ANNUAL REPORT 2018
FACTS AND FIGURES
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## THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD

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## FIELD OPERATIONS

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## FINANCE

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The boundaries, names and designations employed in this document do not imply official endorsement nor express any opinion whatsoever on the part of the ICRC concerning the legal status of any territory, claims of sovereignty or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

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

**OVERVIEW**

**PROTECTION**
- Restoring family links
- Forensics
- Visits to detainees

**ASSISTANCE**
- Economic security
- Water and habitat
- Health
- Weapon contamination

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

**COOPERATION**

**SPECIAL TOPICS**
OVERVIEW

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

PERSONNEL
Around **17,700 staff members** worked in the field and at ICRC headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

EXPENDITURE AND IMPLEMENTATION RATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IN CHF MILLIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INITIAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,022</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,057</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including budget extensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,935</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td><strong>1,711</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td><strong>222</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Including field overheads of CHF 104 million
2. Implementation rate = expenditure/budget x 100
PROTECTION

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

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

177,062
Red Cross messages (RCMs) collected

150,709
RCMs distributed

The number of phone calls facilitated by the ICRC between family members in the Americas increased by more than 210% from the previous year. Most of the calls were made from Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras, which were countries of transit or destination for many migrants from the Northern Triangle or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
The ICRC paid particular attention to the cases of unaccompanied minors and separated children – among them, migrants and children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups. This work entailed tracing their relatives, organizing family reunifications or identifying other long-term solutions, always in the best interests of the child and with the agreement of all those involved.

**CHILDREN NEWLY REGISTERED:**

3,003 (993 girls), including 162 demobilized children (28 girls)

**CHILDREN WHOSE CASES WERE STILL BEING HANDLED AT THE END OF 2018:**

5,237, including 243 demobilized children
Through tracing requests, people sought the ICRC’s help in searching for their relatives, including those unaccounted for in connection with past or ongoing armed conflicts.

- **45,507** people for whom a tracing request was newly registered
- **7,020** people whose fates or whereabouts were established
- **139,018** tracing cases still being handled at the end of the year
- As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the transfer or repatriation of **1,098** people and the remains of **2,249** people
- The names of **12,304** people were listed on the ICRC’s family-links website (familylinks.icrc.org)

Bangladesh, Dhaka. The ICRC and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society fill out tracing requests for families from Myanmar who had lost contact with their relatives.
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 or resolve cases of missing persons.

ICRC delegates visited people deprived of their freedom – including those held in relation to armed conflicts and other situations of violence – in more than 90 contexts. The ICRC checked on their treatment and living conditions and worked with the relevant authorities to make improvements in this regard.

**FORENSICS**

**VISITS TO DETAINEES**

ICRC delegates visited people deprived of their freedom – including those held in relation to armed conflicts and other situations of violence – in more than 90 contexts. The ICRC checked on their treatment and living conditions and worked with the relevant authorities to make improvements in this regard.

- **1,352** places of detention visited
- **1,020,088** detainees held in places of detention visited
- **31,531** detainees monitored individually
ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The ICRC, often in cooperation with National Societies, worked to enhance the economic security of vulnerable individuals, households and communities: internally displaced people (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 64% of them were IDPs

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

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 microeconomic 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 prospects

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### 10 MOST DISTRIBUTED RELIEF ITEMS

1. **2,370,644 food parcels**¹
2. **377,467 food parcels (individual)**²
3. **47,857,914 kilograms of rice**
4. **7,379,027 kilograms of beans**
5. **2,208,263 kilograms of oil**
6. **744,406 hygiene parcels**¹
7. **220,758 kitchen sets**
8. **1,283,202 blankets**
9. **379,673 tarpaulins**
10. **440,361 mats**

---

¹ 5 people/1 month
² 1 person/1 month
In the Near and Middle East, 70% of civilians who received food aid, and almost 82% of civilians who benefited from activities to improve their living conditions, were in the Syrian Arab Republic.

People in Chad, Mali and Niger in the Sahel region made up more than 25% of those who benefited from food production support in Africa.

Around 41% of those who received support for pursuing income-generating activities in the Asia-Pacific region were violence-affected people in the Philippines.

More than 43% of the civilians assisted with food aid in Yemen were children.

