

This document supplements the ICRC's *Headquarters Appeal 2003* and contains:

- an overview of the ICRC's operations in 2003
 - a description of its presence in the field
- a breakdown of its operational organization
 - a description of its target populations
- a concise description of its programmes
 - a brief description of its 63 delegations
 - overall budget amounts
- overall budget and budgets by programme for each delegation

The ICRC's operations in 2003 and the respective budget figures are presented in detail in the ICRC's *Emergency Appeals 2003*, formally issued on 9 December 2002.

Overview of Operations 2003



ICRC



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Introduction by the Director of Operations

The present document outlines the operational trends and priorities identified by the ICRC for 2003. It is based on a comprehensive internal review and planning process, conducted first and foremost by the ICRC's 75 field delegations and missions. Planning for humanitarian activities is a difficult undertaking considering the volatile and often rapidly changing environments in which they take place. The ambitions laid out in the following pages reflect the ICRC's reading and understanding of the situation at the time of writing in early November 2002.

Development of conflict environments

For an organization such as the ICRC, it is important at regular intervals to assess overall trends in the numerous conflict zones in which it operates. Such an assessment needs to look at developments both on a context-by-context basis and more globally. It needs to analyse the extent to which significant changes have occurred in the conflict environments over a given period of time. In addition, it should seek to identify whether such changes in any manner affect the way in which the ICRC will operate in the future.

The environment in which conflicts unfold today is more complex and less predictable than it was a year ago. The attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States have created a new pattern, in which the emergence of a unipolar world and of a variety of forms of resistance against it — including deliberate acts of terror — is the central feature. The complexity of the present-day environment could be described as characterized by the existence of overlapping layers of conflict. A first layer consists of the global fight against terrorism, which has taken on a variety of guises, such as an armed conflict in Afghanistan, police-type interventions in other contexts, or the imposition of sanctions. A second layer is made up of a high number of pre-existing armed conflicts or situations of violence. Some of these are legacies of the Cold War (such as in Colombia, Angola and Afghanistan). Others erupted immediately after the fall of the Berlin Wall and have their roots in the assertion of identity or religious affiliation (such as in the Caucasus, Balkans, Great Lakes, West Africa and Somalia). A third layer includes conflicts that are more recent and apparently unconnected to the more global trends (Nepal or Madagascar, for example). Noteworthy is the fact that the first layer has at times had a very direct impact on a range of pre-existing conflicts.

Long, drawn-out wars, such as in Afghanistan, Angola and Sri Lanka, which 12 months ago were considered to have little prospect of a political or military settlement, saw significant improvement in 2002. Meanwhile, a series of other contexts experienced a distressing upsurge in violence, as was the case in Israel and the Palestinian territories, Northern Caucasus, Colombia, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, for example.

Implications for current ICRC operations

One of the primary consequences of these developments for ICRC activities has been a rise in the number of detainees held for conflict or security reasons worldwide. During the first nine months of 2002, delegates visited 376,160 detainees in 1,566 places of detention in 75 countries. This compares with 340,000 detainees visited in 72 countries during the same period in 2001.

Furthermore, ICRC access to detainees improved in countries such as Algeria, Yemen, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Republic of the Congo and Côte d'Ivoire, among others.

As for the Afghan context, the ICRC has had broad access to persons detained, both in Afghanistan and, since January 2002, in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In total, some 6,500 prisoners held by US or Afghan forces were visited (of whom some 600 were held at Guantanamo).

Another dimension of the changing environment has been a need to reassess some of the ICRC's networks of contacts. After the end of the Cold War, an intense effort to diversify these networks was undertaken. Over the last 12 months, new trends have appeared, which require the organization to adapt again. Among them has been the visible emergence of a range of non-State actors, some of which have a global reach and, increasingly, a strategic capability.

Some of these actors are linked up through networks that are difficult to define and approach. In ICRC terms, limited options for dialogue with any party or actor involved in or influencing the course of a conflict or situation of violence can lead to difficulties in gaining access to the people affected, in addressing possible problems of perception and in ensuring the security of its staff.

