<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format of Study</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of Study</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LESSON 1: REASONS FOR HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 A Brief History Of Humanitarian Intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 The Development of Humanitarian Action in the 20th Century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LESSON 2: ACTORS IN HUMANITARIAN RELIEF</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 International Humanitarian Organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Governments and Specialized Government Structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Beneficiary Populations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Humanitarian and Non-governmental Organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Military Forces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Members of the Red Cross Movement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 The New Peacekeeping Partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LESSON 3: PRINCIPLES OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Respect for Sovereignty vs. The Right to Intervene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Respect for At-Risk Populations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Basic Principles of International Human Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LESSON 4: MANAGEMENT OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES</th>
<th>79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Analysis of Phases of Intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Population Security and Safety Rescue Teams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Principles of Managing a Refugee Camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LESSON 5: MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH QUESTIONS IN           | 99 |
| HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION                             |---|
| 5.1 Health Problems in Humanitarian Situations       |   |
| 5.2 Intervention in an Emergency Phase               |   |
| 5.3 Assessment, Monitoring and Implementation         |   |
| 5.4 Control of Communicable Diseases and Prevention of Epidemics |   |
| 5.5 Primary Health Care and Community Health Care    |   |
| 5.6 Wounds and Traumas                                |   |
LESSON 6: LOGISTICS: CONVOYS, STORAGE, DISTRIBUTION OF AID AND THE MANAGEMENT OF SHELTERS

6.1 Administration of Convoys
6.2 Storage Management
6.3 Administration of Distribution Operations
6.4 Administration of Shelters

LESSON 7: ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AID

7.1 Principles of Allocation and Distribution
7.2 Principles of Logistics and Distribution
7.3 Special Programs

LESSON 8: WATER MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION

8.1 A Vital Question for the Survival of a Population
8.2 Management of Water as a Rare Resource
8.3 Principles of Collective Sanitation and Hygiene
8.4 Protection of Supply Sources

LESSON 9: SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS TO HUMANITARIAN CRISES

9.1 Freely-Consented Repatriation
9.2 Resettlement in the Country of Asylum
9.3 Relocation to a Third Country
9.4 Demobilization and Reinsertion Programs
9.5 Elections and Democratisation Operations
9.6 Establishment of Civil Institutions


10.1 History and Origin of the "Sphere" Project
10.2 Objectives of the Sphere Project
10.3 The "Code of Conduct"

LESSON 11: CONCLUSIONS

11.1 The Growth of Needs and the Lessening of Support
11.2 The New Chameleons
FOREWORD

This manual on contemporary Humanitarian Action is the result of personal reflection and professional practice conducted over 15 years of working with the United Nations or international non–governmental organizations. As one who engages professionally in humanitarian relief and as an Instructor of Management Principles for Humanitarian Projects at the University of Quebec in Montreal and HULL (UQAM), the author has attempted to present an overview and some perspectives concerning the major aspects of modern-day humanitarian action, drawing on the methodological principles used in the works of the Peace Operations Training Institute series. This manual is not intended to be an academic work and even less so a scientific one, but is rather a general introduction to basic humanitarian procedures.

This text was written for a general audience. It adopts an approach to the material that seeks to be both universally applicable and free of any political agenda. It makes no claim to providing a comprehensive coverage of all subject areas making up the field of humanitarian assistance, but instead refers the student to other references, organizations, and web sites. Nor should it be considered a technical reference work; it does not attempt to replace the excellent documents that have been produced over the last 15 years by the various actors of the United Nations system and international non – government organizations.

A course on the subject of contemporary humanitarian action could easily be five to ten times the length of this one if it attempted to present an academic perspective of the historical background, the actor's environment, or the techniques of managing a humanitarian operation. It could easily be equally as long if one wished to develop the lessons on operational procedures in great technical depth. For any reader interested in such details, the major humanitarian agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, OXFAM, RDR, SCF to mention only a few) have developed technical reference manuals for their personnel that would satisfy any reader's curiosity.

This work, then, is intended to provide an introductory foundation. It is also intended as a discussion of the stakes and challenges for the “humanitarian actor” who has come over the past few years to question governments, to disturb and enrich the world of international relations; and who has above all brought aid and assistance to tens of millions of people in distress throughout the world. Humanitarians have also come to question the causes of conflicts that have forced so many populations onto the seas and highways, populations that have been wounded and shaken to their souls by the aberrations of a world grown increasingly cruel and inhumane. It is important to note that, as with many professions or vocations, reading a few chapters of a book can never replace practical experience acquired in the field. We wish, therefore, that our readers will have the opportunity to share their altruism and their compassion for others; for those readers unable to do so, we hope to further their understanding of a phenomenon that is essential to a fuller understanding of the latter half of the twentieth century and of the twenty-first now beginning.
It must be noted that lesson 5 of this manual was written by Dr. Rosamund LEWIS, a long-time staff member of EPICENTRE, the centre of epidemiological research for Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). Research on available internet sites related to humanitarian action was directed by Mr. Edouard BOCCOZ, M.A. of the school of National Public Administration at Montreal. They have my heartfelt thanks for their respective contributions.