When the ICRC acquires goods and services for people in need all over the world, it places great emphasis on procurement ethics and compliance with quality standards. It carries out supplier assessments, audits and coaching, followed by rigorous testing in external laboratories.

Through this process, several manufacturers have received recommendations for bringing their operations in line with globally accepted norms – in terms of product quality and workers’ health and safety, for example.

Yemen, Dhamar. The ICRC distributes food parcels to IDPs from Hodeida.
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, and generally helped millions of people have better living conditions.

People in **Myanmar** and **Bangladesh** made up more than 40% of civilians who benefited from water and habitat activities in the Asia-Pacific region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>35,220,959</strong> beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>34,855,090</strong> civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including residents, IDPs, returnees and refugees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>365,869</strong> detainees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEALTH

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The ICRC implemented community health programmes, in many cases with the help of National Societies.

- **464** ICRC-supported primary-health-care centres
  - **14,046,372** average catchment population
  - **5,199,187** curative consultations
  - **446,266** antenatal consultations

ICRC-supported primary-health-care centres in **Afghanistan** accounted for half of all supported centres in the Asia-Pacific region.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

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:

- **30,966** surgical admissions for weapon wounds
- **159,813** operations performed, including by ICRC surgical teams
- **2,507,756** medical consultations held
- **45,366** gynaecological/obstetric admissions

more than **136,600** people, including National Society volunteers, learnt first aid at **6,006** ICRC training sessions.
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.

Yemen, Sana’a. A young boy smiles while training with his new prosthesis at an ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre.

**PHYSICAL REHABILITATION**

Through ICRC projects, people with physical disabilities received quality rehabilitative services. Local technicians, some of whom had physical disabilities themselves, strengthened their skills through ICRC training, which also aimed to ensure sustainable service delivery. ICRC-supported economic or educational programmes, and sporting activities, helped promote the social inclusion of physically disabled people.

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

- **12,412** new patients fitted with prostheses
- **50,804** new patients fitted with orthoses
- **24,915** prostheses and **101,981** orthoses produced and delivered
- **7,240** wheelchairs or tricycles distributed, most of them locally manufactured

Disabled people in Afghanistan accounted for more than 50% of the people who received physical rehabilitation services in the Asia-Pacific region.

**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.
PREVENTION

STATE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (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.

- 47 regional events on IHL attended by representatives of governments, academic institutions and civil society from many countries
- 53 ratifications of or accessions to IHL-related treaties or other relevant instruments by 38 States
- 35 pieces of domestic legislation adopted by at least 13 countries to implement IHL and other relevant instruments

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.

- 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
- 72 military officers from 32 countries around the world received ICRC scholarships to attend IHL courses in San Remo, Italy
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.

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

- the first ever 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
- the annual Jean Pictet Competition on IHL, involving 144 students from 26 countries

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.

- 18 public conferences on international law and policy were hosted at the ICRC’s headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, bringing together 2,500 diplomats, humanitarians and academics
- a conference cycle on migration and displacement, comprising of a series of high-level public events and expert meetings held in 6 countries, was organized by the ICRC with various partners
PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

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

- **19,000** media mentions
- ICRC news material carried by over **1,000** channels worldwide
- **7.6 million** visits to ICRC.org
- **1.5 million** Facebook “likes”
- **2.2 million** followers on Twitter
- **108,483** followers on Instagram
- Over **14 million** views on YouTube

COOPERATION

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**.

Peru, Arequipa. The ICRC provides guidance for the Peruvian Red Cross in providing family-links services and health care to people on pilgrimage, particularly the elderly and children.
**SPECIAL TOPICS**

**INNOVATION**

**NEW DELHI (REGIONAL):** Finalists in the first and second editions of the Enable Makeathon in India – a contest organized by the ICRC and its partner organizations aimed at developing affordable assistive solutions for disabled people – were given financial, material and/or technical assistance to test and refine their products, with a view to bringing them to market.

**BEIJING (REGIONAL):** At the ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre in Kunming, China, a combination of Chinese prosthetic technology and the ICRC’s polypropylene technology was tested, which would minimize the need for imported materials in the making of prostheses at the centre. The new hybrid system was found to produce high-quality prosthetic devices.