Key challenges for the ICRC in 2003

Adapting to the changing environment

Armed conflicts are becoming increasingly interrelated. Means of warfare are evolving. Actors involved in conflict are changing and their numbers proliferating. A new type of non-State actor has emerged, in some contexts characterized by uncertain chains of command, in others by their clandestine nature.

In view of the specific mandate that the ICRC has been given by the community of States, which is to protect and assist victims of armed conflict and internal violence, a particularly important task will be to improve the organization's capacity to analyse global trends in conflict, in addition to carrying out context-based assessments.

The ICRC has an explicit goal to act in closest proximity to victims of armed conflict and internal violence. This cannot be envisaged without a solid and systematic philosophy of dialogue with all parties and actors in a given conflict. Indeed, proximity to victims cannot be attained without a guarantee of security for its staff, and this depends most notably on an ability to achieve the broadest possible understanding of the ICRC's principles, in particular its independence, its working methods and mandate.

Defending universal action

In an apparently unipolar world, the ICRC faces a challenge related to the identity it projects. The organization will in years ahead continue to be perceived as mainly Western. And yet, its ambition has always been, and will remain, to act universally. This is reflected in the diversity of contexts, a majority of which are volatile and dangerous, in which the ICRC is present and active today.

The ICRC has demonstrated an ability to operate in the most diverse political and cultural environments, but further progress is needed to achieve not only proximity to populations affected by conflict, but also an effective anchoring of the ICRC's presence in the different contexts where it operates. This will imply developing better local networks, ensuring longer assignments for staff in given regions, more systematic and better integration of national staff, and effective partnerships with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the countries concerned.

Protection as the central priority

Protection activities are traditionally the most difficult to implement. One is rarely welcome anywhere when raising problems found in places of detention or when intervening in situations where the civilian population has been subjected to violations of international humanitarian law (IHL).

Yet, the need for and challenge of protection will in all likelihood continue to grow. This will require a renewed effort on the part of the ICRC to clarify its priorities and operational guidelines in a number of fields, notably protection of the civilian population. In this regard, possible new approaches will be examined. The work done in 2002 to establish revised operating principles to shed light on the fate of missing persons, which has

involved broad consultations with a range of external experts and stakeholders, will serve as a reference in terms of methodology.

A challenge to IHL

One of the many consequences of the 11 September attacks has been a manifold challenge to international law. One dimension thereof has been the debate about the relevance of IHL and suggestions in some academic and governmental circles that its provisions no longer live up to the reality of today's conflict trends, notably the fight against terrorism.

Interestingly, the intensity of discussions signals the importance attached to this body of international law and to its implementation. From an operational point of view, it is important to state unambiguously that IHL is very much alive and continues to provide the essential backbone for the tangible work that ICRC staff are carrying out daily in dozens of countries worldwide. Were it not for the provisions contained in IHL and for the stubborn determination to see them upheld in the remotest corners of the globe, the situation for many men, women and children would doubtless be far more desperate than it already is.

This explains why the ICRC will firmly oppose any attempt at revisiting the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, in view of the real risk of seeing their provisions weakened. On the other hand, the ICRC must reflect upon possible initiatives to strengthen implementation of IHL, achieve better clarification of its provisions and explore possible areas of its development. In keeping with its role and practice, the ICRC will seek a leading role in this process.

A challenge to the legitimacy of humanitarian action

The legitimacy of humanitarian action has traditionally been based on the principle of humanity and the existence of a mandate entrusted to the ICRC by the community of States. One may anticipate a gradual change of perception in this regard and the emergence of a situation where the victims themselves will increasingly question operational decisions made on their behalf. While the ICRC's mandate will remain critical, the effectiveness and pertinence of choices made and activities carried out will come under greater scrutiny.

This will require an improved capacity to integrate the perception that victims have of their own needs into the planning and evaluation of ICRC activities. It will further require a better ability to explain choices and activities to donors, decision-makers and the general public. In other words: the ICRC must develop coherent and user-friendly operational communications.