Yvan Conoir,
January 2002
FORMAT OF STUDY

This course is designed for independent study at a pace determined by the student.

Course format and materials permit:

• MODULAR STUDY
• EASE OF REVIEW
• INCREMENTAL LEARNING

STUDENT’S RESPONSIBILITY

The student is responsible for:

• Learning course material
• Completing the End-of-Course Examination
• Submitting the End-of-Course Examination

Please consult your enrolment confirmation email or the end of this course for examination submission instructions.
METHOD OF STUDY

The following are suggestions for how to proceed with this course. Though the student may have alternate approaches that are effective, the following hints have worked for many.

- Before you begin actual studies, first browse through the overall course material. Notice the lesson outlines, which give you an idea of what will be involved as you proceed.

- The material should be logical and straightforward. Instead of memorizing individual details, strive to understand concepts and overall perspectives in regard to the United Nations system.

- Set up guidelines regarding how you want to schedule your time.

- Study the lesson content and the learning objectives. At the beginning of each lesson, orient yourself to the main points. If you are able to, read the material twice to ensure maximum understanding and retention, and let time elapse between readings.

- When you finish a lesson, take the End-of-Lesson Quiz. For any error, go back to the lesson section and re-read it. Before you go on, be aware of the discrepancy in your understanding that led to the error.

- After you complete all of the lessons, take time to review the main points of each lesson. Then, while the material is fresh in your mind, take the End-of-Course Examination in one sitting.

- Your exam will be scored, and if you achieve a passing grade of 75 percent or higher, you will be awarded a Certificate of Completion. If you score below 75 percent, you will be given one opportunity to take a second version of the End-of-Course Examination.

- One note about spelling is in order. This course was written in English as it is used in the United Kingdom.
A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE SELF-PACED CORRESPONDENCE COURSE
THE CONDUCT OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATIONS

*International humanitarian action,* often occurring far from the media spotlight and with no thought to public recognition, has become one of the most important social and political movements of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. This is not to overlook the tremendous accomplishments of the pioneers in the field such as the Nansen Organization, which in the early 1920’s created and delivered the first passports for refugees, or the International Red Cross. We want only to emphasize that from what began as a temporary situation—the UNHCR statute, for instance, only mandates its activities for a period of three years!—the institutional humanitarian movement, through the actions of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations both national and international, large and small, has established itself as a major player and partner in contemporary international relations.

Yet this strong presence also has its downside. An aid community that has largely viewed its work as neutral, impartial and humane must also on occasion admit, as did Kofi Annan, the Secretary General of the United Nations, that “humanitarian aid has for too long served as a fig leaf camouflaging the absence of political will to tackle the root causes of conflict.”

This movement towards shifting the responsibility for action from politicians to humanitarians does not necessarily represent a fundamental realignment of the actors in contemporary international relations; such a shift would bring its own dangers. Yet the fact remains that because humanitarians' voices have achieved growing significance in recent years, they do not hesitate today to call more forcefully than ever on governments, demanding their full and strong commitment in resolving political-humanitarian crises. Such a position acknowledges on one hand the humanitarian obligation to intervene on behalf of populations in distress; yet it also reflects a healthy awareness that while humanitarians have their own sense of political expression and judgment, they cannot solve everything. They can, however, seek greater interoperability with other actors in the international system—politicians, diplomats, and military personnel; as well as with new actors such as international tribunals, organizers of elections and other aspects of the democratisation process, and of course, the media!

In the following lessons we will examine several key topics in the conduct of humanitarian relief: 1) the historical background and rationale for humanitarian action; 2) the mandates and the nature of the different actors working in this field of intervention; 3) the environment in which their work unfolds; and 4) the principles of intervention and management that guide them.
We will also outline the practical foundations of humanitarian action through basic descriptions of operations to be conducted in the areas of housing, water, food supply and nutrition, as well as in health and clean-up projects. In addition, we will examine the question of “sustainable solutions” that must guide and direct the efforts of all actors in the international system if we are to find solutions to humanitarian questions.

