

OPERATIONS

THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD

AFRICA

AMERICAS

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
<i>Restoring family links</i>	
RCMs collected	142,560
RCMs distributed	131,963
Phone calls facilitated between family members	570,113
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	4,751
People reunited with their families	910
<i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i>	1,409
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
<i>ICRC visits</i>	
Detainees visited	987,203
Detainees visited and monitored individually	33,056
Number of visits carried out	4,825
Number of places of detention visited	1,649
<i>Restoring family links</i>	
RCMs collected	23,911
RCMs distributed	11,738
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	29,841



ICRC headquarters



ICRC delegation



ICRC regional delegation



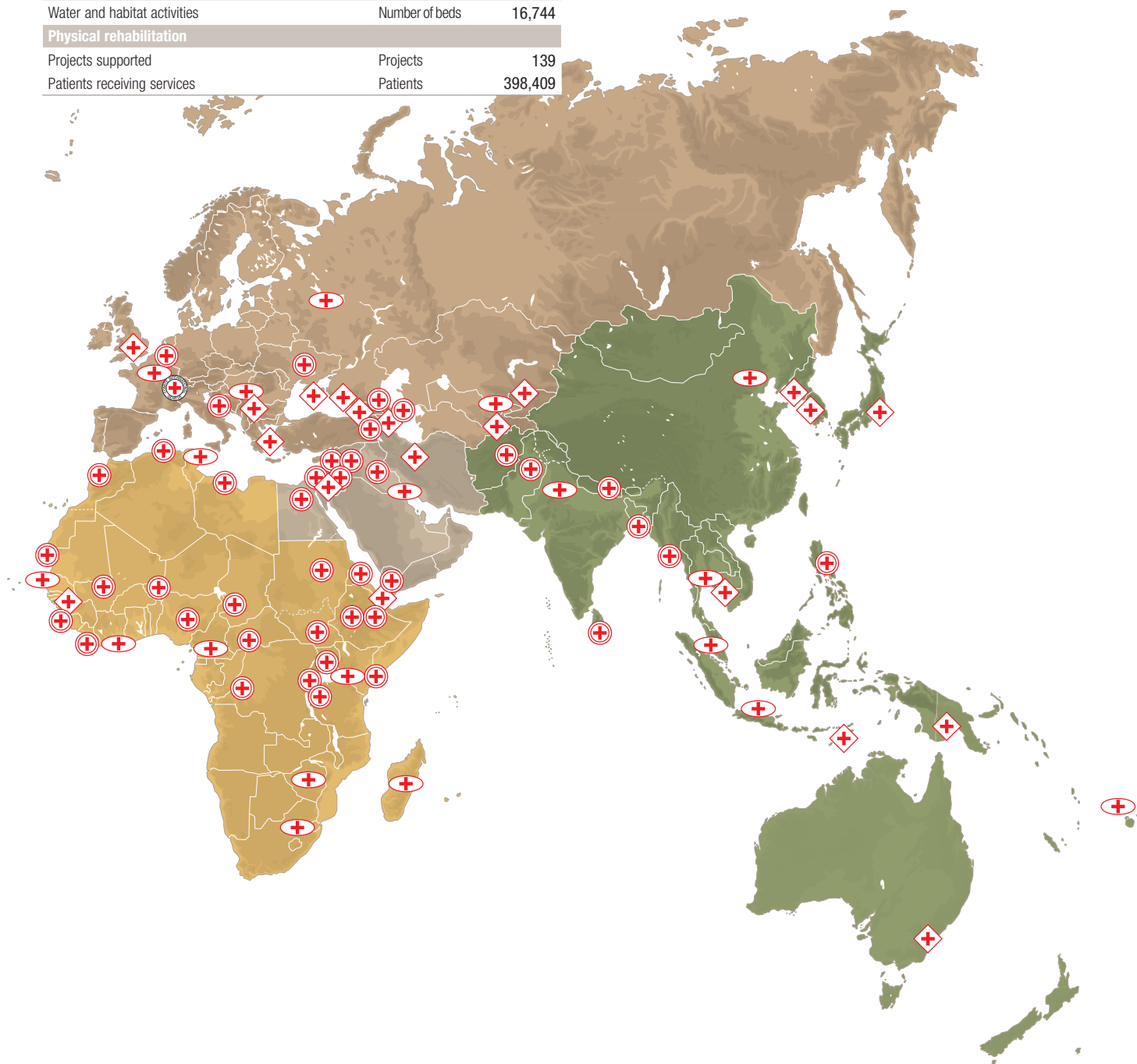
ICRC mission

ASSISTANCE		Achieved
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	14,699,000
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	5,101,185
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	2,639,773
Cash	Beneficiaries	838,895
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	21,425
Services and training	Beneficiaries	2,060,981
Water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	28,061,308
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	271
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	441
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	16,744
Physical rehabilitation		
Projects supported	Projects	139
Patients receiving services	Patients	398,409

EXPENDITURE IN KCHF	
Protection	232,655
Assistance	990,657
Prevention	150,160
Cooperation with National Societies	79,669
General	8,874
Total	1,462,014
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>88,979</i>

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	91%

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	2,256
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	12,209



OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



Iraq, Mosul district. Director of Operations Dominik Stillhart visits a camp for displaced persons.

CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS AND CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Like the past several years, 2016 was characterized by the absence of political solutions to many armed conflicts and other situations of violence around the world that continue to take a toll on the lives and hopes of millions of people, for instance in the Lake Chad region, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan and Ukraine. While some of these conflicts were in the media spotlight, others were largely forgotten. In all of them, countless lives and livelihoods were destroyed. This unrelenting suffering called for increased neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance.

Conflicts in the Middle East continued to weigh heavily on the international agenda. In Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria) and Yemen, the violence was exacerbated by local grievances combined with regional rivalries and complex geopolitical interests, and increasingly spilled over into neighbouring countries. The potential for a further escalation of hostilities between the numerous States and other parties involved posed significant risks to people caught up in the fighting.

Fighting continued between the Islamic State group and various government forces and other groups. While the group lost some territory in Iraq and Syria, it maintained its capacity to operate and to attract the allegiance of other groups. The activities of other armed groups, such as al-Qaeda, also had implications in numerous conflicts in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Armed group networks extended their influence across borders, recruited tens of thousands of fighters in different countries, and carried out attacks in countries involved in operations against them, such as Belgium, France, Indonesia and Lebanon.

The hostilities in Aleppo (Syria), Mosul (Iraq), Sirte (Libya), Taiz (Yemen) and several cities in eastern Ukraine reflected the growing tendency to turn urban areas into battlefields. More than ever, aid activities in such areas required complex logistical set-ups and specialized personnel, given the sophistication and interconnectiveness of urban infrastructure and services like electricity, water, sewage systems, waste disposal and health care. In addition, the effects of explosive weapons were multiplied when these were used in overcrowded or densely populated areas. The tendency is likely to intensify as urbanization gathers pace in many parts of the world, and to require innovative humanitarian responses that are adapted to the specific characteristics of urban areas.

Armed violence continued to ravage a number of cities across the world. Central America was particularly affected, with the number of homicide victims reportedly surpassing the number of people killed in war zones and increasingly overcrowded prisons having severe humanitarian consequences.

