

**ICRC ANNUAL REPORT 2017** 

# **FACTS AND FIGURES**



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The boundaries, names and designations used in this report do not imply official endorsement, nor express a political opinion on the part of the ICRC, and are without prejudice to claims of sovereignty over the territories mentioned.

The financial figures in this document have been rounded off and may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents. Sum totals may be different from the totals presented.

# THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD

**KEY FIGURES** 

### **OVERVIEW**

### **PROTECTION**

Restoring family links Forensics Visits to detainees

### **ASSISTANCE**

Economic security
Water and habitat
Health
Weapon contamination

## **PREVENTION**

State participation in IHL treaties and domestic implementation Relations with weapon bearers Relations with academic circles Law and policy conferences and outreach Public communication

# **COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES**

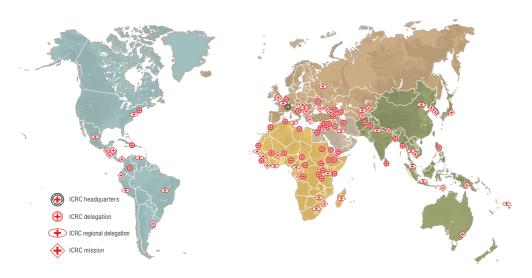
# **OVERVIEW**

#### **PRESENCE**

In 2017, the ICRC was present in more than **80** countries through delegations, subdelegations, offices and missions.

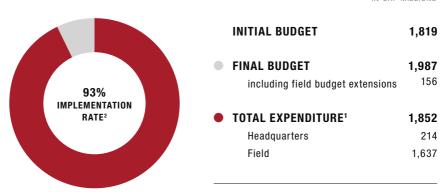
### **PERSONNEL**

Around **16,600** staff members worked in the field and at ICRC headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.



### **EXPENDITURE AND IMPLEMENTATION RATE**

IN CHF MILLIONS



- Including field overheads of CHF 100 million
- 2. Implementation rate = expenditure/budget x 100

# **PROTECTION**

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**

Across the world, the ICRC and its partners within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement helped family members separated as a result of armed conflict, other violence, migration, detention or other circumstances to establish or maintain contact with their relatives.



176,629 Red Cross Messages (RCMs) collected













































RCMs distributed













#### 777,261

phone and video calls facilitated between family members



#### 41.127

phone calls made by the ICRC to inform families of the whereabouts of a detained relative



#### 16.792

detainees visited by their families with ICRC support



980 people, including 800 minors. reunited with their families The ICRC paid particular attention to the cases of unaccompanied minors and separated children - among them, migrants and children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups. This work entailed tracing their relatives, organizing family reunifications or identifying other long-term solutions, in the best interests of the child and with the agreement of all those involved.

- ► CHILDREN NEWLY REGISTERED: 3,045 (1,228 girls), including 311 demobilized children (72 girls)
- ► CHILDREN WHOSE CASES WERE STILL **BEING HANDLED AT THE END OF 2017:** 5,511, including 253 demobilized children



Through tracing requests, people sought the ICRC's help in searching for their relatives, including those unaccounted for in connection with past or ongoing armed conflicts.



33,567
people for whom a tracing request was newly registered



7,958
people whose fates
or whereabouts
were established



99,342 tracing cases still being handled at the end of the year



as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the transfer or repatriation of 1,559 people and the remains of 1,351 people



it also relayed 1,006 official documents between family members across borders or front lines



**842,571** people contacted ICRC offices worldwide for family-links services or other concerns

#### **FORENSICS**



The ICRC worked with local authorities in **70** contexts to ensure the proper and dignified management of human remains and to help prevent and resolve cases of missing persons.

#### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**

ICRC delegates visited people deprived of their freedom – including those held in connection with armed conflicts and other situations of violence, detainees under the jurisdiction of international courts and tribunals, and migrants – in 92 contexts. The ICRC checked on their treatment and living conditions and worked with the relevant authorities to make improvements in this regard.



