

OPERATIONS

THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD

AFRICA

ASIA AND
THE PACIFIC

EUROPE AND
THE AMERICAS

MIDDLE EAST

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	
RCMs collected	99,866
RCMs distributed	88,945
Phone calls facilitated between family members	465,264
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	4,414
People reunited with their families	1,058
<i>of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children</i>	949
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	800,891
Detainees visited and monitored individually	23,869
Number of visits carried out	4,579
Number of places of detention visited	1,614
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	18,797
RCMs distributed	11,029
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	25,172



ICRC headquarters



ICRC delegation



ICRC regional delegation

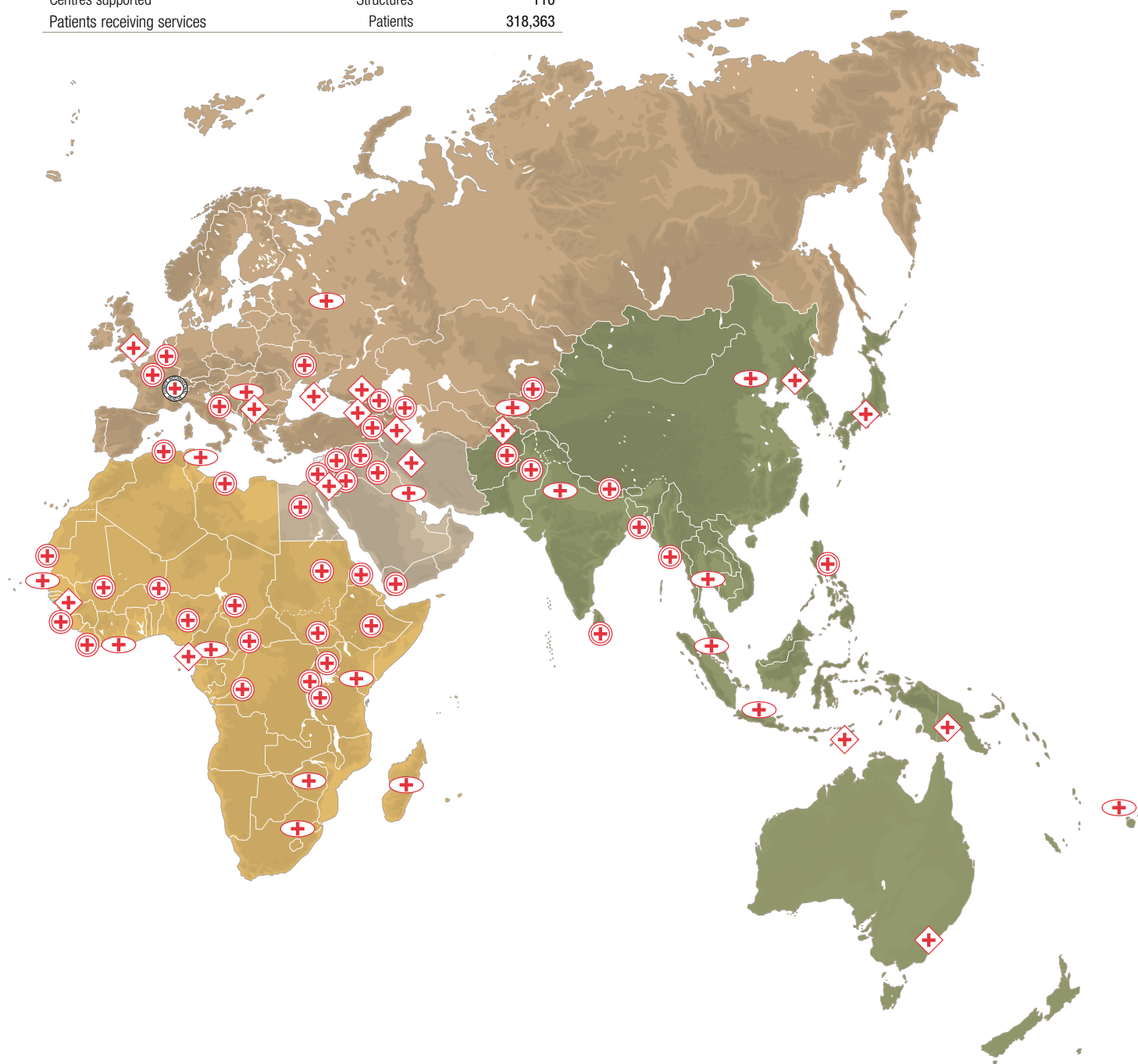


ICRC mission



ASSISTANCE		Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)		
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)		
Food commodities	Beneficiaries	9,097,831
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	3,834,286
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	3,254,647
Cash	Beneficiaries	654,353
Vouchers	Beneficiaries	118,901
Work, services and training	Beneficiaries	1,873,323
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	25,900,790
Health		
Health centres supported	Structures	415
WOUNDED AND SICK		
Hospitals		
Hospitals supported	Structures	441
Water and habitat		
Water and habitat activities	Number of beds	15,770
Physical rehabilitation		
Centres supported	Structures	110
Patients receiving services	Patients	318,363

EXPENDITURE (in KCHF)		Total
Protection		206,106
Assistance		770,129
Prevention		146,006
Cooperation with National Societies		83,645
General		3,798
		1,209,684
		<i>of which: Overheads 73,643</i>
IMPLEMENTATION RATE		
Expenditure/yearly budget		92%
PERSONNEL		
Mobile staff		1,748
Resident staff (daily workers not included)		10,623



OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



Dominik Stillhart, Director of Operations.

CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS AND CHALLENGES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

A number of trends in conflict dynamics became even more acute in 2014, heightening their impact on populations worldwide and on the delivery of neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance. Among them were: the growing complexity of armed conflicts, linked to the fragmentation of armed groups and asymmetric warfare; the regionalization of conflicts; the challenges of decades-long wars featuring repeated cycles of violence and a lack of effective international conflict resolution; the collapse of national systems; continued targeted attacks on health-care facilities, personnel and patients; and, as consequences of these combined phenomena, diverse and steadily mounting humanitarian needs.

The turmoil that escalated in parts of the Middle East, somewhat unexpected in the case of the rise of the Islamic State group across Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria), not only led to serious repercussions for neighbouring countries, but was also felt far beyond the region by countries that joined global efforts to fight the group. In Syria, tens of thousands of people have been killed and 6.5 million displaced since the beginning of the conflict; a further 3 million have fled the country, leading to one of the biggest refugee crises since the end of the Second World War. In Iraq, the deterioration since the beginning of the year resulted in thousands of civilians killed and some 1.8 million displaced. In parallel with the gains of the Islamic State group, a series of armed groups in other contexts, such as in Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen, also intensified their activities, leading to further violence and widespread insecurity. Local populations paid a high price, suffering heavy casualties or in some cases getting caught up in “anti-terrorist” crackdowns.

Ethnic, nationalist or religious grievances and access to critical resources remained at the source of many ongoing cycles of conflict and violence, as well as sparking more recent outbreaks of hostilities. As a result, a heavy toll was again exacted on civilian

populations in countries such as Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (hereafter CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereafter DRC), Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen. In the occupied Palestinian territory, thousands of civilians once again paid the price of the crisis in the Gaza Strip, as hopes for a renewed peace process dwindled. In eastern Ukraine, the outbreak of a new conflict brought massive destruction.

These conflicts, as well as many other often forgotten ones, prompted more and more people to flee their communities, leaving their homes and livelihoods behind and facing the prospect of long-term displacement. The number of IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers uprooted by ongoing conflicts and other situations of violence worldwide has soared in the past two years: in 2013, the total number exceeded, for the first time since the Second World War, 50 million people, over half of whom are IDPs. This negative trend continued in 2014, as the situations in the CAR, Iraq, Nigeria and South Sudan, in particular, deteriorated. In addition, hundreds of thousands of migrants seeking brighter prospects abroad faced harrowing journeys that rendered them extremely vulnerable and exposed them to a range of abuses; many perished en route, leaving their families with no news of their whereabouts.

In a number of urban centres and megacities around the world, organized and gang-related crime continued to have a destabilizing impact, with the extreme level of violence and high numbers of deaths and injuries directly affecting communities and entailing longer-term consequences for the families concerned and for the wider population.

In some of the largest crises, the humanitarian system was confronted with numerous challenges as it strove to respond, in some cases because of the overwhelming needs, in others owing to the volatile security situation. In addition, given the number of simultaneous crises, international and national humanitarian entities at times found themselves utterly overstretched, as during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa.

OPERATIONS: REVIEW, APPROACH AND THEMATIC CHALLENGES

Throughout 2014, the ICRC and the Movement's other components worked to protect and assist millions of people affected by past and ongoing armed conflicts and other situations of violence, ensuring in particular that the specific needs of the most vulnerable were met. In addition to implementing planned activities, the ICRC responded to a number of acute crises with serious humanitarian consequences, often simultaneously. As part of its emergency response, the ICRC activated its rapid deployment mechanism for five contexts – the Gaza Strip, the Philippines, South Sudan, Ukraine, and across West Africa for the Ebola outbreak – drawing on some 80 ICRC and 19 National Society surge-capacity staff.

In contexts such as Afghanistan, Colombia, the DRC, Iraq, Lebanon, Myanmar, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Syria, the ICRC maintained or expanded its operational response and its access to affected populations. In some cases, it continued to be one of the few international humanitarian actors present – for instance, in rural areas of the CAR, northern Mali, the northern states of Nigeria, eastern Ukraine, and Yemen. Conversely, the ICRC had

to reduce its activities in Libya because of the volatile security situation. In Sudan, it was unable to carry out its activities for most of the year, its operations having been suspended from February to September.