For many people affected by conflict or other violence, moving to other countries in search of safety and livelihood opportunities seemed like the only alternative to their plight at home. Certain migration routes, particularly in Asia, from Central America to the United States of America, and from Africa and the Middle East into Europe, remained heavily travelled and dangerous. For instance, some 5,000 people lost their lives trying to cross the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, millions of IDPs struggled with the circumstances in their home countries; these included some 3.3 million people in Iraq, 2.3 million in Nigeria and 1.9 million in South Sudan. In all, an estimated 0.8% of the global population was on the move owing to conflict. This amounted to 65 million

people, among whom 40 million were IDPs. Meeting the urgent needs of these people and finding lasting solutions for them will require increased international cooperation and willingness to address the root causes.

The prevailing bleakness was relieved by some bright spots. For example, the decades-long conflict between the government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP) came to an end when the two parties reached a peace agreement.

OPERATIONS: REVIEW, APPROACH AND THEMATIC CHALLENGES

Together with its partners within the Movement, the ICRC responded to emergencies and ongoing armed conflicts or other situations of violence. It strove to address the needs of millions whose lives were suddenly devastated, or who continued to suffer the loss or detention of loved ones, chronic displacement or lack of basic services.

The initial 2016 field budget amounted to CHF 1.53 billion. Budget extensions for 12 contexts increased this amount by CHF 88 million, for a total of CHF 1.614 billion, with an implementation rate of 90.6%. Overall, the ICRC managed to expand its activities for violence-affected populations in spite of a very challenging environment. It made certain gains in terms of proximity to its beneficiaries in Somalia, South Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen. In many contexts – for example, parts of Iraq, Libya and Ukraine – it was one of the few humanitarian organizations on the ground. When renewed hostilities broke out in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in April, the ICRC was able to respond immediately, as it was the only international humanitarian organization present on both sides of the Line of Contact. By making strategic cuts to its budget in certain contexts, the ICRC was able to invest more in others, particularly for conflict-stricken communities in the Lake Chad region or the Middle East, for violence-affected people in Central America, or for migrants stranded in Greece.

Disregard for the most elemental rules of war was still too common. The ICRC worked in a variety of domains to enhance respect for the rights of the civilian population, including through programmes to help families ascertain the fate of missing relatives, improve the treatment of detainees or influence global debates so as to promote compliance with IHL. However, serious violations of the rights of vulnerable people by both States and armed groups continued. IHL norms were flouted with impunity, and some parties continued to deny their applicability to hostilities involving them. In some situations of protracted conflict, the lack of concrete solutions continued to generate immense suffering and record numbers of forcibly displaced people.

In responding to needs in both acute and protracted crises, the ICRC sought to reinforce and diversify its multidisciplinary approach according to particular vulnerabilities, paying specific attention to children, women, detainees, persons with disabilities, IDPs and migrants. It stepped up its holistic response to the needs of victims of sexual violence, which included psychosocial support, medical treatment or referral, and material assistance, backed up by confidential dialogue with weapon bearers and campaigns to raise awareness of the victims’ specific needs. Implementing these programmes in contexts where sexual violence was still a highly sensitive issue nevertheless remained a challenge.

As much as possible, the ICRC involved the beneficiaries at all stages of its programmes – from assessment to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It adapted its operations to address the indirect impact of conflict, such as the effects of prolonged restrictions on movement and pressure on host communities, or to alleviate less visible forms of suffering, such as long-term psychological trauma due to sustained violence, exposure to severe ill-treatment or the disappearance of a loved one. It encouraged the application of new approaches aimed at heightening impact and efficiency, giving delegations the flexibility needed to implement new projects better able to address beneficiaries’ needs.

The ICRC’s working methods, notably its neutral, impartial and independent approach to humanitarian action, and its confidential dialogue, were crucial in enabling access and proximity to those whom it sought to assist, especially in operationally difficult or isolated areas. However, security management remained a major challenge. The ICRC lost one staff member during an upsurge of fighting in the Central African Republic, and another was held captive in Yemen for ten months. The situation of the three staff members abducted in Syria remained unresolved.

A vital aspect of the ICRC’s operations was to maintain existing relationships with all stakeholders, forge new ones and create networks across political, ideological or religious divides, so as to foster not only acceptance but also dialogue on key protection concerns. These relationships and the different stakeholders’ understanding of the ICRC’s neutrality enabled the organization to act as an intermediary in a number of situations, such as the evacuation of civilians from besieged areas in Syria, the peace talks between the Colombian government and the FARC-EP, and the exchange or transfer of detainees in several contexts.

Equally crucial were partnerships across programmes – primarily with Movement components, but also with local organizations. The International Federation, the National Societies and the ICRC sought to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the aim of delivering an improved Movement response. Enhanced ways of working with Movement partners were successfully tested in situations such as the earthquake in Ecuador and Hurricane Matthew in Haiti.

The ICRC continued to implement the Health Strategy 2014–2018, thanks to which the number of hospital projects carried out by ICRC staff gradually increased, from close to zero in 2012 to 22 in 2016, thereby reaching the critical mass needed to rotate the teams, provide them with the necessary training and maintain an adequate level of institutional expertise. Also in line with the strategy, delegations tested innovative ideas and explored partnerships with other institutions. For example, the ICRC and the local authorities in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, reached an agreement allowing ICRC surgeons to work alongside local doctors treating people injured in gang violence while honing their skills in weapon-wound management. In addition, most ICRC delegations worked with national authorities and other partners to strengthen protection for the delivery of health care in emergencies, in line with the objectives of the Health Care in Danger project.

Increasingly aware of the importance of education for people affected by armed conflicts and other violence, the ICRC studied what it could do to help address disruptions in access to education, taking advantage of its proximity to vulnerable communities.

In response to the specific vulnerabilities of migrants along the world's main transit routes, the ICRC worked with National Societies across borders to ensure that thousands of migrants received support, enabling them, for example, to access health care, address protection concerns or restore family links.

The humanitarian community as a whole continued to face numerous challenges; some of them stemmed from the way aid organizations were perceived in some contexts, and from efforts by some States to “nationalize” aid. These difficulties intensified the need for a neutral, impartial and independent approach to delivering assistance.

AFRICA

Across a large part of the African continent, stability remained elusive. The ICRC maintained large-scale operations in countries such as the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger and Somalia, and responded to urgent needs in several other contexts, expanding its operations in Libya, for example. It also sought to address the spillover effects of ongoing conflicts on neighbouring countries. For instance, while Nigeria's population bore the brunt of the violence in that country, Cameroon, Chad and Niger also found themselves facing attacks and coping with the arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees. In response, the ICRC strengthened its presence in all four countries and coordinated a regional response with the National Societies.

Tensions lingered in Burundi following an upsurge of violence in April 2015, which had caused mass displacement; some 300,000 people continued to take refuge in neighbouring countries. To prepare for potential flare-ups of fighting, the ICRC helped local medical staff and Burundi Red Cross teams boost their emergency response capacities. It also provided family-links services and visited detainees, including those held in relation to the situation.

Many people in South Sudan have lived the last two years on the run. Clashes continued despite the peace agreement, and nearly 3 million people remained displaced within South Sudan or in neighbouring countries. Food shortages also continued to inflict suffering on hundreds of thousands. South Sudan was one of the ICRC's largest operations; key activities involved provision of food and health care, projects to ensure proper sanitation and access to water, and visits to detainees.

