>35,091</td>
<td>70,153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1 Activities

The International Committee of the Red Cross, founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, is an independent humanitarian organization having a status of its own.

The ICRC's principal tasks consist of:

- in connection with internal strife, international and non-international armed conflict, and their aftermath:
  - activities for persons deprived of their freedom;
  - protection and relief (in the form of medical supplies, drinking water, food and shelter) for the civilian population;
  - restoration of family links;
- at all times:
  - development of and respect for international humanitarian law;
  - promotion and dissemination of humanitarian law and of the principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;
  - humanitarian diplomacy.

These financial statements include activities of the Geneva headquarters, and all ICRC delegations.

4.2 Significant accounting policies

4.2.1 Basis of presentation

The financial statements are presented in accordance with Swiss law and the statutes of ICRC.

The financial statements of ICRC do not comply with the International Accounting Standards (IAS). However, a great number of IAS standards have been complied with. Significant standards not applied yet are the standards concerning employee benefits (pension plan) and certain specific disclosures.

4.2.2 Changes of accounting policies

As of 1 January 2000, securities are carried at fair value. The unrealised gain on securities at 31 December 2000 amounted to Sfr 6,840 and has been transferred to the financial risk reserve.

Another change in 2000 has been the reclassifying of the operations with temporary deficit financing and the donors restricted contributions. Both positions are now classified under reserves as Funding of current operations.

4.2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

ICRC considers cash on hand, amounts due from banks and short-term time deposits with banks to be cash or cash equivalents.

4.2.4 Securities

As of 1 January 2000, securities are presented at their fair value.

4.2.5 Accounts receivable

The recognition of the main positions of the receivable is as follows:

- Pledges at the moment of a written confirmation
- Commercial and National Societies in the moment when the service or basic expenditure is fulfilled or the ownership is transferred

A provision on the outstanding amounts has been created to cover the estimated risks.
4.2.6 Inventories

Inventories held at headquarters and the principal regional distribution center in Nairobi are considered as uncommitted stocks and are recorded at cost. Expenditure is recognized at the moment of the delivery or consumption of these stocks. Inventories held at other locations are considered as committed and are included in expenditure.

4.2.7 Property, equipment, software

Assets are capitalized when they are used exclusively for the ICRC and when the following limits are reached for individual asset amounts:

- Real estate all
- Equipment and vehicles Sfr 10,000
- Software Sfr 500,000

Applicable straight-line depreciation periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>in Switzerland</th>
<th>other countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>50 years</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed installations</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and vehicles</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.8 Funding of current operations

Operations with temporary deficit financing

This position relates to expenditure in the field which have not been financed by contributions received or pledged at 31 December 2000.

Donors restricted contributions

Some contributions received by the ICRC are earmarked for specific usage. At the end of the financial year, any such funds which have not yet been spent are recorded under this heading. In case that the funds cannot be used, the ICRC either obtains agreement for a reallocation of those funds for a different usage or reimburses them to the donor.

4.2.9 Restricted reserves designated by Assembly

Future operations reserve

This position contains the reserve for operational funding. The ideal amount of this reserve is estimated at two and a half months of cash expenditure over the last five years.

Operational risks reserve

This concerns reserves relating to insurance of equipment and to commercial disputes.

Assets reserve

The ICRC sets aside funds for capital expenditure on real estate and equipment, in order to be able to make investments essential for its operations regardless of short-term financial fluctuations.

Financial risk reserve

This covers the risks of exchange rate and price fluctuations in securities.

Human resources reserves

This covers staff commitments of the ICRC's liabilities under the Collective Staff Agreement.
4. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000

Specific projects reserves

Allocations for specific projects to be undertaken are made in anticipation of the events taking place; such as the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and studies concerning the red cross emblem.

4.2.10 Recognition of contributions

Pledges are recognized on receipt of a written document from all the donors.

Contributions that are based on contracts for specific projects (e.g. European Union, projects delegated to National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) are recognized in the moment when the expenditure is incurred.

The following contributions are recognized upon receipt of the cash collection:

- Private sources, associations and companies
- Legacies
- Gifts

Contributions in kind (goods) and in services (in the form of means of transport or rent) are recognized on receipt of the goods or service. For each contribution received in kind or in services, an equal amount is entered under both income and expenditure.

Contributions in kind for fixed assets are recorded under other income with an offsetting amount in fixed assets. ICRC considers those contributions not together with the other kind contributions, as no equal expenditure are recorded in the accounts. Depreciation of such assets is in operational expenditure in the same manner as for purchased fixed assets.

The value of contributions in kind is determined by the donor’s estimation of the value of the goods, allowing for the cost of transport to the final destination. The market value may not be exceeded.

The value of service contributions in form of staff is estimated by determining the real cost that would have been incurred had the contribution not been made. In the case of staff seconded to the ICRC, the estimated value consists of the salary plus the social security and insurance contributions paid by the ICRC for the position concerned. From this value, all personnel costs paid by the ICRC directly to the concerned persons or its employer have been deducted to give the value of service recorded.

4.2.11 Translation of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Swiss francs at the rate applicable at the year-end. Income and expenditure statement items are converted at monthly exchange rates and any differences included under other income and expenditure. The net result of the translation has been attributed to the financial risks reserve.

The principal rates of exchange are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>1.6200</td>
<td>1.5870</td>
<td>1.6854</td>
<td>1.4968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>0.7772</td>
<td>0.8199</td>
<td>0.7977</td>
<td>0.8187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>2.3900</td>
<td>2.5600</td>
<td>2.5500</td>
<td>2.4150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRF</td>
<td>0.2317</td>
<td>0.2445</td>
<td>0.2379</td>
<td>0.2441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>1.5200</td>
<td>1.6035</td>
<td>1.5601</td>
<td>1.6012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.3 Additional details relating to the financial statements

This section provides a breakdown of the main items on the balance sheet. All figures are in Swiss francs '000 (Sfr) and represent a consolidation of the headquarters and field financial data.

#### 4.3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank accounts</td>
<td>22,596</td>
<td>44,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deposits</td>
<td>21,835</td>
<td>40,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,431</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,661</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.3.2 Securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>33,519</td>
<td>25,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other financial assets</td>
<td>7,396</td>
<td>3,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,915</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,847</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Market value of securities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>40,915</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,039</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.3.3 Accounts receivable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pledges</td>
<td>127,920</td>
<td>133,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>5,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governments</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds</td>
<td>5,112</td>
<td>11,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding taxes</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarantee deposits</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security and insurance contributions</td>
<td>2,241</td>
<td>1,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers' advance payments</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>1,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payments to employees</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td>3,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>-10,210</td>
<td>-9,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>131,266</strong></td>
<td><strong>148,682</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.3.4 Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>20,488</td>
<td>16,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for depreciation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,488</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,867</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breakdown by category of goods:**

- Relief
  - 3,356
  - 4,641
- Medical and orthopedic
  - 6,177
  - 4,875
- Water and sanitation
  - 3,303
  - 3,495
- Other
  - 7,652
  - 3,856

**Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>20,488</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,867</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.3.5 Property, equipment, software

#### Historical acquisition costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land and buildings</th>
<th>Equipment and vehicles</th>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Work in progress</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 1999</td>
<td>43,946</td>
<td>109,031</td>
<td>12,640</td>
<td>15,662</td>
<td>181,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restatement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-2,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-13,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments/Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2000</td>
<td>43,946</td>
<td>109,944</td>
<td>20,080</td>
<td>7,469</td>
<td>181,439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Accumulated depreciation and value adjustments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land and buildings</th>
<th>Equipment and vehicles</th>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 1999</td>
<td>-12,129</td>
<td>-76,979</td>
<td>-4,764</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restatement</td>
<td>2,338</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for the year</td>
<td>-1,325</td>
<td>-13,308</td>
<td>-5,248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>5,678</td>
<td>5,192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2000</td>
<td>-13,454</td>
<td>-82,271</td>
<td>-4,820</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net book value as at December 31, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land and buildings</th>
<th>Equipment and vehicles</th>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 1999</td>
<td>30,492</td>
<td>27,673</td>
<td>15,260</td>
<td>7,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2000</td>
<td>31,817</td>
<td>32,052</td>
<td>7,876</td>
<td>15,662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.6 Accounts payable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governments</td>
<td>11,504</td>
<td>10,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, organizations, foundations and funds</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>16,828</td>
<td>29,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries in favour of employees</td>
<td>2,637</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security and insurance contributions</td>
<td>32,873</td>
<td>38,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff vacation accrual</td>
<td>20,827</td>
<td>21,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry items</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>1,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,584</strong></td>
<td><strong>102,939</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.7 Accrued expenses and deferred income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses</td>
<td>17,677</td>
<td>16,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid contributions</td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,030</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,845</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.8 Non-current liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,019</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,122</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The non-current liabilities show the following maturities:

- within 12 months
- within 1 to 5 years
- over 5 years

One loan of Sfr 7,900 relates to one building at the headquarters in Geneva. Interest amounted to Sfr 413 in 2000 (Sfr 425 in 1999).

The other loan is interest free and has been granted for the new training center in Geneva.
4. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000

4.3.9 Funding of current operations

a. Operations with temporary deficit financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-earmarked balances (country level)</td>
<td>33,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked balances (country level)</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,219</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operations are considered as a deficit financing as soon as the contributions do not cover the expenditure. As long as the contributions are remitted for a specific operation at the country level, they are defined as non-earmarked. Below this level, they are considered as earmarked.

b. Donors restricted contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-earmarked balances (country level)</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked balances (country level)</td>
<td>4,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,134</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions are defined as non-earmarked as long as they are remitted for a specific operation at the country level. Below this level, they are considered as earmarked.