1,437 places of detention



940,326
detainees held
in places of
detention visited



35,274 detainees monitored individually



Yemen, Sana'a, central prison. ICRC staff members distribute hygiene kits and cleaning material.

# **ASSISTANCE**

#### **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

The ICRC, in most cases with National Societies, helped civilians (including residents, IDPs, returnees, refugees) and detainees meet their basic needs and/or improve their circumstances.



7,794,788
people received food;
64% of them were IDPs



5,375,228

people received essential household items; **64%** of them were IDPs



133,153

people were given vouchers for basic goods or services



1,270,811

people received cash as relief assistance, in exchange for their work in community projects, or for microeconomic initiatives



3,573,222

people were given seed, tools, equipment or other productive inputs to spur food production or help them generate income



1,646,433

people benefited from livelihood support in the form of services and training, such as animal vaccination or vocational training

#### 10 MOST DISTRIBUTED RELIEF ITEMS



2,156,424 food parcels<sup>1</sup>
547,545 food parcels (individual)<sup>2</sup>
65,585,515 kilograms of rice
12,530,121 kilograms of beans
4,961,119 litres of oil



862,711 hygiene parcels¹
376,865 kitchen sets
2,478,714 blankets
669,430 tarpaulins
553,811 mats

- 1. 5 people/1 month
- 2. 1 person/1 month

Central African Republic, Mbella camp. The ICRC distributes essential household kits to IDPs.



#### WATER AND HABITAT

The ICRC worked with local authorities and communities to repair, build or upgrade water-supply, sanitation and other infrastructure. This translated to potable water, reduced health risks or generally better living conditions for millions of people.



#### **35,855,715** beneficiaries

- 35,519,089 civilians (including residents, IDPs, returnees and refugees)
- ▶ **336,626** detainees



#### **HEALTH**

#### **PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**

Community health programmes were often implemented in partnership with National Societies and other local stakeholders.



#### 386

ICRC-supported primary-health-care centres

- ▶ 335,116 average catchment population
- ▶ 4,201,600 curative consultations
- ▶ 412,282 antenatal consultations

BENEFICIARIES OF
CURATIVE CONSULTATIONS



30% children

23% women



Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar. A Bangladesh Red Crescent Society medical team offers free consultations and treatment for children and women staying in host communities.

#### **HOSPITAL SERVICES**

During the year, the ICRC supported – regularly or on an ad hoc basis – 370 hospitals.





ICRC personnel provided support or directly monitored activities at  ${\bf 66}$  of these hospitals:

- ▶ 24,689 surgical admissions for weapon wounds
- 136,394 operations performed, including by ICRC surgical teams
- ▶ 2,829,238 medical consultations held
- 41,808 gynaecological/obstetric admissions



The ICRC conducted **5,736** first-aid training sessions for **134,528** people, including National Society volunteers.



is manufacturing a prosthesis. He has been working at the centre since 2004.

#### PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

The ICRC worked to ensure access to good-quality physical rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities, including mine victims. Its projects often involved support for social inclusion, whether through livelihood opportunities or sports events for patients. Training for local staff aimed to ensure service sustainability.



#### 144

projects supported (including physical rehabilitation centres, component factories and training institutions)



#### 12,742

new patients were fitted with prostheses

#### 54,382

new patients were fitted with orthoses

#### The ICRC-supported projects:

- produced and delivered26,291 prostheses
- produced and delivered103,995 orthoses
- delivered 7,201 wheelchairs or tricycles, most of which were locally manufactured

### **WEAPON CONTAMINATION**



The ICRC carried out activities addressing weapon contamination in 33 countries or territories. These included mine-risk education sessions, collecting data on mine incidents, clearance activities and training for local actors.

# **PREVENTION**

# STATE PARTICIPATION IN IHL TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC continued to pursue active dialogue with national authorities worldwide in order to promote ratification of or accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation. It provided legal and technical advice to governments and supported them in their endeavours to establish interministerial committees entrusted with the national implementation of IHL.



The ICRC organized or contributed to **35** regional events on IHL and its implementation in domestic law and policy. People from over **154** countries attended these events.