As an official observer to the African Union, the ICRC worked to raise humanitarian issues of concern, enhance support for ICRC operations across Africa and promote greater recognition of IHL and its integration into African Union decisions and policies, while building relations with NGOs and UN agencies based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

AMERICAS

The ICRC's operations in Colombia remained the organization's largest in the Americas, with activities centred on addressing the consequences of longstanding armed conflict and other violence. The long-awaited breakthrough in the four-year peace talks between the government and the FARC-EP came in December, and implementation of the final peace agreement started following its approval by the Colombian Congress. The situation nevertheless remained precarious for millions of people amid ongoing violence involving other groups, and the ICRC continued to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, civilians affected by weapon contamination, victims of sexual violence, families of missing persons, and people

deprived of their freedom. It also continued to act as a neutral intermediary in the release of people held by armed groups.

In Mexico, Central and South America, the ICRC, often with the local National Society, assisted people affected by organized armed violence, which disrupted the provision of essential public services for thousands of people. In El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, it worked with specific communities to alleviate the consequences of such violence. In Brazil, the authorities replicated some activities of the “Rio Project”, which was concluded in 2013, beyond Rio de Janeiro to other cities or municipalities. A partnership between the Brazilian authorities and the ICRC, the project helped mitigate the effects of armed violence by facilitating communities' access to health care, education and other basic services.

Across Central America, support was given to tens of thousands of migrants who risked their lives on the dangerous journey north, and to the families of missing migrants. The ICRC and the National Societies in Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico encouraged migrants to take safety measures, and provided emergency aid and opportunities to contact their families along the way. In 14 countries across the Americas, the ICRC visited detainees regularly and supported the authorities' efforts to improve prison conditions and ease overcrowding.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

South Asia continued to be an important focus of ICRC operations in this vast region. Afghanistan, in particular, saw an alarming level of bloodshed and displacement; the ICRC continued to provide essential medical support, clean water and other assistance to those most in need, and visited thousands of detainees.

In Myanmar, the ICRC worked to assist those affected by the conflict in the north-east and the rise of violence in Rakhine state. It visited detainees and engaged in regular dialogue with the authorities on the inmates' welfare.

In addition to emergency aid, an important area of response was physical rehabilitation for people disabled by conflict, mines or unexploded ordnance, or owing to the lack of health-care services. In 10 countries in this region, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Pakistan, the ICRC supported physical rehabilitation projects, providing prostheses and orthoses, micro-credit loans and vocational training, all of which promoted greater social inclusion. In India, the finalists in “Enable Makeathon” – a contest launched by private-sector and government organizations and the ICRC in 2015 – produced and tested prototypes of innovative and affordable assistive devices.

In South and South-East Asia and the Pacific, hundreds of thousands of migrants, including asylum seekers, faced terrible conditions and lost contact with their relatives. In response, the ICRC and National Societies did their best to reunite family members separated from each other.

The ICRC delegations in China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, and its offices and missions in Australia and Japan, played a major role in deepening the organization's dialogue with the authorities on humanitarian priorities and approaches.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

The humanitarian consequences of the conflict in eastern Ukraine remained extremely serious: according to reports, over 2.8 million

people had been displaced and over 9,600 killed since the fighting erupted. The ICRC continued to work in proximity to those affected; in certain areas, such as Crimea and Donetsk, it was one of the few humanitarian agencies with a meaningful operational presence. It was thus able to assist tens of thousands on all sides, and worked to secure access to people held in relation to the conflict. Some people returned to find their homes damaged or destroyed. The ICRC provided construction materials, food, hygiene items and other basic necessities to help them get through the long winter.

Following the brief flare-up of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in April, the ICRC expanded its activities for the people affected; its presence on both sides of the Line of Contact enabled it to respond to the population's needs in a timely manner.

The ICRC continued to bolster its activities for vulnerable migrants, re-establishing its missions in Athens, Greece, and Budapest, Hungary, and backing National Society efforts in countries hosting migrants. It remained focused on key areas of expertise: monitoring detainees' treatment and living conditions, restoring family links, strengthening the protection of migrants and other vulnerable individuals, clarifying the fate of missing persons and providing forensic support. In several contexts, notably in the northern and southern Caucasus, the Western Balkans and Tajikistan, the ICRC pursued its long-term efforts to address the issue of missing persons and the consequences for their families.

The ICRC delegations and missions in Brussels (Belgium), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Moscow (Russian Federation) and Paris (France) provided essential forums for dialogue and cooperation, particularly on addressing humanitarian concerns relating to major crises and with bodies of regional or international influence, including the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the European Union and NATO.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Much of the world's attention centred on the Middle East, the scene of relentless hostilities and unimaginable atrocities that subjected millions of people to enormous hardship and suffering. The ICRC provided support for those who remained in the countries concerned and those who had fled to neighbouring countries.

Syria remained the ICRC's largest operation worldwide. From its bases in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs and Tartus, the ICRC worked closely with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to respond to needs in both government- and opposition-controlled areas: millions received food and household essentials and/or benefited from drinking water projects. Detainees held at eight central prisons were visited by ICRC delegates.

In Iraq, the situation did not improve. During the last quarter of the year, around 100,000 people were displaced from Mosul and nearby villages; over 3.3 million people had fled their homes since the conflict erupted in 2014. Tens of thousands of people were wounded or killed, and others allegedly arrested. Across the country, the ICRC assisted hundreds of thousands of the most affected, including those displaced, by distributing food and essential items and facilitating their access to health care; it also visited tens of thousands of detainees. In addition to helping reconnect members of families separated because of the current

situation, the ICRC continued its work related to people missing in connection with past international armed conflicts involving Iraq.

In Yemen, intensified hostilities led to a sharp deterioration in the situation, with indiscriminate attacks on health-care facilities and on civilians struggling to obtain basic necessities. The ICRC delivered life-saving assistance and acted as a neutral intermediary, for example, in the retrieval or transfer of human remains. Activities in Yemen and in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory ranged from emergency response to longer-term programmes.

The delegations and missions in Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kuwait sought to engage in deeper dialogue on humanitarian priorities and approaches with various stakeholders in the region.

ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2016 – FACTS AND FIGURES

PRESENCE

In 2016, the ICRC was present in more than **80 countries** through delegations, sub-delegations, offices and missions. Its delegations and missions were distributed as follows:

Africa	31
Americas	14
Asia and the Pacific	20
Europe and Central Asia	19
Near and the Middle East	10

FINANCE

ICRC expenditure in 2016			
In millions	CHF	USD	EUR
Headquarters	203.7	206.3	186.6
Field	1,462.0	1,481.3	1,339.6
The sub-total comes to CHF 1,665.7 million, from which field overheads (CHF 89.0 million) must be deducted in order to reach the final total.			
Final total	1,576.7	1,597.5	1,444.7

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9870; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.0914

15 largest operations in 2016 in terms of expenditure			
In millions	CHF	USD	EUR
1 Syrian Arab Republic	159.7	161.8	146.4
2 South Sudan	120.5	122.1	110.4
3 Iraq	104.8	106.2	96.0
4 Afghanistan	85.2	86.3	78.1
5 Nigeria	83.6	84.7	76.6
6 Somalia	65.9	66.8	60.4
7 Democratic Republic of the Congo	63.3	64.1	58.0
8 Israel and the Occupied Territories	47.9	48.5	43.9
9 Yemen	45.9	46.5	42.1
10 Ukraine	43.8	44.4	40.1
11 Lebanon	39.1	39.6	35.8
12 Central African Republic	38.8	39.3	35.6
13 Mali	38.0	38.5	34.8
14 Jordan	36.6	37.1	33.5
15 Niger	30.4	30.8	27.9

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9870; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.0914

VISITS TO DETAINEES

ICRC delegates visited **987,203 detainees** held in **1,649 places of detention** in 98 contexts; they included detainees held by or in relation to the decisions of four international courts/tribunals. A total of 33,056 detainees were monitored individually (1,575 women; 2,751 minors); among them, 21,528 detainees (1,242 women; 2,518 minors) were registered and visited for the first time in 2016.