Donors restricted contributions that could not cover specific expenditure are carried forward to the following year. In case that ICRC meets an over financing for a specific operation, another operation can be suggested to the donor. In case of over financing, the donor may also ask for a reimbursement of the donation. In 2000, contributions of Sfr 347 have been reimbursed (Sfr 405 in 1999).

4.3.10 Restricted reserves through designation by Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future operations reserve</th>
<th>Operational risk reserve</th>
<th>Assets reserve</th>
<th>Financial risk reserve</th>
<th>Human resources reserve</th>
<th>Specific projects reserve</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 1999</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>10,323</td>
<td>82,871</td>
<td>9,881</td>
<td>5,757</td>
<td>1,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in accounting policies (see 4.2.2)</td>
<td>6,840</td>
<td>6,840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use/release during 2000</td>
<td>-428</td>
<td>-8,930</td>
<td>-1,617</td>
<td>-545</td>
<td>-11,520</td>
<td>-11,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations 2000</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>5,151</td>
<td>995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at March 31, 2000</td>
<td><strong>94,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,323</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,645</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,942</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,135</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,040</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The future operations reserve is for insufficient operational funding, estimated at a level of the average of two and a half months of cash expenditure over the last five years. The theoretical level should be Sfr 136,553.

4.3.11 Operational expenditure by cash/kind/services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff-related costs</td>
<td>293,529</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>318,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission costs</td>
<td>30,867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premises and equipment</td>
<td>57,441</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
<td>57,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>91,137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance to victims</td>
<td>185,846</td>
<td>56,196</td>
<td></td>
<td>242,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assistance to National Societies and third parties</td>
<td>44,609</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General supplies and services</td>
<td>77,549</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>20,189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of provision for doubtful accounts</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>801,917</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,196</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,489</strong></td>
<td><strong>883,602</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000

4.3.12 Staff-related costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>232,335</td>
<td>206,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social insurance and social benefits</td>
<td>61,194</td>
<td>53,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>25,372</td>
<td>20,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>318,901</strong></td>
<td><strong>280,574</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Personnel pension plans

In accordance with Swiss law, pension contributions for staff working at headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva are paid into an independent trust. The following figures offer an overview of the defined-contribution pension plans based on an actuarial discount rate of 4% as of January 1, 2000:

- Present value of pension commitments: -448,600
- Market value of plan assets: 467,300
- Surplus of the plan: 18,700

Within the various countries in which ICRC operates outside of Switzerland, most employees are citizens of the host country. These employees are generally submitted to the local social insurance.

b. Early retirement employees’ benefit

ICRC has a plan to give to its staff working at headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva to have a pre-retirement at 57 instead of 62. This plan is revocable at any time. The consequent future financial obligations are borne by ICRC and are included under accounts payable in the amount of Sfr 8,386.

c. Severance pay to employees hired locally outside of Switzerland

ICRC works in a field of activities, where sometimes delegations are closed in a very short delay. For this reason, a plan of severance pay is established that consists under certain given circumstances to pay a final amount to the employees before they leave. This plan amounted to Sfr 15,247 at 31 December 2000 and is included under accounts payable.

d. Expenditure for training – Fondation Avenir

_Fondation Avenir_, established at the ICRC’s initiative, facilitates training or career moves for staff working at the headquarters or in the field and hired in Geneva under an open-ended contract. In 2000, the contribution to that foundation has been Sfr 6,725 and an amount of Sfr 4,091 for training purposes and professional integration outside of ICRC has been paid out. In addition, the ICRC has recorded direct expenditure for professional training of its staff of Sfr 2,342.

Personnel employed locally by the delegations receive social benefits in accordance with the legislation of the countries concerned.

4.3.13 Leased assets

Leased assets having a rental character are defined as operating leases and are charged to the income and expenditure statement account throughout the lease period as they arise. The rental expenses are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premises and equipment</td>
<td>28,584</td>
<td>25,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>71,596</td>
<td>65,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,180</strong></td>
<td><strong>90,518</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lease commitments have the following maturities:

- within 12 months: 7,558
- within 1 to 5 years: 3,651
- over 5 years: 1,528

**Total**: 12,737

Lease income have the following maturities:

- within 12 months: 604
- within 1 to 5 years: 33
- over 5 years: 0

**Total**: 637
4.4 Additional notes

4.4.1 Taxes
The ICRC is exempt from taxes in Switzerland and most countries in which its delegations are based.

4.4.2 Financial instruments
ICRC uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge against existing currency exposure for pledged contributions on the major positions. At the year-end, the following positions are open:

- purchase of foreign currencies 23,280
- sale of foreign currencies -23,239

4.4.3 Overhead expenditure
As a contribution to the costs of headquarters’ support for operations in the field, an additional 6.5% is added to the budget of each operation for cash and service movements. This support is for services essential to an operation’s success such as human resources, finance, logistics, information technology and other support.

The overhead expenditure results in the following breakdown for the last two years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 2000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational expenditure</td>
<td>144,500</td>
<td>739,102</td>
<td>883,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to headquarters budget</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>44,071</td>
<td>44,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>144,500</td>
<td>783,173</td>
<td>927,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 1999</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational expenditure</td>
<td>149,322</td>
<td>674,656</td>
<td>823,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to headquarters budget</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>38,448</td>
<td>38,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>149,322</td>
<td>713,104</td>
<td>862,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overhead income results are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 2000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>115,308</td>
<td>721,031</td>
<td>836,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation from field budget</td>
<td>44,071</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>159,379</td>
<td>721,031</td>
<td>880,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year 1999</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>117,167</td>
<td>718,812</td>
<td>835,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation from field budget</td>
<td>38,448</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>155,615</td>
<td>718,812</td>
<td>874,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report of the external Auditors to the Assembly of the Members of

The International Committee of the Red Cross

As external auditors of your association, we have examined the accounting records and the financial statements (balance sheet, statement of income and expenditures, cash flow statement and notes) of The International Committee of the Red Cross for the year ended December 31, 2000.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Committee. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the Swiss profession, which require that an audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We have examined on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We have also assessed the accounting principles used, significant estimates made and the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the accounting records and financial statements comply with Swiss law and the articles of incorporation.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG Fides Peat

David J W Colledge
Chartered Accountant

Stéphane Gard
Swiss Certified Accountant


Enclosure:
- Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of income and expenditures, cash flow statement and notes)
### 5. HEADQUARTERS

#### APPEAL AND EXPENDITURES

*(in Swiss francs '000)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Assembly, Presidency &amp; Management Control</th>
<th>Directorate</th>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Asia &amp;</th>
<th>Appeal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appeal</td>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>Appeal</td>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td>Appeal</td>
<td>Expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection (general)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>7,007</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect for civilians</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect for detainees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>1,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoring family links</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing persons</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSISTANCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance (general)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>1,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic security</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>4,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and habitat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>1,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthotics/prosthetics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREVENTIVE ACTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive action (general)</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of IHL</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of IHL</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination and information</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>1,182</td>
<td>2,635</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td>776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines and other weapons</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,141</td>
<td>4,591</td>
<td>21,247</td>
<td>18,139</td>
<td>9,319</td>
<td>9,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6,382</td>
<td>5,266</td>
<td>23,760</td>
<td>23,069</td>
<td>15,480</td>
<td>19,626</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allocation for risks, commitments and investments
Change of provision for doubtful accounts

|                       |        |              |        |              |        |              |        |              |        |              |        |              |        |              |
|                      | 6,382   | 5,266        | 23,760 | 23,069       | 15,480 | 19,626       | 24,864 | 26,451       | 11,228 |              |        |              |        |              |

In the above table, the cost of the support units in Geneva for both field and headquarters is included as follows:

Information Systems
Logistics
Human Resources
Finance and Administration
External Resources
### FINANCIAL STRUCTURE IN 2000

**Region** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Total** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Latin America & the Caribbean | 336 | 2,872 | 61 | 3,496 | 397 | 3,770 | 276 | - | 37 | 8 | 21,837 | 4,876
Europe & North Africa | 196 | 96 | 553 | 167 | 23 | 96 | 338 | - | - | 1 | 702 | 1,445
Middle East & North Africa | 631 | 153 | 364 | 165 | 319 | 177 | 1,060 | - | 4 | - | 1,093 | 4,438
Law, Policy and Cooperation within the Movement | 269 | 99 | 136 | 159 | 326 | 99 | 628 | 458 | 381 | - | 1,295 | 2,950
Communication | 36 | 99 | 3 | 99 | 140 | 99 | 51 | - | - | - | 593 | 273
Total | 301 | 551 | 86 | 2,989 | 379 | 1,929 | 211 | - | - | - | 17,132 | 3,641

**Region** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Total** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Latin America & the Caribbean | 27 | 12 | 275 | 87 | 35 | 3,668 | 2,635 | 1,769 | 712 | 6,698 | 4,523
Europe & North Africa | 5 | 1 | 53 | 8 | 2,551 | 2,251 | 17 | 3,221 | 2,466
Middle East & North Africa | 376 | 178 | 334 | 441 | 673 | 204 | 266 | 3,277 | 3,890 | 1,803 | 4,891 | 8,108
Law, Policy and Cooperation within the Movement | 522 | 2,224 | 618 | 1,780 | 1,318 | 446 | 600 | 1,384 | 1,663 | 15,230 | 12,980 | 29,699 | 22,694
Communication | 61 | 3 | 195 | 27 | 1,686 | 852 | 2 | 90 | 1,859 | 1,348
Total | 514 | 130 | 360 | 280 | 595 | 190 | 498 | 1,505 | 1,903 | 124 | 1 | 3,363 | 4,782

