

ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2014: A FEW FACTS, FIGURES AND RESULTS

PRESENCE

In 2014, the ICRC was present in more than 80 countries through delegations, sub-delegations, offices and missions. Its delegations and missions were distributed throughout the world as follows:

Africa	28
Asia and the Pacific	18
Europe and the Americas	31
Middle East	10

FINANCE

ICRC expenditure in 2014			
In million	CHF	USD	EUR
Headquarters	197.1	216.3	162.3
Field	1,209.7	1,327.6	995.9
The sub-total comes to CHF 1,406.8 million, from which field overheads (CHF 73.6 million) must be deducted in order to reach the final total.			
Final total	1,333.2	1,463.1	1,097.5

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9112; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.2147

10 largest operations in 2014 in terms of expenditure				
In million		CHF	USD	EUR
1	South Sudan	119.0	130.6	98.0
2	Syrian Arab Republic	108.9	119.5	89.7
3	Afghanistan	74.2	81.4	61.1
4	Iraq	73.5	80.6	60.5
5	Israel and the Occupied Territories	65.6	72.0	54.0
6	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	62.4	68.5	51.4
7	Somalia	60.7	66.6	50.0
8	Philippines	47.1	51.7	38.8
9	Mali	42.7	46.8	35.1
10	Central African Republic	35.4	38.9	29.2

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VISITS TO DETAINEES

ICRC delegates visited **800,891 detainees** held in **1,614 places of detention** in **92 contexts**; they included detainees held by or in relation to the decisions of **3 international courts/tribunals**. A total of **23,869** detainees were monitored individually (**829** women; **1,254** minors), of whom **14,195 detainees** (**563** women; **1,160** minors) were registered and visited for the first time in 2014.

With support provided by the ICRC, **10,525 detainees** benefited from **family visits**.

A total of **25,496** detention attestations were issued.

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The ICRC collected **118,663** and distributed **99,974 RCMs**, thus enabling members of families separated as a result of armed conflict, unrest, migration or other circumstances to exchange news. Among these messages, **18,797** were collected from and **11,029** distributed to **detainees**. In addition, the ICRC facilitated **465,264 phone calls and video teleconference calls** between family members. The ICRC also made **25,172 phone calls** to

PERSONNEL

The average number of ICRC staff in 2014 was as follows:

Headquarters:	974
Field: mobile staff	
Mobile staff	1,585
National Society staff	113
Resident staff on temporary mission	51
Field: resident staff	10,623
Field: total	12,372
Final total	13,346

families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative visited by its delegates.

The ICRC registered **2,343 unaccompanied minors/separated children** (**691** girls), including **642 demobilized children** (**46** girls) during 2014. Once their families had been located and with the agreement of the children and their relatives, it organized the reunification of **949 children** (**275** girls) with their families. By the end of the year, the cases of **1,970 unaccompanied minors/separated children** (including **396 demobilized children**) were still being handled, which involved tracing their relatives, maintaining contacts between the children and their families, organizing family reunification and/or identifying other long-term solutions for the children concerned.

The ICRC established the **whereabouts of 4,414 people** for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families. The ICRC website familylinks.icrc.org listed the **names of 39,967 people**, helping reconnect them with their relatives and friends. At the end of the year, the ICRC was still taking action to locate **54,081 people** (**5,279** women; **6,240** minors at the time of disappearance) at the request of their families.

The ICRC reunited **1,058 people** (including **949 minors**) with their families. It organized the **transfer or repatriation of 1,101 people**, including **38 detainees after their release**. It also organized the transfer or repatriation of **1,821 sets of human remains**. It issued **travel documents** that enabled **3,710 people** to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country.

It relayed **1,232 official documents** of various types between family members across borders and front lines.

ASSISTANCE SUPPLIES

In 2014, the ICRC purchased or received as contributions in kind the following assistance supplies:		
Relief items		CHF 172 million
Top 10		
Relief kit – food parcel (good for 5 persons/1 month)	781,284 kits	
Relief kit – food parcel – canned food (good for 5 persons/1 month)	427,707 kits	
Food – cereals, rice	19,703,965 kilograms	
Food – oil	2,620,398 litres	
Food – pulses, beans	6,472,136 kilograms	
Relief kit – hygiene parcel (good for 5 persons/1 month)	487,562 kits	
Shelter – tarpaulin	284,544 units	
Relief kit – kitchen set	332,879 kits	
Shelter – blanket	1,903,318 units	
Shelter – bed mattress	382,728 units	
Medical and physical rehabilitation items		CHF 25 million
Water and habitat items		CHF 32 million
	TOTAL	CHF 229 million
		USD 251 million
		EUR 188 million

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ECONOMIC SECURITY

During the year, ICRC activities to ensure economic security, many times implemented together with host National Societies, directly benefited households and communities in **52 countries/territories** worldwide. Some **9,128,800 IDPs, returnees, residents** (in general, people living in rural areas and/or areas difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure) and **people deprived of their freedom** received aid in the form of **food**, and **4,263,288** in the form of **essential household and hygiene items**. Around **85%** and **71%** of the beneficiaries of food and essential household and hygiene items respectively were **IDPs**, around **30%** and **29%** respectively were **women** and around **41%** and **37%** respectively **children**. At least **3,294,742 people** (of whom around **14%** were **IDPs**) received **productive inputs** that they used to spur food production or generate income. Some **660,310 people** received **cash**, mainly as a form of livelihood support – for example, in exchange for communal works or as capital to pursue micro-economic initiatives – or to help them cover their basic expenses. Assistance in the form of **work, services and training** helped some **1,877,945 people** boost their livelihood opportunities.