Nearly 11,300 people received detention attestations.

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The ICRC collected **166,471** and distributed **143,701 RCMs**, enabling members of families separated as a result of armed conflict, unrest, migration or other circumstances to exchange news. Of these messages, 23,911 were collected from and 11,738 distributed to detainees. The ICRC facilitated **570,113 phone and video calls** between family members, and made **29,841 phone calls** to

PERSONNEL

The average number of ICRC staff in 2016 was as follows:

Headquarters	983
Field: mobile staff	2,256
<i>of whom National Society staff</i>	108
Field: resident staff	12,209
Field: total	14,465
Final total	15,448

families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative visited by its delegates. With support provided by the ICRC, **14,843 detainees** received visits from their families.

The ICRC established the **fate or whereabouts of 4,751 people** for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families. Its family-links website (familylinks.icrc.org) listed the **names of 16,057 people** in a bid to reconnect them with their relatives. A total of **910 people** (including minors – see below) **were reunited** with their families. At the end of the year, the ICRC was still taking action to locate 73,436 people (6,471 women; 11,697 minors at the time of disappearance) at the request of their families.

The ICRC registered **3,504 unaccompanied minors/separated children** (1,239 girls), including 380 demobilized children (36 girls). Once their families had been located and with the agreement of the children and their relatives, it organized the **reunification of 836 children** (264 girls) with their families. By the end of the year, the cases of 4,637 unaccompanied minors/

separated children (including 205 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.

As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the **transfer or repatriation of 1,525 people**, including 63 detainees after their release, and the **remains of 2,059 people**. It relayed **927 official documents** of various types between family members across borders and front lines. ICRC-issued **travel documents** enabled

5,475 people to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country.

A total of **995,893 people** contacted ICRC offices worldwide for family-links services or other concerns.

ASSISTANCE

ICRC assistance programmes were carried out by **62 delegations and regional delegations**. The bulk of the work was carried out in the 15 largest operations (see above).

ASSISTANCE SUPPLIES

In 2016, the ICRC purchased or received as in-kind contributions the following assistance supplies:		
Relief items		CHF 219 million
Top 10 distributed items		
Food parcels (5 people/1 month)	2,084,000 parcels	
Food parcels (1 person/1 month)	596,973 parcels	
Kitchen sets	318,757 sets	
Rice	45,501,904 kilograms	
Hygiene parcels (5 people/1 month)	627,920 parcels	
Blankets	2,619,961 units	
Sorghum	8,043,079 kilograms	
Tarpaulins	360,925 units	
Matting	470,123 units	
Beans	15,911,365 kilograms	
Medical and physical rehabilitation items		CHF 49 million
Water and habitat items		CHF 40 million
	TOTAL	CHF 308 million
		USD 312 million
		EUR 282 million

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9870; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.0914

ECONOMIC SECURITY

During the year, ICRC activities to ensure economic security, often implemented together with National Societies, directly benefited individuals, households and communities in **61 countries and territories** worldwide. Some **14,812,470** people (residents, IDPs, returnees, refugees – in many cases, 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 **5,498,050** in the form of **essential household items**. Approximately 77% and 71% of the beneficiaries of food and essential household items, respectively, were **IDPs**. Close to **21,430** people were given **vouchers** that they could exchange for basic commodities or services, and **843,240** people received **cash** for launching micro-economic initiatives, in exchange for their work on community projects, or as relief assistance. More than **2,677,000** people benefited from **productive inputs**, such as seed, tools or equipment, which they used to spur food production or pursue their livelihoods. Assistance in the form of **services and training** – for instance, animal vaccination campaigns or skills training – helped some **2,066,460 people** boost their income-generating opportunities.

WATER AND HABITAT

ICRC engineers and technicians, often with local authorities and communities, built or rehabilitated water-supply, sanitation and other infrastructure in **49** contexts. This work translated to clean water for drinking or irrigation, reduced health risks or generally

better living conditions for **28,061,308 civilians** (residents, IDPs, returnees, refugees) and **355,665 detainees**.

Infrastructural repairs also contributed to improving services at health facilities with a total capacity of **16,744 beds**.

HEALTH

During the year, the ICRC supported – regularly or on an ad hoc basis – **441 hospitals** in 29 countries or territories. Statistics were available for 143 of these hospitals, where **54,167 weapon-wounded** and **148,347 non-weapon-wounded surgical patients** were admitted, and **182,066 operations** were performed. Over **386,000 other patients** were also admitted, including **148,557 women and girls** receiving gynaecological/obstetric care. Nearly **1,997,600** people were treated as **outpatients**, and **2,807** people had their treatment paid for by the ICRC. The ICRC supported **124 first-aid posts** located near combat zones, which provided emergency treatment, mainly for weapon-wounded patients.

Community health programmes were implemented in 24 countries or territories, in many cases with the help of National Societies. The ICRC supported **271 primary-health-care centres** (covering an estimated population of **8,804,725** people, on average), where **3,805,082 curative consultations** (children: 34%; women: 27%) and **356,406 ante-natal consultations** were carried out.

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

A total of **398,409 people** (including 80,634 women and 139,529 children) received physical rehabilitation services through **139 projects** (including physical rehabilitation centres, component factories and training institutions) supported by the ICRC in **31 contexts**. A total of **10,514 new patients** were fitted with **prostheses**, and **50,457** with **orthoses**. ICRC-supported projects produced and delivered **22,363 prostheses** (of which 5,826 were for mine victims) and **97,533 orthoses** (of which 740 were for mine victims). In addition, **6,321 wheelchairs and tricycles** were distributed, most of them locally manufactured. Training for local staff was a priority in order to ensure sustainable services for patients.

WEAPON CONTAMINATION

The ICRC carried out activities for people living in weapon-contaminated areas in **36 countries or territories**. These included mine-risk education sessions, collecting and analysing data on mine-related incidents and contaminated areas, clearance activities and training for local actors. The ICRC also worked with the UN and NGOs to further develop and strengthen international mine-action standards and coordination.

FORENSICS

The ICRC carried out forensic activities in **70 contexts** to ensure the proper and dignified management of human remains and to help prevent and resolve cases of missing persons. Activities consisted primarily of promoting best practices in collecting, analysing and managing forensic data, and for the recovery, management and identification of human remains in the context of armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural disasters or other circumstances, such as shipwrecks involving migrants. Training and dissemination activities helped build local and regional forensic capacities.

COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Sixty-four 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 2016, the total expenses devoted to cooperation with National Societies, including direct financial support, amounted to **CHF 109 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.