**Region** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Total** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Latin America & the Caribbean | 4,638 | 685 | 955 | 2,229 | 5,195 | 810 | 1,600 | 1,465 | 1,641 | 1,138 | 170 | 45,982 | 59,050
Europe & North Africa | 11,174 | 7,329 | 4,920 | 12,897 | 15,553 | 8,264 | 6,635 | 15,994 | 15,257 | 18,263 | 15,799 | 144,461 | 143,750
Middle East & North Africa | 750 | 15,380 | 14,728
Law, Policy and Cooperation within the Movement | 8,921 | 12,585
Communication | 16,126 | 14,813
Total | 20,857 | 21,240

**Region** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Total** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Latin America & the Caribbean | 6,490 | 6,857
Europe & North Africa | 11,174 | 7,329 | 4,920 | 12,897 | 15,553 | 8,264 | 6,635 | 15,994 | 15,257 | 18,263 | 15,799 | 144,461 | 144,500
Middle East & North Africa | 15,380 | 14,728
Law, Policy and Cooperation within the Movement | 8,921 | 12,585
Communication | 16,126 | 14,813
Total | 20,857 | 21,240

**Region** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Total** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Latin America & the Caribbean | 67,774 | 71,942
Europe & North Africa | 15,380 | 14,728
Middle East & North Africa | 8,921 | 12,585
Law, Policy and Cooperation within the Movement | 16,126 | 14,813
Communication | 20,857 | 21,240
Total | 6,490 | 8,576

**Region** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Expenditures** | **Total** | **Expenditures** | **Appeal** | **Expenditures**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Latin America & the Caribbean | 267
Including delegated projects
(In Swiss francs ‘000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Amend.</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Assistance</th>
<th>Preventive</th>
<th>Cooperation</th>
<th>Overheads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>61,934</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,934</td>
<td>2,288</td>
<td>42,467</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>8,740</td>
<td>2,277</td>
<td>11,017</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>5,326</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>55,052</td>
<td></td>
<td>55,052</td>
<td>7,058</td>
<td>26,498</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>2,077</td>
<td>2,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>18,831</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,831</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>8,048</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea &amp; Ethiopia International Conflict</td>
<td>24,970</td>
<td>28,224</td>
<td>53,194</td>
<td>7,205</td>
<td>39,960</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>2,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>43,263</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,263</td>
<td>13,263</td>
<td>17,101</td>
<td>1,869</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>2,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>14,450</td>
<td>8,541</td>
<td>22,991</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>16,310</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>1,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>33,806</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,806</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>23,546</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>1,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>41,480</td>
<td></td>
<td>41,480</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>27,550</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>2,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>16,458</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,458</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>8,242</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abidjan Regional Delegation</td>
<td>4,349</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,349</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakar Regional Delegation</td>
<td>2,767</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,767</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harare Regional Delegation</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagos Regional Delegation</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi Regional Delegation</td>
<td>9,530</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,530</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>4,996</td>
<td>1,913</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretoria Regional Delegation</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaoundé Regional Delegation</td>
<td>2,489</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,489</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Africa</strong></td>
<td>347,920</td>
<td>39,042</td>
<td>386,962</td>
<td>40,013</td>
<td>223,635</td>
<td>16,436</td>
<td>15,469</td>
<td>18,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia and the Pacific</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>48,987</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,987</td>
<td>2,484</td>
<td>37,058</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>2,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>16,946</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,946</td>
<td>1,666</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>6,515</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,515</td>
<td>2,794</td>
<td>1,874</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>15,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,700</td>
<td>6,826</td>
<td>7,279</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>4,335</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,335</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok Regional Delegation</td>
<td>7,476</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,476</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakarta Regional Delegation</td>
<td>11,756</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,756</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila Regional Delegation</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi Regional Delegation</td>
<td>9,946</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,946</td>
<td>4,916</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashkent Regional Delegation</td>
<td>3,312</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,312</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Asia and the Pacific</strong></td>
<td>130,937</td>
<td></td>
<td>130,937</td>
<td>23,528</td>
<td>70,577</td>
<td>12,873</td>
<td>7,914</td>
<td>7,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America and the Caribbean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>25,466</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,466</td>
<td>6,850</td>
<td>12,130</td>
<td>2,636</td>
<td>1,986</td>
<td>1,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>3,056</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>6,786</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,786</td>
<td>2,771</td>
<td>1,797</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasilia Regional Delegation</td>
<td>3,761</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,761</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,125</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buenos Aires Regional Delegation</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala City Regional Delegation</td>
<td>7,157</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,157</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>2,563</td>
<td>1,897</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</strong></td>
<td>52,597</td>
<td></td>
<td>52,597</td>
<td>10,458</td>
<td>18,224</td>
<td>9,697</td>
<td>5,682</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kind - Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Total expenditure</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total income</th>
<th>Surplus financing 99 brought forward</th>
<th>Deficit financing 99 brought forward</th>
<th>Corrections and transfers</th>
<th>Surplus financing 2000</th>
<th>Deficit financing 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,604</td>
<td>50,113</td>
<td>34,141</td>
<td>13,178</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>48,027</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(396)</td>
<td>(2,279)</td>
<td>(934)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>7,327</td>
<td>6,206</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>6,393</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>40,185</td>
<td>39,988</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>40,438</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,369)</td>
<td>(80)</td>
<td>1,499</td>
<td>(3,695)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>9,908</td>
<td>9,891</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10,029</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,309)</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>(381)</td>
<td>(2,070)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>53,992</td>
<td>48,564</td>
<td>4,429</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>53,864</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,999)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>(2,070)</td>
<td>(2,070)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>35,369</td>
<td>31,361</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>31,874</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(363)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(3,856)</td>
<td>(3,856)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>585</td>
<td>20,040</td>
<td>18,414</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>20,032</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>27,571</td>
<td>25,494</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>25,723</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(992)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>(2,810)</td>
<td>(2,810)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,331</td>
<td>35,406</td>
<td>30,080</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>3,687</td>
<td>34,101</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,608)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,815)</td>
<td>(3,815)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>684</td>
<td>12,240</td>
<td>10,795</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>11,291</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(709)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,656)</td>
<td>(1,656)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>451</td>
<td>4,987</td>
<td>4,835</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>5,009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>2,196</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>3,211</td>
<td>2,711</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2,757</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>567</td>
<td>11,818</td>
<td>11,368</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>11,815</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615</td>
<td>2,469</td>
<td>2,399</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2,469</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9,708</td>
<td>323,505</td>
<td>284,780</td>
<td>20,029</td>
<td>7,740</td>
<td>312,549</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>(10,349)</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>1,986</td>
<td>(21,496)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1,810    | 48,329           | 38,667 | 313   | 1,442   | 40,422       | 7,271                                | -                                    | 258                       | 407                    | (785)                  |
| 683      | 17,125           | 15,103 | 62    | 1,924   | 17,089       | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | (1,605)                | (1,641)                |
| 212      | 5,544            | 5,175  | -     | 265     | 5,440        | -                                    | (435)                                | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 178      | 2,761            | 2,690  | -     | 71      | 2,761        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 699      | 17,761           | 16,332 | 128   | 863     | 17,323       | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | (438)                  | (438)                  |
| 486      | 3,855            | 3,564  | 21    | 267     | 3,852        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 659      | 7,266            | 7,098  | 38    | 130     | 7,266        | 760                                  | -                                    | (638)                     | 122                    | (1,083)                |
| 260      | 8,578            | 6,806  | -     | 403     | 7,209        | -                                    | (421)                                | 1,790                     | -                      | -                      |
| 605      | 5,719            | 5,688  | -     | 199     | 5,887        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 365      | 8,954            | 8,780  | -     | 173     | 8,953        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 274      | 3,097            | 3,031  | -     | 66      | 3,097        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |

| 6,251    | 128,989          | 112,934 | 562   | 5,803  | 119,299      | 8,031                                | (856)                                | (359)                     | 529                    | (3,403)                |

| 1,430    | 26,656           | 27,549 | 189   | 1,114   | 28,852       | -                                    | (3,416)                              | -                         | (1,220)                | (1,220)                |
| 299      | 5,583            | 3,853  | -     | 59      | 3,912        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 314      | 6,226            | 5,589  | -     | -       | 5,589        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 212      | 3,095            | 3,095  | -     | -       | 3,095        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 495      | 2,145            | 1,954  | 49    | 142     | 2,145        | -                                    | -                                    | -                         | -                      | -                      |
| 452      | 6,607            | 5,752  | -     | 62      | 5,814        | 127                                  | -                                    | -                         | -                      | (666)                  |

| 3,202    | 50,312           | 47,792 | 238   | 1,377   | 49,407       | 127                                  | (3,862)                              | -                         | -                      | (4,640)                |
Including delegated projects
(in Swiss francs '000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Expenditure (Cash -)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>amendment</td>
<td>final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and North America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>1,690</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>4,252</td>
<td>4,828</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>14,754</td>
<td>14,754</td>
<td>2,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</td>
<td>151,799</td>
<td>151,799</td>
<td>7,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>14,154</td>
<td>14,154</td>
<td>1,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest Regional Delegation</td>
<td>6,393</td>
<td>6,393</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv Regional Delegation</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow Regional Delegation</td>
<td>41,139</td>
<td>41,139</td>
<td>733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Regional Delegation</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Arolsen</td>
<td></td>
<td>472</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>2,018</td>
<td>2,018</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>2,278</td>
<td>2,278</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Europe and North America</td>
<td>250,428</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>251,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>27,189</td>
<td>27,189</td>
<td>2,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories</td>
<td>14,962</td>
<td>14,962</td>
<td>8,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>1,762</td>
<td>1,762</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>4,154</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>6,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>1,437</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait Regional Delegation</td>
<td>2,481</td>
<td>2,481</td>
<td>1,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunis Regional Delegation</td>
<td>4,671</td>
<td>4,671</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>59,468</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>61,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>66,213</td>
<td>(5,484)</td>
<td>60,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special appeals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FIELD</td>
<td>907,563</td>
<td>36,765</td>
<td>944,328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## AND INCOME IN 2000