Key to the ICRC's approach were: its proximity to populations and access to the main stakeholders; its regular confidential dialogue with all sides, as well as concerted networking with non-State armed actors and religious circles, in order to enable access but also to prevent violations of IHL and humanitarian principles; an improved rapid-response capacity; its adaptability, particularly in terms of logistics and staff composition; and systematic, structured operational partnerships with National Societies. Access and proximity nevertheless continued to pose challenges when it came to managing the significant risks involved in working in such complex environments. It was, in fact, an extremely difficult year in terms of security, with three colleagues killed in the CAR, Libya and Ukraine, and five staff members abducted and subsequently released in Mali. The year passed without any developments in the case of the three staff members held in Syria since 2013. National Society volunteers, on whom the ICRC depends to carry out much of its work, also paid a high price: by year's end, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, in particular, had lost 40 personnel since the beginning of the crisis.

Despite the challenges, the ICRC was able to provide a solid response in terms of the objectives set out in its initial 2014 field budget of CHF 1,104.4 million and in an unprecedented 11 budget extension appeals during the year – amounting to CHF 199.7 million – for the following delegations: the CAR, Israel and the Occupied Territories, Moscow regional delegation (for activities in Ukraine), the Philippines, South Sudan (twice), and Syria and the wider region (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon).

Faced with such diverse dynamics of armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and their equally varied humanitarian consequences, the ICRC strove to ensure a pertinent and timely response, from assisting with emergency basics to early recovery programmes and supporting people's resilience. It placed the specific needs of different groups of people at the forefront of its response, taking into account factors such as age, gender and other circumstances in defining the most appropriate approach. It also reinforced the quality and coherence of its programmes, whenever possible involving the populations themselves in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities.

Multidisciplinary action in favour of IDPs, refugees and migrants, detainees and former detainees, and families of missing persons was an important part of the ICRC's work. Assistance for these groups involved the provision of clean water and sanitation, access to health care and psychological support, livelihood activities, and legal and administrative support. In parallel, the ICRC monitored the conduct of hostilities in a range of contexts and worked to establish and sustain bilateral dialogue with parties to conflicts, notably during the crises in the Gaza Strip, South Sudan and Syria. It also visited people deprived of their freedom and worked with the authorities on structural and longer-term issues, as in Afghanistan, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Myanmar, Somalia and Zimbabwe, among others.

Implementation of the ICRC's Health strategy 2014–2018 continued apace, with many delegations reinforcing their comprehensive hospital care, health care in detention and physical rehabilitation programmes. As the number of crises rose, so did the needs

for hospital care and war surgery: the ICRC deployed surgical teams in the CAR, the DRC, the Gaza Strip and South Sudan. As health services were frequently disrupted, with facilities destroyed, personnel killed and therefore access to health care for the population restricted – as was the case in the Gaza Strip, South Sudan, Syria and Ukraine – some 60 delegations pursued objectives related to the ICRC-led Health Care in Danger project; many of them carried out prevention activities and engaged in confidential dialogue with the pertinent actors regarding IHL violations and other abuses. The ICRC worked with its Movement partners and the health community to find ways to strengthen the protection of health-care providers and their patients.

Progress was made in institution-wide efforts to improve the ICRC's understanding of and response to the needs of victims of sexual violence. The organization initiated new activities or stepped up existing ones in the CAR, Colombia, the DRC, Mali and Somalia. It carried out assessments in Afghanistan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan and the countries affected by the Syrian conflict. A comprehensive tool aiming to analyse domestic legislation and State capacity and identify national gaps in addressing sexual violence was developed at the end of the year. Information is in the process of being collected, analysed and summarized in several countries. Moreover, training and capacity-building tools were developed and deployed internally to ensure that ICRC staff effectively identify and set up activities to prevent and respond to sexual violence.

To improve the delivery of its response, find more efficient and effective ways to provide aid, and address challenges of access, the ICRC invested further in testing innovative solutions, beginning with a number of pilot projects in the field. These included the development of telemedicine capability and the use of mobile devices as a monitoring tool. In Mexico, for example, the deployment of tablet computers facilitated the collection of information and activities in favour of vulnerable migrants. The delegations in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the CAR, Colombia, Georgia, Mali, Somalia and Tajikistan likewise employed mobile devices to facilitate beneficiary communication, data collection and analysis. In Jordan, Lebanon and Somalia, beneficiaries were given the option of claiming their cash grants via mobile phones and ATM cards. In the Philippines, detention authorities started using Web-based software and tablet computers to track the status of essential services in places of detention and facilitate their maintenance.

In the majority of its operations, the ICRC worked closely with the National Society of the country affected and engaged in closer coordination and partnership within and outside the Movement. During the Ebola outbreak, it worked alongside National Society partners in an International Federation-led response, in close coordination with Médecins Sans Frontières and WHO. Strong Movement cooperation was key to carrying out effective and timely humanitarian activities, notably in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mali, Mexico, the Philippines, and European countries dealing with migration.

Trends in the humanitarian landscape – growing needs that challenged aid capacity and delivery, the politicization of humanitarian activities and resulting difficulties in carrying out neutral and impartial humanitarian action, the range of players involved, the integration of the humanitarian imperative into political and security-driven agendas – contributed to a somewhat testing year. Nevertheless, the ICRC navigated these challenges, strove to uphold and clarify its mandate, and ultimately focused on meeting humanitarian needs.