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.

In 2016, one new national IHL committee was created (the Palestinian National Commission for the Implementation of IHL),

bringing the total number worldwide to **109**. The national IHL committee of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela created at the end of December 2015 became operational.

The ICRC organized or contributed to **14 regional events** related to IHL and its implementation in domestic law and policy, and **8 regional IHL training events** for national authorities. Around **1,000 people**, including civil servants, judges and parliamentarians, from 109 countries attended these events.

This work contributed to **43 ratifications of or accessions to IHL-related treaties** (including one of Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions) by **32 countries**. In addition, **20 countries** adopted **35 pieces of domestic legislation** to implement various IHL treaties, and many others prepared draft laws on 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, non-State armed groups and staff of private military companies.

- ▶ Specialized ICRC delegates conducted or took part in over **1,470 courses, workshops, round-tables and exercises** involving some **85,280 military, security and police personnel** in **167 countries**.
- ▶ Specialized delegates in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America represented the ICRC and observed the implementation of IHL or international human rights law during **25 international military exercises**.
- ▶ Over **90 high-ranking officers** from **71 countries** attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Lucerne, Switzerland.
- ▶ The ICRC engaged in dialogue with **119 armed groups or coalitions of armed groups** in **13 countries**. It tried to establish a dialogue with other armed groups elsewhere, amidst numerous challenges.

RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

The ICRC interacted with over **700 universities** in more than **120 countries**, providing support for IHL teaching, humanitarian policy and related activities. Outside the classroom, individual professors participated in the development, implementation and promotion of IHL. Over 50 ICRC delegations and missions provided training for university lecturers, co-organized seminars, supported student competitions and/or stimulated academic debate on humanitarian law, policy and related issues, while some 15 delegations collaborated with universities, undertaking academic research and/or joint projects on specific themes.

Notably, the ICRC organized, co-organized or supported:

- ▶ **11 regional and international IHL training seminars and round-tables**, involving over **600** professors, experts, lecturers and graduate students;
- ▶ **4 regional IHL competitions**, involving some **150** students and lecturers;
- ▶ the annual Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL, involving over **140** students from around the world.

The *International Review of the Red Cross*, a peer-reviewed academic journal produced by the ICRC and published by Cambridge University Press, produced **3 issues** on key law and policy themes:

principles guiding humanitarian action, the human cost of nuclear weapons, and the evolution of warfare. A total of **35,100 copies** of the journal were printed and distributed in **76 countries** around the world, with selected articles translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish and distributed regionally. The *Review's* main page on icrc.org received **211,351 unique page views**. The main readership of the journal included lawyers, military experts, academics, humanitarian practitioners and policy-makers.

ICRC headquarters received 180 groups totaling about **4,870 people** (university students: 61%; National Society staff and volunteers: 11%; members of armed forces: 8%; NGOs and religious groups: 6%; representatives of the diplomatic community: 5%; the private sector: 5%; and secondary school and vocational training students: 3%).

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.

In cooperation with various partners, the ICRC organized a conference cycle on “Generating Respect for the Law”, comprising **19 events** that gathered more than **2,000 participants in 11 countries**: Australia, Italy, Côte d’Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Throughout the year, the Humanitarium at ICRC headquarters hosted **14 public conferences** on international law and policy, bringing together **2,400 diplomats, humanitarians and academics** based in Geneva.

The events reached a global audience through live webcasts, video summaries, conference reports, blog posts and other online resources, with over **55,000 online content views**.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

The ICRC’s humanitarian concerns and activities were widely covered by the media. According to the Factiva database, which compiles data on print and online media, the ICRC was mentioned in media sources about **18,000 times**.

The ICRC produced **60 new print or electronic publications** and over **160 audiovisual products**, including video clips for news and social media. Its news material was carried by over **1,300 channels** worldwide. Some **400,000 publications and films** in French and English were distributed for various audiences, and more than **25,000 documents** were downloaded from its external e-shop (shop.icrc.org).

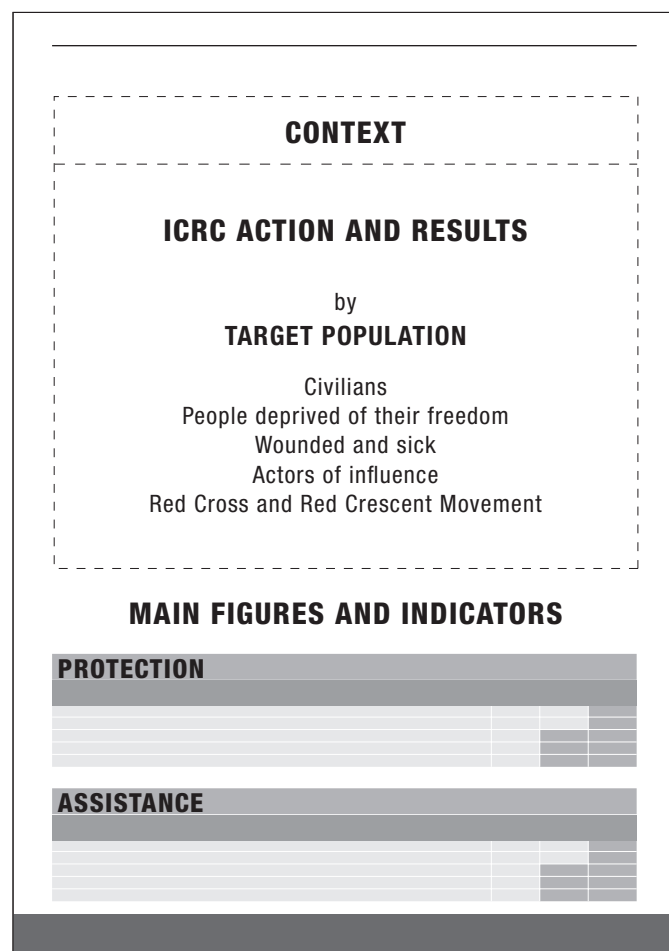
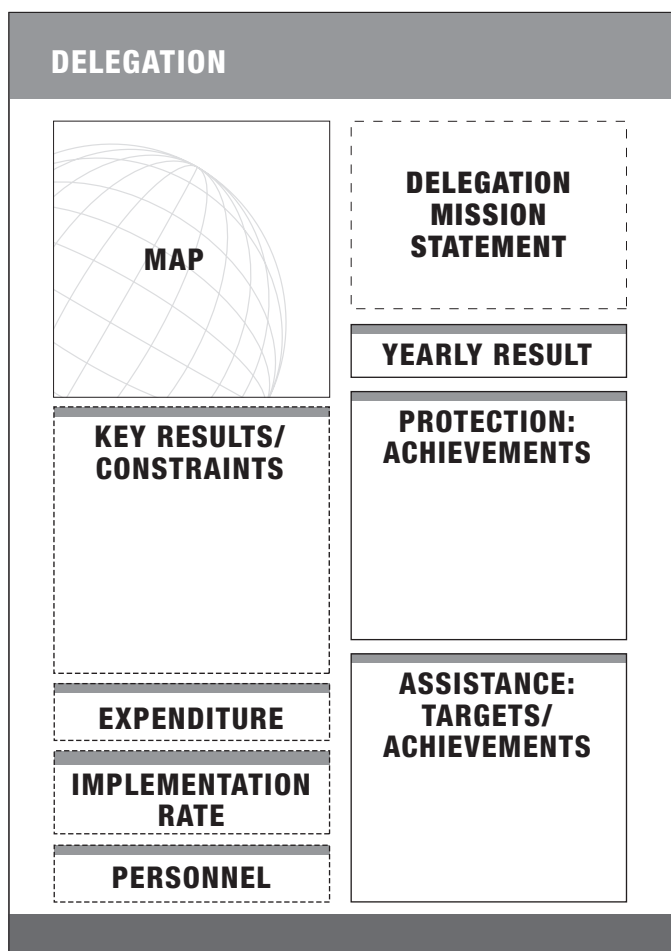
Its main website (icrc.org) generated over **5.8 million visits**; content and visibility were optimized, particularly for key operational contexts. Updates posted on social media helped spread further awareness of humanitarian issues. The ICRC had 1.1 million Facebook “likes”, 1 million followers on Twitter and 50,000 on Instagram, 21,700 article views on Medium, and 1.2 million views on YouTube.

ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION 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 **30,000 books** and articles and **270 journals**. A total of **97,225 photos, 2,212 videos and films**, and **2,775 digital sound files** were made available online. The Division welcomed some **2,300 visitors** to the archives and library and responded to over **3,300 internal and external requests** – including from National Societies, NGOs, academia, government departments and the media – for information and documents, processing **1,200** such requests from victims of past armed conflicts or their relatives. On the basis of existing archives, it produced 20 summaries and timelines that contributed to enriching knowledge about past and present ICRC activities.

Translators and editors working for or contracted by the ICRC through its language service translated, edited and proofread some **10 million words** for various documents, including public communication material, law and policy publications and donor reports.

USER GUIDE: LAYOUT OF DELEGATION SECTIONS



The sections on each of the field delegations and missions in the *Annual Report* have been formatted to facilitate reader access to the information they contain. Each section comprises the following elements:

1. **Map:** the country or region showing the ICRC's presence during the year; the maps in this publication are for information purposes only and have no political significance
2. **Delegation:** the State(s), geographical areas and/or political entities covered by the ICRC's presence
3. **Mission statement:** the ICRC's reasons for being in the country or region and its main activities there
4. **Yearly result:** the level of achievement of the ICRC's objectives and plans of action
5. **Key results/constraints:** up to six major achievements or examples of progress made by the ICRC – or constraints it faced – in meeting its humanitarian objectives in a given context
6. **Protection:** a table providing key indicators regarding activities for restoring or maintaining family links and for people deprived of their freedom
7. **Assistance – targets and achievements:** a table juxtaposing targeted beneficiary numbers or other result indicators (as presented in ICRC appeals) against those achieved during the reporting period
8. **Expenditure:** total, and by programme
9. **Implementation rate:** expenditure divided by yearly budget multiplied by 100 (indicator)
10. **Personnel:** the average number of mobile and resident staff employed over the course of the year
11. **Context:** the main developments in a given context and how these have affected people of concern to the ICRC; this segment highlights the elements that the ICRC takes into consideration when analysing the situation to carry out its humanitarian action
12. **ICRC action and results:** an executive summary of the ICRC's action and results in the given context
13. **ICRC action and results – by target population:** a description of the ICRC's action and the results by target population

These descriptions follow up objectives and plans of action provided to donors in yearly appeals and budget extension appeals. They include qualitative and quantitative results (output, outcome and contribution to impact) and combine activities carried out in the four ICRC programmes, thus illustrating the ICRC's multidisciplinary approach.

14. **Main figures and indicators:** two tables providing key output and outcome figures relating to ICRC protection and assistance programmes in a given context

USER GUIDE: YEARLY RESULT

The ICRC aims to ensure that people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence receive effective and relevant support, in fulfilment of the organization's mandate and its responsibility to use donor funds optimally. It employs result-based management, a structured approach that focuses on the desired and expected results for the beneficiaries throughout the management cycle.¹ A central element of this approach is the ICRC's yearly planning process and continuous monitoring of its activities; where necessary, it re-assesses the needs of the people affected to ensure that its response is adapted to their circumstances. Each year, specialists and managers in the field and at headquarters assess and analyse all ICRC operations, reviewing the progress made in terms of project implementation and the results achieved against the objectives defined during

the planning process. On this basis, the ICRC appraises its performance in each operation and defines new plans for the year to come. This process is consistent with the ICRC's corporate management framework, which describes its programmes and target populations.²

The present report provides the outcomes of these appraisals, made exclusively according to the objectives and plans of action defined for each context.

The "yearly result" indicates the level of success in achieving these objectives and plans of action, using the scale below:



The score for each context's yearly result is based on the response to these questions: **What is the level of achievement of the ICRC's objectives and plans of action for the given year? To what extent did the ICRC implement its plans of action as defined in its appeals?** These objectives and plans of action are presented in

the yearly appeals and budget extension appeals issued to donors. Scores are not based on the overall humanitarian situation in the context or on the institutional ambition the ICRC may have in that context.

¹ See *The ICRC's operational approach to result-based management: improving humanitarian action*

² See *ICRC management framework and descriptions of programmes*

USER GUIDE: FIGURES AND INDICATORS – EXPLANATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Standard figures and indicators detail protection and assistance programmes worldwide.

- ▶ Each context section contains, where relevant:
 - key figures for each programme, on the front page;
 - summary tables by programme, at the end of the section;
 - additional tables within the report, with specific disaggregated indicators relevant to the operations in that context.
- ▶ The chapter introduction for each geographical region¹ – Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Near and Middle East – includes:
 - key figures for each programme (totals for the region);
 - summary tables for each programme, broken down by context.
- ▶ At the end of the operational chapters, the section “Figures and indicators” provides comprehensive worldwide summary tables¹.

It must be noted, however, that these figures and indicators do not capture the full extent of the ICRC’s action, results and priorities. Collecting, interpreting and managing data in contexts as diverse and volatile as those the ICRC is active in is particularly difficult to prioritize, if not impossible to undertake. Factors such as cultural and/or State-imposed restrictions (e.g. government policies against providing data on health-care activities or gender-specific breakdowns of beneficiaries); inaccessibility due to conflict, violence or other crises; adverse environmental conditions; and internal constraints may be barriers to such efforts. Some types of support, including ad hoc assistance given to health centres or hospitals during emergencies, are not always included in the count of structures supported. Moreover, other types of support and results are simply impossible to quantify in figures; however, their relevance should not be discounted: for example, the precise impact of dialogue with different authorities or weapon bearers or the multiplier effect of training initiatives cannot be reflected in numbers.

The standard indicators and their definitions are listed below.

PROTECTION FIGURES AND INDICATORS

GENERAL

Child/minor

A person under 18 or under the legal age of majority

Girl

A female person under 18 or under the legal age of majority

Woman

A female person aged 18 or above the legal age of majority

Basis for the figures

All figures – except for *detainees visited* – are precise and are based on registrations, counting or recorded activities carried out by the ICRC or the ICRC’s partners, mainly National Societies. Figures for *detainees visited* are based on figures provided by the detaining authorities.

