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# OPERATIONS

# ICRC AROUND THE WORLD



PROTECTION	Total
<b>CIVILIANS</b>	
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	147,488
RCMs distributed	137,210
Phone calls facilitated between family members	1,002,856
Tracing cases closed positively (subject located or fate established)	7,020
People reunited with their families	1,006
<i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i>	840
<b>PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM</b>	
<b>ICRC visits</b>	
Places of detention visited	1,352
Detainees in places of detention visited	1,020,088
<i>of whom visited and monitored individually</i>	31,531
Visits carried out	3,773
<b>Restoring family links</b>	
RCMs collected	29,574
RCMs distributed	13,499
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	36,674



ICRC headquarters



ICRC delegation



ICRC regional delegation



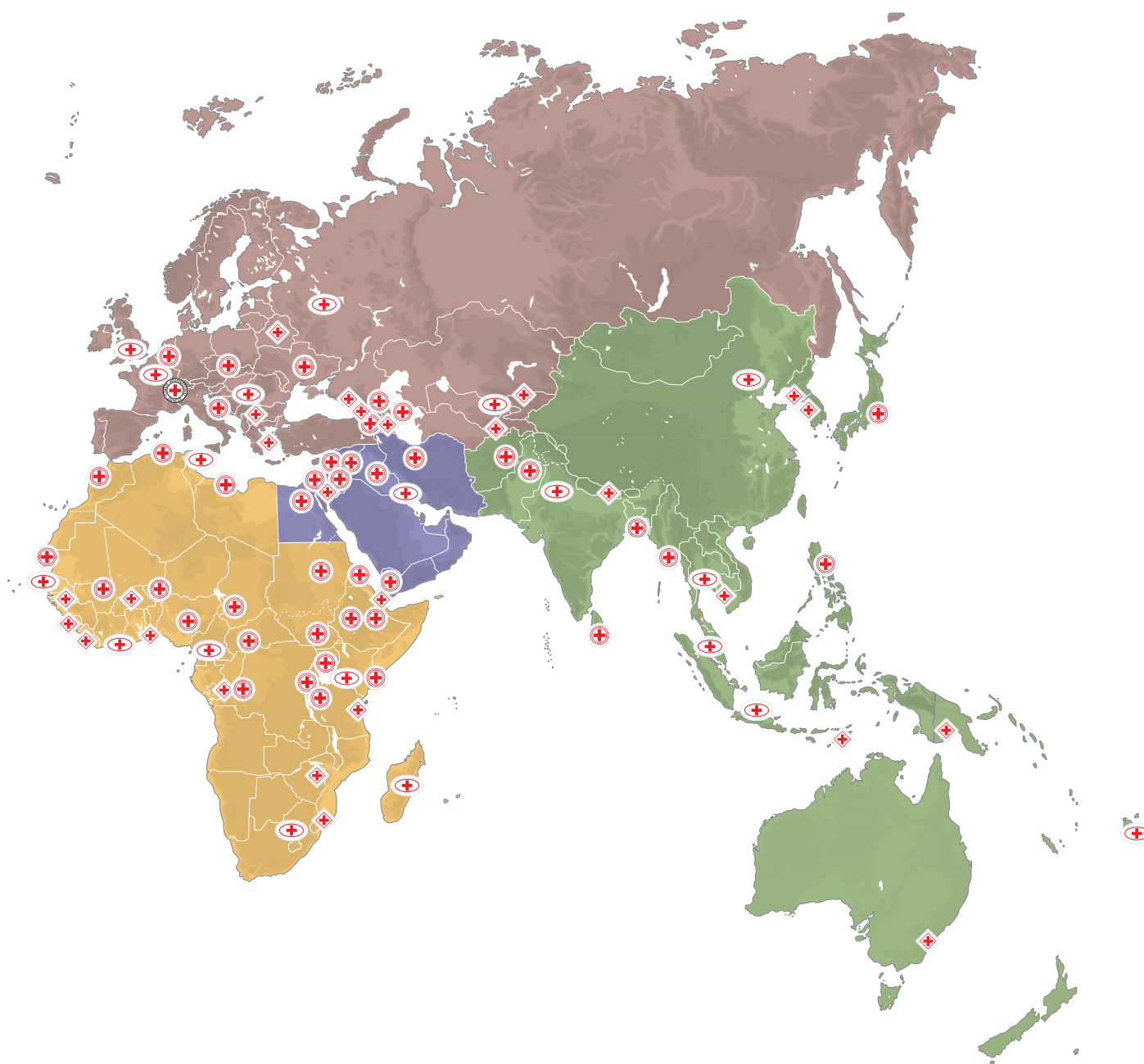
ICRC mission

ASSISTANCE		Total
<b>CIVILIANS</b>		
<b>Economic security</b>		
Food consumption	Beneficiaries	7,316,707
Food production	Beneficiaries	5,065,945
Income support	Beneficiaries	789,931
Living conditions	Beneficiaries	5,032,133
Capacity-building	Beneficiaries	23,313
<b>Water and habitat</b>		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	34,855,090
<b>Health</b>		
Health centres supported	Structures	464
<b>WOUNDED AND SICK</b>		
<b>Medical care</b>		
Hospitals supported	Structures	399
<b>Physical rehabilitation</b>		
Projects supported	Projects	189
People benefiting from ICRC-supported projects	Aggregated monthly data	487,700
<b>Water and habitat</b>		
Water and habitat activities	Beds	20,488

EXPENDITURE IN KCHF	
Protection	302,353
Assistance	1,123,323
Prevention	168,474
Cooperation with National Societies	99,304
General	17,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,710,810</b>
<i>Of which: Overheads</i>	<i>104,056</i>

IMPLEMENTATION RATE	
Expenditure/yearly budget	94%

PERSONNEL	
Mobile staff	2,498
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	14,134



# OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



Q. Almoayed/ICRC

Yemen, Dhamar, Wusab Assafil district. ICRC distributes food parcels to internally displaced people.

## CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS AND CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Armed conflicts and other situations of violence affected millions of people around the world in 2018, for instance, in the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), South Sudan, Iraq, Yemen and in northern Central America. While some conflicts received significant media attention, others were largely ignored. In all of these situations, people faced unbearable hardship, made tough choices, and showed resilience and ingenuity in dealing with the most difficult of circumstances.

Today's operating environment is marked by the expanding and increasingly pervasive effects of conflict. It is characterized by instability and by dramatic shifts in power dynamics. While some of the least-accessible areas in conflict situations remain rural, wars are also being waged in urban areas and the digital sphere, and increasingly, by international coalitions and by proxy. Conventional weapons are readily available and new weapons, such as autonomous weapons, are becoming more accessible. Violence-driven migration is on the rise.

