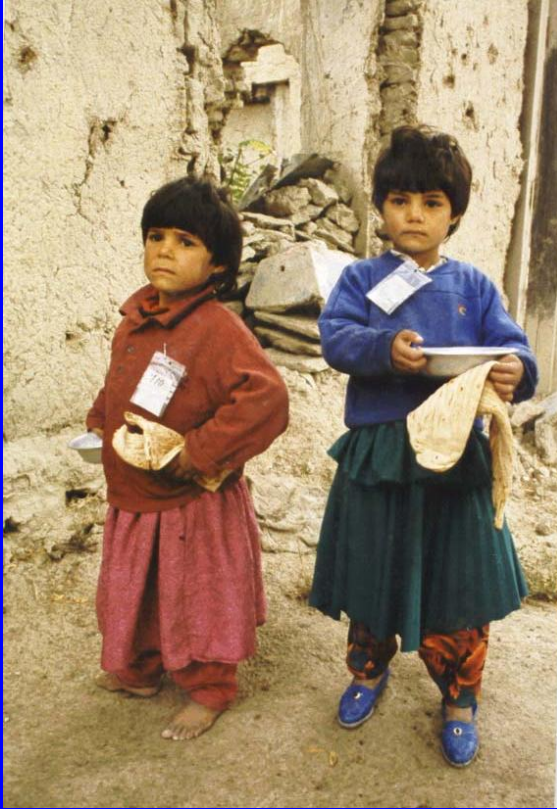


Armed conflict women
and girls who are
pregnant, babies and
children

A neglected public
health tragedy

What can doctors do?



Professor David Southall

Honorary Medical Director

Maternal and Childhealth Advocacy
International

Armed conflict and children

"War...is when some adults who don't know what good is and what love is, are throwing dangerous war toys which injure innocent people"

Tamara aged 10 years during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina



State based armed conflict

- The use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, resulting in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one year
 - **interstate** between 2 or more governments
 - **intrastate** between a government and a non-governmental party, with no outside interference
 - **intrastate with foreign involvement**. between a government and a non-government party where the government side, the opposing side, or both sides, receive troop support from other governments that actively participate in the conflict
 - **WAR = >1000 battle related deaths in any one year**

Uppsala Conflict Data Programme

State based armed conflict 2010

- 26 Countries: (4 wars-Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan)
- **Others:** USA, Columbia, Peru, Mauritania, Algeria, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Russia, Yemen, Israel, Turkey, Iran, Tajikistan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Central African Republic

Non-State conflict

The use of armed force between two organised armed groups, neither of which is the Government of a state, which results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year

Non-State armed conflict 2010 8 countries

- Drug trafficking gangs: Mexico
- Tribal, ethnic, religious conflicts: Nigeria, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Kyrgyz, Pakistan, Afghanistan



One-sided violence-definition

The use of armed force by the government of a state or by a formally organised group against civilians which results in at least 25 deaths in a year



One-sided violence in 2010 attacking civilians- 13 countries

Mexico – criminal gangs

Columbia- paramilitary eg
AUC and guerrilla groups
eg FARC & ELN

Afghanistan, Burma, DRC,
India, Iraq, Pakistan,
Russia, Rwanda, Somalia,
Sri Lanka, Thailand,
Uganda (LRA)



Child soldiers

Children were actively involved as fighters in armed conflict in 19 countries between April 2004 and October 2007

Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Burma, Nepal, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand and Uganda





Armed conflict between 1990 and 2010

72 (37%) of total 196 countries
in the world



Effects of conflict on MDGs 4 & 5

2010 UN Secretary General:

*“achieving MDGs 4 and 5 re
maternal and child healthcare not
possible in areas where there is
or has been conflict”*

Health and poverty indices in 72 countries armed conflict 1990 -2010

- 37 (51%) under 5 year mortality rates >100/1000 live births and 23 (32%) had infant mortality rates >10%
- 25 (35%) GNI <995 US\$ in 2009 (low income)
- 38 (53%) maternal mortality ratios > 200/100,000 live births with 21 > 500 and 4 > 1000/100,000 live births