### Kind - Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit brought forward</th>
<th>Corrections and transfers</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
<td>(231)</td>
<td>(231)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>(767)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>3,946</td>
<td>3,018</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>3,142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>(737)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594</td>
<td>13,732</td>
<td>13,463</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13,716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>140,756</td>
<td>91,808</td>
<td>30,613</td>
<td>7,384</td>
<td>129,805</td>
<td>10,982</td>
<td></td>
<td>680</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>654</td>
<td>14,504</td>
<td>12,687</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>272</td>
<td></td>
<td>(703)</td>
<td>(928)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>5,271</td>
<td>4,759</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>5,137</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>737</td>
<td>35,001</td>
<td>30,190</td>
<td>3,362</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>33,811</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>258</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>472</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>2,674</td>
<td>2,686</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,686</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>967</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit brought forward</th>
<th>Corrections and transfers</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,508</td>
<td>228,897</td>
<td>170,513</td>
<td>34,997</td>
<td>9,032</td>
<td>214,542</td>
<td>13,850</td>
<td>(231)</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>1,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>21,861</td>
<td>21,518</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>22,019</td>
<td>(719)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>576</td>
<td>14,976</td>
<td>13,657</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>13,840</td>
<td>(567)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,703)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,369</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,647</td>
<td>4,643</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,643</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>814</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>2,617</td>
<td>2,617</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,617</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit brought forward</th>
<th>Corrections and transfers</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,662</td>
<td>51,470</td>
<td>49,705</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>50,496</td>
<td>(1,286)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>681</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>(910)</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit brought forward</th>
<th>Corrections and transfers</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
<th>Surplus/Deficit financing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29,331</td>
<td>783,173</td>
<td>666,405</td>
<td>56,196</td>
<td>24,373</td>
<td>746,974</td>
<td>24,190</td>
<td>(16,584)</td>
<td>(497)</td>
<td>5,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICRC ANNUAL REPORT 2000
### 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2000

#### (in Swiss francs)

#### 7.0 Summary of all contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Governments</td>
<td>110,791,773</td>
<td>506,072,675</td>
<td>-561,777</td>
<td>616,302,671</td>
<td>17,523,755</td>
<td>2,613,085</td>
<td>636,439,511</td>
<td>46,376</td>
<td>636,485,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 European Commission</td>
<td>80,856</td>
<td>41,732,316</td>
<td>-378,235</td>
<td>41,434,937</td>
<td>235,620</td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td>41,434,937</td>
<td>235,620</td>
<td>41,434,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 International organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>127,994</td>
<td></td>
<td>127,994</td>
<td>107,626</td>
<td></td>
<td>235,620</td>
<td></td>
<td>235,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4 Supranational organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5 National Societies</td>
<td>6,734,798</td>
<td>62,378,146</td>
<td>-1,001,018</td>
<td>68,111,926</td>
<td>36,021,436</td>
<td>22,876,080</td>
<td>127,009,442</td>
<td>545,408</td>
<td>127,554,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.6 Public sources</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>3,235,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,380,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,380,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,380,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7 Private sources</td>
<td>1,438,966</td>
<td>23,766,135</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,205,101</td>
<td>2,542,788</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,747,889</td>
<td>68,666</td>
<td>27,816,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of Swiss government contribution</td>
<td>-5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Notes

- **ICRC Annual Report 2000**
- **Page 272**
### 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2000

#### (in Swiss francs)

#### 7.1 Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>215,613</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>215,613</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,313,000</td>
<td>7,998,268</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,311,268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>683,750</td>
<td>958,084</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,641,834</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>17,262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,055,035</td>
<td>4,993,691</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,048,726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>19,907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>20,202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2,358,752</td>
<td>18,569,053</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,927,805</td>
<td>195,549</td>
<td>1,295,338</td>
<td>22,418,692</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>61,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>238,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>238,050</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>3,287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,287</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>42,513</td>
<td></td>
<td>107,513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,589,600</td>
<td>10,192,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,782,500</td>
<td>1,121,315</td>
<td>13,903,815</td>
<td>13,903,815</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td>5,571</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,571</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>115,960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>115,960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>30,724</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,724</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>6,690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,690</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>650,550</td>
<td>5,082,055</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,732,605</td>
<td>662,400</td>
<td>134,336</td>
<td>6,529,341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>6,442,839</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,042,839</td>
<td>75,016</td>
<td>8,117,855</td>
<td>8,117,855</td>
<td>46,376</td>
<td>8,164,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,232,622</td>
<td>9,175,149</td>
<td>-20,637</td>
<td>10,387,134</td>
<td>3,399,731</td>
<td>13,786,865</td>
<td>13,786,865</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
<td>8,295</td>
<td>8,295</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>17,437</td>
<td></td>
<td>67,437</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>19,964</td>
<td></td>
<td>99,964</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>19,123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>191,750</td>
<td>3,662,327</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,854,077</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>174,570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>174,570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,395,462</td>
<td>9,398,539</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,794,001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>11,012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,297,000</td>
<td>10,658,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,955,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>107,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107,040</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Rep. of</td>
<td>507,120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>507,120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>2,257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>466,787</td>
<td>2,729,556</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,196,343</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>8,418</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,418</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>15,838</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,838</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>172,620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>172,620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>5,009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>50,916</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,916</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,727</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,444,368</td>
<td>47,318,784</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,763,152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48,763,152</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,763,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>348,650</td>
<td>394,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>742,650</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>742,650</td>
<td></td>
<td>742,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,340,320</td>
<td>19,605,195</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,945,515</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,945,515</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,945,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,920</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>16,257</td>
<td></td>
<td>279,045</td>
<td>295,302</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>295,302</td>
<td></td>
<td>295,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>47,444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47,444</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47,444</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>101,035</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101,035</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101,035</td>
<td></td>
<td>101,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>86,360</td>
<td></td>
<td>226,360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>226,360</td>
<td></td>
<td>226,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>55,545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55,545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55,545</td>
<td></td>
<td>55,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>829</td>
<td></td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saoa</td>
<td>8,290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,290</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>333,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>333,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>333,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>333,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>3,454</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,454</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,454</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>42,305</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42,305</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42,305</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovack Republic</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>70,600</td>
<td>354,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>424,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>424,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>424,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>864,448</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,364,448</td>
<td>1,194,551</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,558,999</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,558,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>24,884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,884</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,264,112</td>
<td>37,759,215</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,023,327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40,023,327</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,023,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>67,441,000</td>
<td>32,161,761</td>
<td></td>
<td>99,602,761</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99,602,761</td>
<td></td>
<td>99,602,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>119,332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119,332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119,332</td>
<td></td>
<td>119,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>12,732</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,732</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,732</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>82,945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82,945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82,945</td>
<td></td>
<td>82,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,728,450</td>
<td>82,378,789</td>
<td></td>
<td>84,107,239</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84,107,239</td>
<td></td>
<td>84,107,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>49,740</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49,740</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49,740</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>136,270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>136,270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>136,270</td>
<td></td>
<td>136,270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total from governments 110,791,773 506,072,675 -561,777 616,302,671 17,523,755 2,613,085 636,439,511 46,376 636,485,887
## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2000

(in Swiss francs)

### 7.2 European Commission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>80,856</td>
<td>41,732,316</td>
<td>378,235</td>
<td>41,434,937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41,434,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from European Commission</td>
<td>80,856</td>
<td>41,732,316</td>
<td>378,235</td>
<td>41,434,937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41,434,937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.3 International organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>127,994</td>
<td>82,358</td>
<td></td>
<td>210,352</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>210,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various UN</td>
<td>25,268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from international organizations</td>
<td>127,994</td>
<td>107,626</td>
<td></td>
<td>235,620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>235,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.4 Supranational organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AG Fund</td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from supranational organizations</td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.5 National Societies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>178,530</td>
<td>267,088</td>
<td></td>
<td>445,618</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>2,395,444</td>
<td>2,847,181</td>
<td>2,847,181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>65,545</td>
<td>1,915,844</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,981,389</td>
<td>6,158,074</td>
<td>481,815</td>
<td>8,621,278</td>
<td>8,621,278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,024</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>118,851</td>
<td>5,636,952</td>
<td>-580,165</td>
<td>5,175,638</td>
<td>2,826,438</td>
<td>570,335</td>
<td>8,572,411</td>
<td>8,572,411</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>897,842</td>
<td>5,767,549</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,665,391</td>
<td>34,968</td>
<td>238,913</td>
<td>6,939,272</td>
<td>6,939,272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>506</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>61,600</td>
<td>61,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>61,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - Hong Kong</td>
<td>78,440</td>
<td>78,440</td>
<td>78,440</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78,440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>18,409</td>
<td>18,409</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23,389</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>101,900</td>
<td>3,169,459</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,271,359</td>
<td>1,536,005</td>
<td>256,070</td>
<td>5,063,434</td>
<td>5,063,434</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>8,699</td>
<td>8,699</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>5,724</td>
<td>5,724</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,724</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,724</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>3,338</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,407</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,407</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>5,968</td>
<td>5,968</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,968</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,968</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>102,060</td>
<td>1,553,351</td>
<td>-26,238</td>
<td>1,629,173</td>
<td>2,920,631</td>
<td>2,833,148</td>
<td>7,382,952</td>
<td>7,382,952</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>536,500</td>
<td>396,616</td>
<td></td>
<td>933,116</td>
<td>397,296</td>
<td>1,410,696</td>
<td>2,741,108</td>
<td>2,741,108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>829</td>
<td></td>
<td>829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,162,820</td>
<td>5,075,452</td>
<td>-40,457</td>
<td>6,197,815</td>
<td>5,552,606</td>
<td>2,105,368</td>
<td>13,855,789</td>
<td>114,062</td>
<td>13,969,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>160,867</td>
<td></td>
<td>200,867</td>
<td>989,005</td>
<td>282,313</td>
<td>1,472,185</td>
<td>1,472,185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,759</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,759</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,759</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>32,975</td>
<td>267,263</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,238</td>
<td>462,533</td>
<td></td>
<td>762,771</td>
<td>762,771</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>16,184</td>
<td>212,638</td>
<td></td>
<td>228,822</td>
<td>74,993</td>
<td>494,550</td>
<td>798,365</td>
<td>798,365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>247,320</td>
<td>4,951,659</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,198,979</td>
<td>565,742</td>
<td>425,939</td>
<td>6,190,660</td>
<td>6,190,660</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,303,269</td>
<td>3,223,798</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,527,067</td>
<td>118,319</td>
<td>1,023,016</td>
<td>5,668,402</td>
<td>5,668,402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Rep. of</td>
<td>184,801</td>
<td>184,801</td>
<td></td>
<td>184,801</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>184,801</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>248,700</td>
<td>248,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>248,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>248,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>16,993</td>
<td>340,357</td>
<td></td>
<td>357,350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>357,350</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>28,019</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>228,019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>228,019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>23,182</td>
<td>23,182</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23,182</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>466</td>
<td></td>
<td>466</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>466</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>648</td>
<td></td>
<td>648</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>648</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Cash received for assets at headquarters.
## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2000