AFRICA

The lives of millions were pulled apart by continued instability and conflict in parts of Africa, in particular from Libya across the Sahel and down to Nigeria, in South Sudan and Sudan, in Somalia, and in the CAR and the DRC. Parts of West Africa – notably Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, which were already struggling to recover from years of conflict – were devastated by the Ebola outbreak. The ICRC stepped up its response accordingly, with half of its ten largest operations being carried out on the continent.

Prospects for peace-making and rebuilding in South Sudan dimmed as the country continued to be battered by an armed conflict that had been going on for over a year. Hundreds of thousands of people needed basic support and services to survive. The ICRC and the South Sudan Red Cross provided comprehensive assistance, often in remote places. Over 800,000 people received food rations; in some areas, such as Jonglei and Unity states, people started to grow their own food again, aided by the tools and seed they received. Around 14,000 family members separated by the fighting restored contact with one another. The conflict having severely disrupted health services, the ICRC provided support in the form of mobile surgical teams that performed nearly 3,900 operations.

An equally bleak situation in north-eastern Nigeria took a heavy toll on a large part of the population, with Boko Haram stepping up its attacks and the violence reaching neighbouring Cameroon, with risks of further spreading into Chad and Niger. Tens of thousands were regularly displaced. The ICRC reinforced its presence in the north of the country and, with the Nigerian Red Cross, responded to emergency needs, evacuating the wounded and the dead, and assisting people driven from their homes, including those who took refuge in neighbouring countries.

Humanitarian efforts were particularly tested in the CAR, with little let-up in the violence between the ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka armed groups, and a surge of intercommunal clashes around the country. Abuse of civilians, including sexual violence, the destruction of homes and livelihoods, attacks against rescue workers, and other IHL violations took place on an almost daily basis. The ICRC's response included dialogue with weapon bearers to put an end to violations, visits to detainees, distributions of emergency goods to IDPs, and support for primary health and emergency health facilities, along with the deployment of two surgical teams.

The DRC, Mali, Somalia and Sudan were also critical contexts. In Sudan, the ICRC was unable to implement all its planned activities in 2014 owing to the suspension of its operations in February, but agreements reached with the authorities during the latter part of the year enabled it to resume its operations. In the DRC, where communities in the eastern provinces continued to be attacked and thousands were regularly separated from their families and displaced, the ICRC provided for essential needs, supported hospitals and health centres, including those providing specialized services for sexual violence victims, and helped children, including those formerly associated with weapon bearers, reunite with their families and reintegrate into their communities.

With Libya's transition derailed and the country in chaos, the ICRC was forced by the deteriorating security conditions to move its mobile staff temporarily to Tunis (Tunisia). Emergency-response operations continued to be carried out by national staff, often with the Libyan Red Crescent.

ASIA

ICRC operations in Asia and the Pacific focused on responding to conflict-related needs and on deepening the organization's dialogue on humanitarian issues and approaches, for instance in China, India and Japan.

In Afghanistan, armed violence continued unabated, including during the lead-up to the elections. With casualty figures rising, the ICRC's third largest operation continued to carry out a range of activities for the most vulnerable people, including comprehensive support for the wounded and sick, amputees and detainees. In neighbouring Pakistan, December's attack on a Peshawar school once again spotlighted the plight of the population and the challenges faced in this context, where the ICRC has been supporting Pakistan Red Crescent Society efforts to respond to needs.

In Sri Lanka, the ICRC focused on the residual humanitarian needs caused by the past conflict; activities included helping vulnerable people in former conflict areas restore or preserve their income-generating capacities, visiting detainees, and addressing the needs of families of missing persons. In parts of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Red Crescent and the ICRC helped ensure access to health care for people wounded in intercommunal or politically driven violence, and distributed emergency relief and cash grants where pertinent. In Myanmar, the Myanmar Red Cross Society and the ICRC continued to address the needs of people affected by intercommunal tensions and peaks of violence, providing medical or other assistance. Progress was made on visits to places of detention and support provided for the authorities' efforts to improve detainees' living conditions. In the Philippines, the ICRC, working in close coordination with its Movement partners, carried out emergency and early recovery activities throughout the year in response to the overwhelming needs resulting from Typhoon Haiyan, integrating the lessons learnt from the Typhoon Bopha operation a year before.

EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

The conflict in eastern Ukraine became a major concern for the ICRC, which scaled up its operations in the region and engaged in dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure access to the most vulnerable people, in particular as the onset of winter added another dimension to the crisis. The organization was unfortunately forced to put its activities on hold after the tragic death of a colleague in Donetsk, but was able to resume them towards the end of the year.

The prospects for peace in the Colombian conflict negotiations contrasted with the daily life of victims of a conflict that has spanned five decades. The ICRC, often with the Colombian Red Cross, responded to both urgent and longer-term needs, whether by ensuring remote areas had access to health services, assisting new and long-term IDPs, or aiding victims of sexual violence. It continued to play a key role in the release of hostages and in the peace dialogue, transporting negotiators from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People's Army (FARC-EP) in and out of Cuba, where the dialogue took place, and advising the negotiating parties on IHL-related issues.