Deaths of women, infants and children

- Mortality is a combination of direct deaths (that is they were killed) and indirect deaths from illnesses or the complications of pregnancy which cannot be properly treated because of conflict
- In 9 African conflicts indirect deaths were 14 times greater than those occurring in combat.
- In poorly resourced countries, a combination of existing health system failure and conflict are responsible for most deaths

Indirect effects conflict on women and children

- Food deprivation,
- Spread of disease, due to disruption of public health systems
- Direct targeting of healthcare
- Psychological and emotional damage (two thirds of Angolan children living through that conflict had witnessed murder)
- Disability
- Separation of families (in 1995, 20% of Angolan children were separated from their families)
- Loss of education,
- Sexual abuse, including deliberate rape to drive out ethnic, religious, tribal minorities)
- Abduction, torture, and slavery, to become Child Soldiers

Pregnancy complications

- Conceptions continue during conflict and, with the absence of contraception and the pressures on women/girls to support often highly disturbed young men, the rate of pregnancy often rises
- Women/girls who are pregnant are subject to potentially life-threatening complications which cannot be placed “on hold” until the conflict has finished

Pregnancy complications

- Most pregnancy-related emergencies can only be treated within hospitals, often incapacitated by conflict and there is great risk of travelling to them
- Leads to many maternal deaths and permanent disabilities from untreated complications of pregnancy such as vesico-vaginal fistulae

*Somalia: "the grave of a woman in labour
is dug for 40 days"*

Last month of pregnancy an event is held at each women's home attended by elderly mothers in the community

Women share food, drinks and sweets and sing traditional songs with religious connotations, praying for the safety of the women and the new born baby



Infants and children

- Are most vulnerable to malnutrition and infections such as gastroenteritis, measles, pneumonia, malaria, tetanus, pertussis and meningitis
- Estimated 45,000 deaths per month due to readily treated illnesses in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
- A lack of immunisation in Afghanistan and Pakistan leading to polio



Emergency healthcare

- Management of obstetric complications, major trauma from violence and from accidents, and other surgical emergencies are essential requirements
- For conflicts in Africa and S Asia, where essential surgical services are usually poor or absent before the conflict, a serious problem
- In one report in 2010 no operating theatres in 7 post-conflict camps for displaced populations

Video from Mostar in Bosnia 1993

- Shows hospital continuously and deliberately attacked with heavy weapons and small arms
- Over-whelming conditions in which to operate

Family trauma during and after conflict

- Fear- flight internally or to another country
- Loss of home
- Death of relatives
- Damaged/targeted/absent healthcare
 - No skilled birth attendants
 - No functioning health facilities
 - No medicines
- Horrific brutality including sexual violence to both sexes and all age groups with risk of death, HIV, family rejection

Vulnerability of women and girls

- ***Rape is used as a weapon of war***
- Women and girls are vulnerable to sexual violence, trafficking and mutilation, whether at home, in flight or in camps for displaced populations
- The trauma for female victims of sexual violence continues even when the conflict is over, as they are frequently shunned, ostracized and further stigmatized

Vulnerability of women and girls

- Less able to protect themselves from violence
- Risk of serious infection, such as HIV and hepatitis
- Possibility of pregnancy that may result in miscarriage and heavy blood loss which, in the absence of blood transfusion or basic surgery, can be life threatening.
- High prevalence of septic abortion following self or non-professional attempts to end the pregnancy



Vulnerability of women and girls

- In Darfur, Sudan a doctor witnessed militia *“surrounding a girls' school and holding over 40 girls, as young as eight, and their teachers in a primary school, and, while the army stood guard, the militia repeatedly gang-raped the girls”*.
- A film accompanying this report describes how the fetuses of pregnant women were ripped out by armed gangs and the newborn girls raped before being killed

Sierra Leone 2000

"I've seen people get their hands cut off, a ten-year old girl raped and then die, and so many men and women burned alive... So many times I just cried inside my heart because I didn't dare cry out loud," said a 14 year-old girl, abducted in January 2000 by the Revolutionary United Front



Vulnerability of women and girls

UN Security Council 2000

- First ever resolution on women and peace and security
- Called for prosecution of crimes against women, for increased protection of women and girls during war, and for more women to participate in decision-making in conflict resolution and peace processes