**Protracted conflicts** have become the new norm. These conflicts eat away at the very fabric of societies: they hamper access to essential services, damage or destroy vital infrastructure and weaken existing social, political and economic systems. In such situations, humanitarian action can be needed for decades. People in the affected communities have immediate and longer-term needs and priorities: they want to live in security, to send their children to school, and to earn a living. The humanitarian consequences of protracted conflicts are seen in contexts such as Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC) and Yemen.

Conflicts are, more and more, taking place in **urban environments**, where large-scale damage to, and destruction of, public infrastructure has a long-lasting impact on families and communities. Far less visible are the emotional and psychological scars that people may bear as a result of this violence. Cities in northern Central America and Mexico were among those affected in 2018.

The **root causes** of violence are, increasingly, overlapping. Humanitarian action is confronted with blurred lines between political and criminal violence, and often takes place in contexts marked by “terrorism” and counter-terrorism efforts. These elements make for a complicated operating environment in which traditional legal frameworks – such as IHL and international human rights law – are challenged, particularly by those seeking to lower the bar for respect for and implementation of the law. This underscores the need to focus on protection and prevention, including through humanitarian action aimed at influencing behaviour.

**Climate change** affects and will continue to affect people around the globe. It can exacerbate existing social tensions, and heighten economic and environmental risks and degradation. In many contexts, such as the Sahel, the nexus between conflict and climate change remained a potential vulnerability.

Internal conflicts created complex patterns of migration and displacement, and affected regional stability. For instance, the situations in Mali, Myanmar and Syria continued to affect their neighbouring countries. Millions of people worldwide continued to be displaced, mainly internally, by conflict or other circumstances. Millions also sought refuge in developing or middle-income countries. To address the specific needs of migrants along the main transit routes, the ICRC worked with National Societies across borders to ensure, *inter alia*, that migrants could access health care and family-links services.

In 2018, humanitarian agencies had to respond to short-term emergencies brought about by sudden violence, while assessing and addressing longer-term needs. For the ICRC, this entailed, for example, improving water systems and other infrastructure in urban areas; enabling access to services such as health care and education; using cash transfers to help people cover their basic needs; and helping people to start small businesses and thereby enhance their economic prospects. Amid complex conflict dynamics and prolonged insecurity, a people-centric approach to boosting resilience and building livelihoods was key.

## **OPERATIONS: REVIEW, APPROACH AND THEMATIC CHALLENGES**

Together with its partners within the Movement, the ICRC responded to acute emergencies and to ongoing conflicts and other violence. It strove to address the needs of millions of people whose lives were suddenly devastated or who continued to suffer the effects of protracted conflict, chronic displacement, lack of access to essential services and the loss or detention of their loved ones.

The initial 2018 field budget was CHF 1.79 million. Budget extensions for three contexts (Bangladesh, Libya, and Israel and the occupied territories) increased the amount by another CHF 25.8 million, for a total of CHF 1,824.1 million, with a field implementation rate of 93.8%. The Rapid Deployment mechanism was activated once, in the DRC.

In terms of security, 2018 was a difficult year, for instance, in Afghanistan, Nigeria, Somalia, and Yemen. The operating environment again featured an increasingly fragmented battlefield and the proliferation – and, in some contexts, radicalization – of armed groups. Waning respect for IHL and for humanitarian action, criminalization, and the growing polarization between political and armed entities were also major factors.

Nevertheless, overall, the ICRC was able to step up its activities in several contexts. Its agility in this regard was exemplified in its scaled-up activities for the rising number of migrants in the Americas and its response to Ebola outbreaks in the DRC. The ICRC expanded its emergency response in Bangladesh and ramped up operations in Burkina Faso and elsewhere. It was able to work in closer proximity to violence-affected people in contexts such as Syria. It also saw the broadening of its activities in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela) along the border with Colombia. In some contexts, the ICRC remained the only, or one of few, humanitarian agencies on the ground, for example in some areas of northern and central Mali, eastern Ukraine, and on the front-line areas of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Numerous, simultaneous challenges tested the ICRC’s ability to maintain proximity to the people concerned. Engaging with key stakeholders remained essential, not only in relation to the ICRC’s acceptance and security, but also key protection concerns.

While the emergency needs arising from conflict and violence remained an entry point for its activities in 2018, the ICRC increasingly focused on addressing longer-term and intangible needs in its response to both acute and protracted situations. It sought concrete ways to facilitate impartial and safe access to services such as health care and education. It reinforced and diversified its multidisciplinary approach to understanding people’s needs, priorities, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms in armed conflicts and other situations of violence, paying special attention to the specific concerns of children, women, detainees, persons with disabilities, IDPs and migrants. Drawing upon the findings of an external evaluation carried out in 2017, the ICRC adopted a new Strategy on Sexual Violence for 2018–2022. It bolstered activities aimed at helping victims/survivors of sexual violence and at influencing behaviour to prevent the occurrence of such abuses. It emphasized holistic responses to the needs of these victims/survivors, whether by providing services – including psychosocial support, medical treatment and material assistance – directly or working with other service providers to enhance their impact.

The ICRC acted as a neutral intermediary in negotiations and other initiatives across all continents and involving States and non-State armed groups; these ranged from the release of prisoners, the evacuation of civilians and the transfer of human remains to facilitating contact between parties to conflicts and cross-line operations. For instance, it acted as a neutral intermediary in the release of people formerly held by the government or armed groups in South Sudan, and in Colombia, in the release of civilians and security personnel.

The ICRC was also, in some contexts, one of the only agencies acting on certain humanitarian issues that were largely overlooked: it continued to address the needs of families of the missing in the Balkans, Georgia, Peru and elsewhere, including by helping facilitate the identification of human remains in the Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas. It provided support to people affected by conflict in cities, for example, by strengthening urban water systems in the CAR, Iraq, Myanmar and the Philippines. In its dialogue with States, the ICRC highlighted the specific needs and vulnerabilities of foreign fighters and their families. In 2018, together with its partners in the Movement, the ICRC increased its focus on transregional migration in Africa and Europe.

People have always been at the centre of the ICRC's humanitarian response, and the organization recently took concrete steps to more systematically involve people affected by armed conflict and violence in the design, implementation and monitoring of its work. In November, the ICRC Directorate adopted the Accountability to Affected People Framework; subsequently, a self-assessment on accountability and diversity inclusion was tested across some delegations, and a network of focal points was established.

People affected by an armed conflict or violence increasingly identified access to education as a priority. Education is often one of the first essential services to cease during hostilities – and one of the last to resume once they end. It was against this backdrop that the ICRC started implementing the new Strategy on Enabling Access to Education 2018–2020. Focal points were established in several delegations, and the ICRC consolidated its partnerships with others working in this domain.

