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## LATIN AMERICA

*After years of conflict and disturbances 1991 heralded an era of hope for Latin America. The ICRC phased out its activities in countries where conflicts had ended and obtained access to additional places of detention and categories of detainees in countries where restrictions had been lifted.*

*In Central America the year was marked by the beginning of a peace process which, albeit long and arduous, promised a brighter future for the people protected and assisted by the ICRC. In Nicaragua, in particular, the 1990 elections brought peace and in El Salvador the negotiations begun under UN auspices led to an abatement of the conflict, although fighting continued to claim numerous — and mostly civilian — victims.*

*In the Caribbean, the events in Haiti were the focus of attention, highlighting once again the island's precarious political situation. The ICRC and the National Society responded as best they could in conditions that were ex-*

*tremely difficult, although the red cross emblem was respected by both sides.*

*In South America the ICRC's efforts centred on Peru, where violence continued to affect the civilian population. The situation in Colombia also gave cause for concern.*

*After a decade marked by military regimes, most of the continent's countries began to set up more democratic governments. However, they still faced daunting economic and political problems, often exacerbated by social strife. The ICRC, which during the 1980s was involved in large-scale operations to protect security detainees and trace people reported missing, redeployed its staff to adapt to the changing conditions. It continued its activities to spread knowledge of international humanitarian law, support National Societies and protect detainees through its five regional delegations, including the most recent which opened in Brasilia in August 1991.*

*2 delegations:*  
El Salvador  
Peru

*5 regional delegations:*  
Bogotá  
Brasilia  
Buenos Aires  
Guatemala City  
San José

*Staff\*:*  
ICRC expatriates: 71  
National Societies: 2  
Local employees: 222

*Total expenditure:*  
19,387,700 Swiss francs

*\* Average numbers calculated on an annual basis*

## Central America and the Caribbean

### EL SALVADOR

The ICRC continued its activities to protect and assist the victims of the internal conflict in El Salvador in 1991 in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II of 1977. The peace negotiations begun by the parties to the conflict in 1984 progressed considerably in 1991 with the signing of an interim agreement in September and a peace treaty concluded in December under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General.

The conflict nevertheless continued and the number of victims, although on the decline,

remained high. Several governmental and non-governmental organizations returned to the country, enabling the ICRC to scale down some of its activities. For over 10 years, ICRC delegates had been the only expatriates working in the conflict areas.

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\* \*

#### **Activities for people detained in connection with the conflict**

After the entry into force of the San José agreement on human rights, signed in July 1990, the number of people captured and ar-



rested fell from a monthly average of 600 in early 1990 to 200 during the same period in 1991. ICRC delegates continued to have free access to all places of detention (149 in all) under the authority of the armed forces, the security forces and the Ministry of Justice. They carried out a total of 547 visits to over 500 detainees, 329 of whom they saw for the first time, and continued to register people captured by the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), whose number decreased in 1991. In addition, the ICRC was asked to take part, as a neutral intermediary, in the release of 61 soldiers and civilians in FMLN hands.

The ICRC also provided aid (such as hygiene articles, cleaning products, educational and recreational items) as needed in places of detention and paid travel expenses for 350 released detainees to return home and about 100 families to visit detained relatives.

### Protection of civilians

ICRC delegates continued to give priority to protecting civilians caught in the crossfire between government and opposition forces and people living in conflict areas, reminding the parties that civilians must not be the object of attack.

Delegates travelled regularly to the conflict areas to obtain first-hand information on violations of international humanitarian law by either side and made representations to the parties concerned in the event of serious or recurrent breaches. In addition, the ICRC continued to submit reports and make suggestions to both parties with a view to improving the situation of civilians.

### Tracing Agency

The ICRC Tracing Agency office in El Salvador received more than 450 enquiries or tracing requests per month in 1991 and processed more than 1,000 requests concerning people presumed missing or arrested by one of the parties to the conflict. Over 600 people were traced thanks to information gathered by delegates in the conflict areas and in places of detention. The number of messages exchanged between separated family members fell considerably as compared with 1990, i.e., from 2,300 to 600, owing to the return home of many displaced people and refugees (most of the messages forwarded in 1991 were from war casualties being treated abroad). The local staff of the tracing office was therefore reduced. ICRC delegates also updated lists of people reported missing in the conflict zones and handed them over to FMLN representatives to obtain information for the families. In addition, they issued a number of certificates of detention for former detainees visited by

the ICRC and 85 certificates for wounded servicemen and civilians evacuated by the ICRC from areas under opposition control.