**45** ratifications of or accessions to IHL-related treaties or other instruments by **22** States



**31** pieces of domestic legislation adopted by **22** countries to implement various IHL treaties

#### RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

ICRC delegates met with various weapon bearers present in conflict zones, from members of the armed forces and the police to paramilitary units, non-State armed groups and staff of private military companies. The aim was to increase their understanding of IHL, international human rights law or other norms applicable to their duties, and to familiarize them with the ICRC's mandate and activities.



- high-ranking officers from 68 countries and several organizations attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, in Mexico City. Mexico
- ▶ 105 military officers from 45 countries received ICRC scholarships to attend IHL courses in San Remo, Italy
- ➤ 30 senior police officers and experts from more than 20 countries exchanged good practices with regard to the treatment of people held in police custody at a round-table held at ICRC headquarters

#### RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

The ICRC interacted with various universities around the world, providing support for IHL teaching, humanitarian policy and activities geared towards the promotion and development of IHL.



- 14 regional and international IHL training seminars and round-tables
- 7 regional IHL competitions
- the annual Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL, involving over 140 students from 27 countries



#### LAW AND POLICY CONFERENCES AND OUTREACH

The ICRC acted as a convener of public debates and conferences on IHL and humanitarian policy. Movement components and members of aid, diplomatic and academic circles reflected on solutions to current challenges and sought to identify ways to improve humanitarian action.



- The Humanitarium at the ICRC's headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, hosted 15 public conferences on international law and policy, bringing together 2,300 diplomats, humanitarians and academics.
- With various partners, the ICRC organized a conference cycle on "War in Cities", comprising
   10 high-level public events and expert meetings in 7 countries.
- 10 public conferences in Geneva addressed other pressing humanitarian topics.



These events reached a global audience through live webcasts, video summaries, conference reports, blog posts and other online resources.

#### PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

Media coverage of ICRC activities and statements drew attention to humanitarian issues among broad audiences.



20,000 media mentions





ICRC news material carried by over **1,000** channels worldwide

500,000 visits to ICRC.org
1.2 MILLION Facebook "likes"
2.2 MILLION followers on Twitter
71,800 followers on Instagram
9.1 MILLION views on YouTube



Iraq, Nineveh. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, French Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, the International Research Center on Sustainability and the ICRC worked together to construct latrines in an IDP camp.

### **COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES**



ICRC delegations implemented different ICRC activities in cooperation with the respective National Societies. An important dimension of the ICRC's collaboration with National Societies aimed to strengthen the latter's capacities to carry out their mandates and activities either independently or jointly with the ICRC.

In 2017, the total expenses devoted to cooperation with National Societies in the field amounted to **CHF 100 million**. These activities were implemented in close coordination with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and with National Societies working internationally.

# **FIELD OPERATIONS**

# BREAKDOWN OF THE FIELD EXPENDITURE

By geographical region By programme

### **HIGHLIGHTS BY REGION**

Africa
Americas
Asia and the Pacific
Europe and Central Asia
Near and Middle East

**15 LARGEST OPERATIONS** 

# **BREAKDOWN OF THE FIELD EXPENDITURE**

### BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

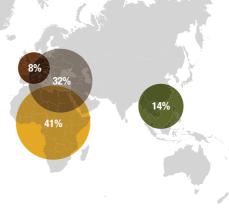
IN CHF MILLIONS

Africa 677.0
Near and Middle East 522.4
Asia and The Pacific 230.6

Europe and Central Asia 124.9

Americas 82.2

TOTAL 1,637.1



## **BY PROGRAMME**

IN CHF MILLIONS

Protection	249.5		15.2%
Assistance	1,109.8		67.8%
Prevention	163.9		10.0%
Cooperation with			
National Societies	100.4		6.1%
General	13.5	•	0.8%

# **AFRICA**



RUDGET

DODULI		EXI ENDITORE		
	IN KCHF		IN KCHF	
Initial Appeals	648,870	TOTAL	677,027	
<b>Budget Extension Appeals</b>	63,844	of which overheads	41,095	
FINAL BUDGET	712,713			