WATER AND HABITAT

In 2014, ICRC mobile and resident engineers and technicians were involved in water, sanitation and construction projects in **55 countries/territories**. These projects catered for the needs of some **26,218,811 people** worldwide (**IDPs, returnees, residents** – in general, people living in rural areas and/or areas difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure – and **people**

A total of **822,667 people** contacted ICRC offices worldwide for services or advice regarding issues related to protection and family links.

ASSISTANCE

In 2014, the ICRC ran assistance programmes in **73 countries/territories**. The bulk of the work was carried out in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Israel and the occupied territories, Jordan, Lebanon, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen.

deprived of their freedom). Around **30%** and **40%** of the beneficiaries were **women** and **children** respectively.

HEALTH-CARE SERVICES

During the year, the ICRC regularly or occasionally supported **441 hospitals** and **415 primary health-care centres** around the world. An estimated **6,179,641 people** (**29%** women; **54%** children) benefited from services at these facilities.

Some **28,551 weapon-wounded** and **85,062 non-weapon-wounded** surgical patients were admitted to hospitals receiving ICRC support in **33 countries/territories**, where some **101,174 surgical operations** were performed. At these hospitals, more than **285,999 other patients** were admitted, including **137,371 women** and girls receiving **gynaecological/obstetric care**. Some **1,581,836 people** were treated as **outpatients**, and **2,442 people** had their **treatment paid for** by the ICRC. The ICRC supported **74 first-aid posts** located near combat zones, which provided emergency treatment, mainly for weapon-wounded patients.

Community health programmes were implemented in **31 countries**, in many cases with National Society participation. Out of **2,692,636 curative and ante/post-natal consultations**, **35%** were for **women** and **43%** were for **children**.

Health in detention activities were carried out in **43 countries/territories**.

CARE FOR THE DISABLED

A total of **318,363 patients** (including **63,998 women** and **99,081 children**) benefited from physical rehabilitation services at **110 centres** receiving ICRC support in **30 countries/territories**. A total of **8,233 new patients** were fitted with **prostheses** and **36,887** with **orthoses**. The centres produced and delivered **20,145 prostheses** (including **2,798** for women and **1,524** for children; **6,543** for mine victims) and **74,104 orthoses** (including **12,470** for women and **42,653** for children; **279** for mine victims). In addition, **4,495 wheelchairs** and **38,238 crutches and walking sticks** were distributed, most of them locally manufactured. Training for local staff was a priority in order to ensure sustainable services for patients.

WEAPON CONTAMINATION

Throughout the year, the Weapon Contamination Unit provided operational support to delegations, National Societies and political authorities in **23 contexts (19 delegations)**. The Unit also worked with the UN and NGOs to further develop and strengthen international mine-action standards and coordination.

FORENSIC SERVICES

During 2014, the ICRC offered forensic assistance to more than **80 countries** in all regions, to help ensure the proper and dignified management of the dead and to help prevent and resolve cases of missing persons, including in emergencies. Activities consisted primarily in promoting and supporting the implementation of forensic best practice for the proper and dignified recovery, management and identification of human remains in armed conflict, other situations of violence and natural disasters; and for the collection, analysis and management of forensic information. In addition, a variety of internal and external training, dissemination and networking activities, including for National Societies, were conducted to build countries' capacities to deal with the problem and to raise general awareness of the issue.

ICRC COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

The aim of the ICRC's cooperation with National Societies is twofold: 1) to strengthen operational relationships with host National Societies (National Societies working in their own countries) to improve their activities for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, and 2) to strengthen their capacities overall.

In the vast majority of the countries where it operates, the ICRC does so in partnership with host National Societies and with the support of National Societies working internationally.

STATE PARTICIPATION IN IHL TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC continued to develop an active dialogue with national authorities worldwide in order to promote accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation. It provided legal and technical advice to governments, and encouraged and supported them in their endeavours to establish national interministerial committees entrusted with the national implementation of IHL. In 2014, **4 new national committees were created** (in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Iraq and Slovenia), bringing the total number worldwide to 107.

The ICRC organized, or contributed to, **22 regional events** in relation to IHL and its implementation into domestic law, which were attended by some 880 people from 100 countries.

This work contributed to **96 ratifications of IHL treaties** (including 1 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, 1 of Additional Protocol I, and 4 of Additional Protocol III) by 69 countries or entities. In addition, 24 countries adopted **44 pieces of domestic legislation** to implement various IHL treaties, and many prepared draft laws on other related topics.

RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

Throughout the year, ICRC delegates met with various weapon bearers present in conflict zones, from members of the military and the police to paramilitary units, armed groups and staff of private military companies.

- ▶ 35 specialized ICRC delegates conducted or took part in more than **1,200 courses, workshops, round-tables and exercises** involving some **45,000 military, security and police personnel** in more than 160 countries; more than 60 military officers from 34 countries received ICRC scholarships to attend **12 military courses** on IHL in San Remo, Italy
- ▶ **77 general and senior officers** from 62 countries attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations in Xi'an, China
- ▶ the ICRC maintained relations with the armed forces in more than 150 countries and engaged in dialogue with 200 armed groups in some 50 contexts
- ▶ specialized delegates in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America represented the ICRC and observed the implementation of IHL or international human rights law during some 28 international military exercises

RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

Over **400 universities** in more than **100 countries** received support for the teaching of IHL while, outside the classroom, individual professors participated in the development, implementation and promotion of the law. Over **60 delegations** provided training to university lecturers, co-organized seminars, supported student competitions and stimulated academic debate on how to improve respect for the law.

In 2014, the ICRC organized or co-organized:

- ▶ 7 regional and international IHL training seminars for academics (2 in Africa; 2 in Asia and the Pacific; 1 in Europe and the Americas; 2 in the Middle East), involving over 200 professors, lecturers and graduate students
- ▶ an intensive IHL training course for humanitarian practitioners in Belgium for 21 competitively selected senior practitioners and policy-makers
- ▶ 3 regional IHL competitions for students (1 in Africa; 2 in Asia and the Pacific), involving some 150 students and lecturers
- ▶ the annual Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL, involving 46 student teams from around the world

In addition:

- ▶ the *International Review of the Red Cross*, a peer-reviewed academic journal published by the ICRC and Cambridge University Press, produced 4 issues on the following topics: the scope of the law, sexual violence in armed conflict, and generating respect for the law (volumes I and II)

- ▶ 4,000 copies of the journal were printed, with selected articles translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish, and distributed in over 73 countries around the world. The main readership of the journal includes lawyers, military experts, academics, humanitarian practitioners and policy-makers.

SUPPORTING IHL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

After 15 years of active involvement in the domain of youth education, the ICRC resolved to hand over the lead of such programmes to education authorities and National Societies. In Latin America, the ICRC continued to assist the national authorities in running humanitarian education programmes as part of an integrated response to the consequences of urban violence.

In 2014:

- ▶ the Exploring Humanitarian Law Virtual Campus was closed. A web page was created to make ICRC educational manuals and material available to the public.
- ▶ the ICRC continued to address the consequences of urban violence affecting young people in Latin America, through contextualized school-based projects run in partnership with education authorities and National Societies – in Honduras, in Medellín (Colombia), and in Ciudad Juárez, Guerrero and Valle de Juárez (Mexico) – all aimed at fostering a humanitarian space in and around schools.
- ▶ the ICRC worked together with the International Federation and several National Societies to consolidate the “Humanitarian Education Platform” launched during the 2013 Council of Delegates in Sydney, Australia. Originally co-founder of the initiative, the ICRC handed over the lead to the International Federation and the associated National Societies in 2014.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

In 2014, the ICRC’s humanitarian concerns and activities continued to be widely covered by media worldwide. According to the Factiva database, which compiles print and online media sources worldwide, the ICRC was **mentioned about 20,000 times**.

The ICRC produced **55 new print or electronic publications and 144 audiovisual products**, including 29 video news items, representing a 32% increase on the previous year. The ICRC’s news footage was carried by over 280 channels worldwide, including Al Jazeera, BBC World television and China Central Television.

The ICRC distributed some **411,000 publications and copies of films** from Geneva, Switzerland, to clients worldwide.

The ICRC website received some **16 million page views** in total, roughly the same as in 2013.

Interest in the ICRC’s social media platforms grew significantly: the number of ‘likes’ for the Facebook page reached 570,000; the number of followers of the ICRC’s six main Twitter accounts reached 310,000; and ICRC videos were viewed over 750,000 times on YouTube.

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT AND MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

The ICRC’s Archive and Information Management Division managed more than **20 linear kilometres of archival records** and a collection of over **25,000 books and articles, 300 journals, 800,000 photos**, including 125,000 in digital format, about 6,500 films comprising around **2,000 hours of video footage**, and 20,000 digital sound files. In 2014, it received **2,200 visitors** and handled more than **2,500 requests** from National Societies, NGOs, academia, government departments and the media.

The Division also handled more than 2,200 requests from victims of past armed conflicts and responded to some 600 internal research requests.

ICRC headquarters received 164 groups totaling about **4,360 people** (university students: 58.9%; National Society staff and volunteers: 11.2%; representatives of the diplomatic community: 8.7%; members of armed forces: 4.4%; the private sector: 9.2%; secondary school and vocational training students: 5%; and NGOs and religious groups: 2.6%).

More than 10 million words were translated, edited and proofread by translators and editors working for or contracted by the ICRC through its language service.