### Medical and sanitation activities

Two ICRC medical teams based in San Salvador and San Miguel carried out numerous missions in towns and villages cut off by the fighting. They gave medical and dental consultations, vaccinated children and provided dispensaries and hospitals with medicines and emergency supplies. Close to 100 sick or wounded combatants and civilians were taken to hospital under the protection of the red cross emblem.

The encouraging developments during the year made travel to and from the conflict areas easier, enabling several non-governmental organizations to open offices in the country. As a result, medical services were restored and the ICRC was able to scale down its activities and staff, in particular by phasing out its consultations and vaccination programmes in a dozen villages and ending its distributions of medicines and medical supplies to two health posts (*botiquines*) set up by the institution in 1986.

Conversely, the need for sanitation programmes increased as many displaced people and refugees returned to areas that had previously been cut off by the fighting, and to which the Salvadoran Ministry of Health did not have access or for which it had no funds. The ICRC carried out 40 water safety and latrine building projects for over 15,000 people in those areas.

### Relief

Owing to the improved situation supplies began to reach the local markets again and the ICRC was able to discontinue its food distributions to displaced people. The delegation therefore donated its remaining food stocks to hospitals and homes for the elderly.

## NICARAGUA

The return of peace to Nicaragua enabled the ICRC gradually to scale down its activities in the country in 1991. On 15 December its delegation in Managua was closed and responsibility for the country was taken over by the regional delegation in San José, Costa Rica.

During the period under review there were no detainees in Nicaraguan prisons who came under the ICRC's mandate. Work therefore focused on tracing people reported missing during the ten-year conflict. After making careful enquiries among the families concerned, ICRC delegates submitted a list of 551 such cases to the authorities in September. Shortly before the delegation was closed, a file containing 218 unresolved cases was given to the Nicaraguan Red Cross, whose staff received technical training to enable them to take over the Tracing Agency's work.

The ICRC also drew up 30 certificates of detention at the request of amnestied security detainees whom ICRC delegates had visited during their incarceration.

Before leaving the country in September the dissemination delegate, who had been seconded by the Spanish Red Cross, organized several training courses for police forces. The courses were subsequently taken over by the Nicaraguan Red Cross.

The Erasmo Paredes Herrera orthopaedic centre, run by the ICRC under an agreement with the Ministry of Health, continued to function with the help of two expatriate orthopaedic technicians, who remained until local staff had been trained to take over their duties. In 1991 the centre fitted over 400 amputees and manufactured over 300 prostheses and 1,500 orthoses.

Medical supplies and food worth about 250,000 Swiss francs were handed over to local organizations and to the National Society.

## South America

### PERU

The ICRC gradually expanded its activities in Peru, where it had been working since 1984, endeavouring to protect and assist security detainees and civilians affected by the mounting violence. To facilitate its work in new areas it opened an office in Huancavelica in April and another in Tarapoto, in the northernmost department of San Martín, in November. It strengthened the operational capacity of its Abancay office by sending an extra delegate and engaging a local doctor to make up an additional team for field missions. A second team, consisting of a delegate and a nurse, was also sent to Huancayo to improve coverage of the departments of Junín and Pasco. At the end of the year the ICRC had 32 expatriates working in Peru.

In increasing its field staff, and thereby its access to victims of the violence, the ICRC had to proceed cautiously so as to ensure that its work remained effective despite the many constraints arising from the special nature of the situation in Peru. Its work was also hampered by the great distances to be travelled and the lack of a communications infrastructure. In 1991 the violence spread to areas that had previously been spared, in particular in the centre of the country and around Lima, and the number of civilian victims, including many women, children and elderly people, rose sharply. Although the ICRC was well-known and accepted by the Peruvian authorities, the armed forces and the opposition movements, the situation continued to warrant extreme prudence. To protect themselves and their humanitarian work, the delegates spread information on the ICRC and its activities at every opportunity. These efforts were backed up by programmes to disseminate the Movement's principles and the basic rules of international humanitarian law by means of lectures for a variety of audiences throughout the country.