Partnerships – with Movement components and with local organizations – continued to play an increasingly important role in the design and implementation of humanitarian programmes. The International Federation, the National Societies and the ICRC improved their coordination, strengthening the Movement's response in many contexts affected by conflict and other forms of violence. In 2018, the ICRC worked closely with Movement components to respond to specific situations of armed conflict, for instance in Ukraine and South Sudan. It also adopted the Support to Movement Security framework, a key contribution to strengthening Movement cooperation and coordination.

The ICRC further explored innovative financing, the humanitarian-development nexus and new types of partnerships with development banks and other stakeholders.

The ICRC streamlined its operations in certain contexts, enabling it to step up its activities to respond to developments elsewhere. For example, it expanded its activities in Bangladesh, opened new field structures in Honduras and El Salvador, and upgraded its presence in Mozambique to help people affected by clashes. At the same time, it scaled down its operations in Chile, Paraguay, Zimbabwe and elsewhere; the ICRC delegation in Guinea became a mission reporting to the Abidjan regional delegation.

## AFRICA

Serious security incidents, such as in Nigeria and Somalia, and various constraints – such as the volatile security situation in the CAR – affected the ICRC's activities in Africa. Nevertheless, the ICRC maintained or stepped up large-scale operations in countries such as the DRC and Cameroon, and responded to urgent needs in others, such as Burkina Faso and Libya.

The ICRC also sought to address the effects of ongoing conflicts on neighbouring countries. For example, while communities in Nigeria bore the brunt of attacks in that country, those in Cameroon, Chad and Niger were also affected and had to cope with the arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees. In response, the ICRC scaled up its operations in all four countries and coordinated regional action with the pertinent National Societies. In the Sahel region, as needs mounted as a result of spillover from the situation in Mali, the ICRC assisted those affected in border areas in Burkina Faso and Niger. The ICRC's activities in both the Lake Chad and Sahel regions aimed to help violence-affected communities meet their emergency needs, and to assist them in strengthening their resilience.

Many people in South Sudan have lived the past few years on the run. Clashes continued, despite the renewed peace agreement, and nearly 4 million people were reportedly displaced within South Sudan or in neighbouring countries. Food shortages also continued to inflict suffering on hundreds of thousands of people. South Sudan was the ICRC's largest operation in Africa in 2018; key activities included providing food and health-care services, ensuring access to water and proper sanitation, and visiting detainees.

The ICRC worked closely with Movement partners to respond to the Ebola outbreaks in the DRC; it supported health-care services and worked to curb the spread of disease in places of detention. In Somalia, the ICRC was able to deliver assistance to people in places accessible to only a few other humanitarian organizations, and provided communities affected by conflict or natural disasters with emergency aid and support for restoring their livelihoods.

The ICRC scaled up its family-links activities in some contexts – for example, in Eritrea and Ethiopia, after border crossings were reopened – and migrants throughout the region made use of RCMs and phone call services to restore or maintain contact with their relatives. It also helped boost local capacities to manage and identify human remains in countries such as Burundi, helping families ascertain the fate of relatives missing in relation to migration, or to ongoing or past conflicts. The ICRC visited thousands of detainees across the continent and supported the authorities to improve their living conditions, like in Chad, Madagascar and Tunisia.

As an official observer to the African Union, the ICRC worked to highlight humanitarian concerns, foster support for Movement 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

Responding to the humanitarian consequences of ongoing and past armed conflict in Colombia, and armed violence in urban areas, remained one of the ICRC's priorities in the region. As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC continued to back the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement between the Colombian government and the Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común (Common Alternative Revolutionary Force, the political successor of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army, or FARC-EP), particularly in connection with the search for missing people.

As the situation continued to deteriorate in Venezuela, the ICRC increased its cooperation with hospitals, alongside activities aimed at helping particularly vulnerable groups such as minors, women and migrants. It supported the Venezuelan Red Cross, including branches located along the border with Colombia. In neighbouring countries, Central and North America, and beyond, the ICRC worked to help address migrants' needs. It engaged in regular dialogue with the authorities and provided assistance – information on self-protection, emergency aid, family-links services – to thousands along the migration routes, including those in the caravans.

In Mexico and in Central and South America, the ICRC worked with communities, local partners and authorities to develop programmes to protect and assist people affected by the consequences of armed violence, which included displacement, sexual violence and the disruption of public services, especially health care and education. In Nicaragua, the ICRC endeavoured to address humanitarian needs, including those arising from political protests, notably by helping the Nicaraguan Red Cross evacuate the injured.

The ICRC continued to visit detainees and to support the authorities' efforts to improve their treatment and living conditions. In El Salvador, it resumed prison visits to adult inmates in San Salvador after security measures imposed in 2016 were modified. It worked with governments and civil society in Mexico and elsewhere in the region to improve search mechanisms and protocols for missing persons, including migrants, and trained hundreds of forensic experts. In countries including Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru, it continued to support the proper recovery and identification of human remains, with a view to helping families ascertain what had happened to missing relatives.

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The ICRC stepped up its operations in the Asia and the Pacific region, despite challenges. For instance, its activities in Afghanistan were affected by security constraints that emerged during the year. It worked to address humanitarian needs brought on by conflict, providing medical assistance, clean water and other aid to those most in need, and visiting detainees.

In Pakistan, the ICRC supported the continuum of care for violence-affected people – from basic health care to medical care and physical rehabilitation services – while promoting protection for these services.

The ICRC worked to assist those affected by violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, including people who had sought refuge in Bangladesh. Together with the Myanmar Red Cross Society and the International Federation, it scaled up operations in Myanmar, including emergency aid and longer-term assistance, protection and prevention activities. In Bangladesh, together with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, it assisted people who had fled the violence and host communities, and people stranded along the Bangladesh–Myanmar border, providing emergency aid and family-links services, and ensuring migrants had access to health services and water and sanitation facilities.

In the Philippines, the ICRC responded to the needs of people affected by violence in Mindanao together with the Philippine Red Cross. It helped ensure access to essential services and family-links services, and supported the authorities in managing human remains.

The ICRC offered its services to the governments and National Societies in the Korean peninsula, including to help re-establish links for families separated during the 1950–1953 Korean War and to recover and identify human remains. In China, it continued to build its relationship with the authorities.

The ICRC regularly visited detainees throughout the region and supported the authorities' efforts to improve their welfare and living conditions, and ease severe overcrowding.

Hundreds of thousands of migrants across the region, including asylum seekers, faced terrible conditions and lost contact with their relatives; the ICRC and National Societies did their best to reconnect and reunite them with each other. The ICRC continued to work with the relevant authorities to find lasting and humane solutions for refugees on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea, and Nauru.