Operational priorities in 2003

At the heart of the ICRC's operational philosophy in 2003, as in previous years, will be to act in closest proximity to persons affected by armed conflict and situations of internal violence.

The present document submits to your attention an initial appeal for 788.8 million Swiss francs to cover ICRC activities in 2003.

At the regional level, it should be stressed that Africa will again represent the lion's share of the ICRC's operational commitment, with a budget of over 300 million Swiss francs.

The ten largest operations worldwide will be: Afghan operation (89.6 million Swiss francs), Israel and the Occupied Territories and the Autonomous Territories (71.2 million Swiss francs), Moscow Regional Delegation (47.5 million Swiss francs), Democratic Republic of the Congo (46.4 million Swiss francs), Sudan (46.1 million Swiss francs), Colombia (34.8 million Swiss francs), Rwanda (27.4 million Swiss francs), Angola (26.4 million Swiss francs), Ethiopia (26.1 million Swiss francs) and Somalia (23.4 million Swiss francs).

At a context level, some of the noteworthy changes are:

The main budget increases:

- Liberia: the upsurge in violence and instability witnessed in the course of 2002, and which led the ICRC to launch a budget extension appeal, is expected to persist. This explains a rise in the activities planned for 2003 (21.1 million Swiss francs, up from 13.0 in 2002). The primary focus will rest on assistance programmes for internally displaced people (IDPs), support to health facilities, and programmes to restore family links.
- Côte d'Ivoire: the outbreak of tension and fighting in one of Africa's pillars of stability took many observers by surprise, and the exact nature of the dispute between the government and rebels remains uncertain. Despite ongoing diplomatic efforts to overcome differences, there is a sense that the crisis could last well into 2003, leading the ICRC to plan an increase in terms of activities (corresponding to an approximate increase of 3.5 million). Protection activities and assistance to IDPs will feature prominently in a context which provides an interesting example of the usefulness of a regional delegation, which was transformed from one day to the next into a fully operational set-up benefiting from a network of contacts built up over years.

- Myanmar: despite improvements in the national political dialogue, the country is likely to continue to experience instability and violence in a number of areas. Ongoing developments in the dialogue with the authorities, in particular in the fields of detention and protection of the civilian population, explain a modest increase in the ICRC budget (12.9 million Swiss francs, up from 10.7 in 2002).
- Colombia: following the breakdown of peace talks in early 2002, the country saw a serious increase in tension and violence, leading to a rise in the number of IDPs, among other things. The ICRC launched a budget extension appeal in 2002 to respond to the increase in needs. The trend is expected to last into 2003, and the ICRC has anticipated further growth in activities (34.8 million Swiss francs, up from 31.8 in 2002).

The main budget decreases:

- Afghanistan: while remaining the largest single ICRC operation, this context is also the one to experience the most significant reduction in budgetary terms (89.6 million Swiss francs, down from 151.6 in 2002). The ICRC is well placed to describe the improvements that have occurred over the past 12 months, in particular in the field of security, although an underlying fragility persists. Improved food security has led to a decision to reduce relief activities, meaning that in 2003, the focus will be set strongly on protection activities, assistance and rehabilitation in the medical field and ongoing commitments in the field of prosthetics/orthotics.
- Sri Lanka: the positive political dynamic and the prospects generated by the peace negotiations will lead to a reduction of ICRC activities in 2003 (10.2 million Swiss francs, down from 18.5 in 2002). Assistance programmes will be reduced, alongside those on behalf of detainees. An important investment will, however, be made in clarifying the fate of missing persons.
- Sierra Leone: progress towards peace in Sierra Leone is one of Africa's success stories, with a lasting stability anticipated for 2003, in large part owing to the sizeable presence of UNAMSIL. For the ICRC, this has meant a scaling down of activities (8.5 million Swiss francs, down from 24.6 in 2002). While assistance programmes will be reduced, the emphasis will be placed on protection activities, in particular the restoration of family links.

- Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: despite the unresolved question of the status of Kosovo, the country remains set on a path towards stability, thereby enabling the ICRC to decrease its activities (21.0 million Swiss francs, down from 28.7 in 2002). Assistance programmes for IDPs from Kosovo will be discontinued in March 2003, and the search for information on the fate or whereabouts of persons unaccounted for will be the central challenge for the delegation.

It should further be noted that:

- The planning for Iraq as outlined in the present document is based on a scenario of continuity (21.8 million Swiss francs), in other words, focusing on dealing with the lasting consequences of the Iran/Iraq war, the 1991 Gulf war and the sanctions regime. In the event of an escalation of tension and/or of international military action against Iraq in late 2002 or early 2003, a budget extension appeal will be launched.

At the programme level, particular attention will be placed on:

- Protection: these activities will be placed very much at the centre of the ICRC's operational approach, with a particular emphasis on protection of the civilian population, restoring family links and clarifying the fate of missing persons. Special attention will be given to the particular needs of women and children in armed conflict.
- Assistance: the "integrated" approach combining health, relief, water and sanitation programmes will be maintained, while a comprehensive review of the assistance policy of the ICRC will be carried out.
- Preventive action: the ICRC will concentrate its prevention programmes in particular on efforts to achieve a better implementation of the rules of IHL, while taking part in the debate on the relevance of this body of international law.
- Cooperation: working in close partnership with the other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, namely with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the National Societies, will remain a priority, in particular in terms of building the capacities of National Societies.

Conclusion

Making a difference for persons affected by conflict requires careful planning and implementation of protection and assistance activities. It also requires diplomatic and financial support from donors and the community of States at large, something the present document seeks to secure. This is an appropriate opportunity to thank our donors for the timeliness and quality of the funding obtained in 2002 and to express the hope that this trend will be confirmed in 2003.

The objectives and financial requirements outlined herein represent, to the best of our knowledge, a realistic assessment of the humanitarian situation and needs in the contexts covered, bearing in mind that events in the course of the year may modify some of the estimations made.

The ICRC will ceaselessly advocate and act in favour of the preservation of an independent humanitarian space that allows impartial and effective protection of and assistance for people affected by war.



Pierre Krähenbühl
Director of Operations

ICRC presence in the field

The ICRC's presence in the field combines a variety of activities that correspond to three basic approaches:

- **Responsive action**

Activities in the context of an emerging or established pattern of abuse and aimed at preventing and/or alleviating its immediate effects.

- **Remedial action**

Activities aimed at restoring dignified living conditions through rehabilitation, restitution and reparation.

- **Environment-building action**

Activities aimed at creating and/or consolidating an overall environment (political, institutional, socio-cultural and economic) which is conducive to full respect for the rights of the individual.

This broad range of activities requires that the ICRC maintain a worldwide network of contacts, as well as a strong headquarters that defines policy, provides guidance and plans, and monitors and evaluates the organization's presence and activities around the world.

To implement these basic approaches, the ICRC has two types of delegation around the world:

- **Operational delegations** cover one country and concentrate on responsive and remedial action. They carry out mainly protection, assistance or preventive activities for the benefit of victims — civilians, people deprived of their freedom, the wounded and the sick — of a confirmed or emerging situation of violence.
- **Regional delegations** normally cover several countries and focus, although not exclusively, on environment building. Their specific tasks and objectives can be grouped under two main headings: humanitarian diplomacy and operations. They also act as early-warning systems with regard to political violence or nascent armed conflicts and their potential consequences in humanitarian terms.

Humanitarian diplomacy involves developing and maintaining regular contacts with the authorities, the armed forces, civil society and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in all the countries covered by a regional delegation; it is aimed at the promotion and dissemination of international humanitarian law (IHL), cooperation with National Societies and the organization and distribution of information.

To meet their operational objectives, regional delegations must respond to emergencies caused by outbreaks of violence or tension in the countries they cover, to needs created by active or sporadic conflicts or by tension that can affect a region even in times of peace, and to problems of a humanitarian nature that sometimes remain to be solved long after warring parties have laid down their arms. Delegates working in regional delegations can be called upon to provide logistical support to ICRC operations in nearby countries and to perform tasks similar to those of operational delegations. In recent years, operational activities have grown in importance for regional delegations.