In August the Delegate General for Latin America travelled to Peru where, together with the head of the ICRC delegation in Lima, he met President Alberto Fujimori to discuss the ICRC's activities in the country. The Delegate General and his colleague also met the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Torres y Torres Lara, the Minister and Vice-Minister of the Interior, respectively Mr. Malca Villanueva and Mr. Mejía Galindo, and the Commander-in-Chief of Peru's armed forces, General del Sola Céspedes. Following the meetings the ICRC received authorization to extend its visits to security detainees held in police stations and military barracks.

#### Activities for detainees

In 1991 ICRC delegates and doctors carried out 861 visits in 238 places of detention

under the authority of the Ministries of Defence, Interior and Justice (military bases, prisons, police stations and temporary detention centres) and of the anti-terrorist unit DIRCOTE (*Dirección contra el terrorismo*). They saw over 2,800 security detainees, 1,000 of them for the first time, and began visits to police stations on 12 September and to military barracks on 28 October. In addition, they went to the prisons in Moyobamba (in April, following an earthquake) and Ica (in July, in connection with disturbances between prisoners and guards).

### Protection of civilians

The ICRC stepped up its field activities in the emergency areas, where doctors, nurses and delegates regularly carried out missions to protect the victims of violence by their presence and by their efforts to convince armed groups of the need to spare civilian lives.

### Material and medical assistance

The cholera epidemic, which spread from the north, and strikes by hospital staff seriously disrupted government medical services during the period under review. The ICRC endeavoured to remedy the situation by providing medical assistance. In an attempt to bring the cholera epidemic under control, the ICRC distributed perfusion equipment, rehydration salts and medicines to first-aid posts in the departments of Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Junín, Pasco, Huancayo and San Martín. ICRC delegates also gave talks on preventive measures to medical staff and the general public.

Assisting victims of the violence was a priority for ICRC medical teams, which travelled regularly to the affected areas to assess needs, especially in local dispensaries and first-aid posts, give consultations, evacuate the wounded and provide medicines and medical supplies. They also continued to

arrange for the wounded to be taken from the emergency areas to hospitals in the capital.

An ICRC surgeon went to Peru in February to train local surgical staff in the Abancay, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancayo and Tingo María areas. Another surgeon went in December to spend three months at the hospital in Ayacucho to supervise practical surgical courses.

The ICRC continued to provide aid (articles of hygiene, cleaning products, educational and recreational items) to detainees. It set up special projects to improve prison conditions (sanitation and fumigation), and pursued its tuberculosis control programme in the Lurigancho prison in Lima. In addition, recently released detainees without any means of subsistence received ICRC assistance as needed (payment of travel costs to return home and a small sum to help them resume life in their communities).

Civilian victims of the conflict received food, seed, blankets, warm clothing, tools, sheets of corrugated iron and kitchen utensils from the ICRC. A special ICRC programme to provide hot meals for orphans in the school canteens in Ayacucho, Chalhuanca and Abancay (Apuímac) continued, but was hampered by strikes in January and April. Nevertheless 1,900 children received meals. In all the ICRC provided 80 tonnes of relief supplies for about 15,000 people in Peru in 1991.

### Tracing Agency

A monthly average of 100 people — most of them in Ayacucho — submitted tracing enquiries to the ICRC concerning people reported missing in Lima or in the emergency zones. The ICRC continued to register security detainees in places of detention and forward news of them to their families. It also provided aid as needed to over 4,200 families of detainees in the form of food (standard "baskets") and travel expenses enabling them to visit their relatives in detention.