DRC 2010

- Overall, nearly 3 million deaths are attributed to the ongoing fighting in the Eastern region—almost 90 per cent due to malnutrition and other diseases
- A high maternal mortality ratio (549 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007), rising infant mortality rates (115 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005), and high childhood mortality (204 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005)

Support for the DRC conflict

Opposing sides	DRC, Zimbabwe, Angola, Chad, Namibia	Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi
Military training	USA	USA
Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)	USA, UK, Germany, South Africa, Finland, Denmark, Canada	USA, UK, South Africa,
Major weapons	USA, France, Russia, China, Italy, Denmark, South Africa, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Brazil, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Poland, Libya, Yugoslavia, Belarus, Georgia, Hungary, Moldova	Russia, France, South Africa, Egypt, Slovakia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Poland, Belarus
Licences to produce major weapons	India	

No Protection

“UN forces have held the line in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with bravery under the difficult circumstances. Yet we have not been able to protect innocent people from violence”

UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon

December 2008

Forcibly displaced

In June 2011, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that the number of people forcibly displaced worldwide had reached 43.7 million, the highest number for 15 years



Refugees 2011

- In June 2011, UNHCR reported 10.5 million people had fled their country because of armed conflict (living as refugees)
- In addition to 4.7 million inhabiting camps in the Middle East
- 23% of refugees are based in Africa and 54% in Asia



Waiting to be registered as refugees after fleeing conflict in Somalia

Refugee problems

Refugees, especially during the early part of their arrival in a foreign country, are subject to high levels of malnutrition and healthcare problems

Particularly those fleeing within Africa, where the country of refuge is often poorly resourced with limited healthcare for its own citizens



Internally Displaced People 2010



- 27.5 million people 2/3 of whom are fleeing conflict
- In Africa 10.7 million in 14 countries (7 additional undetermined numbers)
- Largest numbers Sudan and Colombia
- Unlike refugees not protected by international law and often not protected by their governments who may be responsible for the flight from homes (for example Sri Lankan war in 2008-9)

UN Security Council Resolution 1894 (2010)

Expressed deep regret over the toll on civilians involved in armed conflict, reaffirmed readiness to respond to deliberate targeting and demanded strict compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law



UNOCHA 2011

“Grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and blatant disrespect for the normative framework of humanity that has emerged over the past 50 years is common to many of these conflicts. Civilians have become the primary target of attack motivated by ethnic or religious hatred, political confrontation or simply ruthless pursuit of economic interests”



(22nd November 2010) The Emergency Relief
Coordinator for UNOCHA and Under Secretary
General for Humanitarian Affairs at the UN,
Baroness Amos

“The Secretary-General’s report paints a very bleak picture of the state of the protection of civilians. Any positive and encouraging developments are heavily outweighed by what is happening on the ground: the continuing and frequent failure of parties to conflict to observe their international legal obligations to protect civilians. Complementary to this is the failure of national authorities and the international community more broadly to ensure their accountability in any meaningful, comprehensive and systematic sense”

ICRC August 2011 Healthcare in danger

- 16 country study
- 655 violent incidents
 - 33% by state armed forces, 37% by armed groups, by police 7%, 17% by other individuals
- 23% explosive weapons, 34% firearms, other weapons 4%
- 9% no weapons but threats by mail or phone or admin decisions



Agencies affected

- Local health care services 26%
- Local NGO 7%
- Individuals transporting wounded or sick 4%
- International NGOs 35%
- Red Cross / Crescent 17%
- UN Agency 3%
- State armed forces 2%



Violence against health workers

655 events involving 2374 people

- 733 killed and 1101 injured (patients and health workers-national and international)
- 166 kidnapped (health workers)
- 111 denied access and 18 removed from healthcare
- 188 threatened
- 93 arrested
- 35 robbed



Somali doctor under guard

Other consequences

- Events affecting health care en route to hospital 30%
- Denial of access to health care 10% (111 persons)
 - By state armed forces 59%
 - By police 24%
 - By armed groups 10%
 - By others 5%