**Headquarters appeal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Headquarters appeal</th>
<th>Emergency appeals</th>
<th>Adjustments on previous years</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>18,713</td>
<td>82,704</td>
<td></td>
<td>101,417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101,417</td>
<td></td>
<td>101,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>607</td>
<td></td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>238,107</td>
<td>3,107,123</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,345,230</td>
<td>3,536,399</td>
<td>1,496,769</td>
<td>8,378,398</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,378,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>43,090</td>
<td>120,326</td>
<td></td>
<td>163,416</td>
<td></td>
<td>470,500</td>
<td>633,916</td>
<td></td>
<td>633,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>598</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>598</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>598</td>
<td></td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2,428</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,428</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,428</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>235,080</td>
<td>4,752,992</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,988,072</td>
<td>7,132,635</td>
<td>3,167,589</td>
<td>15,288,296</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,288,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>4,653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,653</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>321</td>
<td></td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>43,090</td>
<td>8,720</td>
<td></td>
<td>51,810</td>
<td>7,370</td>
<td></td>
<td>59,180</td>
<td></td>
<td>59,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>6,156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,156</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>7,081</td>
<td>3,420</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,501</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,501</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>325,501</td>
<td>3,199,072</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,524,573</td>
<td>299,372</td>
<td>437,332</td>
<td>4,261,277</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,261,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
<td></td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>134,330</td>
<td>4,260,255</td>
<td>-352,732</td>
<td>4,041,853</td>
<td>1,720,225</td>
<td>1,219,524</td>
<td>6,981,602</td>
<td>163,385</td>
<td>7,144,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>126,033</td>
<td>1,016,660</td>
<td>-1,426</td>
<td>1,141,267</td>
<td>91,190</td>
<td>185,231</td>
<td>1,417,688</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,417,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>4,855</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,855</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,855</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>47,642</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47,642</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47,642</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>258,000</td>
<td>5,059,521</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,317,521</td>
<td>936,440</td>
<td>2,240,664</td>
<td>8,494,625</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>8,614,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>7,292,455</td>
<td>7,292,455</td>
<td>1,112,029</td>
<td>678,331</td>
<td>9,082,815</td>
<td>147,961</td>
<td>9,230,776</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>518</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>518</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>518</td>
<td></td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total from National Societies: 6,734,798 62,378,146 -1,001,018 68,111,926 36,021,436 22,876,080 127,009,442 545,408 127,554,850
### 7.6 Public sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Cash</th>
<th>Total Kind</th>
<th>Total Services</th>
<th>Total Assets</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellinzona</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collex-Bossy</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fribourg, Canton of</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, Canton of</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva, City of</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kloten</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vevey</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zurich, Canton of</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from public sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,380,500</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,380,500</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,380,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2000

(in Swiss francs)

#### 7.7 Private sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Total cash</th>
<th>Total kind</th>
<th>Total services</th>
<th>Total assets</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct mail fundraising campaigns</td>
<td>1,996,198</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,996,198</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,996,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous donations from private individuals</td>
<td>6,593,538</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,593,538</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,593,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations from foundations/funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare R. Benedict Fund</td>
<td>1,665,713</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,665,713</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,665,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondation Bogette</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation for the International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
<td>711,241</td>
<td></td>
<td>711,241</td>
<td></td>
<td>711,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Link Foundation</td>
<td>49,767</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,767</td>
<td></td>
<td>49,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Family Foundation</td>
<td>17,249</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,249</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolb'sche Familien-Stiftung</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondation &quot;Louis D.&quot;</td>
<td>1,210,445</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,210,445</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,210,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montarina Stiftung</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaic Foundation</td>
<td>259,080</td>
<td></td>
<td>259,080</td>
<td></td>
<td>259,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondation Odéon</td>
<td>42,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondation Y. &amp; I. Oltramare</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omar El Muktar Fund</td>
<td>402,438</td>
<td></td>
<td>402,438</td>
<td></td>
<td>402,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenon Trust</td>
<td>5,140,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,140,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondation Prapioz</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuters Foundation</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPH-Promotor Stiftung</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondation Hans Wiildorf</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiftung zur Hilfe vor Ort</td>
<td>19,182</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,182</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous and others (less than Sir 10,000.--)</td>
<td>43,123</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,123</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>3,070,103</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,070,103</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,070,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations from private companies</td>
<td>478,5243</td>
<td></td>
<td>478,524</td>
<td></td>
<td>478,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations from support associations</td>
<td>753,570</td>
<td></td>
<td>753,570</td>
<td></td>
<td>753,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations from partnerships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO CICR</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project &quot;People and Places with no Name&quot;</td>
<td>522,907</td>
<td></td>
<td>522,907</td>
<td></td>
<td>522,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotary Foundation</td>
<td>80,918</td>
<td></td>
<td>80,918</td>
<td></td>
<td>80,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotary International (Switzerland)</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotary International (Germany)</td>
<td>132,405</td>
<td></td>
<td>132,405</td>
<td></td>
<td>132,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soroptimist International</td>
<td>231,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>231,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>231,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UEFA</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various donors</td>
<td>2,542,788</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,542,788</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,542,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from private sources</td>
<td>25,205,101</td>
<td>2,542,788</td>
<td>27,747,889</td>
<td>68,666</td>
<td>27,816,555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Cash received for assets at headquarters.
2. Of which Sir 800,000 received for assets at headquarters.
3. Of which Sir 278,000 received for assets at headquarters.
### 8. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND, IN SERVICES

(in Swiss francs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Societies</th>
<th>Donations in kind</th>
<th>Donations in services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field</td>
<td>No. of days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>10,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>6,158,074</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>542,791</td>
<td>2,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,528,070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2,547,585</td>
<td>3,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>397,296</td>
<td>6,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4,319,212</td>
<td>6,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>986,300</td>
<td>1,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>74,993</td>
<td>2,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>563,010</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>703,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3,530,910</td>
<td>4,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>3,530,910</td>
<td>4,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2,462,249</td>
<td>4,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7,370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>299,372</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,435,455</td>
<td>2,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>91,190</td>
<td>1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>911,740</td>
<td>10,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1,112,029</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Governments        |                |                      |        |                |                |       |        |
| Canada             | 9,769           | 772,794              | 6,232  | 195,549        |                |       |        |
| Denmark            | 4,676           | 921,442              | 199,873|                | 662,400        |       |        |
| Finland            | 75,016          |                       |        |                |                |       |        |
| Germany            | 3,399,731       |                       |        |                |                |       |        |
| Pakistan           | 279,045         |                       |        |                |                |       |        |
| Spain              | 1,194,551       |                       |        |                |                |       |        |
| United States of America | 11,717,463 | 62,096 | | | | | |

| Organizations      |                |                      |        |                |                |       |        |
| WFP                | 82,358          |                       |        |                |                |       |        |
| Various            | 25,268          |                       |        |                |                |       |        |

| Private Donors     |                |                      |        |                |                |       |        |
| Various            | 2,542,788       |                       |        |                |                |       |        |