Experience has shown that the victims of conflict will not fully benefit from IHL if its provisions have not been widely disseminated in times of peace, nor can the ICRC hope to act effectively on behalf of conflict victims if its mandate, principles and working methods are not known or understood. The ICRC's operational objectives can be met only if delegates have earned the trust of all parties to any potential or current conflict in a region and have explained the work of the ICRC.

Regional breakdown

The Director of Operations is responsible for three divisions at ICRC headquarters — the Protection Division, Assistance Division and International Organizations Division — and for operations in the field.

Internally, and for management and administrative purposes, ICRC operations are organized according to four operational zones:

- Africa
- Asia and the Pacific
- Europe and the Americas
- Middle East and North Africa

A Delegate-General directly responsible to the Director of Operations heads each of these operational zones.

The day-to-day running of operations is entrusted to ten multi-sector operational task forces working with the delegations in the ten regions that make up the four operational zones:

- Africa
 - Central and Southern Africa
 - Horn of Africa
 - West Africa
- Asia and the Pacific
 - Central Asia and the Sub-continent
 - East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific
- Europe and the Americas
 - North America, Western,
 - Central and South-Eastern Europe
 - Eastern Europe
 - Latin America and the Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
 - Near East
 - Gulf and North Africa

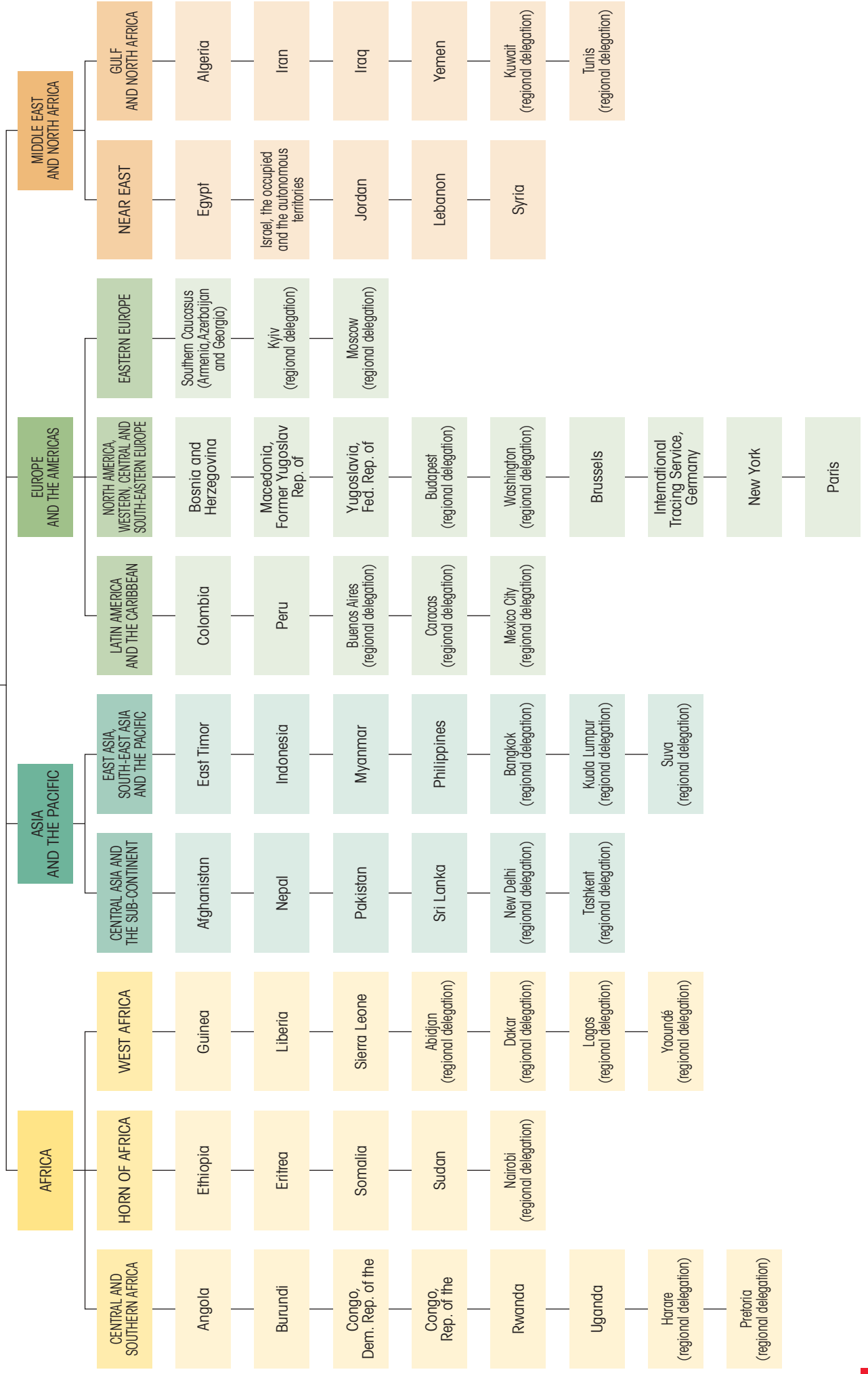
A Head of Region runs each operational region and is responsible to the Delegate-General of the respective zone. The composition of each operational region, i.e. the operations and countries it covers, may change during the course of the year, for example, further to developments in the field. These task forces act as operational nerve centres, providing an interface both between headquarters and the field and between Operations and the various support units at headquarters (Legal Division, Finance and Administration Division, Human Resources Division, etc.). Although field delegations enjoy a high degree of autonomy, they operate within a strategic framework jointly established with the four operational zones.