Finally, we wish to give special attention to the establishment of uniform standards of quality intended henceforth to govern operations of a humanitarian nature (SPHERE Project); as well as the Code of Conduct for humanitarian operations, which aims to hold members of international agencies such as the movement of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent and others to a shared set of behaviours and minimum ethical guidelines.
LESSON 1

REASONS FOR HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

1.1 A BRIEF HISTORY OF HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN THE 20TH CENTURY AND THE REASONS FOR ITS EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH
Objectives For Lesson 1: Reasons For Humanitarian Intervention

This lesson provides a broad overview of humanitarian intervention, traces some of the historic background, and discusses the factors that necessitated the expansion of humanitarian action during the 20th Century.

By the end of Lesson 1 the student should be able to meet the following objectives:

- Provide a brief history of humanitarian intervention;
- Discuss how developments in the technology of warfare in the 20th Century necessitated changes to humanitarian interventions;
- List three phenomena that appeared in humanitarian action following The First World War;
- Discuss the reasons for renewed growth in humanitarian action during the years 1970 to 2000.
1.1 A BRIEF HISTORY OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Can humanitarian intervention and humanitarian action be given a moment of origin? Considered as the desire to lend assistance to one's fellow man, humanitarian action is as old as humanity itself. To give personal help to others is an individual behaviour that has dwelt in mankind from the beginning. These individual acts are often inscribed in sacred texts or in religious practices such as the zakat in Islam or the Christian concept of charity. Yet humanitarian action can be distinguished from such acts in that it seeks to systematize the organization and mobilization of various human and logistical resources in order to lend assistance to one or more specific population groups. In this sense, every civilization has groups who have devoted themselves on a small scale to acts of compassion and relief of the suffering of others. This extension of the principle of individual assistance has also been magnified to become the basis for organized groups, constituting both their coming into existence and their reason for being, often under a religious guise.

Closer to home, the birth of this type of organization can be seen in the formation of religious and military orders during the mobilization in the 11th and 14th centuries and the first Christian Crusades. This period thus sees the appearance in Western Christiandom of groups such as the Templars, the Knights of the Holy Sépulchre, and the Iberian orders (the latter including the orders of Alcantara, Montesa, Avis, Saint Jacques of Compostella and Caltrava). Once the Crusades came to a close, these orders remained in the territories conquered from the Moors and continued for several centuries to operate establishments devoted to hospital care. It should be noted that today, more than 900 years after the end of the Crusades, an order such as the Sovereign Military and Hospitalier Order of Saint Jean of Jerusalem, Rhodes and Malta (better known as the Knights of Malta) continues its hospital operations and other humanitarian activities around the world.

In keeping with this altruistic spirit, the West (and the Church in particular) built establishments to receive the poor and indigent and to dispense health care and public assistance. This system was the creation of St. Francis de Paul, but public hospitals have arisen under various monarchs as well. Eventually, early precursors to modern interventions could be seen on several continents. In 1793, the French aristocrats who were chased from Saint Domingue (present-day Haiti) in a slave revolt were taken in like true “boat people” by neighbouring Florida. In granting them aid by a vote of Congress, the United States initiated its first program of humanitarian assistance. It continued by launching a vast emergency rescue operation for those affected by the terrible Caracas earthquake of 1812. Whether it was the Greeks struggling against the Ottomans or the Irish dying of famine on their island, the world power to be that was the United States organized the first international demonstrations of solidarity by a government to aid members of populations whose lives were in peril.
In Europe the movement of full-scale colonization, sustained by the efforts of France and Great Britain (and others to a lesser extent) to conquer and administer immense territories in Asia and Africa, led to a new, quasi-apostolic mission among the humanitarians of the day—namely, religious missionaries, colonial administrators, and the medical and social services they created. One of the most famous examples of this period is the celebrated Dr. Albert Schweitzer, founder of the Lambarene hospital in Gabon. The humanitarian action of the colonial period was governed by a discourse emphasizing the “civilizing mission” while masking the political and economic interests of the colonizing powers.

More pragmatic and just as humanitarian were the areas of battlefield medicine and army medical care, which also constitutes a specialized and emergent branch of humanitarian action. Today’s humanitarian workers may be far removed from the discoveries of Henry Dunant at Solferino and the early roots of the Red Cross Movement, but medical support for armies clearly aims at reducing the suffering of soldiers as well as protecting the troops of armed forces deployed in combat.

It must be recalled that on the nineteenth-century battleground of Solferino in Italy, Henry Dunant, citizen of Geneva, horrified after witnessing 40,000 men wounded and moaning in pain after a murderous battle between the French and the Italians, decided to fight for the establishment of a new idea: to impose on armed forces and the states they represent a neutral space of intervention that would enable the wounded to receive, with complete impartiality, the aid and medical care due them. Dunant's idea, expressed in his famous book *Memories of Solferino (Souvenirs de Solferino)*, gave birth to the principles that would come to guide the international movement of the Red Cross: impartial assistance, neutrality and independence.