The ICRC kept up its dialogue with the authorities in the region, and with multilateral organizations, on IHL and other norms and on humanitarian issues. It enhanced its cooperation with Movement partners, strengthening emergency-preparedness.

## EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

The conflict in eastern Ukraine continued to have a severe humanitarian impact, with millions of people reportedly displaced and thousands killed since the crisis began in 2014. The ICRC continued to work in proximity to those affected; it was one of the few humanitarian agencies to do so. It proposed its services as a neutral intermediary and worked to improve conditions for those crossing the line of contact and to find solutions with regard to, for example, cases of missing persons and sustainable access to basic services. It continued to address emergency needs, while strengthening longer-term activities related to recovery and resilience, such as repairs to essential infrastructure and livelihood support.

The ICRC continued to respond to the needs arising from the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and other unresolved disputes in the region. Its close proximity to the communities concerned enabled it to deliver a timely response. The ICRC ramped up

efforts to address the issue of missing persons and the consequences for their families in the western Balkans, and kept up similar efforts in contexts such as the northern Caucasus and Tajikistan. It visited detainees and supported the authorities' efforts to improve detention conditions in Kyrgyzstan and elsewhere in the region.

The ICRC consolidated its activities for vulnerable migrants, notably through its operations in Greece and Hungary, and by backing National Society efforts in countries hosting migrants. It remained focused on key areas of expertise: monitoring treatment and living conditions in migrant detention centres and strengthening protection for migrants with specific vulnerabilities, such as minors; restoring family links; and helping clarify the fate of missing persons by, for example, providing forensic support.

The ICRC pursued its dialogue with major countries involved in armed conflicts, or supporting parties to armed conflicts in other regions, to promote respect for IHL and to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of conflict and other violence. It engaged in dialogue with authorities to ensure that people arrested and detained on charges related to "terrorism" – and families of European citizens allegedly involved in fighting abroad – were treated in accordance with relevant national and international laws and standards.

The ICRC delegations 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 European Union, NATO, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

## NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

In 2018, much of the world's attention focused on the Middle East, where relentless hostilities and unimaginable atrocities inflicted enormous hardship and suffering on millions of people. The ICRC helped provide support for those who remained in the countries concerned or had fled to neighbouring countries.

The ICRC's operation in Syria remained its largest worldwide. The ICRC worked closely with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to respond to needs in government- and opposition-controlled areas: millions of people received food and household essentials and/or benefited from projects improving access to water. ICRC delegates visited detainees mainly in central prisons, and took steps to clarify the fate of persons who had been arrested or had gone missing.

Following years of intense fighting in Iraq, around 3.9 million people displaced by conflict reportedly returned home. However, some 2 million people within the country were unable to do so. The ICRC assisted millions of those most affected by the violence by distributing food and essential items, facilitating access to health care, and helping repair or rebuild water systems and health facilities. It also visited places of detention holding tens of thousands of detainees, including foreign nationals, and increased its support for government health projects. The ICRC helped dispersed families to reconnect with each other, and kept up its work related to people missing in connection with past conflicts involving Iraq.

Intensified hostilities in Yemen, coupled with restrictions on the movement of humanitarian aid, and economic and other factors, led to a sharp deterioration in the humanitarian situation. Millions of people struggled to obtain basic services and food. Attacks against humanitarian workers and facilities were reported. The ICRC strove to respond to the most urgent needs by providing emergency medical support and distributing emergency assistance. It continued to engage the different parties to the fighting in dialogue on the conduct of the hostilities and on detention-related issues.

In Israel and the occupied territories, the ICRC continued to support livelihood recovery for people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and helped strengthen emergency preparedness. Responding to the needs of thousands of people wounded in demonstrations which began in March, the ICRC set up a surgical ward at a hospital which was run by an ICRC medical team. It visited detainees in Gaza and on the West Bank, and pursued its dialogue with weapon bearers on IHL and other applicable norms.

In Lebanon and Jordan, the ICRC continued to assist Syrian refugees and vulnerable host populations and pursued its dialogue with the authorities on, among other matters, the return of refugees to Syria. Its delegations in Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kuwait sought deeper dialogue on humanitarian priorities and approaches with stakeholders in the region.



# THE ICRC IN 2018 – FACTS AND FIGURES

## PRESENCE

In 2018, the ICRC was present in more than **90 countries** through delegations, sub-delegations, offices and missions.

Its delegations and missions were distributed as follows:

Africa	36
Americas	14
Asia and the Pacific	20
Europe and Central Asia	20
Near and Middle East	10

## PERSONNEL

The number of ICRC staff in 2018 was as follows:

<b>Headquarters</b>	<b>1,040</b>
Field: mobile staff	2,498
<i>of whom National Society staff</i>	112
Field: resident staff	14,134
<b>Field: total</b>	<b>16,632</b>
<b>Final total</b>	<b>17,672</b>

## FINANCE

ICRC expenditure in 2018			
In millions	CHF	USD	EUR
Headquarters	221.8	227.3	192.0
Field	1,710.8	1,752.7	1,481.0
Innovation	2.0	2.0	1.7
The sub-total comes to CHF 1,934.6 million, of which field overheads account for CHF 104.1 million.			
<b>Final total</b>	<b>1,830.6</b>	<b>1,875.4</b>	<b>1,584.7</b>

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9761; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.1552

15 largest operations in 2018 in terms of expenditure			
In millions	CHF	USD	EUR
1 Syrian Arab Republic	183.3	187.8	158.7
2 South Sudan	127.2	130.3	110.1
3 Iraq	119.5	122.4	103.4
4 Yemen	104.7	107.3	90.6
5 Nigeria	88.9	91.0	76.9
6 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	78.1	80.0	67.6
7 Afghanistan	72.2	73.9	62.5
8 Somalia	68.1	69.7	58.9
9 Ukraine	60.4	61.9	52.3
10 Myanmar	53.0	54.3	45.9
11 Israel and the Occupied Territories	51.2	52.5	44.3
12 Central African Republic	45.2	46.3	39.1
13 Mali	44.6	45.7	38.6
14 Lebanon	44.3	45.4	38.4
15 Libya	43.9	45.0	38.0

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9761; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.1552

## PROTECTION

### VISITS TO DETAINEES

ICRC delegates visited **1,352 places of detention** holding 1,020,088 detainees, including those held in relation to armed conflicts and other situations of violence. A total of 31,531 detainees were monitored individually (1,847 women; 1,632 minors); among them, 15,460 detainees (928 women; 1,158 minors) were visited and registered for the first time in 2018.

Over 12,970 people received attestations of detention.

### RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The ICRC collected **177,062 RCMs** and distributed **150,709**, enabling members of families separated as a result of armed conflict, other violence, migration, detention or other circumstances to exchange news. Of these messages, 29,574 were collected from and 13,499 distributed to detainees.