## REGIONAL DELEGATIONS

### ***BRASILIA (Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname)***

**BRAZIL** — ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga, accompanied by the Delegate General for Latin America and the regional delegate based in Buenos Aires, made an official visit to Brazil from 4 to 6 March 1991. Mr. Sommaruga, several senior ICRC staff members and the President of the Brazilian Red Cross, Mrs. Mavy Harmon, met the President of the Republic, Mr. Fernando Collor de Mello, to discuss the opening of the ICRC regional delegation in Brasilia and the need for Brazil to speed up the process of ratification of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC President also met the Secretary-General of the Presidency, Ambassador Marcos Coimbra, and had talks with leading members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The signing ceremony of the headquarters agreement took place on 5 March at Itamaraty Palace and was attended by the acting Minister for Foreign Relations, several of his senior staff and the President of the National Society. Other discussions focused on international humanitarian law, the specific tasks of the regional delegation and ICRC activities in the region and the rest of the world, in particular in connection with the ongoing Gulf war.

On 6 March the ICRC President visited Brazilian Red Cross headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, where he discussed various matters with National Society leaders.

The ICRC regional delegation in Brasilia was officially inaugurated on 1 August. In addition to establishing contacts in various quarters, the regional delegate immediately began developing activities to spread knowledge of international humanitarian law, notably by organizing seminars for police forces.

**SURINAME** — Two ICRC delegates visited Suriname from 21 January to 2 February 1991 in connection with the redeployment of ICRC activities in South America. During that period there were no security detainees held by the government or detainees in the hands of the opposition forces. The delegates held discussions on various topics with representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Health and Regional Development and with the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. They also travelled up the Maroni river to the area in the interior held by opposition forces, and then crossed into French Guiana to discuss the problem of Surinamese refugees with the local authorities and the UNHCR representative.

### ***BUENOS AIRES (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay)***

**ARGENTINA** — Following a joint request by the Argentine and British governments in 1990, the ICRC, acting as a neutral intermediary, arranged for a group of 358 family members to visit the graves in the Falkland/Malvinas Islands of Argentine soldiers killed in action during the Falklands/Malvinas conflict. The visit, which took place on 18 March 1991, was carried out in accordance with joint statements issued in Madrid by the two governments and with the rules of international humanitarian law providing that families must be given access to gravesites as soon as circumstances allow.

**CHILE** — On 9 July the regional delegate met the Chilean head of State, Patricio Aylwin, and informed him of the ICRC's decision to close its delegation in Chile. The responsibilities of this delegation were to be taken over by the new regional delegation in Buenos Aires in August. A ceremony was held at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on 22

August to thank the ICRC for the humanitarian work it had carried out for over 15 years in the country's prisons. The ceremony was attended by numerous government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Before leaving Chile the ICRC delegation handed over the 130 tonnes of food it had in stock to the National Society.

From January to June ICRC delegates visited 300 security detainees a month in 18 places of detention and distributed aid as needed.

**PARAGUAY** — In view of the political developments in Paraguay, the ICRC closed its office in Asunción in December 1991 after four years of activity. The delegation donated most of its office equipment to the Paraguayan Red Cross and handed over its documentation on international humanitarian law to the National Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Justice and Labour for its dissemination programmes.

#### **BOGOTÁ (Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela)**

**COLOMBIA** — The ICRC continued in 1991 to protect and assist civilians affected by the violent clashes between government forces and the opposition movement, *Coordinación de la Guerrilla Simón Bolívar* (CGSB). A delegate was sent to Bucaramanga in December to step up assistance in the departments of Arauca, Santander and Norte Santander, where the fighting was particularly fierce.

The ICRC Delegate General for Latin America visited Colombia from 28 August to 7 September 1991, and was received by the President of the Republic, César Gaviria Trujillo. He also met the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence, Luis Fernando Jaramillo and Rafael Pardo Rueda, and General Miguel Maza Márquez, head of the Administrative Department of Security (DAS), and General Miguel Antonio Gómez Padilla, Director of the National Police. During their discussions,

which focused on the expansion of ICRC activities in the country and the procedure for ratification of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions, the Delegate General stressed the ICRC's concern about the effects of the violence on the civilian population. During his stay the Delegate General also met senior members of the Colombian Red Cross.

#### **Visits to places of detention**

In March 1991 the ICRC received authorization to visit detainees under interrogation. During the year ICRC delegates and doctors carried out a total of 186 visits in 96 places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of Justice, the armed forces and the police. They interviewed 1,217 security detainees and registered 324 new detainees, including 35 who were under interrogation. The ICRC provided aid for detainees (mainly toiletries, sports equipment and clothing) worth a total of 44,000 Swiss francs, paid for dental, ophthalmological and other medical treatment and distributed dental and other medical supplies and medicines to prison infirmaries. It also paid travel expenses for 384 families to visit their relatives detained for security reasons.