**NIGERIA:** With the authorities and the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, the ICRC provided equipment and training in the use of the ALMANACH (Algorithm for the Management of Childhood Illnesses) – a mobile-device-based application that provides real-time diagnostic support and information on disease-management protocols – for staff at health centres in Adamawa, to enhance care for children under the age of five.
SUSTAINABILITY

MEXICO CITY (REGIONAL): In La Joyita prison in Panama, the ICRC provided materials – such as tools, gloves and bags – in support of the detainees’ EcoSólidos recycling project. This project aimed to recycle plastic waste produced in the prison into bricks that can be used for construction, and to transform food waste into high-quality organic fertilizer, which they used to grow trees, particularly ones native to Panama, for reforestation. The ICRC also advised the prison authorities on enhancing the capacity of the recycling plant.

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: Farmers were provided with supplies and equipment for sustainable farming; for instance, they received biogas units for converting natural waste into fertilizer or organic gas.

Panama, Panama City, La Joyita prison. A detainee checks on plants grown using the organic fertilizer produced by the EcoSólidos project.

Gaza Strip, Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa. A farmer places potato waste in the home biogas system provided by the ICRC.
AZERBAIJAN: To help keep students and teachers safe, the ICRC built protective walls for schools located near front-line areas and refurbished basements for use as safer spaces if hostilities escalated. These measures were supplemented by first-aid training, evacuation drills and information sessions on safe practices conducted by the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan and the ICRC.

BANGKOK (REGIONAL): In Cambodia, local actors and the ICRC worked together to facilitate detainees’ access to education and vocational training; the aim was to help detainees reintegrate into society after their release and reduce the likelihood of recidivism. An ICRC-supported NGO conducted vocational training and personal development programmes for detained minors.

CARACAS (REGIONAL): In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Belize, and Jamaica, the ICRC worked with the National Societies or other local partners to alleviate the impact of armed violence on young people – for instance, by reintegrating them into the educational system and boosting their chances of getting jobs. In Jamaica, students at schools run by the Jamaican Red Cross began or continued to learn reading, writing and basic arithmetic, and/or acquire vocational skills.

EDUCATION

The ICRC worked with National Societies or other local partners to alleviate the impact of armed violence on students.
INCLUSION

AFGHANISTAN: Sports, education and livelihood activities helped boost disabled people’s confidence and self-sufficiency. Microcredit financing and referrals to vocational training helped some of them to operate small businesses; ICRC support helped others to find jobs. Some disabled young people received home tutoring; school supplies and financial aid for their studies; scholarships to attend university; and transportation allowances for school. With ICRC funding, physically disabled people joined various sports teams and competed in tournaments – experiences that helped them improve their social skills, develop self-confidence and foster a sense of camaraderie with their peers and communities.

MYANMAR: The ICRC made six homes more accessible for disabled people. In partnership with the Myanmar Paralympic Sport Federation, it facilitated participation in sporting events, such as wheelchair basketball. Physically disabled people benefited from economic programmes, such as vocational training.
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

SUDAN: During ICRC dissemination sessions, community members and their leaders, youth associations and people in IDP camps learnt more about the ICRC’s mandate and activities. These sessions were an opportunity for them to tell the ICRC about concerns regarding their security and to give feedback on the aid they received.

YEMEN: The ICRC used various digital channels and a community hotline to solicit vulnerable people’s feedback on its activities; understand their needs more fully; inform them of available humanitarian services; and disseminate key safety messages.
Yemen, Sa‘ada. An ICRC staff member talks to local community leaders and residents.
FIELD OPERATIONS

BREAKDOWN OF THE FIELD EXPENDITURE
By programme
By geographical region

HIGHLIGHTS BY REGION
Africa
Americas
Asia and the Pacific
Europe and Central Asia
Near and Middle East

15 LARGEST OPERATIONS IN TERMS OF EXPENDITURE
BREAKDOWN OF THE FIELD EXPENDITURE

BY PROGRAMME

IN KCHF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>302,353</td>
<td>17.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>1,123,323</td>
<td>65.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>168,474</td>
<td>9.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
<td>99,304</td>
<td>5.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>17,356</td>
<td>1.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2018:

KCHF 1,710,810

Of which overheads: KCHF 104,056

BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

IN KCHF

- Africa: 693,868
- Near and Middle East: 544,938
- Asia and the Pacific: 253,603
- Europe and Central Asia: 128,888
- Americas: 89,513
AFRICA