Grand total kind   | 46,295,565      | 16,059,108            | 1,116,423 | 117,417 | 9,900,040 | 280 |
### Donations for delegated projects (DP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In services (incl. adjustments)</th>
<th>In cash</th>
<th>Total DP</th>
<th>Field kind (incl. DP)</th>
<th>Field services</th>
<th>Headquarters services</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27,171</td>
<td>13,520</td>
<td>40,691</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>2,395,444</td>
<td>13,520</td>
<td>46,315,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159,386</td>
<td>1,611,244</td>
<td>1,770,630</td>
<td>6,158,074</td>
<td>463,122</td>
<td>18,693</td>
<td>1,611,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240,204</td>
<td>3,884,377</td>
<td>4,608,228</td>
<td>2,826,438</td>
<td>570,335</td>
<td>3,884,377</td>
<td>3,884,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238,913</td>
<td>5,508,304</td>
<td>5,782,185</td>
<td>34,968</td>
<td>238,913</td>
<td>5,508,304</td>
<td>5,508,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256,070</td>
<td>2,942,121</td>
<td>3,206,126</td>
<td>1,536,005</td>
<td>256,070</td>
<td>2,942,121</td>
<td>2,942,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,711,817</td>
<td>1,326,027</td>
<td>3,410,890</td>
<td>2,920,631</td>
<td>2,740,811</td>
<td>92,337</td>
<td>1,326,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>672,204</td>
<td>3,176,648</td>
<td>5,082,246</td>
<td>5,552,606</td>
<td>1,994,758</td>
<td>110,610</td>
<td>3,176,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54,157</td>
<td>160,867</td>
<td>217,729</td>
<td>989,005</td>
<td>282,313</td>
<td>160,867</td>
<td>160,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161,725</td>
<td>4,477,107</td>
<td>4,641,564</td>
<td>565,742</td>
<td>387,464</td>
<td>4,477,107</td>
<td>4,477,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319,327</td>
<td>2,538,904</td>
<td>2,976,550</td>
<td>118,319</td>
<td>1,023,016</td>
<td>2,538,904</td>
<td>2,538,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373,673</td>
<td>2,609,574</td>
<td>2,988,736</td>
<td>3,536,399</td>
<td>1,426,569</td>
<td>2,538,904</td>
<td>2,609,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,801,112</td>
<td>2,325,506</td>
<td>8,797,004</td>
<td>7,132,635</td>
<td>2,921,401</td>
<td>246,188</td>
<td>2,325,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382,166</td>
<td>2,619,060</td>
<td>3,285,996</td>
<td>1,720,225</td>
<td>1,166,021</td>
<td>2,619,060</td>
<td>2,619,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469,669</td>
<td>5,270,738</td>
<td>5,740,407</td>
<td>1,112,029</td>
<td>678,331</td>
<td>5,270,738</td>
<td>5,270,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516,312</td>
<td>668,465</td>
<td>1,380,326</td>
<td>195,549</td>
<td>6,232</td>
<td>668,465</td>
<td>668,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134,336</td>
<td>541,586</td>
<td>1,338,322</td>
<td>662,400</td>
<td>199,873</td>
<td>541,586</td>
<td>541,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,196,217</td>
<td>46,315,741</td>
<td>64,411,998</td>
<td>56,195,605</td>
<td>1,116,423</td>
<td>46,315,741</td>
<td>46,315,741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand total:** 46,315,741

**Total for DP services:** 111,6423

**Total for cash:** 25,489,165
The statistical data in the following tables can be summarized as follows:

9.1 Contributions in kind received and purchases made by the ICRC in 2000

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 2000. 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 purchase comprise all procurements carried out both with unearmarked and with earmarked financial contributions ("cash for kind"). The grand total of Sfr 221,201,994 therefore corresponds to the grand total given in the table "Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 2000".

9.2 Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 2000

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 2000.

9.3 Relief and medical supplies distributed by the ICRC in 2000

All relief and medical goods distributed by the ICRC in the field between 1 January and 31 December 2000. These goods were either purchased or received in kind during 2000 or taken from stock already constituted at the end of 1999.
### 9.1 Contributions in Kind Received and Purchases Made by the ICRC in 2000

(donors and purchases, according to stock entry dates)

<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 (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Other relief goods (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Total relief (Sir)</th>
<th>Assets (vehicles) (Sir)</th>
<th>Medical* (Sir)</th>
<th>Grand total (Sir)</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>33,099.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>210,830</td>
<td>3,669</td>
<td>12,800</td>
<td>316.4</td>
<td>1,225.2</td>
<td>29,731,682</td>
<td>522,873</td>
<td>920,399</td>
<td>31,174,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>10,099.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>6,158,074</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,158,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>4,900.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>2,897,893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,897,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>563.2</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>1,528,070</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,528,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2,323.0</td>
<td>102,780</td>
<td>12,800</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>3,209,985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,209,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>603.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>397,296</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>397,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8,752.9</td>
<td>31,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>4,409,832</td>
<td>114,062</td>
<td>542,090</td>
<td>5,065,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>986,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>986,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>74,993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>74,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>563,009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>563,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>4,383.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>199.1</td>
<td>354,616</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>354,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,050.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>199.1</td>
<td>2,107,633</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,107,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>7,370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>298,372</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>298,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,435,455</td>
<td>140,850</td>
<td>22,535</td>
<td>1,598,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>91,190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>36,800</td>
<td>2,162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>303.4</td>
<td>1,112,029</td>
<td>147,961</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,259,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOVERNMENTS</strong></td>
<td>19,204.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>176,260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,508</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>323.5</td>
<td>16,722,674</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,722,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>2,508</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>121,392</td>
<td>121,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,568.8</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>315.5</td>
<td>3,410,223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,410,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>279,045</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>279,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,488.5</td>
<td>1,194,551</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,194,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>15,137.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,717,483</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,717,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VARIOUS DONORS</strong></td>
<td>103.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>255,781</td>
<td>40,549</td>
<td>67,648</td>
<td>363,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations (WFP, UNICEF)</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>159,448</td>
<td>40,549</td>
<td>56,355</td>
<td>256,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other donors</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96,333</td>
<td>11,293</td>
<td>107,626</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL GIFTS IN KIND</strong></td>
<td>52,407.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>387,090</td>
<td>3,699</td>
<td>15,308</td>
<td>322.3</td>
<td>1,553.7</td>
<td>46,710,147</td>
<td>563,422</td>
<td>988,047</td>
<td>48,281,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC PURCHASES (non-earmarked)</td>
<td>68,020.5</td>
<td>3,527.8</td>
<td>85,922</td>
<td>11,965</td>
<td>65,670</td>
<td>288.6</td>
<td>7,470.8</td>
<td>83,672,839</td>
<td>37,024,228</td>
<td>120,696,867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC PURCHASES (cash for kind)</td>
<td>41,028.0</td>
<td>4,136.7</td>
<td>106,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2,552.4</td>
<td>35,308,044</td>
<td>873,363</td>
<td>36,181,407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC PURCHASES (deleg. projects)</td>
<td>2,708.5</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>13,082,637</td>
<td>2,979,467</td>
<td>16,062,104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES</strong></td>
<td>111,758.0</td>
<td>7,678.2</td>
<td>912,422</td>
<td>14,965</td>
<td>79,470</td>
<td>298.8</td>
<td>12,801.3</td>
<td>132,063,320</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,877,058</td>
<td>172,940,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>164,165.2</td>
<td>7,678.3</td>
<td>1,299,512</td>
<td>18,664</td>
<td>94,778</td>
<td>621.1</td>
<td>14,355.0</td>
<td>178,773,467</td>
<td>563,422</td>
<td>41,865,105</td>
<td>221,201,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Medical includes medical, orthopaedic and water/sanitation items.
## 9.2 RELIEF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC IN 2000