The ICRC facilitated **1,002,856 phone and video calls** between family members, including migrants on the move and people with relatives detained abroad. It made **36,674 phone calls** to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative visited by its delegates. With support provided by the ICRC, **16,201 detainees** received visits from their families.

The ICRC established the **fate or whereabouts of 7,020 people** for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families. Its family-links website (familylinks.icrc.org) listed the **names of 12,304 people** with the aim of reconnecting them with their relatives. A total of **1,006 people** (including minors – see below) **were reunited** with their families. At the end of the year, the ICRC was still taking action to locate 139,018 people (12,068 women; 29,076 minors at the time of disappearance) at the request of their families.

The ICRC and/or the National Societies concerned registered **3,003 unaccompanied or separated minors** (993 girls), including 162 demobilized children (28 girls). Once their families had been located, and with the agreement of the children and their relatives, **840 children** (279 girls) were reunited with their families. By the end of the year, the cases of 5,237 unaccompanied minors/separated children (including 243 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.

## ASSISTANCE

### ASSISTANCE SUPPLIES

In 2018, the ICRC delivered the following assistance supplies (purchased or received as in-kind contributions)		
Relief items		CHF 213 million
<b>Top 10 distributed items</b>		
Food parcels (5 people/1 month)	2,370,644 parcels	
Food parcels (1 person/1 month)	377,467 parcels	
Hygiene parcels (5 people/1 month)	744,406 parcels	
Kitchen sets	220,758 sets	
Blankets	1,283,202 units	
Tarpaulins	379,673 units	
Matting	440,361 units	
Rice	47,857,914 kilograms	
Beans	7,379,027 kilograms	
Oil	2,208,263 kilograms	
Medical and physical rehabilitation items		CHF 57 million
Water and habitat items		CHF 37 million
		CHF 307 million
	TOTAL	USD 315 million
		EUR 266 million

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.976; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.1552

### ECONOMIC SECURITY

The ICRC, often in cooperation with National Societies, worked to enhance the economic security of vulnerable individuals, households and communities: IDPs, residents, returnees, refugees – including those in hard-to-reach areas – and people deprived of their freedom.

**7,399,899** people received **food aid**, whether through food distributions, cash transfers, vouchers or other support; approximately 63% of them were IDPs.

**5,530,641** people were given hygiene kits, basic household items or other aid to improve their **living conditions**.

As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the **transfer or repatriation of 1,098 people**, including 219 detainees after their release, and the **remains of 2,249 people**. It delivered **official documents** of various types (e.g. passports, power-of-attorney documents, death certificates, birth certificates, marriage certificates) across borders and front lines to 1,136 people. ICRC-issued **travel documents** enabled **1,372 people** to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country.

A total of **654,412 people** contacted ICRC offices worldwide for family-links services or other related concerns.

### FORENSICS

The ICRC carried out forensic activities in more than **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 in recovering, managing and identifying human remains in the context of armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural disasters or other circumstances, such as shipwrecks involving migrants. Training and information sessions helped build local and regional forensic capacities.

**5,065,945** people received support for **food production**, primarily through material, financial or technical assistance for crop cultivation, fishing or livestock breeding.

**789,931** people benefited from **income support**, such as cash-for-work projects, seed money or raw materials for micro-economic initiatives, and other assistance aimed at protecting, restoring or augmenting their household income.

**32,427** people benefited from **capacity-building** initiatives – e.g. skills training, support for community-based cooperatives – that boosted their livelihoods or employment opportunities.

## WATER AND HABITAT

ICRC engineers and technicians, often with local authorities and communities, built or rehabilitated water-supply systems, sanitation facilities and other essential infrastructure. This resulted in clean water for drinking or irrigation, reduced health risks or generally better living conditions for **34,855,090 civilians** (residents, IDPs, returnees, refugees) and **365,869 detainees**.

Infrastructural repairs also contributed to improving services at health facilities with a total capacity of **20,488 beds**.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES, FIRST AID AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

During the year, the ICRC supported – regularly or on an ad hoc basis – **399 hospitals**. ICRC personnel provided on-site support or directly monitored activities at **72** of these hospitals, where **30,966 surgical admissions for weapon wounds** were registered and **159,813 operations** were performed. Admissions for women or girls receiving **gynaecological/obstetric care** totalled to **45,366**.

The ICRC conducted **6,006 first-aid training sessions** for over **136,600 people**, including National Society volunteers.

The ICRC also implemented community health programmes, in many cases with the help of National Societies. It supported **464 primary-health-care centres** (covering an estimated population of **14,046,372 people**, on average), where **5,199,187 curative consultations** (children: 26%; women: 26%) and **446,266 antenatal consultations** were carried out.

ICRC staff checked on the health situation of detainees in **490** places of detention and supported **168** health facilities in these places.

## PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

People with physical disabilities received good-quality rehabilitative services and support for their social inclusion through **189 projects** – including physical rehabilitation centres, component factories and training institutions – supported by the ICRC.

A total of **457,050 people<sup>1</sup>** obtained mobility devices, physiotherapy or other services at ICRC-run/supported physical rehabilitation centres. Training for local technicians, some of whom had physical disabilities themselves, aimed to ensure sustainable service delivery.

Through ICRC-supported projects: **12,412 new patients** were fitted with **prostheses**, and **50,804** with **orthoses**; **24,915 prostheses** and **101,981 orthoses** were produced and delivered (of which 5,934 and 399 were for mine victims, respectively); and **7,240 wheelchairs or tricycles** were distributed, most of them locally manufactured.

The ICRC also promoted the social inclusion of physically disabled people: **26,226 people** benefited from referrals to economic programmes; **1,146 people** received support for their education; **2,710 people** participated in sporting activities with the help of specialized wheelchairs, special events or other assistance; and **568 people** took part in vocational training.

## WEAPON CONTAMINATION

The ICRC carried out activities for people living in areas contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war in **51 countries and 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.

## COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

ICRC delegations implemented wide-ranging activities in cooperation with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These activities were implemented in close coordination with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and with National Societies working internationally. An important dimension of the ICRC's collaboration with National Societies aimed to strengthen the latter's capacities to carry out their activities either independently or jointly with the ICRC.

In 2018, the total expenses devoted to cooperation with National Societies in the field amounted to **CHF 99.3 million**.

## PREVENTION

### STATE PARTICIPATION IN IHL TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC continued to pursue active dialogue with national authorities worldwide in order to promote State 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. At the end of 2018, there were **112 national IHL committees** worldwide, and several others were in the process of being created.

The ICRC organized or contributed to at least **47 regional events** related to IHL and its implementation in domestic law and policy. Representatives of governments, academic institutions and civil society from many countries attended these events.