**EXPENDITURE** 

#### **PROTECTION**

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**



RCMs collected
139,058 from civilians
8,492 from detainees



**624,398** phone calls facilitated between family members **4,813** phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative



RCMs distributed 121,881 to civilians 4,659 to detainees



2,898 tracing cases closed positively959 people reunited with their families,791 of whom were unaccompanied/separated minors

#### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**



**531** places of detention visited **1.870** visits carried out

**340,705** detainees held in places of detention visited **20,456** detainees monitored individually

# ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SECURITY



Food commodities **2,180,482** beneficiaries



Productive inputs **3,104,199** beneficiaries



Vouchers
39,986 beneficiaries



Essential household items 1,216,485 beneficiaries



Cash

996,582 beneficiaries



Services and training
1,395,608 beneficiaries

#### **HEALTH**



Health centres
122 structures



Hospitals

126 structures



WATER AND HABITAT



For civilians **5,192,863** beneficiaries



Physical rehabilitation **44** projects

**38,085** patients receiving services (sum of monthly data)



For wounded and sick
3.156 beds

# **AMERICAS**



# **FINANCE**

DUDUEI		EXPENDITURE		
	IN KCHF		IN KCHF	
Initial Appeals	83,670	TOTAL	82,155	
<b>Budget Extension Appeals</b>	1,527	of which overheads	5,014	
FINAL BUDGET	85,198			

#### **PROTECTION**

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**



RCMs collected
71 from civilians
639 from detainees



91,648 phone calls facilitated between family members51 phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative



RCMs distributed
71 to civilians
402 to detainees



230 tracing cases closed positively

#### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**



106 places of detention visited
239 visits carried out

**158,379** detainees held in places of detention visited **456** detainees monitored individually

# ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SECURITY



Food commodities **5,439** beneficiaries



Productive inputs
12,353 beneficiaries



For civilians **97,769** beneficiaries

**WATER AND HABITAT** 



Essential household items **5,025** beneficiaries



38,437 beneficiaries

Cash



For wounded and sick **52** beds

#### **HEALTH**



Health centres 17 structures



Hospitals 14 structures



Physical rehabilitation
12 projects
18,167 patients
receiving services

(sum of monthly data)



## **FINANCE**

BUDGET		EXPENDITURE	EXPENDITURE		
	IN KCHF		IN KCHF		
Initial Appeals	245,952	TOTAL	230,649		
<b>Budget Extension Appeals</b>	25,088	of which overheads	13,989		
FINAL BUDGET	271,040				

#### **PROTECTION**

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**



RCMs collected
4,391 from civilians
6,764 from detainees



27,963 phone calls facilitated between family members 802 phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative



RCMs distributed 5,698 to civilians 4,847 to detainees



1,845 tracing cases closed positively1 unaccompanied/separated minor reunited with his/her family

#### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**



271 places of detention visited448 visits carried out

218,922 detainees held in places of detention visited 2,734 detainees monitored individually

# ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SECURITY



Food commodities
440,150 beneficiaries



Productive inputs **50,916** beneficiaries



Services and training **45,779** beneficiaries



Essential household items **324,712** beneficiaries



Cash

63,525 beneficiaries

#### **HEALTH**



Health centres 84 structures



Hospitals
47 structures

### **WATER AND HABITAT**



For civilians
307.715 beneficiaries



For wounded and sick
4.716 beds

Ġ.