Across the region, the ICRC carried out activities that addressed the humanitarian consequences of mass migration and the needs of the families of missing persons. Thousands lost their lives along migratory routes, whether through Central America or from North Africa and the Middle East to Europe. The ICRC worked with the National Societies at transit and destination points to

help family members re-establish contact, support the families of missing migrants and create awareness of the dangers and related preventive measures.

In parts of the Americas, the Caucasus and Central Asia, National Societies and the ICRC worked to address the humanitarian consequences of conflict or violence and to ensure access to basic services for populations living in tension-prone areas. Multidisciplinary activities were carried out for the families of missing persons in Central and South America, the Balkans and the Caucasus. Detainees, including those held at the US internment facility at Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba, received visits, and in several contexts benefited from improved living conditions brought about by cooperation between the ICRC and the detaining authorities.

The delegations in Brussels (Belgium), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Paris (France), Moscow (Russian Federation) and Washington (United States of America) pursued active dialogue and engagement with intergovernmental institutions and think tanks on high-profile conflicts and thematic issues.

MIDDLE EAST

The ICRC's operation in Syria was its second-largest, in terms of expenditure, in 2014. The organization launched a budget extension mid-way through the year to support its activities in the country and in neighbouring Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. Millions of people in Syria were reached by ICRC and Syrian Arab Red Crescent teams, which worked with local water boards to ensure access to clean water for over 15 million people (almost 65% of the pre-conflict population), provided health and medical care, and delivered food and essential household items to around half a million people across the country each month, and increasingly across front lines. While the ICRC was able to visit some detainees, it continued to seek access to all detainees in the country, including those held by armed groups. People who fled to Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon to escape the conflict received emergency assistance. In Iraq, which dealt with its own crisis linked to the escalation of the armed conflict between government forces and a network of armed groups, including the Islamic State group, the ICRC provided a range of services in favour of people displaced by the fighting, pursued regular visits to thousands of detainees and worked on cases of tens of thousands of persons missing from past conflicts involving Iraq.

In Yemen, the transition process broke down and fighting escalated across much of the country. The ICRC worked to respond to both ongoing emergency and longer-term needs. This included food distributions, water-trucking services, support for hospitals, primary health centres and physical rehabilitation centres, and improvements to water infrastructure. In its role as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC evacuated wounded people from Dammaj, Sa'ada, and engaged in dialogue with all the parties to ensure that medical facilities and personnel were not attacked.

In Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory, the ICRC was carrying out several programmes when the latest crisis hit the Gaza Strip, resulting in large-scale destruction, loss of life and injuries. The ICRC remained in the Gaza Strip, working alongside the Palestine Red Crescent Society, supporting hospitals, bringing in medical supplies and equipment, carrying out urgent repairs on water systems and electricity networks, and assisting tens of

thousands of IDPs. It documented the conduct of hostilities and made representations to the parties concerned. Once the crisis had ended, the ICRC began the enormous task of helping the people to rebuild their lives.

Delegations in a number of other contexts in this region – Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Kuwait – carried out a range of activities and pursued dialogue on humanitarian priorities and approaches.

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

PRESENCE

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

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

PERSONNEL

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

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

FINANCE

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

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

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

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

VISITS TO DETAINEES

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

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

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

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASSISTANCE SUPPLIES

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

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

ECONOMIC SECURITY

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

WATER AND HABITAT

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

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

ASSISTANCE

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

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

HEALTH-CARE SERVICES

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

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

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

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

CARE FOR THE DISABLED

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

WEAPON CONTAMINATION

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

FORENSIC SERVICES

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

ICRC COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

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

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

STATE PARTICIPATION IN IHL TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

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

RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

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

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

RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

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

In 2014, the ICRC organized or co-organized:

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

In addition:

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

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

SUPPORTING IHL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

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

In 2014:

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

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

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

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT AND MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