This work contributed to **53 ratifications of or accessions to IHL treaties** or other relevant instruments (or amendments to them) by 38 States. In addition, at least 13 countries adopted or amended **35 domestic statutes**, and several countries prepared draft legislation, to implement IHL and other relevant instruments.

1. Beneficiary figures for physical rehabilitation projects are derived from aggregated monthly data, including repeat beneficiaries.

## RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

Throughout the year, ICRC delegates engaged in dialogue with weapon bearers – including State forces, peacekeeping troops and members of non-State armed groups or coalitions of armed groups – with a view to promoting respect for IHL and other applicable norms, broadening understanding of the ICRC’s mandate and activities, and facilitating safe passage for ICRC staff in the field.

Specialized ICRC delegates also conducted or took part in courses, workshops, round-tables and exercises involving military, security and police personnel in various countries.

- **Over 100 high-ranking officers from 80 countries** attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
- A total of **72 military officers from 32 countries** around the world received ICRC scholarships to attend IHL courses in San Remo, Italy.
- In Peru, the national police force, the interior ministry and the ICRC organized a colloquium for Latin American police forces that was attended by **representatives from 15 countries and two organizations**, the Organization of American States and the Police Community of the Americas.

## RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

Through seminars and other events held locally or at the regional or international level, the ICRC stimulated academic debate on humanitarian law, policy and related issues. It worked with various universities, organizing IHL competitions and providing support for IHL teaching and research. Outside the classroom, individual professors participated in the development, implementation and promotion of IHL.

Academic events organized, co-organized or supported by the ICRC included:

- the first ever IHL round-table for French-speaking IHL academics organized by the ICRC in partnership with the French Red Cross, which brought together **43 university professors and researchers from 18 countries** in Africa, Europe, North America and the Middle East to form a global network of French-speaking IHL specialists;
- a workshop in Rome, Italy, which gathered **twelve law professors** to exchange best practices in creating an IHL clinic within their law school; and
- the annual Jean-Pictet Competition on IHL, involving **144 students from 26 countries**.

About 180 groups comprising some **4,600 people**, including university students, from **over 30 countries** learnt more about IHL and the ICRC during information sessions organized by the Visitors Service at ICRC headquarters.

The latest issues of the *International Review of the Red Cross*, a peer-reviewed academic journal produced by the ICRC and published by Cambridge University Press, focused on subjects such as detention, migration and displacement, and the missing. The main readership of the journal included lawyers,

military experts, academics, humanitarian practitioners and policy-makers. Selected offprints on various topics from previous and forthcoming issues were distributed to targeted audiences and served to enhance dialogue with stakeholders.

The ICRC developed **two new advanced IHL learning series for university lecturers**, on “Counterterrorism, IHL and humanitarian action” and “Creating and Teaching an IHL Course”.

## LAW AND POLICY CONFERENCES AND OUTREACH

The ICRC acted as a convener of public debates and conferences on IHL and humanitarian policy, at which 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 Humanitarianism at the ICRC’s headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, hosted **18 public conferences** on international law and policy, bringing together **2,500 diplomats, humanitarians and academics**.
- With various partners, the ICRC organized **a conference cycle on migration and displacement**, comprising of a series of high-level public events and expert meetings held in Canberra (Australia), Geneva, Jakarta (Indonesia), Ljubljana (Slovenia), Moscow (the Russian Federation) and Pretoria (South Africa).

The ICRC’s Humanitarian Law and Policy blog showcased analyses and debates on IHL and policies that shape humanitarian action and the interplay between these areas; it received **85,000 visits**. It also partnered with the Intercross blog to produce a new podcast series on trends and issues related to IHL and humanitarian action scheduled to be launched in January 2019.

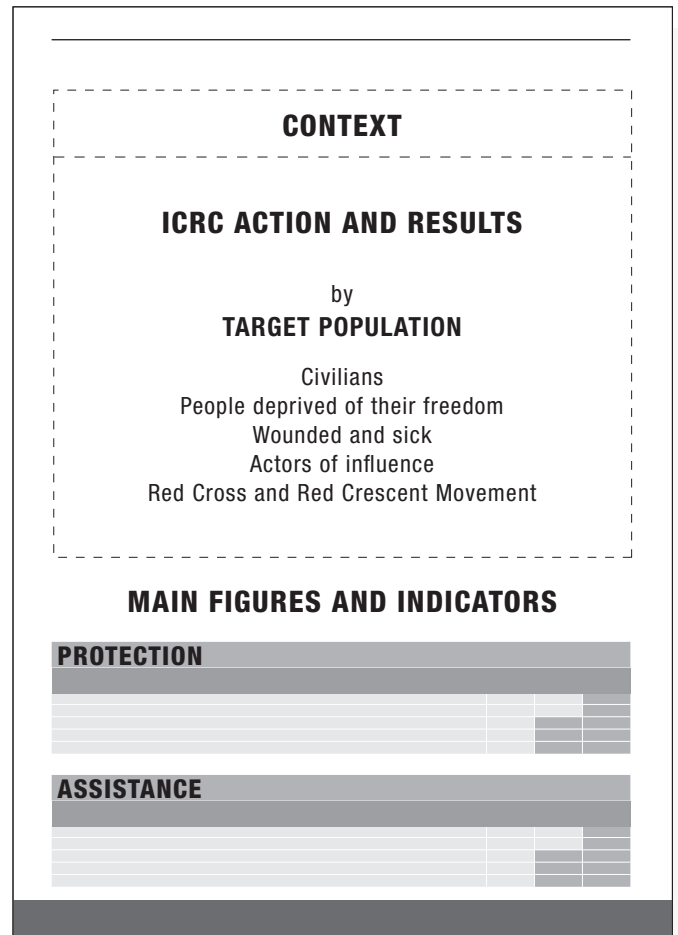
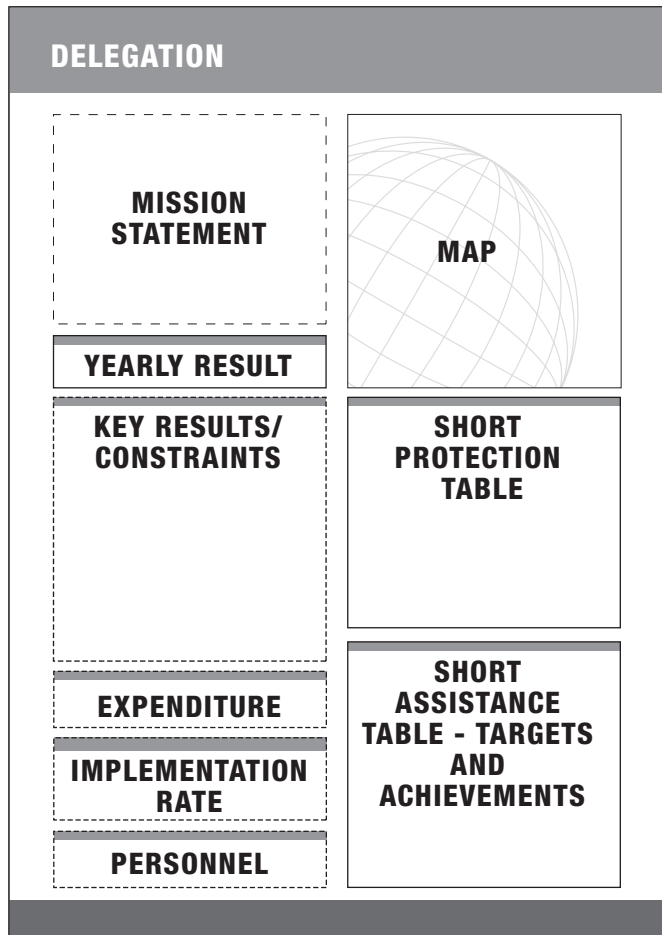
## PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