SAHEL REGION
ICRC assistance – such as seed and tools for farmers, or support for vaccinating pastoralists’ livestock – helped people strengthen their resilience to conflict and extreme weather conditions, which had become more intense because of climate change. Clean water became more accessible thanks to water points and wells built or repaired by the ICRC, or with its support. (T. Wallet/ICRC)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
North Kivu, Kanyabayonga. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the ICRC worked to distribute food parcels to displaced people. (E. N’sapu/ICRC)

LAKE CHAD
The ICRC focused on providing livelihood support and, where needed, emergency aid to conflict-affected people. It helped people separated from their families by the conflict – especially unaccompanied minors – to contact their relatives and, when appropriate, reunite with them. (R. Gambo/ICRC)

SOUTH SUDAN
Ganyiel, ICRC field hospital. Weapon-wounded people received treatment from an ICRC surgical team. (C. Wells/ICRC)

FINANCE

BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In KCHF</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Appeals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Extension Appeals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final budget</td>
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</table>

EXPENDITURE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>In KCHF</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which overheads</td>
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</tbody>
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PERSONNEL

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile staff</td>
<td>1,090</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resident staff (daily staff not included)</td>
<td>5,482</td>
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</table>
### ECONOMIC SECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Civilians</th>
<th>Detainees</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food consumption</td>
<td>2,801,121</td>
<td>81,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production</td>
<td>4,040,590</td>
<td>81,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income support</td>
<td>463,650</td>
<td>9,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living conditions</td>
<td>1,396,307</td>
<td>157,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity-building</td>
<td>21,842</td>
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### HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Structures</th>
<th>People</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health centres</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical rehabilitation</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>39,886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER AND HABITAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For civilians</td>
<td>4,562,539</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For detainees</td>
<td>220,669</td>
<td>4,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROTECTION

**RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**

- RCMs collected: 134,489 from civilians, 9,319 from detainees
- RCMs distributed: 122,373 to civilians, 4,785 to detainees
- 662,547 phone calls facilitated between family members
- 6,018 phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative
- 2,972 tracing cases closed positively
- 982 people reunited with their families
- 828 of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children

**VISITS TO DETAINEES**

- 467 places of detention visited
- 324,343 detainees held in places of detention visited
- 17,841 detainees visited and monitored individually
- 1,566 visits carried out

---

**For wounded and sick**

- 4,286 beds
**AMERICAS**

**MEXICO AND THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE**
The ICRC focused on protecting and/or assisting migrants, missing people’s families and other violence-affected people. It increased its support to National Societies and other actors providing family-links and health services, and shelter, for migrants, including those traveling in caravans. (B. Islas/ICRC)

**COLOMBIA**
Chocó. The ICRC provided plantain plants and farming tools to violence-affected people, to help them resume their livelihoods and provide for their families. (A. Piedrahita/ICRC)

**THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA**
Caracas. Participants enhanced their skills in emergency-room trauma management at an ICRC course. (A. Van Schermbeek/ICRC)

**FINANCE**

**BUDGET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IN KCHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Appeals</td>
<td>85,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Extension Appeals</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,880</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENDITURE**

| Total                           | **89,513** |
| **of which overheads**          | **5,463**  |

**PERSONNEL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile staff</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident staff (daily staff not included)</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FIGURES

PROTECTION

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

- **RCMs collected**
  - 93 from civilians
  - 681 from detainees

- **RCMs distributed**
  - 102 to civilians
  - 323 to detainees

- **287,310** phone calls facilitated between family members
- **30** phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative
- **314** tracing cases closed positively

VISITS TO DETAINEES

- **102** places of detention visited
- **158,717** detainees held in places of detention visited
- **320** detainees visited and monitored individually
- **231** visits carried out

ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SECURITY

- **Food consumption**
  - 14,806 civilians
- **Income support**
  - 14,537 civilians
- **Living conditions**
  - 15,750 civilians
  - 87,771 detainees
- **Capacity-building**
  - 1,050 civilians
  - 68 detainees

HEALTH

- **Health centres**
  - 10 structures
- **Hospitals**
  - 27 structures
- **Physical rehabilitation**
  - 23 projects
  - 1,298 people benefiting from ICRC-supported projects (aggregated monthly data)