The political and civil mobilization that followed the publication of Dunant's book, as well as the promotional efforts of the first Red Cross Committee, gave rise to a public campaign in support of the principles of the Red Cross, leading shortly afterwards to the first Geneva Convention of 1864 for The Amelioration of the Wounded in Time of War. On the basis of these principles—neutrality, humanity, impartiality—the Red Cross movement (whose emblem is the Swiss flag with reversed colours) spread quickly among each of the first 20 signatory nations and beyond. Due to the development of its organizational methods, the Red Cross quickly became the first permanent humanitarian organization in the modern world. Equipped with professional standards of intervention, it was based on voluntary participation. Its goal as it developed was to possess the technical capacity to mobilize sizeable human and logistic resources in order to assist victims of conflicts, and by extension, victims of natural disasters and other such calamities.

The Balkan and Asian wars at the end of the nineteenth century confirmed the universality of the Red Cross movement, whose capacity for intervention was by then widely recognized. Its efforts during the First World War, including the visitation of prison camps, the creation of the International Agency for Prisoners of War, the repatriation of 700,000 men, plus the assistance provided to civilian populations affected
by the conflict, earned the humanitarian movement its first Nobel Prize in 1917. The end of the war also saw the division of the movement into two distinct parts: the International Committee of the Red Cross (I.C.R.C.), which manages the movement’s wartime operations; and the League of the Red Cross Societies, now the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which devotes itself to peacetime operations such as public health initiatives, training of aid workers, response to natural catastrophes and the like.

The First World War thus brought to a close a very rich episode in the development of the humanitarian cause across the globe. Its main achievements include the following:

- Confirmation of the first international conventions for the protection of wounded prisoners and civilian populations in wartime; the banning of some types of weapons; and the birth of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
- The development of technical methods of assistance and mass logistical support to protect and bring aid to these same groups in wartime
- The creation of new research tools and work methods whose concepts are still in use today, such as a research agency for locating prisoners, established procedures for jail visits, development of wartime mobile surgical techniques, launching public health campaigns or prevention programs (against tuberculosis, for instance)
- The universalization of a humanitarian movement with a mission to remain neutral, impartial, and independent of established political and military authorities

Despite the development of increasingly deadly weaponry and the ability of states to make warfare even more horrific and inhumane than during WWI (which saw the appearance of gas and tanks, aerial warfare, etc.), Western governments never stopped preparing for the next war. Thus while the International Red Cross Societies continued to improve their capacity for intervention, new instruments for humanitarian action gradually began to appear.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN THE 20TH CENTURY AND THE REASONS FOR ITS EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH

1.2.1 NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

The start of the post-war era in the 1920’s, followed by questions surrounding rehabilitation and aid to populations devastated by the Second World War, marked the appearance of three phenomena that were important to the future development of contemporary humanitarian actors.
Lesson 1/Reasons for Humanitarian Intervention

• The first concerns the appearance of the first government agency for humanitarian work, the Nansen Organization, which was a precursor to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) created 30 years later. Named for the famous Norwegian explorer, the Nansen organization was a manifestation of the newly created League of Nations (L.O.N.) and was the first agency devoted to the care of refugees, at that time principally Russian émigrés. Nansen created the first travel permit for people who were unable to avail themselves of the legal authority of their country of origin, thus enabling them to travel more easily. The defining concept of this organization later became the premise for the International Committee for Refugees, created by President Roosevelt (bearing in mind that the United States refused to join the League of Nations). It also formed the basis for the United Nations Recovery and Reconstruction Administration, (UNRRA) which was established at the end of the war and finally undermined by the start of the Cold War. This was followed by the International Organization for Refugees (IOR) which was the immediate forerunner of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Mandated for only three years, the UN High Commission for Refugees has continued ever since to adapt texts, resources, and methods in order to confront the ever new challenges of managing nearly 50 million refugees and displaced persons around the globe.