The ICRC’s humanitarian concerns and activities were widely covered by the media. The ICRC was mentioned some 19,000 times in traditional and online media, including over 4,600 times in major media outlets and news agencies such as AFP, Al Jazeera, the Associated Press, BBC News, CNN, Deutsche Welle, Le Monde, Le Temps, Reuters, Sputnik News, The New York Times, The Guardian and Xinhua. More than 1,000 TV channels edited ICRC footage into some 7,500 broadcasts – a 15% increase from last year. The most popular ones were about Yemen; one video, for example, was broadcast more than 1,500 times.

The ICRC strengthened its digital communication through audience-oriented digital engagement and positioning. Audiovisual content in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish was posted on www.icrc.org and on social media. The ICRC’s social media channels clocked up around 10 million followers; its Twitter and Facebook pages, for example, had 2.2 million and 1.5 million followers, respectively. Visits to the ICRC website reached around 7.6 million, mainly thanks to improved positioning on search engines across multiple languages, design enhancements and better mobile-device compatibility.

# USER GUIDE: LAYOUT OF OPERATIONS CHAPTERS

Each chapter on the ICRC’s field delegations and missions comprises the following elements:



- Map:** the country or region showing the ICRC’s presence at the end of the year; the maps in this publication are for information purposes only and have no political significance
- Delegation:** the State(s), geographical areas and/or political entities covered by the ICRC’s presence
- Mission statement:** the ICRC’s reasons for being in the country or region and its main activities there
- Yearly result:** the level of achievement of the ICRC’s objectives and plans of action
- 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
- Short Protection table:** a table providing key indicators regarding activities for restoring or maintaining family links and for people deprived of their freedom
- Short Assistance table – 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
- Expenditure:** total, and by programme
- Implementation rate:** expenditure divided by yearly budget multiplied by 100 (indicator)
- Personnel:** the average number of mobile and resident staff employed over the course of the year
- 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 took into consideration when analysing the situation to carry out its humanitarian action
- ICRC action and results:** an executive summary of the ICRC’s action and results in the given context
- ICRC action and results – by target population:** a description of the ICRC’s action and the results for each main target population; this section reports on the objectives and plans of action in yearly appeals and budget extension appeals, includes qualitative and quantitative results (output, outcome and contribution to impact), and combines activities carried out in the four ICRC programmes, thus illustrating the ICRC’s multidisciplinary approach
- Main figures and indicators:** tables providing key output and outcome figures for the delegation’s protection and assistance programmes

# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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, and in line with its corporate management framework<sup>2</sup>, the ICRC appraises its performance in each operation and defines new plans for the year to come.

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 rating 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

## INTRODUCTION

Each context chapter of the Annual Report presents numerical data for a set of standard indicators for the ICRC's protection and assistance programmes. Where relevant, these figures are presented in the report's narrative and in tables.

It must be noted that these figures do not always capture the 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 and/or other crises; adverse environmental conditions; and internal constraints may be barriers to such efforts.

Moreover, other types of support and results are simply impossible to quantify; 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 ICRC's standard protection and assistance indicators and their definitions are listed below.

## PROTECTION FIGURES AND INDICATORS

Protection figures are mainly based on registrations or recorded activities carried out by the ICRC or the ICRC's partners, mainly National Societies. Figures for detainees in places of detention visited are based on figures provided by the detaining authorities.

### GENERAL

#### Child or minor

A person under 18 or under the legal age of majority<sup>1</sup>

#### 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

## 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 facilitated by the ICRC between family members; these may include calls made via cellular or satellite phone or through the internet

#### 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 and the National Society during the reporting period

### People transferred or repatriated

The number of civilians transferred or repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC during the reporting period; this does not include people transferred or repatriated in the context of detention (see *People deprived of their freedom*), but may include former detainees who were transferred or repatriated after being released

### 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

1. Based on the definition of a "child" in the 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child (See at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>)

## TRACING REQUESTS

### Tracing requests

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 efforts 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

### 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

### 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, SEPARATED CHILDREN AND DEMOBILIZED CHILD SOLDIERS

### Unaccompanied minors (UAMs)

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

### Separated children (SC)

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

### UAMs/SC/demobilized child soldiers newly registered by the ICRC/National Society

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 by the ICRC/National Society

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

### UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society 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 official documents were delivered across borders/front lines

The number of people who received official documents – e.g. passports, power-of-attorney documents, death certificates, birth certificates, marriage certificates – transmitted via the ICRC across front lines or State borders 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

## PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

### Places of detention visited

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

### Detainees in places of detention visited

The total number of detainees, according to the detaining authorities, in places of detention visited by the ICRC; this figure may differ from figures of detainees benefiting from assistance activities (e.g. water and habitat projects or distributions of hygiene items to improve their living conditions) owing to changes in prison population figures during the course of the year and differences in the timing of data collection for different programmes

### Visits carried out

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

### 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

### Detainees visited by their relatives with ICRC/National Society support

The number of detainees who received at least one family visit that was organized or financed by the ICRC, often in coordination with the National Society

### 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



## ASSISTANCE FIGURES AND INDICATORS

Depending on the environment and other circumstances in the context concerned, the activities implemented, or the services delivered or 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). As much as possible, triangulations are made when the figures are based on estimates and secondary sources. Particular effort is taken to avoid double-counting beneficiaries.

In some cases, operational constraints may hamper the collection of disaggregated figures for women, children and IDPs. For example, not all hospitals supported are able to provide precise figures for women and children; this may result in understated figures for these groups. Estimated figures for IDPs are provided whenever possible.