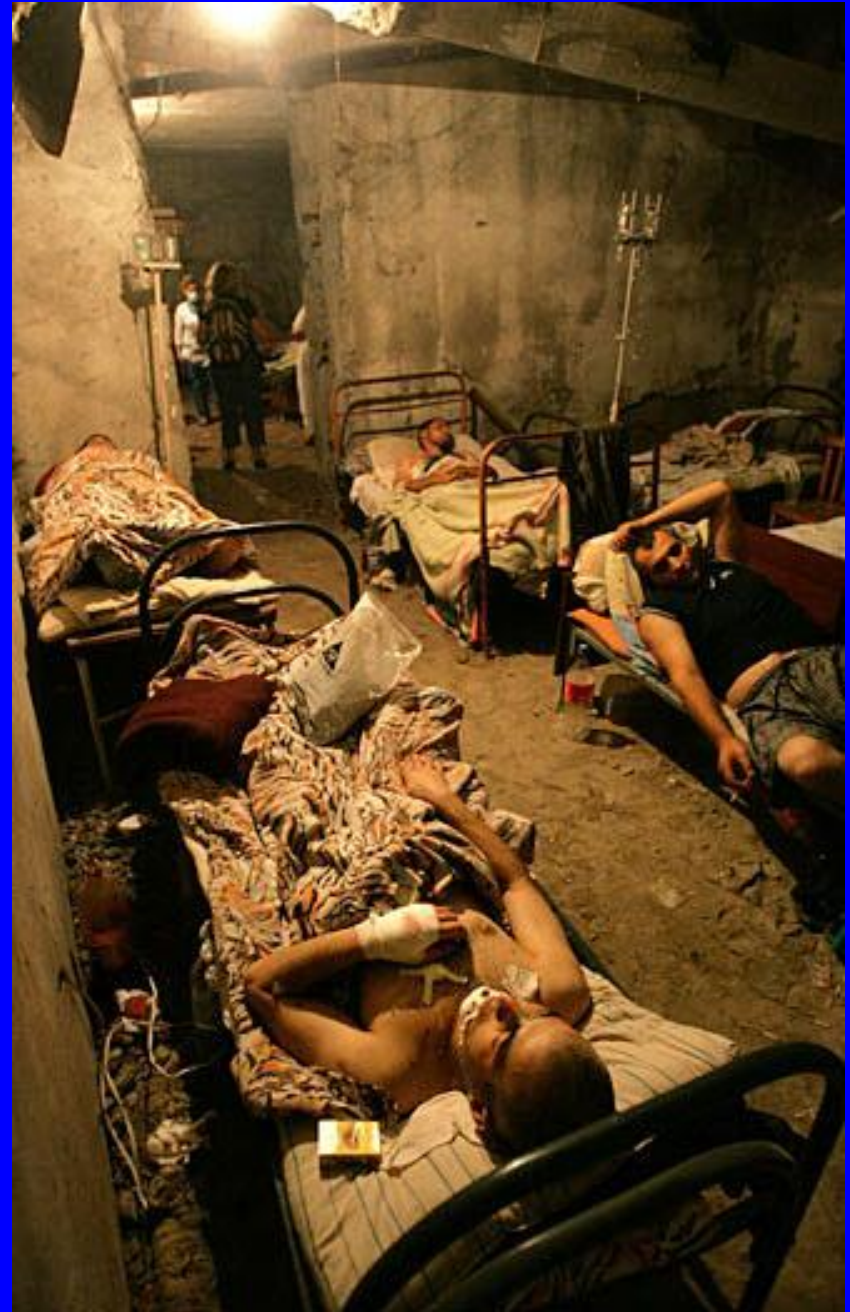


Effects of violence against health workers

- 1996 ICRC hospital Chechnya 6 nurses killed by gunmen (hospital treating 2000 / yr closed)
- 2009 Graduation ceremony for medical students Mogadishu, bomb killed 2 doctors plus 18 others including unknown number of just qualified medical students

Health facilities and hospitals

- Explosive weapons-intentional?
- Armed entry to arrest and interrogate wounded and ill
- Armed entry into or takeover by armed groups to harass personnel, steal materials, occupy for medical or tactical purposes and commandeer vehicles



Medical vehicles

- Attacks on vehicles and personnel on route to hospital
- Damage to ambulances
- Harassment and delays to ambulances and other vehicles transporting wounded or ill at checkpoints