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

RED CROSS MESSAGES (RCMS)

RCMs collected

The number of RCMs collected, regardless of their destination, during the reporting period

RCMs distributed

The number of RCMs distributed, regardless of their origin, during the reporting period

OTHER MEANS OF FAMILY CONTACT

Phone calls facilitated between family members

The number of calls, including those made via cellular or satellite phone, facilitated by the ICRC between family members

Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative

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

Names published in the media

The number of names of people – those sought by their relatives or those providing information about themselves for their relatives – published in the media (e.g. newspaper or radio broadcast)

Names published on the ICRC family-links website

The number of names of people – those sought by their relatives or those providing information about themselves for their relatives – published on the ICRC’s family-links website (familylinks.icrc.org)

REUNIFICATIONS, TRANSFERS AND REPATRIATIONS

People reunited with their families

The number of people reunited with their families under the auspices of the ICRC during the reporting period

People transferred or repatriated

The number of people transferred or repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC during the reporting period (not including those in the context of detention)

Human remains transferred or repatriated

The number of people whose remains were transferred or repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC during the reporting period (not including those in the context of detention)

TRACING REQUESTS²

People for whom a tracing request was newly registered

The number of people for whom tracing requests were initiated by their families during the reporting period, for instance, because there had been no news of them, they could not be located using RCMs, or they were presumed to have been arrested and/or detained

1. Annual Report only

2. All cases of people whose fates are unknown either to their families or to the ICRC, and for whom the ICRC is going to undertake some kind of action to clarify their fate or to confirm their alleged fate; these can include allegations of arrest and co-detention, and tracing requests collected following unsuccessful attempts to restore family links by other means

Tracing cases closed positively

The number of people for whom tracing requests had been initiated and who were located or whose fates were established during the reporting period

Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period

The number of people for whom tracing requests were still open and pending at the end of the reporting period.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS (UAMS)³/SEPARATED CHILDREN (SC)⁴/DEMobilized CHILD SOLDIERS

UAMs/SC/demobilized child soldiers newly registered

The number of UAMs/SC/demobilized child soldiers registered by the ICRC or the National Society during the reporting period, and whose data are centralized by the ICRC

UAMs/SC/demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families

The number of UAMs/SC/demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families by the ICRC or the National Society

Cases of UAMs/SC/demobilized child soldiers still being handled at the end of the reporting period

The number of UAMs/SC/demobilized child soldiers whose cases were opened but who had not yet been reunited with their families – by the ICRC or the National Society concerned, or by another organization – during the reporting period; these include cases concerning children whose parents were being sought or had been found but with whom the children had not yet been reunited

DOCUMENTS

People to whom travel documents were issued

The number of individuals to whom the ICRC issued travel documents during the reporting period

People to whom a detention attestation was issued

The number of people who received documents testifying to their detention, according to ICRC records of visits, during the reporting period

Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines

The number of documents – e.g. passports, power of attorney documents, death certificates, birth certificates, marriage certificates – forwarded or transmitted during the reporting period

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees visited

The number of detainees visited, whether monitored individually or otherwise, during the reporting period. This number covers: detainees seen and registered for the first time; those registered previously and visited again; those not revisited, but who remain of ICRC concern; and groups that received aid collectively without being registered individually.

Detainees visited and monitored individually

The number of detainees visited and monitored individually – those seen and registered for the first time and those registered previously and visited again during the reporting period

Detainees newly registered

The number of detainees visited for the first time since their arrest and registered during the reporting period

Number of visits carried out

The number of visits made, including those to places found empty when visited, during the reporting period

Number of places of detention visited

The number of places of detention visited, including places that were found empty when visited, during the reporting period

Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support

The number of detainees who were visited by a relative via an ICRC-organized or -financed visit during the reporting period

Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC

The number of detainees who were released and whose transfer or repatriation was facilitated by the ICRC

INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT (THIRD GENEVA CONVENTION)

Prisoners of war (POWs) visited

The number of POWs visited and monitored individually during the reporting period

POWs newly registered

The number of POWs visited for the first time since their capture and monitored individually during the reporting period

POWs released

The number of POWs released during the reporting period; this number includes those transferred or repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC after their release

Number of visits carried out

The number of visits to POWs carried out during the reporting period

Number of places of detention visited

The number of places holding or having held POWs visited during the reporting period

INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT (FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION)

Civilian internees (CIs) and others visited

The number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were visited and monitored individually during the reporting period

CIs and others newly registered

The number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were visited for the first time since the start of their internment and monitored individually during the reporting period

3. A person under 18 or under the legal age of majority separated from both parents and from all other relatives and not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so

4. A person under 18 or under the legal age of majority separated from both parents or from his/her previous legal caregiver but accompanied by another adult relative

CIIs and others released

The number of CIIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who, per information received from various credible sources, were released during the reporting period; this number includes those transferred or repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC after their release

Number of visits carried out

The number of visits carried out to places holding or having held CIIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention during the reporting period

Number of places of detention visited

The number of places holding or having held CIIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention visited during the reporting period

ASSISTANCE FIGURES AND INDICATORS

GENERAL

Woman

Female person aged 15 and above

Man

Male person aged 15 and above

Girl

Female person under the age of 15

Boy

Male person under the age of 15

Basis for the figures

- ▶ Depending on the environment and circumstances of the context concerned, as well as on the activities implemented or services delivered/supported, beneficiary figures are based either on ICRC-monitored registrations (of individuals or households) or on estimates made by the ICRC or provided by credible secondary sources (e.g. the communities, authorities, published official figures, other humanitarian organizations). Whenever possible, triangulations are used when the figures are based on estimates and secondary sources.
- ▶ In the field of *economic security*, beneficiary numbers for *cash*, *vouchers* and *services and training* are usually based on the registration of individuals. The numbers of beneficiaries of *food*, *essential household items* and *productive inputs* are based on ICRC estimates, as such beneficiaries are not systematically registered.
- ▶ In the field of *water and habitat*, beneficiary numbers are based mainly on ICRC estimates and credible secondary sources.
- ▶ In the field of *health*, beneficiary numbers are based mainly on figures provided by local health authorities and health teams in charge of health facilities. Figures related to health facilities regularly supported are based on reliable records.
- ▶ In the field of *physical rehabilitation*, the numbers of beneficiaries and devices are based on the registration of individuals and the number of devices (units) provided.

Target figures

For each context, a table juxtaposes the achieved beneficiary numbers or other result indicators for the target populations *Civilians* and *Wounded and sick* against the initial targets set by delegations for the whole year; these targets are determined during

the planning process undertaken in the middle of the previous calendar year or, in emergency cases, ad hoc planning processes during the year itself.

Targets are indicated in the section *Main targets for 20XX* of ICRC appeals to donors. These include only what can be defined in advance.

During the planning process, delegations use standard averages for the number of individuals per household; these figures may be found to be higher or lower than the actual household sizes once the activities are implemented. Delegations also cannot specifically predetermine the number of health and medical facilities that will receive medical materials on an ad hoc basis, in response to emergencies; hence, targets only include regularly supported health centres and hospitals.