Physical rehabilitation
57 projects
256,318 patients receiving
services (sum of monthly data)



# **FINANCE**

BUDGET		EXPENDITURE		
	IN KCHF		IN KCHF	
Initial Appeals	134,719	TOTAL	124,913	
Budget Extension Appeals	-	of which overheads	7,600	
FINAL BUDGET	134,719			

#### **PROTECTION**

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**



RCMs collected
403 from civilians
154 from detainees



16,419 phone calls facilitated between family members 423 phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative



RCMs distributed
329 to civilians
154 to detainees



643 tracing cases closed positively10 people reunited with their families

#### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**



216 places of detention visited505 visits carried out

**88,565** detainees held in places of detention visited **1,517** detainees monitored individually

# ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SECURITY



Food commodities

163,297 beneficiaries



Productive inputs
44,235 beneficiaries



Vouchers
2,083 beneficiaries



Essential household items **219,772** beneficiaries



29,609 beneficiaries

Cash



Services and training **3,822** beneficiaries

#### **HEALTH**



Health centres **60** structures



Hospitals **67** structures





For civilians 1,722,619 beneficiaries



For wounded and sick **2.752** beds



Physical rehabilitation

2 projects

# **NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST**



#### **BUDGET**

#### **EXPENDITURE**

	IN KCHF		IN KCHF
Initial Appeals	498,866	TOTAL	522,405
Budget Extension Appeals	65,278	of which overheads	31,862
FINAL BUDGET	564,144		

#### **PROTECTION**

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**



RCMs collected 6,709 from civilians 9,948 from detainees



16,833 phone calls facilitated between family members 35,038 phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative



RCMs distributed 8,884 to civilians 3,697 to detainees



2,342 tracing cases closed positively 10 people reunited with their families, 8 of whom were unaccompanied/separated minors

#### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**



313 places of detention visited 1.349 visits carried out

133,755 detainees held in places of detention visited 10,111 detainees monitored individually

# **ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SECURITY**



Food commodities 4,933,422 beneficiaries



Productive inputs 346,777 beneficiaries



Vouchers 91,084 beneficiaries



Essential household items 3,200,306 beneficiaries



136,263 beneficiaries



Services and training 200,341 beneficiaries

#### **HEALTH**



Health centres 103 structures



Hospitals 116 structures





Cash

For civilians 28,198,123 beneficiaries



Physical rehabilitation 29 projects 116,562 patients receiving

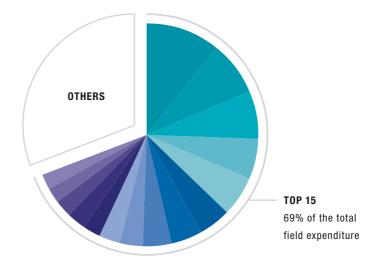
services (sum of monthly data)



For wounded and sick 9.809 beds

# **15 LARGEST OPERATIONS IN 2017**

IN TERMS OF EXPENDITURE



RANK	CONTEXT	EXPENDITURE
HANK	CONTEXT	(IN CHF MILLIONS)
1	Syrian Arab Republic	177.8
2	Iraq	128.0
3	South Sudan	116.1
4	Nigeria	95.4
5	Somalia	92.9
6	Yemen	77.9
7	Afghanistan	75.1
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	66.8
9	Ukraine	53.1
10	Israel and the Occupied Territories	49.5
11	Lebanon	43.8
12	Central African Republic	43.2
13	Mali	40.1
14	Myanmar	39.5
15	Libya	33.6
TOTAL		1,132.8

# **FINANCE**

COMPARATIVE DATA: 2013–2017

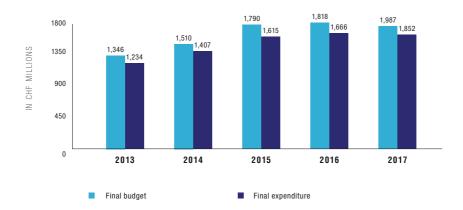
**BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE** 

**CONTRIBUTIONS BY SOURCE** 

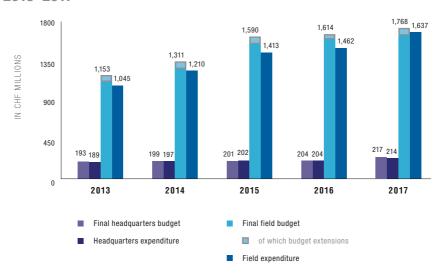
**EARMARKING** 

# **BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE**

# **EVOLUTION OF THE ICRC'S TOTAL BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE** 2013–2017<sup>1</sup>

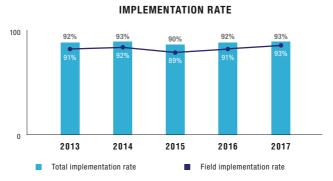


# HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD – TOTAL BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE 2013–2017



The final budget comprises the initial budget as published in the ICRC Appeals, and the budget extensions (or reductions) approved by the ICRC governance within the same year.