The trade in arms (killing machines)

- Conflicts are deliberately started or maintained in order to trade weapons for a country's wealth. Examples include the diamond trade which gained so much wealth from the wars in Sierra Leone and Angola.
- Other concerns relate to weapons being sold to both sides in a conflict. For example, Pakistan spends < 1% of its GDP on healthcare and yet in a cold war situation with India (including the threat of nuclear war) the UK, USA, Russia Germany and Canada sells weapons to both sides

The trade in arms

- Two thirds of poorly resourced countries spend much more on arms than on health
- One third of poorly resourced countries spend more on arms than on education

Country	Total exports small arms in US \$ in 2009 to all countries
USA	3,195,287,000
Bulgaria	820,437,000
UK	686,874,000***
Norway	495,126,000
France	300,581,000
Switzerland	292,445,000
Germany	258,360,000
Israel	251,411,000
Italy	239,652,000
Japan	179,199,000
Hungary	150,505,000
Romania	146,960,000
Sweden	127,869,000
Canada	120,258,000



Country	N under 5 deaths per yr/50 million population	N. Infant deaths/yr/50 million population	N. neonatal deaths/yr/50 million population	N. Maternal deaths/yr/50 million population
Countries where armed conflict 2010				
Chad	473,803	281,108	102,015	27,204
Afghanistan	460,088	309,808	120,224	32,368
DRC	441,581	279,594	115,388	14,867
Somalia	396,180	239,909	114,452	26,412
CAR	297,711	194,992	78,345	14,799
Countries exporting small arms and light weapons in 2009				
USA	5,608	4,907	2,804	168
Bulgaria	4,830	3,864	2,415	63
UK	3,648	3,040	1,824	73
Norway	1,809	1,809	1,206	42
France	2,388	1,791	1,194	47

Importance of small arms

- UN Security Council permanent members are main suppliers
- Global annual trade = 7.4 billion \$
- 55% of trade is illegal
- Mainly used weapons in 47 of 49 conflicts 1990-2000
- In 2001 caused >1000 deaths per day
- >600 million and cause 90% of casualties



The trade in small arms

- Not included in the UN register of conventional arms
- Cheap to make and maintain
(AK47 = bag of maize or \$10)
- Can be used by child soldiers
- Easy to transport, smuggle and hide
- Particularly dangerous to staff delivering humanitarian assistance

Making the most money from arms sales

- Supplying both sides of a conflict
- War based economies draining the natural resources of poorly governed countries
- Catalysing conflict by donating arms to one faction in an unstable State

Africa's missing billions**

- 300 billion US\$ spent on arms since 1990 in 23 African countries where armed conflict
- 18 billion US\$ spent on arms each year by Africa
- Equivalent to total international aid and could have major impact on HIV, TB and malaria
- 95% of the weapons from outside Africa
- Kalashnikov assault rifle (AK47) the most common weapon
- ** *IANSA, Oxfam, Saferworld 2007*

Security is a prerequisite for health

- *“The nexus of security, insecurity and health must take centre stage in foreign policy thinking”*
- *“Recognizing that security for all is a prerequisite for health for all implies closer collaboration between the health community and ministries of foreign affairs”*

Dr Robin Coupland ICRC Bull. WHO 2007

Protection of civilians during armed conflict

The primary responsibility for the protection of civilians rests with the Governments of countries

In the Millennium Declaration, UN Member States pledged to "*expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies.*"

Video NE Sri Lanka 2009

- UN leaving 400,000 Tamil civilians unprotected
- Make-shift hospitals in Government protected zones and provided with GPS coordinates by the ICRC repeatedly attacked by Government forces and eventually closed

Reality, Geneva Conventions and other International Humanitarian Laws

- Some governments and their armies (eg Sri Lanka in 2009) and some armed groups (often comprised of high proportions of psychopathic young men, influenced by religious extremism, alcohol or drugs) are unwilling to be concerned or adhere to these international laws
- Not only civilians “at risk” but also humanitarian personnel trying to provide healthcare, often without any military protection, are in great danger.

War Crimes

Between 2003 and 2008, the Geneva conventions were violated in all armed conflicts

International criminal justice institutions have potential power, but do not operate in the time frame necessary to protect healthcare during conflict.