(by receiving countries, according to stock entry date)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Medical* (Sfr)</th>
<th>Gifts in kind Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
<th>Purchases by the ICRC (Sfr)</th>
<th>Total dispatched Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>13,177,833</td>
<td>16,753.9</td>
<td>566,945</td>
<td>16,943,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>1,132,179</td>
<td>212,061</td>
<td>1,560,316</td>
<td>212,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon, Chad, Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>22,457</td>
<td>48,926</td>
<td>212,061</td>
<td>212,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>100,726</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>901,547</td>
<td>1,472,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>119,732</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>2,984,550</td>
<td>8,125,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>137,953</td>
<td>27,092</td>
<td>137,953</td>
<td>27,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>5,157</td>
<td>20,993</td>
<td>5,157</td>
<td>20,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>461,985</td>
<td>2,094,586</td>
<td>1,986,018</td>
<td>2,650,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1,986,018</td>
<td>2,884.6</td>
<td>1,315,611</td>
<td>1,315,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>75,016</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>120,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>110,516</td>
<td>135.5</td>
<td>974,538</td>
<td>934,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>90,019</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>209,679</td>
<td>232,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali, Niger</td>
<td>3,621</td>
<td>2,235</td>
<td>3,621</td>
<td>2,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>90,019</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>7,834</td>
<td>406,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>151,240</td>
<td>155.9</td>
<td>1,637,148</td>
<td>1,637,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>2,238</td>
<td>62,396</td>
<td>2,238</td>
<td>62,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>206.4</td>
<td>1,144,259</td>
<td>1,144,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>58,751</td>
<td>2,105,240</td>
<td>976,705</td>
<td>976,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>11,293</td>
<td>293,500</td>
<td>1,986,954</td>
<td>1,986,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>6,261</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>83,347</td>
<td>83,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>186,485</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>362,472</td>
<td>3,325,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>148,393</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>148,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional &amp; emergency stocks in Kenya</td>
<td>46,376</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>46,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Medical* (Sfr)</th>
<th>Gifts in kind Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
<th>Purchases by the ICRC (Sfr)</th>
<th>Total dispatched Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>177,402</td>
<td>123.4</td>
<td>908,107</td>
<td>8,250,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>87,964</td>
<td>218,166</td>
<td>87,964</td>
<td>218,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>69,571</td>
<td>65,956</td>
<td>356,678</td>
<td>356,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>175,151</td>
<td>77,205</td>
<td>175,151</td>
<td>77,205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASIA & THE PACIFIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Medical* (Sfr)</th>
<th>Gifts in kind Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
<th>Purchases by the ICRC (Sfr)</th>
<th>Total dispatched Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>308,875</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>4,356,817</td>
<td>13,429,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>226,985</td>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>226,985</td>
<td>2,238,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>47,939</td>
<td>13,927</td>
<td>1,824,761</td>
<td>3,122,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>9,269</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>9,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>80,180</td>
<td>2,104,968</td>
<td>80,180</td>
<td>2,104,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>276,950</td>
<td>47,476</td>
<td>276,950</td>
<td>276,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal, Bhutan</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6,545</td>
<td>6,545</td>
<td>6,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>167,705</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>167,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>60,338</td>
<td>462,262</td>
<td>60,338</td>
<td>462,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>107,958</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>107,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>206,462</td>
<td>949,786</td>
<td>206,462</td>
<td>949,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>141,396</td>
<td>31,455</td>
<td>141,396</td>
<td>31,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EUROPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Medical* (Sfr)</th>
<th>Gifts in kind Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
<th>Purchases by the ICRC (Sfr)</th>
<th>Total dispatched Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>37,563</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>30,112</td>
<td>153,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>222,088</td>
<td>60,767</td>
<td>222,076</td>
<td>222,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>249,540</td>
<td>239.6</td>
<td>1,410,491</td>
<td>1,507,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>758,203</td>
<td>708.4</td>
<td>1,922,333</td>
<td>1,922,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>3,362,406</td>
<td>2,126.0</td>
<td>1,205,328</td>
<td>1,205,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>39,020</td>
<td>31,426.7</td>
<td>39,020</td>
<td>31,426.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</td>
<td>80,020</td>
<td>22,649,037</td>
<td>31,426.7</td>
<td>31,426.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency stocks Western Europe</td>
<td>29,673</td>
<td>20,979</td>
<td>20,979</td>
<td>20,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Medical* (Sfr)</th>
<th>Gifts in kind Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
<th>Purchases by the ICRC (Sfr)</th>
<th>Total dispatched Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>2,449,449</td>
<td>122,604</td>
<td>2,726,299</td>
<td>2,726,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel (incl. occupied/autonomous territories)</td>
<td>82,170</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>284,020</td>
<td>284,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>517,636</td>
<td>148,422</td>
<td>517,636</td>
<td>148,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td>34,602</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td>34,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>38,033</td>
<td>31,576</td>
<td>38,033</td>
<td>31,576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Medical* (Sfr)</th>
<th>Gifts in kind Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
<th>Purchases by the ICRC (Sfr)</th>
<th>Total dispatched Relief (&amp; assets) (Sfr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>988,047</td>
<td>47,273,569</td>
<td>55,163.8</td>
<td>40,443,063</td>
<td>132,063,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Medical includes medical, orthopaedic and water/sanitation items.
### 9.3 RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Medicins (Sh)</th>
<th>(Sh)</th>
<th>Relief (Tones)</th>
<th>Total (Sh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>529,549</td>
<td>18,616,166</td>
<td>24,851.2</td>
<td>19,145,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>1,466,385</td>
<td>323,836</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>1,790,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon, Central African Rep., Chad, Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>22,457</td>
<td>81,507</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>103,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>926,327</td>
<td>1,289,840</td>
<td>8,193.5</td>
<td>10,252,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>2,731,274</td>
<td>7,520,738</td>
<td>10,052.4</td>
<td>9,407,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>106,415</td>
<td>48,142</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>156,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>5,157</td>
<td>20,993</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>26,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>1,981,723</td>
<td>7,930,811</td>
<td>6,410.4</td>
<td>9,912,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1,332,249</td>
<td>8,075,639</td>
<td>10,052.4</td>
<td>9,407,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>95,584</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>96,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>976,528</td>
<td>960,680</td>
<td>1,300.8</td>
<td>1,936,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali, Niger</td>
<td>211,814</td>
<td>79,737</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>291,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>14,280</td>
<td>182,447</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>196,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal, Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>1,440,106</td>
<td>7,014,838</td>
<td>15,122.2</td>
<td>8,654,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>1,295,901</td>
<td>6,703,570</td>
<td>2,924.9</td>
<td>7,877,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>2,158,007</td>
<td>9,770,811</td>
<td>7,956.8</td>
<td>11,929,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,327,815</td>
<td>1,706,397</td>
<td>3,034,212</td>
<td>3,034,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>83,547</td>
<td>8,876</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>92,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>654,160</td>
<td>2,978,609</td>
<td>15,957.5</td>
<td>3,342,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>95,162</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>96,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>189,677</td>
<td>6,093,869</td>
<td>4,051.3</td>
<td>7,029,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>87,964</td>
<td>2,218,166</td>
<td>145.7</td>
<td>306,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>466,215</td>
<td>1,444,196</td>
<td>2,513.6</td>
<td>1,899,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>163,302</td>
<td>191,754</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>355,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATIN AMERICA &amp; THE CARIBBEAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>189,677</td>
<td>6,093,869</td>
<td>4,051.3</td>
<td>7,029,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>87,964</td>
<td>2,218,166</td>
<td>145.7</td>
<td>306,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>466,215</td>
<td>1,444,196</td>
<td>2,513.6</td>
<td>1,899,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>163,302</td>
<td>191,754</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>355,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>4,307,195</td>
<td>13,090,626</td>
<td>21,731.7</td>
<td>17,397,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>226,985</td>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>228,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td>1,868,620</td>
<td>1,489,530</td>
<td>1,636.4</td>
<td>3,358,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,868,620</td>
<td>1,489,530</td>
<td>1,636.4</td>
<td>3,358,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>81,798</td>
<td>1,104,982</td>
<td>465.5</td>
<td>1,216,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>276,950</td>
<td>47,476</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>324,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6,545</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>167,705</td>
<td>167,705</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>167,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>466,215</td>
<td>2,978,609</td>
<td>15,957.5</td>
<td>3,342,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>206,462</td>
<td>2,978,609</td>
<td>15,957.5</td>
<td>3,342,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>156,807</td>
<td>114,150</td>
<td>116.8</td>
<td>271,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUROPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1,999</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>31,128</td>
<td>158,330</td>
<td>166.0</td>
<td>189,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>167,705</td>
<td>167,705</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>167,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>235,192</td>
<td>1,943,264</td>
<td>2,692.6</td>
<td>2,178,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,207,929</td>
<td>1,648,179</td>
<td>2,146.9</td>
<td>2,856,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>858,796</td>
<td>1,104,982</td>
<td>10,778.1</td>
<td>13,155,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</td>
<td>7,303,859</td>
<td>78,341,566</td>
<td>75,342.9</td>
<td>85,645,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>2,271,668</td>
<td>636,223</td>
<td>150.1</td>
<td>3,367,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel (including occupied/autonomous territories)</td>
<td>1,732,127</td>
<td>3,100,465</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>485,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>473,923</td>
<td>127,078</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>601,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td>34,602</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>38,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>36,033</td>
<td>31,576</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>69,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **GRAND TOTAL**                    | 38,380,640    | 194,682,576 | 204,266.5     | 233,063,216 |

* Medical includes medical, orthopaedic and water/sanitation items.
## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.1 FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities</td>
<td>5,642,545</td>
<td><strong>Inalienable capital:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(market value: Sfr 6,028,243)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Initial balance</td>
<td>2,766,881</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Allocation from 2000</td>
<td>1,812,199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Tax Administration, Bern</td>
<td>18,604</td>
<td><strong>Available funds:</strong></td>
<td>4,579,080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(withholding tax refund)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Initial balance</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– Allocation from 2000</td>
<td>990,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>293,020</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Assets** 5,952,169  **Total Equity and Liabilities** 5,952,169

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank and custody charges</td>
<td>17,967</td>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges on purchase/sale of securities</td>
<td>18,953</td>
<td>Income from securities</td>
<td>89,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium on purchase of securities</td>
<td>2,614</td>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td>5,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>Discount on purchase/profit on sale of securities</td>
<td>164,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on exchange rate</td>
<td>5,015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenditure** 46,399  **Total Income** 3,559,839

### RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross excess of income over expenditure in 2000</td>
<td>3,513,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of net result on securities transactions to the inalienable capital</td>
<td>–162,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of 50% of contributions to the inalienable capital in conformity with the Internal Regulations</td>
<td>–1,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of 30% of contributions to the available funds in conformity with the Internal Regulations</td>
<td>–990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation of 20% of contributions to the ICRC in conformity with the Internal Regulations</td>
<td>–660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory allocation to the ICRC of net excess of income over expenditure in 2000</td>
<td>51,241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

#### 10.2 AUGUSTA FUND

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>143,883</td>
<td>Indelible capital</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross, current account</td>
<td>2,268</td>
<td>Provision</td>
<td>18,470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account</td>
<td>12,190</td>
<td>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation:</td>
<td>8,822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999</td>
<td>9,502</td>
<td>Reduction in 2000</td>
<td>-680</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Florence Nightingale Medal fund</td>
<td>-12,190</td>
<td>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000</td>
<td>18,859</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000</th>
<th></th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>Sfr</td>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td>Sfr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>18,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Share of reduction of the overall provision</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULT</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18,964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULT</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000</td>
<td>18,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. SPECIAL FUNDS

10.3 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SFr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>363,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of medals</td>
<td>37,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta Fund, current account</td>
<td>12,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from Augusta Fund</td>
<td>-12,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of receipts over expenditure of the Augusta Fund</td>
<td>18,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASSETS** 419,747  **EQUITY** 419,747

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>SFr 266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENDITURE** 266  **INCOME** 68,782

RESULT

Excess of income over expenditure in 2000  SFr 68,516
10. SPECIAL FUNDS

10.4 CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>2,079,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts and expenditure account:</td>
<td>182,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,079,546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sfr</td>
<td>Sfr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>2,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULT</td>
<td>267,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000 for attribution</td>
<td>264,487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