WATER AND HABITAT

- **For civilians**
  - 159,225 beneficiaries
- **For detainees**
  - 20,343 beneficiaries
- **For wounded and sick**
  - 3 beds
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

AFGHANISTAN
Herat, orthopaedic centre. A man who had lost his right hand increased his mobility after receiving a prosthesis from the ICRC. (R. Musawi/ICRC)

MYANMAR
Rakhine State, Maungdaw. Violence-affected people received emergency aid from the Myanmar Red Cross Society and the ICRC. (C. Ambler/ICRC)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Southern Highlands. Following a strong earthquake in February, the Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society and the ICRC worked with the affected communities to mitigate the effects of natural disasters on people’s access to basic services. (A. Madrazo/ICRC)

FINANCE

BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>IN KCHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Appeals</td>
<td>268,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Extension Appeals</td>
<td>5,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>273,903</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENDITURE

Total 253,603
of which overheads 15,468

PERSONNEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile staff</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident staff</td>
<td>3,576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**KEY FIGURES**

**PROTECTION**

**RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**

- **RCMs collected**
  - 5,281 from civilians
  - 8,594 from detainees

- **RCMs distributed**
  - 6,789 to civilians
  - 3,949 to detainees

- 17,640 phone calls facilitated between family members
- 326 phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative
- 1,506 tracing cases closed positively
- 5 people reunited with their families, all of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children

**VISITS TO DETAINESSES**

- 277 places of detention visited
- 310,901 detainees held in places of detention visited
- 3,258 detainees visited and monitored individually
- 448 visits carried out

**ASSISTANCE**

**ECONOMIC SECURITY**

- Food consumption
  - 330,033 civilians
  - 459 detainees

- Food production
  - 121,599 civilians

- Income support
  - 80,645 civilians

- Living conditions
  - 420,638 civilians
  - 100,717 detainees

- Capacity-building
  - 302 civilians

**HEALTH**

- Health centres
  - 94 structures

- Hospitals
  - 74 structures

- Physical rehabilitation
  - 74 projects
  - 308,456 people benefiting from ICRC-supported projects (aggregated monthly data)

**WATER AND HABITAT**

- For civilians
  - 609,908 beneficiaries

- For detainees
  - 80,101 beneficiaries

- For wounded and sick
  - 2,016 beds
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

FINANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>IN KCHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Appeals</td>
<td>139,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Extension Appeals</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final budget</td>
<td>139,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>128,888</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of which overheads</td>
<td>7,785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PERSONNEL

| Mobile staff | 214 |
| Resident staff (daily staff not included) | 1,117 |

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Moscow. Journalists learnt how to better protect themselves during emergencies at a safety course conducted by a Russian NGO and the ICRC. (G. Balzamova/ICRC)

UKRAINE

The ICRC helped to facilitate conflict-affected people’s access to essential services, such as potable water, after vital infrastructure had been damaged by violence. (K. Matevosian/ICRC)

AZERBAIJAN

Together with the Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan, the ICRC distributed fertilizer and other agricultural supplies to people in front-line communities, for them to use in seed-multiplication projects and other farming activities. (I. Sadigov/ICRC)
### KEY FIGURES

#### PROTECTION

**RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**

- **RCMs collected**
  - 804 from civilians
  - 150 from detainees

- **RCMs distributed**
  - 675 to civilians
  - 145 to detainees

- **16,430** phone calls facilitated between family members
- **2,448** phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative
- **428** tracing cases closed positively
- **6** people reunited with their families

#### VISITS TO DETAINEES

- **215** places of detention visited
- **94,816** detainees held in places of detention visited
- **1,267** detainees visited and monitored individually
- **394** visits carried out

### ASSISTANCE

#### ECONOMIC SECURITY

- **Food consumption**
  - 209,204 civilians

- **Food production**
  - 44,273 civilians

- **Income support**
  - 26,570 civilians

- **Living conditions**
  - 404,617 civilians
  - 24,706 detainees

- **Capacity-building**
  - 33 civilians

### HEALTH

- **Health centres**
  - 58 structures

- **Hospitals**
  - 39 structures

- **Physical rehabilitation**
  - 7 projects

### WATER AND HABITAT

- **For civilians**
  - 1,545,367 beneficiaries

- **For detainees**
  - 18,137 beneficiaries

- **For wounded and sick**
  - 4,249 beds
NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

FINANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IN KCHF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUDGET</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Appeals</td>
<td>568,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Extension</td>
<td>5,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final budget</strong></td>
<td>574,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      |         |
| **EXPENDITURE**      |         |
| Total                | 544,938 |
| of which overheads  | 33,193  |

PERSONNEL

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile staff</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident staff</td>
<td>2,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRAQ
Baghdad. The ICRC trained staff at physical rehabilitation centres to provide prosthetic and orthotic services. (H. Amal/ICRC)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
Homs. Together with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and a local electricity provider, the ICRC worked to improve electrical infrastructure. (A. Kambal/ICRC)

YEMEN
Hodeida. People displaced by increased violence in the area received emergency aid distributed by the ICRC. (A. Zeyad/ICRC)

JORDAN AND LEBANON
Working with the pertinent National Societies and other local partners, the ICRC strove to respond to the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries. For example, refugee households received financial support for covering basic living expenses or starting small businesses. Wounded or sick refugees obtained medical services at hospitals that received ICRC material and technical support. (A. Yousef/ICRC)
### KEY FIGURES

#### ECONOMIC SECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Civilians</th>
<th>Detainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food consumption</td>
<td>3,961,543</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production</td>
<td>859,483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income support</td>
<td>204,529</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living conditions</td>
<td>2,794,821</td>
<td>127,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity-building</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PROTECTION

**RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Civilians</th>
<th>Detainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCMs collected</td>
<td>6,821</td>
<td>10,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCMs distributed</td>
<td>7,271</td>
<td>4,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone calls facilitated between family members</td>
<td>18,929</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone calls made by the ICRC to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative</td>
<td>27,852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracking cases closed positively</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reunited with their families, 7 of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VISITS TO DETAINESSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Civilians</th>
<th>Detainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Places of detention visited</td>
<td>291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detainees held in places of detention visited</td>
<td>131,311</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detainees visited and monitored individually</td>
<td>8,845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits carried out</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ASSISTANCE

**HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>的数量</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health centres</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical rehabilitation</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People benefiting from ICRC-supported projects</td>
<td>138,060</td>
<td>(aggregated monthly data)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WATER AND HABITAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Civilians</th>
<th>Detainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For civilians</td>
<td>27,978,051</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For detainees</td>
<td>26,619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For wounded and sick</td>
<td>9,934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 15 Largest Operations in Terms of Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Expenditure (IN CHF Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>183.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>127.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>119.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>104.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Congo, Democratic Republic of the</td>
<td>78.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>72.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Israel and the Occupied Territories</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,184.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TOP 15 70% of the total field expenditure*
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE


The ICRC’s budget and expenditure continued to climb, as it has since 2014. This increase indicates the growing scale of humanitarian needs generated by armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and of the ICRC’s ambition and capacity to reach those most affected.

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

\[\text{Final budget} \quad \text{Final expenditure}\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c}
2014 & 1,510 & 1,407 & 2015 & 1,790 & 1,615 \\
2016 & 1,818 & 1,666 & 2017 & 1,987 & 1,852 \\
2018 & 2,057 & 1,935 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c}
2014 & 1,311 & 1,210 & 2015 & 1,590 & 1,413 \\
2016 & 1,614 & 1,462 & 2017 & 1,768 & 1,637 \\
2018 & 1,824 & 1,711 \\
\end{array}
\]

EVOLUTION OF THE ICRC’S BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE – FIELD AND HEADQUARTERS

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c}
2014 & 199 & 197 & 2015 & 201 & 202 \\
2016 & 204 & 204 & 2017 & 217 & 214 \\
2018 & 228 & 222 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[\text{Final headquarters budget} \quad \text{Headquarters expenditure} \quad \text{Final field budget} \quad \text{Budget extensions} \quad \text{Field expenditure}\]

\[\text{Amounts in CHF millions}\]

---

\(^4\) The final budget comprises the initial budget as published in the ICRC Appeals, and the budget extensions (or reductions) approved by the ICRC governance within the same year.
IMPLEMENTATION RATES

Despite its ambitious budget – crossing the CHF 2 billion mark in 2018 – the ICRC has managed to demonstrate its ability to deliver on its objectives and plans of action: its average total implementation rate for the past five years is around 92%.

5. Implementation rate = expenditure/budget x 100
MISSION

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.