Rubenstein and Bittle Lancet 2010

Advocacy for a new International Health Protection System

- Armed persons attacking healthcare are committing war crimes. A powerful response is essential if patients, particularly women and children, are to be protected
- Just as doctors accept that the police are sometimes needed to enforce the protection of children who are being abused, so the international community should consider whether a similar system is required to protect patients from those who are defying Geneva conventions and international humanitarian laws

5 core challenges stated by the UN in 2000

1. Enhancing compliance of parties to the conflict with their obligations under international law, in particular the conduct of hostilities
2. Engagement with non-State armed groups
3. Protecting civilians through UN peacekeeping and other relevant missions
4. Humanitarian access
5. Enhancing accountability for violations

NEW UN Security Council Resolution to enforce health protection in areas of conflict

1. protection for health facilities, hospitals and clinics
2. protection for the supply of essential drugs and medical supplies.
3. protection for health workers from attack and intimidation during their work, in their homes and to and from their places of work.
4. protection to ensure safe transport of ill or injured patients to and from health facilities

NEW UN Security Council Resolution to **enforce** health protection in areas of conflict

6. protection for incoming UN agencies and NGOs providing healthcare.
7. ensure health care is protected from abuse by armed factions storing weapons in hospitals, launching attacks from healthcare facilities ,or the transporting members of armed forces in ambulances (other than those who are seriously injured)

“A culture of protection”

"As human beings, we cannot be neutral, or at least have no right to be, when other human beings are suffering. Each of us...must do what he or she can to help those in need, even though it would be much safer and more comfortable to do nothing"

UN Secretary General Kofi
Annan in 2001



Drawing by a child in Darfur



In a tent reserved for the very sick, an emaciated woman touches the dead body of a member of her family. Somalia 1992

Somalia 1992

Operation "Restore Hope"

- The spectre of 500,000 Somalis dead from famine by autumn 1992 and hundreds of thousands more in danger of dying
- December 3rd 1992, U.N. Security Council Resolution 794 authorized a USA led intervention *"to use all necessary means to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible"*

Operation "Restore Hope"

1992 Somalia

- The US-led coalition had a mandate of protecting humanitarian operations and of creating a secure environment for eventual political reconciliation
- At the same time, it had the authority to use all necessary means, including military force

Operation “Restore Hope”

- By March 1993, mass starvation had been overcome, and security much improved. 30,000 US military participated, along with 10,000 from 24 other states
- Despite the absence of political agreement among the rival forces, periodic provocations, and occasional military responses by UNITAF, the coalition retained its impartiality and avoided open combat with Somali factions—combining its coercive powers with political dialogue, psychological operations, and highly visible humanitarian activities

Operation “Restore Hope”

- Traditional peacekeeping had proven inadequate as a means of alleviating human suffering (the parallel crisis in Bosnia)
- This US operation showed that a massive deployment of force could halt factional fighting and safeguard relief operations, thereby saving thousands of lives while suffering almost no casualties
- Some 19 other nations, recognizing the success of the U.S.-led humanitarian operation, eventually offered to contribute troops

Somalia 2011

Absent healthcare and extreme malnutrition
Without protection, thousands have already died and many hundreds of thousands of Somalis will die imminently or be permanently damaged by the failure of healthcare and nutrition to reach civilians because of armed factions



Support for the current UN proposed Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

- Currently no global agreement regulating the trade in conventional arms or its ammunition
- In 2006, 153 countries agreed to develop an ATT with a set of Global Principles that no arms sales must occur which are likely to be used to:
 - *Commit serious violations of international humanitarian law (the 'rules of war');*
 - *Commit serious violations of international human rights law; or*
 - *Undermine sustainable development*

July 2011 the Control Arms coalition

- Progress in creating “*a bullet-proof treaty that will prevent irresponsible arms transfers that fuel conflict, poverty and serious human rights abuse*”
- Backing of key countries affected by armed violence
- Permanent Members of the Security Council (USA, Russia, UK, France and China) ,who collectively account for 88% of the global arms trade, made a joint statement committing their collective support

Criterion 8 of EU code of conduct and ATT

2011 Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe called on the EU (a major source of the export of arms) to support the ATT and to “*guarantee a more effective use of criterion 8 of the EU-Code of Conductso that Member States will only be able to permit a transfer of arms if it can be ensured that the transfer will not harm sustainable development and the applicant/recipient can identify a legitimate defence need for the specific transfer*”.