#### 10.5 MAURICE DE MADRE FRENCH FUND

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>Capital:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999 3,937,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000 381,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,319,895</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999 193,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in 2000 -21,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>171,845</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Equity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,491,740</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allocations</td>
<td>Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds 586,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>Share of reduction of the overall provision 21,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>226,227</strong></td>
<td><strong>608,143</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>381,916</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

**10.6 OMAR EL MUKTAR FUND**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Str</th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
<th>Str</th>
<th>Str</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>934,879</td>
<td>Initial capital</td>
<td>760,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999</td>
<td>55,277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in 2000</td>
<td>-4,462</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999</td>
<td>50,815</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attribution decided in 2000</td>
<td>-402,438</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000</td>
<td>123,564</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>934,879</td>
<td></td>
<td>934,879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Str</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Str</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>120,019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Share of reduction of the overall provision</td>
<td>4,462</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>917</td>
<td></td>
<td>124,481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| RESULT                    | Str | Excess of income over expenditure in 2000 for attribution            | 123,564 |       |
### 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

#### 10.7 PAUL REUTER FUND

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>497,584</td>
<td>Initial capital</td>
<td>[200,000]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>EQUITY</strong></td>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts and expenditure account:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999</td>
<td>222,391</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000</td>
<td>60,119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>282,510</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from 1999</td>
<td>17,508</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in 2000</td>
<td>2,434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15,074</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Award of 2000 Paul Reuter Prize</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>65,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>5,464</td>
<td>Share of reduction of the overall provision</td>
<td>2,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7,795</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>67,914</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excess of income over expenditure in 2000</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>60,119</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. SPECIAL FUNDS

10.8 SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>EQUITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sfr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of the overall capital of the special funds</td>
<td>3,594,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>369,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 2000 |
| EXPENDITURE | INCOME |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sfr</th>
<th>Sfr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Financial structure - Mines appeal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Addis Ababa project - Regional training centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in cash</td>
<td>1,158,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in services</td>
<td>118,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>1,276,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Ho Chi Minh project - Prothesis production and training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in cash</td>
<td>848,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in services</td>
<td>72,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>920,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Nicaragua project - Prosthetic material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in cash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Initial balance with temporary deficitary financing</td>
<td>26,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Expenses in 2000</td>
<td>615,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>642,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4. Geneva - Coordination unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses in cash</td>
<td>231,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>231,852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{3,964,691} \]
## 10. SPECIAL FUNDS

### 10.8 SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.5. Mines appeal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial balance - adjustment for movements in 1999</td>
<td>1,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final balance - programme to be implemented as from 2001</td>
<td>13,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td>14,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total Mines appeal</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,086,925</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. General financial structure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>2,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to the Mines appeal financial structure - adjustment for movements in 1999</td>
<td>1,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total General financial structure</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,023</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,090,948</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,571,235</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Result

Excess of income over expenditure in 2000: **480,287**
Assembly

The Assembly is the supreme governing body of the ICRC. It oversees all the ICRC’s activities. It formulates policy, defines general objectives and institutional strategy, and approves the budget and accounts. It delegates certain of its responsibilities to the Assembly Council. Composed of the members of the ICRC, it is collegial in character. Its President and two Vice-Presidents are the President and Vice-Presidents of the ICRC.

Mr Jakob Kellenberger, President, Ph. D. of the University of Zurich, former Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. (Member of the Committee since 1999)

Mr Jacques Forster, permanent Vice-President, Doctor of Economics, Professor at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies in Geneva. (1988)

Ms Anne Petitpierre, Vice-President, Doctor of Laws, barrister, Professor at the Law Faculty of the University of Geneva. (1987)

Ms Renée Guisan, General Secretary of the “Institut de la Vie international”, head of medical and social institutions, member of the International Association for Volunteer Effort. (1986)

Mr Paolo Bernasconi, Bachelor of Laws, barrister, Professor of fiscal law and economic criminal law at the Universities of St Gallen, Zurich and Milan (Bocconi), former Public Prosecutor in Lugano. (1987)

Ms Liselotte Kraus-Gurny, Doctor of Laws of the University of Zurich. (1988)

Ms Susy Bruschweiler, nurse, former Director of the Swiss Red Cross College of Nursing in Aarau, Chairwoman of S-V Service contract catering. (1988)

Mr Jacques Moreillon, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Political Science, Secretary General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, former ICRC Director-General. (1988)

Mr Daniel Thürer, Master of Laws (Cambridge), Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich. (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 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), former member of the Administrative Council of Cologny (Switzerland). (1993)


Mr Ernst A. Brugger, Doctor of Natural Science, consultant for economic development issues, Professor at the University of Zurich. (1995)

Mr Jean-Roger Bonvin, Doctor of Economics of the University of St Gallen, former President of the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. (1996)

Mr Jakob Näesch, agricultural engineer, Doctor of Technical Science of the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Professor of Microbiology at the University of Basle, former President of the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. (1997)

Mr Peter Arbenz, Bachelor of Economics, former Swiss Federal Council Delegate for Refugee Affairs, former Chairman of the Zurich branch of the Swiss Red Cross, Adviser for Strategic and Enterprise Development. (1983-1987, 1998)

Mr André von Moos, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Economics, SMP certificate from Harvard Business School, former Chairman of the von Moos Group, industrial. (1998)

Mr Olivier Vodoz, Bachelor of Laws, barrister, former Deputy in the Geneva Grand Conseil and former President of the Conseil d’État of the Republic and Canton of Geneva. (1998)

Ms Gabrielle Nanchen, Bachelor of Social Science of the University of Lausanne, former member of the Swiss National Council. (1998)

Mr Jean de Courten, Bachelor of Laws, former delegate and former ICRC Director of Operations. (1998)

Mr Jean-Philippe Assal, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of Medicine, head of the Division for Instruction in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva. (1999)

Ms Jacqueline Avril, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Geneva, general practitioner, Member of the Board and Secretary of the Council of the Medical Association of the Canton of Geneva. (1999)

HONORARY MEMBERS: Mr Jean Pictet, Honorary Vice-President, Ms Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Mr Max Daetwyler, Mr Josef Feldmann, Mr Athos Gallino, Mr Rodolphe de Haller, Mr Henry Huguenin, Mr Rudolf Jäckli, Mr Pierre Keller, Mr Robert Kohler, Mr Pierre Languetin, Mr Olivier Long, Mr U. G. Middendorf, Mr Marcel A. Naville, Mr Richard Pestalozzi, Ms Francesca Pometta, Mr Raymond R. Probst, Mr Alain Rossier, Mr Dietrich Schindler, Mr Cornello Sommaruga, Mr Hans Peter Tschudi, Mr Alfredo Vannotti.
Assembly Council

The Assembly Council is a subsidiary body of the Assembly, to which the latter delegates certain of its powers. It prepares the Assembly's activities and takes decisions on matters within its competence, in particular strategic options relating to general policy on funding, personnel and communication. It serves as a link between the Directorate and the Assembly, to which it reports regularly. Composed of five members elected by the Assembly, it is chaired by the President of the ICRC.

Mr Jakob Kellenberger,
President
Mr Jacques Forster,
permanent Vice-President
Mr Ernst Brugger,
member of the Committee
Ms Liselotte Kraus-Gurny,
member of the Committee
Mr Jakob Nüesch,
member of the Committee

Directorate

The Directorate is the executive body of the ICRC, responsible for applying and ensuring application of the general objectives and institutional strategy defined by the Assembly or the Assembly Council. The Directorate is also responsible for the smooth running of the ICRC and for the efficiency of its staff as a whole. It is composed of the Director-General and the three Directors, all appointed by the Assembly. It is chaired by the Director-General.

Mr Paul Grossrieder, Director-General
Mr Jean-Daniel Tauxe, Director of Operations
Mr Jacques Stroun, Director of Human Resources and Finance
Mr François Bugnion, Director for International Law and Communication
INTERNATIONAL ADVISERS

Since 1984, the ICRC has held two meetings a year with a dozen leading international figures selected for a four-year period to advise it on the application of international humanitarian law, on operational matters and on the ICRC’s place within the international community.

In 2000, the fifth group of international advisers met in March and August. Its discussions focused on the results of the 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the emblem issue, the risks presented by new types of conflict and various ways of dealing with them.

Advisers for the period 2000-2003:

Major-General (ret.) Dipankar Banerjee (India). Executive Director of the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, a South Asian think-tank based in Colombo. Held various operational and planning assignments as a combat officer of the Indian Army and conducted research on national and international security issues as Deputy Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses in New Delhi.


Ambassador Philippe Kirsch (Canada). Canadian Ambassador to Sweden. Concurrently Ambassador and Agent for Canada in the Legality of the Use of Force case before the International Court of Justice.


Mr Anthony Lake (USA). Distinguished Professor in the Practice of Diplomacy at Georgetown University. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (1993-1997).

Ms María Emma Mejía (Colombia). In 1999 took part in the negotiating commission that initiated peace talks with the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) and is currently a member of the Facilitator Commission working with the National Liberation Army (ELN). Minister for Foreign Affairs (1996-98). Minister of Education (1995-96). Ambassador to Spain (1993-95). Presidential Security Advisor for Medellín during the drug cartel years (1990-93).


Mr Vladimir Pozner (Russian Federation). Journalist and author. President of the Russian TV Academy. Rector of the School of TV Journalism. Former head of the Association Against AIDS under the Soviet Fund for Charity and Health.

Professor Wei Yu (China). Vice-Minister of Education since 1993. Teacher and researcher in the field of electronics. Helped develop and reform China’s system of higher education, setting up the first Ph. D. programme in bio-electronics.
MISSION

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

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