The Director of Operations is, moreover, directly responsible for operational diplomacy issues, which are also dealt with via the ICRC offices in Addis Ababa, Brussels, New York, Paris and Washington.

It should be noted that in this document:

- The operational country descriptions have been divided into five chapters for clarity's sake: Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Latin America; Europe and North America; and Middle East and North Africa. A map indicating the operational regions it covers prefaces each of these five chapters.
- The ICRC offices in Brussels, Paris, New York and Washington — as well as the ICRC's role in the International Tracing Service (ITS) — are, in terms of budget, included in the Emergency Appeals and are presented under the Europe and North America chapter.

OPERATIONS



Target populations

In setting its objectives, the ICRC has drawn up a standard list of eight target groups, divided into two broad categories. These are defined as follows:

Victims are individuals or segments of the population suffering the direct and/or indirect effects of a confirmed or emerging situation of violence, who do not or no longer take part in the hostilities or violence. The aim of ICRC action on behalf of such people is to ensure that they are respected and protected and to alleviate the consequences of conflict and situations of violence, in accordance with the provisions of IHL and universal humanitarian principles. The ICRC distinguishes between three different types of victim:

- **Civilians**

All civilians who do not take an active part in hostilities but whose physical or mental integrity and dignity are either threatened or affected during a conflict or situation of violence.

- **People deprived of their freedom**

All individuals deprived of their freedom in connection with a conflict or situation of violence such as prisoners of war, civilian internees and security detainees.

- **Wounded and sick**

Anyone injured or suffering from disease in a conflict or situation of violence.

Then there are **individuals or institutions** that are not victims themselves but that, on account of their roles and functions, may directly or potentially take action to limit, restrain or avoid violence, influence the use of force, and aid victims when these occur. The ICRC may prevail upon them to modify their behaviour or adjust their capacity for action, in the manner most conducive to promoting full respect for IHL and universal humanitarian principles and to ensuring that the victims receive assistance. This second broad category comprises the following:

- **Authorities**

Political, civil, administrative or legal authorities, whether official or unofficial.

- **Armed forces and other bearers of weapons**

Armed, police and security forces, and all official and unofficial players/actors involved in armed violence.