Conclusions

All professionals concerned with maternal, infant and child healthcare must support the work of the UN and the Control Arms coalition to achieve an Arms Trade Treaty and to lobby for the development of an adequate international protection system for healthcare in countries affected by armed conflict



Problems with UN peacekeepers

UN or other legitimate forces that could provide protection are difficult to fund, have been involved in the abuses of women and children, and have been inadequately mandated with regard to how far they can act in protecting civilians and their healthcare.



WHO Definition of violence

- “The intentional use of physical force or power-threatened or actual-against oneself, another person or against a group or community that results in or has the likelihood to result in injury or death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation”
- **Armed conflict an extreme form**

UNCRC 2010 May

At the 10th anniversary of Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN and UNICEF urged all countries to adopt measures protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse with particular reference to armed conflict

Responsibility medical community

“The medical community has a responsibility to speak out collectively to protect health workers in fulfilment of their ethical duties to the people in their care, without risk of arrest or attack on themselves or medical facilities. Governments and non-state actors should be held accountable for abiding by obligations to respect medical functions in war.”

Rubenstein and Bittle Lancet 2010

Existing attempts at protection of healthcare

- Regular and systematic documentation of attacks on health workers, facilities, transports and patients is lacking
- International criminal justice institutions have potential power but implementation of justice against war crimes is protracted and results become available so many years after conflicts that their deterrent effects are less effective

Incompatibility

- The stated (in writing or verbally) incompatible positions in state based conflict. It is a disagreement between at least 2 parties where their demands cannot be met by the same resources at the same time. Incompatibility can be either over Government or Territory.
 - Government: Incompatibility concerning type of political system, the replacement of the central government or the change of its composition.
 - Territory: Incompatibility concerning the status of a specified territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (intrastate conflict).

“a culture of protection”

- UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in 2001

"In such a culture, Governments would live up to their responsibilities, armed groups would respect the recognized rules of international humanitarian law, the private sector would be conscious of the impact of its engagement in crisis areas, and Member States and international organizations would display the necessary commitment to ensure decisive and rapid action in the face of crisis. The establishment of this culture will depend on the willingness of Member States not only to adopt some of the measures (outlined in the report) but also to deal with the reality of armed groups and other non-state actors in conflicts, and the role of civil society in moving from vulnerability to security and from war to peace."

Report of the Secretary General of the UN July 2000

- *“Children are disproportionately affected by armed conflict and their needs merit our concerted attention, as both the Security Council and the General Assembly have affirmed. Children caught in the midst of critical stages of personal development are affected by war more profoundly than are adults”* **Kofi Annan**

Causes of death in armed conflict

- Most deaths of women, babies and children are not from the direct effects of weapons
- Most are due to preventable illness, malnutrition and lack of care for the complications of pregnancy and delivery that result from damage (often deliberate) to the healthcare system



Armed conflict and children

- “Wars have always victimised children and other non-combatants, but modern wars are exploiting, maiming and killing children more callously than ever.”

Graca Machel September 2000 (*a critical review of the progress made and the obstacles encountered in increasing protection for war-affected children*)

Country	%Low birth wt <2.5Kg	% infants 3 doses DPT	% Skilled attendant at birth
Countries where armed conflict 2010			
Chad	22	23	14
Afghanistan	-	83	14
DRC	10	77	74
Somalia	-	31	33
CAR	13	54	44
Countries exporting small arms and light weapons 2009			
USA	8	95	99
Bulgaria	9	94	100
UK	8	93	99
Norway	5	92	-
France	7	99	99

The Arms Trade: the main beneficiaries

- The USA and the UK, 2 of the richest countries in the world, are the largest exporters of arms
- UK companies have exported arms worth £27 billion in the last 5 years
- UK companies in 1998 exported arms to 30 of the 40 most oppressive regimes in the world (CAAT)