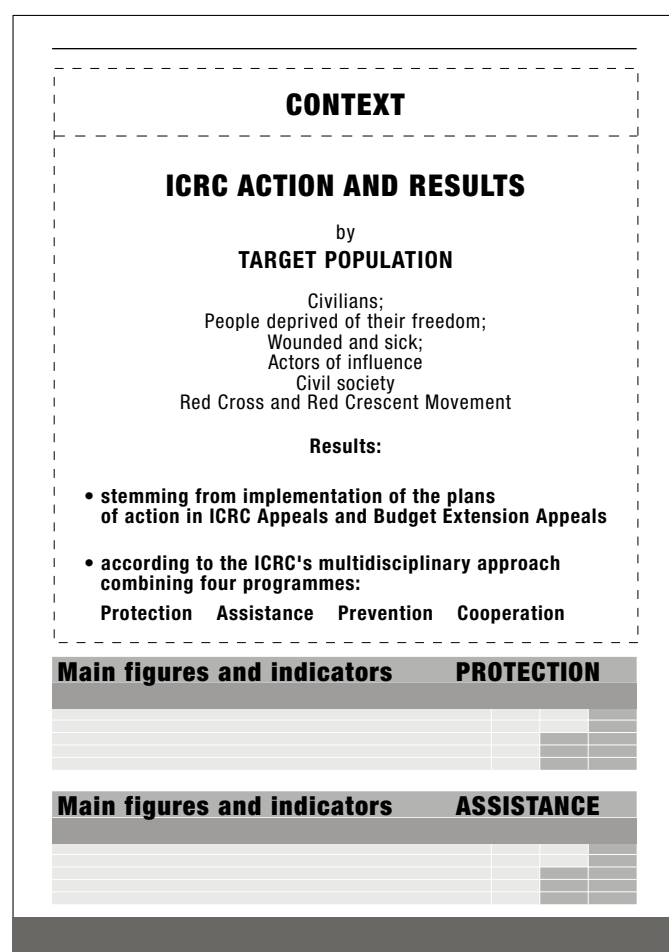
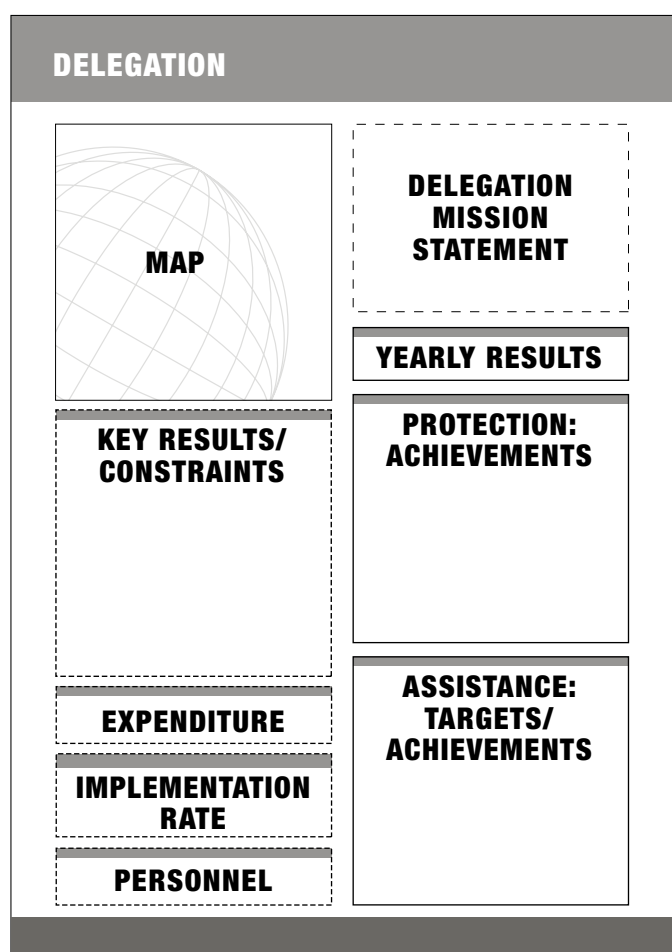
The ICRC’s Archive and Information Management Division managed more than **20 linear kilometres of archival records** and a collection of over **25,000 books and articles, 300 journals, 800,000 photos**, including 125,000 in digital format, about 6,500 films comprising around **2,000 hours of video footage**,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

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

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

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

USER GUIDE: LAYOUT OF DELEGATION SECTIONS



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

- Map:** the country or region showing the ICRC's presence during the year; the maps in this publication are for information purposes only and have no political significance
- 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 results:** 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
- Protection:** a table providing key indicators regarding activities for restoring/maintaining family links and for people deprived of their freedom
- Assistance – targets and achievements:** a table juxtaposing targeted beneficiary numbers or other result indicators (as presented in ICRC appeals) against those achieved during the reporting period
- 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 takes into consideration when analysing the situation to carry out its humanitarian action
- ICRC action and results:** a summary of the ICRC's action and results in the given context followed by a more detailed description of this action and the results by target population
- ICRC action and results – by target population:** a description of the ICRC's action and the results by target population

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

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

USER GUIDE: YEARLY RESULTS

The ICRC aims to ensure that people in need of protection and assistance in armed conflict and other situations of violence receive effective and relevant support, in fulfilment of the organization's mandate and of its responsibility to use donor funds optimally; thus the ICRC employs result-based management, a structured approach that focuses on the desired and expected results for the beneficiaries throughout the management cycle.¹ A central element of this approach is the ICRC's yearly planning and regular monitoring and review of its activities and achievements and of the needs of the people affected through updated or new assessments. This process is structured according to the ICRC's corporate management framework, which describes ICRC programmes and target populations.² In particular, during the yearly planning exercise, 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 previous year's planning exercise. On this basis, the ICRC appraises its yearly 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/delegation for the year concerned.

Success in achieving the objectives and plans of action are evaluated using the scale below:

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

The score provided for the yearly results of each context/delegation is the response to the following 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 to donors. Scores, therefore, are not based on the global humanitarian situation in the context or on the institutional ambition the ICRC may, could or should have had in that context.