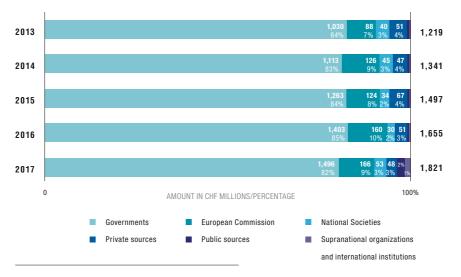
Despite its ambitious budgets, the ICRC has managed to consistently demonstrate its ability to deliver on its objectives and plans of action: its average implementation rate<sup>2</sup> for the past five years is around 92%.



# **CONTRIBUTIONS BY SOURCE**

### CASH, KIND, SERVICES

Contributions from governments and from the European Commission constituted roughly 91% of the ICRC's funding in 2017. National Societies, international institutions, supranational organizations, private donors and public sources accounted for other sources of funds for the ICRC.



Implementation rate = expenditure/budget x 100.

# **EARMARKING**

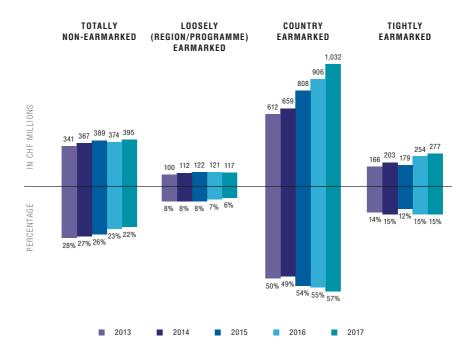
Earmarking is the practice whereby donors require that their funds be allocated for the ICRC in general. The table below shows the overall framework agreed with donors for the earmarking levels of cash contributions to the ICRC.

LEVEL OF EARMARKING	RANGE/RESTRICTIONS	
None	general ICRC; ICRC field or headquarters budget	
Region/Programme	<ul> <li>one of the five geographical regions: Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Near and Middle East</li> <li>one of the four programmes: Protection, Assistance, Prevention, Cooperation</li> <li>one of the four programmes for one of the five geographical regions</li> </ul>	
Country	one of the ICRC's field operations	
Tightly earmarked	a specific programme or sub-programme within one context	

The quality of funding is measured by the margin that the ICRC has in deciding how to allocate a donor's contribution. For the ICRC to meet needs effectively, flexible funding-related policies remain essential, as they correlate directly with the ICRC's ability to maintain its independence, rapid-response capacity, and capacity to adapt to rapidly changing situations and evolving needs.

#### **EVOLUTION OF EARMARKING 2013–2017**

The chart below illustrates the earmarking levels of contributions (in cash, kind and services) for ICRC headquarters and field operations from 2013 to 2017. It shows a worrying trend for the ICRC: the percentage of non-earmarked funding has been falling steadily in the past five years. Moreover, loosely earmarked contributions have continued to decrease both in percentage and in absolute value since 2015.



Experience has shown that the ICRC's operational flexibility decreases in direct proportion to the degree of earmarking stipulated by donors, to the detriment of the people that the ICRC is trying to help. For instance, a disproportionate focus on country-level earmarking could result in a lack of funding for operations in contexts that do not fall within the scope of mainstream diplomatic interests or are not widely covered by the media. The ICRC needs the bulk of its funding to be flexible – i.e. non-earmarked or loosely earmarked – in order to protect its principled humanitarian approach. The ICRC encourages donors to ease their constraints, and maintains its commitment to use funds as efficiently as possible.





Cover photo: M. Salih/ICRC