2/3 of those forcibly uprooted are classified as being internally displaced

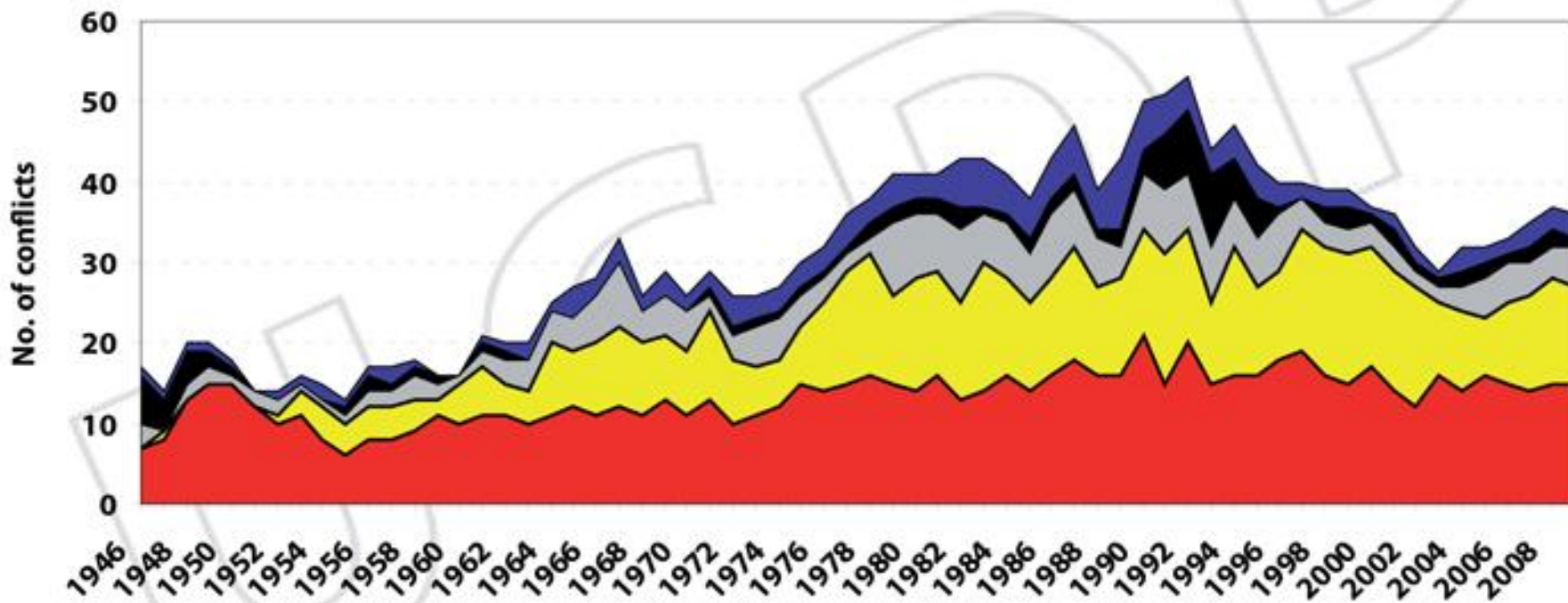
26 million in 2008 (IDMC Geneva)

The countries with the largest numbers in 2008 were Sudan, Columbia and Iraq

11.6 million were displaced in 19 countries in Africa in 2008

Armed conflicts by region, 1946-2009

■ Asia ■ Africa ■ Middle East ■ Europe ■ Americas



(c) UCDP 2010





Refugee family from Somalia waiting to be registered

Debt and arms

- In 1972 poor countries received 48% of weapons free from USA and Russia
- By 1982 donations down to 14% but arms exports to developing countries had doubled



Refugee from Somalia waiting
for a placement in camp for
refugees in Kenya 2011

No: refugees January 2011

10.4 million plus 4.7 million in
60 camps in the Middle East

20% refugees are in Africa and >
50% in Asia

India v Pakistan

- Pakistan spends $< 1\%$ GDP on health
- UK, USA, Russia, Germany and Canada provide both sides with arms despite 1 million troops on the border and threat of nuclear war
- From 1950-1996 US donated 118,640 surplus small arms to Pakistan