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

² See in the present report *ICRC management framework and descriptions of programmes*

USER GUIDE: FIGURES AND INDICATORS – EXPLANATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Standard **figures and indicators** detail protection and assistance programmes worldwide:

- ▶ for each context section, when relevant:
 - **key figures** for each programme are provided on the front page
 - **summary tables** by programme are available at the end of the section – e.g. Afghanistan or Caracas (regional)
 - additional tables may be included within a context report with specific disaggregated indicators that are relevant to the operations in that context
- ▶ the section introducing each geographical entity (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Americas, and Middle East) includes:
 - **key figures** for each programme for all contexts covered by the **geographical entity** on the front page
 - **summary tables** of the programmes for all contexts covered by the **geographical entity** at the end of the section
- ▶ at the end of the operational sections, the section “Figures and indicators” provides comprehensive **worldwide summary tables**

The sub-sections below list the indicators and their definitions. Where relevant, these indicators are used in the aforementioned sections and tables.

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

PROTECTION FIGURES AND INDICATORS

GENERAL

Child / minor

a person under 18 or under the legal age of majority

Girl

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

Woman

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

Basis for the figures

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

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

RED CROSS MESSAGES (RCMs)

RCMs collected

the number of RCMs collected, regardless of the destination of the RCM, during the reporting period

RCMs distributed

the number of RCMs distributed, regardless of the origin of the RCM, during the reporting period

OTHER MEANS OF FAMILY CONTACT

Phone calls facilitated between family members (by cellular or satellite phone)

the number of calls facilitated by the ICRC between family members

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

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

Names published in the media

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

Names published on the ICRC website

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

REUNIFICATIONS, TRANSFERS AND REPATRIATIONS

People reunited with their families

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

Civilians transferred/human remains transferred

the number of civilians or remains, not including those in the context of detention, transferred by the ICRC during the reporting period

Civilians repatriated/human remains repatriated

the number of civilians or remains, not including those in the context of detention, whose repatriation was facilitated by the ICRC during the reporting period

TRACING REQUESTS¹

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, including because there had been no news of them, they could not be located using RCMs, or they were presumed to have been arrested and/or detained

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

Tracing requests closed positively

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

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

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

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS (UAMs)²/SEPARATED CHILDREN (SCs)³/DEMobilized CHILD SOLDIERS

UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers newly registered

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

UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers reunited with their families

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

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

the number of UAMs/SCs/demobilized child soldiers whose cases were opened but who had not yet been reunited 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 ISSUED

People to whom travel documents were issued

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

People to whom a detention attestation was issued

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

Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines

the number of documents – e.g. passports, power of attorney documents, death certificates, birth certificates, marriage certificates, and tracing requests (other than detention attestations) – forwarded or transmitted during the reporting period

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees visited

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

Detainees visited and monitored individually

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

Detainees newly registered during the reporting period

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

Number of visits carried out

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

Number of places of detention visited

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

Detainees benefiting from the ICRC's family-visits programme

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

Detainees released and transferred/repatriated by/via the ICRC

the number of detainees whose transfer or repatriation was facilitated by the ICRC

INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT (THIRD GENEVA CONVENTION)

Prisoners of war (POWs) visited

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

POWs newly registered during the reporting period

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

POWs released during the reporting period

the number of POWs released during the reporting period

POWs repatriated by/via the ICRC

the number of POWs released and repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC during the reporting period

Number of visits carried out

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

Number of places visited

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

INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT (FOURTH GENEVA CONVENTION)

Civilian internees (CIs) and others visited

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

CIs and others newly registered during the reporting period

the number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who were visited for the first time since the

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

start of their internment and monitored individually during the reporting period

CIs and others released

the number of CIs and other persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention who, as per information received from various credible sources, were released – including those transferred or repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC upon release – during the reporting period

Number of visits carried out

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

Number of places visited

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

ASSISTANCE FIGURES AND INDICATORS

GENERAL

Women

female persons aged 15 and above

Men

male persons aged 15 and above

Girls

female persons under the age of 15

Boys

male persons under the age of 15

Basis for the figures

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

Target figures

For each context, a table juxtaposes the achieved beneficiary numbers or other result indicators for the target populations

Civilians and Wounded and sick against the initial targets set by delegations during the planning process in the middle of the previous calendar year (for the entirety of the next year) or ad hoc planning processes during the year itself, in emergency cases.

Targets are indicated in the section *Main targets for 20XX* of ICRC appeals to donors. These only include 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 lower than the actual household sizes once the activities are implemented. Delegations also cannot specifically predetermine the number of health and medical facilities that will receive medical materials on an ad hoc basis, in response to emergencies; hence, targets only include regularly supported health centres and hospitals. Similarly, delegations face limitations in precisely classifying beneficiaries or the exact type of assistance they will receive. For example, they may establish targets for emergency relief, such as *food/essential household items*, and record beneficiaries accordingly during their planning. However, the circumstances during the delivery of the assistance could make it more appropriate to provide the relief through *cash* or *vouchers*, with which these commodities may be procured. Moreover, while delegations may count beneficiaries under *productive inputs* during their planning, beneficiaries may instead receive livelihood support by way of *cash* or *work, services and training* during project implementation, according to what best suits their needs and capacities, and the situation. Even then, some eventual beneficiaries of *cash* or *work, services and training* are not always included in the targets defined for those categories. This may be because cash allowances and training are often provided as complements to *productive inputs* (e.g. beneficiaries of farming equipment will also receive training on how to operate them; donations of livestock may come with financial support for veterinary services). Despite efforts to harmonize definitions and data entry, operational constraints or differences in interpretation may also affect the results presented.