On four occasions the ICRC agreed, at the request of the armed opposition forces, to be present as a neutral intermediary when the latter released prisoners. A total of 45 servicemen and civilians were thus freed under ICRC auspices.

#### **Protection of civilians**

Security conditions remained precarious in 1991, forcing delegates to be extremely cautious when visiting the conflict areas. On 10 December the ICRC opened an office in Bucaramanga, where tension was rife, to provide civilians with greater protection.

#### **Tracing Agency**

The ICRC tracing office in Bogotá continued to gather information on detainees

visited by the ICRC in places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and detainees under interrogation who were under the responsibility of the DAS. The tracing office was also authorized in August to register all persons arrested by the police forces. This new development was expected to help reduce the number of forced disappearances.

In 1991 the tracing office in Bogotá received enquiries concerning 57 people, four of whom were successfully traced. The previous year it had received 39 enquiries.

### Dissemination

In the climate of violence prevailing in Colombia, the dissemination of international humanitarian law assumed considerable importance. The ICRC continued to support the large-scale dissemination programmes run by the Colombian Red Cross for academic circles, the armed forces, the police, civil servants, the staff of non-governmental organizations and the National Society itself. Over 250,000 copies of various publications were issued and distributed to those target groups in 1991 (see also *Dissemination in Latin America*).

**ECUADOR** — The ICRC signed an agreement with the Ecuadorean government on 29 October granting it access to all places of detention under the responsibility of the judicial authorities and the police, including interrogation centres.

ICRC delegates carried out a series of visits shortly thereafter in four places of detention in Quito and Guayaquil, where 11 security detainees were being held, and distributed aid worth 3,000 Swiss francs as needed.

### *SAN JOSE (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)*

**HONDURAS** — In late June the ICRC received government authorization to visit all

the detainees in the country, in particular those charged with State security offences. ICRC delegates visited 13 detainees, who were released shortly thereafter under an amnesty declared by the government in July, and provided them with aid as needed. More people were arrested in the following months under the anti-terrorist legislation which remained in force. Delegates carried out another series of visits from 15 October to 28 December in 22 places of detention. They saw over 5,000 detainees, including 37 held under the anti-terrorist legislation whom they registered for the first time.

The ICRC tracing office in Tegucigalpa resolved 38 of the 40 cases submitted to it in connection with the conflict in Nicaragua and re-examined unresolved enquiries concerning former Nicaraguan refugees who had since been repatriated. The number of messages sent and distributed decreased considerably as compared with previous years owing to the return home of many refugees.

**PANAMA** — In 1991 ICRC delegates carried out two series of visits in five places of detention, where they interviewed about 50 detainees held in connection with the events of December 1989. They also paid three visits to three prisoners of war and a civilian internee, all protected under the Third Geneva Convention, at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Miami, Florida.

In addition, the ICRC organized a seminar for Panamanian journalists in cooperation with the National Society. The Panamanian Red Cross received two ambulances and a truck when the ICRC closed its delegation in Nicaragua.

### *GUATEMALA CITY (Guatemala, Belize, English-speaking Caribbean, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico)*

**GUATEMALA** — A headquarters agreement to open a regional delegation in Guatemala was concluded on 11 January 1991. The

regional delegate travelled to the conflict areas in the department of Quiché in May to assess the food and medical situation of some 20,000 civilians cut off by the fighting. The survey revealed considerable humanitarian needs and plans were made to distribute food and other relief supplies and to vaccinate children, but the project could not be implemented owing to political difficulties.

**HAITI** — Following the failed *coup d'état* in January, the regional delegate travelled to Port-au-Prince, where he obtained authorization to visit people arrested in connection with the events. The visits took place in March and July.

After the military *coup d'état* that ousted President Aristide in September, a team of delegates, including a nurse, accompanied a consignment of emergency medical and surgical supplies to the Haitian capital. Additional consignments were brought in over the next few days, mainly for delivery to the general hospital in Port-au-Prince. On 11 October the ICRC received authorization

from the interim government to visit places of detention.