• The second phenomenon concerns the appearance of the first large non-governmental agencies for international work. Save the Children was created in response to the famine in the Ukraine during the 1920’s in the newly formed U.S.S.R. Both the Second World War and the war in Korea fed the impulse for compassion and the exceptional generosity of the American people. Thus were born some of this country’s largest non-governmental international relief organizations, many of them religious in orientation, such as World Vision, International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Service, C.A.R.E. (Committee for American Remittances Everywhere), Lutheran Worldwide Federation and Adventist Development Relief Association. These giants of humanitarian aid would later become giants of reconstruction aid, then of developmental aid in newly decolonised countries during the 1960’s. They were backed by effective American policies that encouraged their development within several countries of intervention, confirming close ties between NGOs and the government of their state of origin. Conversely in Europe, the former colonial powers more often favoured the development of bilateral politics of cooperation between States, to the detriment of the emergence of large, government-endorsed international NGOs.

• The third phenomenon concerns the “revolt against the father” initiated by a group of young French doctors who rebelled against the uncompromising rules of neutrality and absolute impartiality of the International Red Cross Committee. In Biafra in 1969, a ruthless war was being fought amidst a civilian population that was dying from severe famine. Denied access to the region by Nigerian officials, the Red Cross could not relax its principles of strict neutrality in order to reach the population in distress. Shocked by this veritable blackmail on the part of the Nigerian authorities, a group of French doctors led by Dr. Bernard Kouchner
decided to create a medical organization that could not only get to populations in need, but that would also abandon the obligation of restraint in order to testify openly to the public and to any media outlet willing to hear them about what they witnessed.

The first private humanitarian medical organization, Doctors Without Borders (DWB; in French *Médecins Sans Frontières*, or MSF), was thus born and with it the expression “without borders.” Under this internationalist designation emerged a whole new generation of humanitarian organizations with interventionist aims, who were expressly committed to going directly to victims and who were prepared to defy the sacrosanct law of non-interference in the internal affairs of a State. They opened a new dialogue with public opinion and the media, producing a radical revolution in the field of humanitarian action that would propel onto the world’s television screens, radios and newspapers the neglected causes and distant conflicts to which nobody else, governments in particular, was paying any attention.

This wave of “without borderism” would enjoy phenomenal recognition and growing success: *Pharmacists Without Borders, Veterinarians Without Borders, Aviation Without Borders, Lawyers Without Borders, Reporters Without Borders, Engineers Without Borders, Psychologists Without Borders, even Clowns Without Borders!* The new champions of “without borders” gradually came to fill every new sector and specialized field of humanitarian intervention. With the help of the media, the “new humanitarians” found themselves supported by generations of young professionals who no longer believed in multilateral political action and who saw in “without borderism” a constructive and realistic way of aiding people in situations of distress in Third World countries or in the West.

To briefly summarize the game rules adopted by the new “without borderists,” they have several criteria in common:

- A private and most often *secular* origin. The “without borders” organization seeks funding largely among loyal public donors. The organization looks to minimize national or multilateral public financing in order to best preserve its independence and free judgment.
LESSON 1: QUIZ

Q1: Henry Dunant is the original founder of the
   a.) League of Nations
   b.) The NANSEN organization
   c.) CARE International
   d.) The International Red Cross

Q2: Doctors Without Borders is:
   a.) A creation of the International Committee of the Red Cross
   b.) A private medical non-governmental organization
   c.) A university organization in charge of international health questions
   d.) A creation of the Nobel Prize in medicine

Q3: Typical features of the "Without Borders" movement are: (multiple)
   a.) A voluntary commitment of professionals on the ground
   b.) Funding emanating from private and public sources
   c.) The freedom to bear witness to what each organization can see and share
   d.) A partner relationship with the armed forces of each country

Q4: The growth of humanitarian actors and situations is due to (multiple):
   a.) An increase in the number of conflicts
   b.) The birth of new humanitarian needs
   c.) Changes in the nature of conflicts
   d.) The public financing of humanitarian NGOs by governments

Q5: The International Humanitarian Law has existed since:
   a.) The first western crusades to the Holy Land
   b.) The arrival of “Without Borders” and the “Rights of Interference”
   c.) The creation of the International Red Cross
   d.) The end of the Cold War and the arrival of new armed conflicts

Q6: The UN High Commissioner for Refugees is a creation of:
   a.) The League of Nations
   b.) A consortium of humanitarian NGOs
   c.) The General Assembly of the United Nations
   d.) The International Red Cross

Q7: All these actors are partners with contemporary humanitarian action:
   a.) UNICEF yes no
   b.) ECHO yes no
   c.) OXFAM yes no
   d.) NANSEN yes no
**Q8: In honour of its humanitarian action, The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to:**

a.) CARE International  
b.) UNICEF  
c.) The International Red Cross  
d.) None of the above organizations

**ANSWERS:**

Q1: D  Q2: B  Q3: A, B, C  Q4: A, B, C  
Q5: C  Q6: C  Q7: A. Yes  B. Yes  C. Yes  D. No  
Q8: C