### GENERAL

#### Woman

Female person aged 15 and above

#### Child

Person under the age of 15

#### 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 short summary tables in the ICRC's appeals to donors and in budget extension appeals. These figures 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, particularly in response to emergencies; hence, targets only include regularly supported health centres and hospitals. However, achieved figures in Midterm and Annual Reports include figures for ad hoc support.

Delegations may adapt the assistance they provide, often in consultation with beneficiaries, to what best fits the needs and capacities of the people they aim to assist, and to changes in the situation. This may result in differences between the targets and the achieved figures. Moreover, despite efforts to harmonize indicator definitions and data entry, operational constraints may also affect how targets and results are presented across delegations.

The narrative report provides, explicitly or implicitly, information explaining major differences between targets and achieved figures.

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

To better align its data structure with its planning and monitoring processes in the field, the Economic Security Unit revised its set of quantitative indicators for reporting. In previous years, beneficiaries of economic security activities were classified according to the type of commodity they received: food commodities, essential household items, productive inputs, cash, vouchers, and services and training. In 2018, delegations started using a revised set of indicators, which is based on the five core objectives of economic security programmes: food consumption, food production, income support, living conditions and capacity-building. Beneficiaries were classified according to the purpose of the assistance they received (what the ICRC's inputs were used or intended for). For example, people who received food rations would be counted under *food consumption* if the rations mainly aimed to cover their nutritional needs. However, if the food rations were distributed as a complement to seed and tools, primarily to help farming households avoid consuming grain meant for planting, the beneficiaries would be counted under *food production*.

The number of beneficiaries in each category cannot be cumulated as some people may be covered by more than one core objective.

### Food consumption

The number of individuals who received ICRC assistance to increase their food consumption and achieve a nutritionally adequate diet: this may include beneficiaries of food rations, or people who will be provided with food items as compensation for work on community projects, or with cash or vouchers for purchasing food. Food items for distribution typically include rice, wheat flour, maize, beans, oil, sugar, salt, and sometimes canned food and nutritional products.

### Food production

The number of individuals who were helped to pursue food production activities: this may involve material, financial or other support for crop cultivation, animal health and breeding, and/or other viable means of using natural resources. These can include beneficiaries of livelihood-support services such as tractor-ploughing or animal vaccinations.

### Income support

The number of individuals who received assistance to protect, restore and increase household income: this can include material, financial or other support for micro-economic initiatives (e.g. for carpentry, welding, food processing, trade) or for crop or livestock farming activities, chiefly aimed at increasing household incomes. Beneficiaries of financial assistance that is not clearly linked to food consumption, food production, living conditions and capacity-building objectives are reported, by default, under *income support*.

### Living conditions

The number of individuals who were assisted with a view to ensuring protection against adverse climatic conditions and the fulfillment of basic hygiene and cooking needs: to improve their living conditions, such assistance may include cash, if conditions allow them to buy the necessary goods on local markets, or the direct provision of such items, which can include tarpaulins, blankets, basic clothing, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, soap, jerrycans and mosquito nets.

### Capacity-building

The number of individuals who benefited from training sessions, materials and/or other forms of assistance to increase their capacity to contribute either to the economic security of their households or to the ability of government bodies, civil organizations or other institutions to deliver services aimed at strengthening the economic security of vulnerable people: this figure may include individuals who received training or other capacity-building support; household members who stood to benefit from the increased capacities of their breadwinners; and people who will potentially benefit from the services of local authorities or organizations receiving ICRC support.

### 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

#### Places of detention visited by health staff

The number of places of detention visited by health staff – as part of an ICRC team during a standard visit, or to address specific 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, including hospitals reinforced with or monitored by ICRC staff, and those that were given supplies on an ad hoc basis (target figures include only regularly supported hospitals)

#### Hospitals reinforced with or monitored by ICRC staff

The number of ICRC-supported hospitals where ICRC doctors or other staff are managing operations, providing care to patients, assisting local personnel and/or monitoring activities. The ICRC's support can target specific departments or services in these hospitals.

## Services at hospitals reinforced with or monitored by ICRC staff

### *Surgical admissions<sup>2</sup>*

- **Weapon-wound cases:** The number of weapon-wound cases among surgical admissions, including cases of injuries due to mines or explosive remnants of war
- **Non-weapon-wound cases:** The number of surgical admissions that are not associated with weapon wounds

### *Operations performed*

The number of surgical procedures performed on weapon-wounded and non-weapon-wounded patients; more than one procedure can be performed per patient

### *Medical (non-surgical) admissions*

The number of admissions at the medical department of ICRC-supported hospitals; these include internal medicine and other non-surgical cases

### *Gynaecological/obstetric admissions*

The number of admissions for gynaecological/obstetric conditions

### *Consultations*

The number of consultations recorded at outpatient departments or emergency rooms at hospitals supported by the ICRC

## Services at hospitals not monitored directly by ICRC staff

### *Surgical admissions*

#### *(weapon-wound and non-weapon-wound admissions)*

The total number of surgical admissions, including weapon-wound and non-weapon-wound admissions

### *Weapon-wound admissions (surgical and non-surgical admissions)*

The total number of weapon-wound admissions, including surgical and non-surgical admissions

### *Weapon-wound surgeries performed*

The total number of surgeries performed on weapon-wounded patients; more than one procedure can be performed per patient

## Patients whose hospital treatment was paid for by the ICRC

The number of patients whose consultation, admission and/or treatment fees were regularly or occasionally paid for by the ICRC

## FIRST AID

### First-aid training sessions

The number of first-aid training sessions carried out by the ICRC during the reporting period

## Participants

The total number of participants in first-aid training sessions carried out by the ICRC during the reporting period; this is derived from aggregated monthly data. These participants can include community members, weapon bearers, ambulance-service providers, staff of public agencies, health-care personnel of public or private institutions, first-aid trainers, National Society volunteers or staff, or others.

## PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

### Projects supported

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

### People benefiting from ICRC-supported projects

Beneficiary figures for physical rehabilitation projects are derived from aggregated monthly data. The total figure for people benefiting from ICRC-supported projects may include repeat beneficiaries throughout the year and across different types of activities, such as the provision of new mobility devices, repairs (to prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walking aids), physiotherapy and other physical rehabilitation services, and projects to promote the social inclusion of people with disabilities (e.g. referrals to economic programmes, support for education or sporting activities, vocational training).

### 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, including for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war

### 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, including for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war

### Patients receiving physiotherapy

Figures for patients who received physiotherapy services are derived from aggregated monthly data, including repeat beneficiaries

### 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

2. An “admission” refers to an instance of a patient being admitted into an ICRC-supported hospital. A patient may be admitted into an ICRC-supported hospital more than once during the reporting period. Patients may benefit from more than one operation or other procedure per admission.