The ICRC remained in contact with all the parties concerned so as to be ready to act in case of need. On 26 October former President Aristide visited ICRC headquarters in Geneva to discuss the situation in his country, and on 2 November and 6 December ICRC delegates in Port-au-Prince met the Prime Minister of the *de facto* government to discuss the return home of Haitians who had fled to Cuba.

Following a survey of needs in Cap Haitien, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Les Cayes and the regions of Jacmel and Jérémie, where treatment of the wounded appeared to be the top priority, the ICRC set up a medical training and dissemination programme. It made plans for a course in war surgery for local medical personnel to be held in early 1992 and gave a course on the principles of action of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the rules of international humanitarian law to 40 military officers in late November.

## DISSEMINATION IN LATIN AMERICA

In Latin America, ICRC operations have long been characterized by all-encompassing dissemination programmes.

In 1991 the ICRC put out a new illustrated edition of the school book *The Red Cross and my country*, which is used to teach humanitarian principles to children when they are still very young. The contents of the handbook, which is widely distributed in schools, have been adapted to the cultural context of each country.

### El Salvador

ICRC delegates in El Salvador have always, ever since the institution's arrival in that country, taken advantage of their contacts with the combatants of the FMLN to acquaint

them with the basic principles of humanitarian law.

Only in June 1991, however, did the FMLN leadership permit the ICRC to hold an information meeting, which was attended by about 60 combatants. This contact brought the ICRC delegate running the meeting to the realization that the concerns of his audience with regard to the application of humanitarian rules were similar to those of the governmental armed forces.

### Haiti

Following the events of September-October 1991 and with the backing of all the national media, a major dissemination campaign was launched to emphasize the necessity of respect-

ing the red cross emblem and to explain Red Cross aims, so that the National Society can carry on working in emergencies.

### **Cuba**

In May the ICRC and the Cuban Red Cross held an exhibition, the first of its kind, on international humanitarian law and the Movement's activities in armed conflicts. Talks were given on that occasion for various audiences, such as the authorities, members of the Red Cross and the media, and people from academic circles.

### **Nicaragua**

The closure of the Managua delegation provided an opportunity to evaluate ten years of dissemination efforts and cooperation with the National Society. After a difficult start, ICRC delegates were later able to organize courses for the armed forces and the police and in the country's universities. Over the years, various teaching aids such as simple textbooks for primary schools, films and radio programmes were introduced.

### **Colombia**

In November 1991 the ICRC and the Colombian Red Cross Society jointly held an

advanced training seminar — the first ever — for dissemination officers from the National Societies of Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Venezuela, El Salvador, Paraguay and Bolivia. The topics covered included human rights, the conduct of hostilities in internal conflicts, and protection of the environment in armed conflicts.

### **Venezuela**

The regional delegation and the Venezuelan Red Cross signed a dissemination agreement in 1991, one result of which was that the National Society held its first national dissemination seminar for members from all parts of the country. The ICRC delegation took part.

### **Peru**

In view of the problems of politicization and in some cases conscription of school children, the ICRC brought out a magazine for young people between the ages of 12 and 16 living in Peru's emergency zones. The magazine explains the basic rules of international humanitarian law, the role of the ICRC and the Movement's Fundamental Principles in attractive and simple language. It is hoped that directly or indirectly it will reach the parties to the conflict and make them receptive to humanitarian principles.

**RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 1991**  
***LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN***

Country (in French alphabetical order)	Medical assistance	Relief		Total
	Value in Sw. fr.	Value in Sw. fr.	(Tonnes)	Sw. fr.
Chile .....	2,533	540,619	147.8	543,152
Colombia .....	71,187	7,823	1.1	79,010
El Salvador .....	299,231	38,565	20.5	337 796
Guatemala .....	2,527			2,527
Haiti .....	59,655			59,655
Honduras .....		3,982	1.0	3,982
Nicaragua .....	125,512	504,896	180.0	630,408
Peru .....	248,012	298,590	83.5	546,602
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>808,657</b>	<b>1,394,475</b>	<b>433.9</b>	<b>2,203,132</b>