

- The refugee in IHL
- The displaced person in IHL
 - Requests for a specific instrument
- Armed conflicts in international refugee law
- Personal fields of application
 - Persons fleeing within the borders of their country because of an armed conflict: protected by IHL
 - Persons fleeing to a third country because of an armed conflict
 - Protected by the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of the Organization of African Unity (today the African Union), the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees and UN General Assembly resolutions
 - Protected by IHL if
 - The third country is the adverse party in an international armed conflict
 - The third country is affected by another armed conflict
 - Voluntary repatriation

See

- Case No. 228, Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the Great Lakes Region [Para. 1.B.]

- Persons fleeing persecution
 - Protected by IHL if the third country is affected by an armed conflict
 - “Protected persons” if the third country is subsequently affected by an international armed conflict, even if they are nationals of the occupying power or of a State having normal diplomatic representation in the third State
 - Loss of refugee status if they have committed war crimes

See

- Case No. 155, Canada, Ramirez v. Canada;
- Case No. 195, Canada, Sivakumar v. Canada;
- Case No. 241, Switzerland, The Niyonteze Case [Para. A.10.a)]

- The principle of non-refoulement in IHL
- Implementation
 - Chiefly the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 - ICRC role
 - Under IHL
 - Under its statutory right of initiative

- Role of National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies
 - As auxiliaries of their authorities
 - As UNHCR implementing agencies
 - Under the general direction of the ICRC
- Coordinated by their International Federation

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