Similarly, delegations face limitations in precisely classifying beneficiaries or the exact type of assistance they will receive. For example, they may establish targets for emergency relief, such as *food* or *essential household items*, and record beneficiaries accordingly during their planning. However, the circumstances during the delivery of the assistance could make it more appropriate to provide the relief through *cash* or *vouchers*, with which these commodities may be procured. Moreover, while delegations may count beneficiaries under *productive inputs* during their planning, beneficiaries may instead receive livelihood support by way of *cash* or *services and training* during project implementation, according to what best suits their needs and capacities, and the situation. Even then, some eventual beneficiaries of *cash* or *services and training* are not always included in the targets defined for those categories. This may be because cash allowances and training are often provided as complements to *productive inputs* (e.g. beneficiaries of farming equipment will also receive training on how to operate them; donations of livestock may come with financial support for veterinary services). Despite efforts to harmonize definitions and data entry, operational constraints or differences in interpretation may also affect the results presented.

Major differences between targets and achievements – both when targets are not met or are exceeded – highlight the difficulty of precisely foreseeing needs and implementing humanitarian responses, as the dynamics of instability, security and access, as well as operational capacities, can shift very rapidly during the year. These changes may prompt delegations to adapt their approaches – initiating, rescaling, or cancelling certain activities, as appropriate – to the prevailing conditions. The narrative report provides, explicitly or implicitly, information explaining major differences.

ECONOMIC SECURITY BENEFICIARIES

The number of beneficiaries of each type of commodity or service cannot be cumulated, as some people may have benefited from more than one type of commodity or service during the reporting period. This is typically the case with beneficiaries of microeconomic initiatives, who usually receive a combination of different commodities.

Beneficiaries of food commodities

Per population group, the number of individuals who have received one or more food items at least once during the reporting period. This includes people who have benefited from food as compensation for work they carried out, for example, on community

projects. Food items distributed typically include rice, wheat flour, maize, beans, oil, sugar, salt and, sometimes, canned food and ready-to-use therapeutic or supplementary food.

Beneficiaries of essential household items

Per population group, the number of individuals who have received one or more essential household items at least once during the reporting period. Items distributed typically include tarpaulins, blankets, basic clothing, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, soap, jerrycans and mosquito nets.

Beneficiaries of productive inputs

Per population group, the number of individuals who have, at least once during the reporting period, benefited from at least one form of livelihood input (e.g. fertilizer, animal vaccines, seed, tools, fishing boats, equipment) or other type of material assistance for microeconomic initiatives (e.g. for carpentry, welding, food processing, trade).

Beneficiaries of cash

Per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited from cash assistance at least once during the reporting period. This includes those who have received cash either as a form of relief assistance or for launching microeconomic initiatives, and those who have received cash in exchange for work they carried out, for example, on community projects.

Beneficiaries of vouchers

Per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited from vouchers to be exchanged for specified commodities, services or training, at least once during the reporting period.

Beneficiaries of services and training

Per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited at least once during the reporting period from services (e.g. agricultural services, such as tractor ploughing, or veterinary support, such as animal vaccinations) or training that helped them pursue their livelihoods.

WATER AND HABITAT

One beneficiary is one person who has benefited from a water and habitat project at least once over the course of the reporting period. A person who has benefited from a project several times is counted only once.

For recurrent projects like water-trucking or the regular provision of materials (chlorine, spare parts, etc.), beneficiaries are counted only once.

Civilians

The number of people – residents, IDPs, returnees and, in some cases, refugees – who have benefited from a water and habitat project at least once during the reporting period. Projects include the repair or construction of wells, boreholes, springs, dams, water-treatment plants, latrines, septic tanks or sewage plants; shelter provision or repair; hygiene promotion; and vector-control activities.

People deprived of their freedom

The number of detainees in places of detention where the ICRC has undertaken water and habitat projects (e.g. rehabilitation of detention centres, repairs to water-supply, sanitation and kitchen facilities serving detainees, hygiene promotion, vector-control activities).

Wounded and sick

The number of beds in the structures supported. Projects include the construction or rehabilitation of hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres.

HEALTH

It should be noted that in a number of contexts, data about patients and health activities cannot be provided or are only provided in part. The main reasons include the lack of proper data collection systems at facility level and difficulties in transmitting information from the facility to the central level and/or the ICRC – both of which result in incomplete information. For regularly supported facilities, the ICRC endeavours to help local teams establish data management systems to address these deficiencies. In some cases, restrictions by the authorities may limit the types of data made available to the ICRC or the organization's ability to make further use of the information.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The beneficiaries of primary-health-care activities are registered and tallied based on the particular service they have received (e.g. antenatal consultation, curative consultation, immunization, referral).

Health centres supported

The total number of health facilities supported (target figures include only regularly supported health facilities)

Average catchment population

The estimated number of people covered by ICRC-supported health centres, on average, per month

Consultations

The number of consultations carried out at ICRC-supported health centres, further broken down by type of consultation (curative or antenatal)

Immunizations

The number of patients who benefited from immunization activities; this includes children aged five or under who were vaccinated against polio

Referrals to a second level of care

The number of patients who were referred to other health facilities or service providers for further care

HEALTH ACTIVITIES FOR PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Visits carried out by health staff

The number of visits made by health staff as part of the ICRC visiting team, or visits carried out by health staff for medical issues

Places of detention visited by health staff

The number of places of detention visited by health staff as part of the ICRC visiting team or visited by health staff for medical issues

Health facilities supported in places of detention visited by health staff

The number of health facilities supported in places of detention visited by ICRC health staff

HOSPITAL SUPPORT

Hospitals supported

The total number of hospitals supported (target figures only include regularly supported hospitals)

Patients whose treatment was paid for by the ICRC

The number of patients whose consultation, admission and/or treatment fees at non-ICRC-supported facilities are regularly or occasionally paid for by the ICRC

Admissions

The number of patients admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals; beneficiaries are registered and tallied based on the particular service they have received (surgical, internal medicine, paediatric, gynaecological/obstetric)

Operations performed

The number of operations performed on weapon-wounded and non-weapon-wounded patients

Outpatient consultations

The number of outpatients served at ICRC-supported hospitals; beneficiaries are registered and tallied based on the particular service they have received (surgical, internal medicine, paediatric, gynaecological/obstetric)

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Projects supported

The number of projects, including centres, component factories and training institutions, receiving ICRC support or managed by the ICRC

Patients receiving services

The number of patients (amputees and non-amputees) who received services from ICRC-supported projects during the reporting period – both new and former patients who came for new devices, repairs (to prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids) or physiotherapy

Amputees receiving services

The number of amputees who received services during the reporting period – both new and former patients who came for new devices, repairs (to prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids) or physiotherapy

New patients fitted with prostheses

The number of new patients (new to the ICRC) who received prostheses during the reporting period – both those fitted for the first time and patients who had previously received prostheses from a centre not assisted by the ICRC

Prostheses delivered

The total number of prostheses delivered during the reporting period

Non-amputees receiving services

The number of non-amputees who received services during the reporting period – both new and former patients who came for new devices, repairs (to prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids) or physiotherapy

New patients fitted with orthoses

The number of new patients (new to the ICRC) who received orthoses during the reporting period – both those fitted for the first time and patients who had previously received orthoses from a centre not assisted by the ICRC

Orthoses delivered

The total number of orthoses delivered during the reporting period

Patients receiving physiotherapy

The number of patients who received physiotherapy services during the reporting period

Walking aids delivered

The number of crutches and sticks (units, not pairs) delivered during the reporting period

Wheelchairs or tricycles delivered

The number of wheelchairs or tricycles delivered during the reporting period