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

ECONOMIC SECURITY BENEFICIARIES

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

Beneficiaries of food commodities

per population group, the number of individuals who have received one or more food items at least once during the reporting period; this number includes people who have benefited from food as compensation for work they carried out, for example, on community projects; food items distributed typically include rice, wheat flour, maize, beans, oil, sugar, salt and, sometimes, canned food and ready-to-use therapeutic or supplementary food

Beneficiaries of essential household items

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

Beneficiaries of productive inputs

per population group, the number of individuals who have, at least once during the reporting period, received one or more agricultural, veterinary or other livelihood inputs (e.g. fertilizer, animal vaccines, seed, tools, fishing boats, equipment) or other type of material assistance for micro-economic initiatives (e.g. for carpentry, welding, food processing, trade)

Beneficiaries of cash

per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited from cash assistance at least once during the reporting period; this number includes those who have received cash grants, either as a form of relief assistance or for launching micro-economic initiatives, and those who have received cash in exchange for work they carried out, for example, on community projects

Beneficiaries of vouchers

per population group, the number of individuals who have benefited from assistance provided in the form of vouchers to be exchanged for specified commodities, services or training, at least once during the reporting period

Beneficiaries of work, services and training

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

WATER AND HABITAT BENEFICIARIES

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 material (chlorine, spare parts, etc.), beneficiaries are counted only once.

Civilians

this population group includes residents, IDPs, returnees and, in some cases, refugees

IDPs (included in the category “civilians” above)

this population comprises people who have had to leave their normal place of residence, but have remained in their own country, living in spontaneous settlements, in camps or hosted by relatives, friends or other residents

People deprived of their freedom

the number of detainees in the structures supported

Wounded and sick

the number of beds in the structures supported

TYPES OF SERVICES

Water and habitat structures for all population groups

this comprises the following types of projects: wells, boreholes, springs, dams, water-treatment plants, latrines, septic tanks and sewage plants built or repaired; vector control activities and in-house rehabilitation support

Water and habitat structures for civilians

this comprises the following types of projects: temporary settlements (shelter), site planning and rehabilitation of dispensaries and health centres or posts

Water and habitat structures for people deprived of their freedom

this comprises the following types of projects: rehabilitation of prisons and detention centres, especially kitchen facilities

Water and habitat structures for the wounded and sick

this comprises the following types of projects: hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres built or repaired

HEALTH SERVICES

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 invalid or incomplete information; for facilities regularly supported, 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.

COMMUNITY HEALTH / BASIC HEALTH CARE FOR RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES AND REFUGEES

Monthly average of health centres supported

the number of health facilities supported, on average, per month

Health centres supported

the total number of health facilities supported; target figures only include regularly supported health facilities

Average catchment population

the estimated number of people covered by these health centres, on average, per month

Activities

beneficiaries are registered and tallied based on the particular service they receive (e.g. ante/post-natal consultation, immunization, curative consultation)

Immunization activities

the number of doses administered

Polio immunizations

the number of polio doses administered during the campaigns; this number is included in the total number of immunization activities

HOSPITAL SUPPORT – WOUNDED AND SICK

Monthly average of hospitals supported

the number of hospitals supported, on average, per month

Patients whose treatment was paid for by the ICRC

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

Hospitals supported

the total number of hospitals supported; target figures only include regularly supported hospitals

Inpatient activities

the number of beneficiaries registered and tallied based on the particular service they have received (surgical, medical, gynaecological/obstetric)

Outpatient activities

the number of outpatients treated, without any distinction made among diagnoses

Patients admitted with injuries caused by mines or explosive remnants of war

this number of patients is included in the total number of patients admitted

Operations performed

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

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM**Number of visits carried out by health staff**

the number of visits by health staff who are part of the ICRC visiting team or visits made by health staff for medical issues to people deprived of their freedom

Number of places of detention visited by health staff

the number of places of detention visited by health staff part of the ICRC visiting team or visited by health staff for medical issues to people deprived of their freedom

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION**Centres supported**

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

Patients receiving services at the centres

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

Amputees receiving services at the centres

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

New patients fitted with prostheses (new to the ICRC)

the number of new patients 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

Prostheses delivered to mine victims

the total number of prostheses delivered, during the reporting period, specifically to victims of mines or explosive remnants of war

Non-amputees receiving services at the centres

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

New patients fitted with orthoses (new to the ICRC)

the number of new patients 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

Orthoses delivered to mine victims

the number of orthoses delivered, during the reporting period, specifically to victims of mines or explosive remnants of war

Patients receiving physiotherapy at the centres

the number of patients who received physiotherapy services at the centres during the reporting period

Mine victims receiving physiotherapy at the centres

the number of mine victims who received physiotherapy services at the centres during the reporting period

Crutches and sticks delivered (units)

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

Wheelchairs delivered

the number of wheelchairs delivered during the reporting period