- **Civil society**

Citizens and representatives of civil society who are not approached as representatives of the authorities or security forces. These include associations, NGOs, young people, university students and academic institutions, the private sector and the public at large.

- **National Society**

The National Society is the National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in its own country. For the ICRC, the existence of a local partner in every country is a considerable asset and one of the distinguishing features of cooperation within the Movement.

Particular concerns

Within all these target groups, the ICRC devotes particular attention to certain individual characteristics and situations which further increase vulnerability. As the civilian population becomes increasingly caught up in armed conflicts, persons forcibly displaced, children and women face specific problems which exacerbate their vulnerability.

More and more civilians are forcibly displaced as warring parties fight over territorial control, as a means to weaken enemy forces by targeting communities considered supportive, or to access natural resources. **Internally displaced people** are often compelled to flee their homes leaving most of their personal belongings behind, and to resettle in overpopulated suburban areas in conditions of extreme poverty, without gainful employment and seldom having the benefit of services such as a clean water supply, sewage systems, health care or education.

Children are not spared in conflict, as they not only represent a large segment of the population but also constitute an especially vulnerable type of victim. They should benefit both from the general protection guaranteed by law as persons not taking part in hostilities and from specific protection as a particularly vulnerable group (children are covered by 25 articles in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977). Still, three out of every five war victims assisted by the ICRC are children. They are often the powerless witnesses of atrocities committed on their relatives. Many of them are killed, wounded or imprisoned, torn from their families, forcibly recruited into combat, compelled to flee and left without even an identity.

Women and girls mostly experience armed conflict as civilians, and as such are often exposed to acts of violence. Such acts include not only death or injury from indiscriminate attacks and mine explosions, but also denial of access to basic means of survival and health care. Moreover, warring parties often use sexual violence, including rape, as a means of warfare against the civilian population, with women and girls as the principal victims.

ICRC programmes duly take account of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of these particular segments of the civilian population. However, the ICRC aims to provide a comprehensive response to all populations affected by armed conflict. Thus, neither ICRC programmes (protection, assistance, preventive action and cooperation with National Societies) nor their corresponding budgets are designed in such a way as to cater solely to one or the other of the specific groups described above. Therefore, to enable the ICRC to manage contributions to its programmes in the most efficient way possible, donors are kindly referred to the proposed criteria for the levels of earmarking set out on page 27 of the ICRC's *Emergency Appeals 2003*.

Another area of particular concern to the ICRC is the issue of **missing persons** and what action is being taken to resolve the problem and assist their families.

The "missing" are people unaccounted for as a result of armed conflict or internal violence — whatever the legal situation, international or non-international. Uncertainty as to the fate of relatives who go missing during an armed conflict or situation of internal violence is a harsh reality for countless families around the world. Long after hostilities have ceased, they can remain without news of what has become of their loved ones, making it difficult for them to come to terms with their loss and hampering peace efforts and the transition to normality. The families of the missing are also victims and have needs, which are not currently adequately addressed. Through its traditional protection activities, the ICRC aims to clarify the fate of missing persons and ensure that their families are informed. Nevertheless, in most — if not in all — cases, the ICRC is prevented from fulfilling its duties in this domain by political and/or military obstacles. Numerous other humanitarian organizations are also increasingly becoming involved, directly or indirectly, in dealing with this issue. At the same time, a complementary approach and commonly agreed rules of conduct and behaviour are lacking, leading to possible duplication of work, or worse, additional suffering for families of the missing.

In view of the above, the ICRC has decided to undertake a thorough review and

analysis of all current and potential means available to prevent the phenomenon of missing persons occurring and to resolve it when it does occur. The ICRC will share its analysis with governmental and non-governmental experts and seek the drafting of common recommendations and best practices. These will be submitted to an international conference in February 2003, bringing together all the experts consulted.

The aim of this exercise is to heighten awareness among governments, the military, international and national organizations — including the worldwide Red Cross and Red Crescent network — and the general public of the tragedy of people unaccounted for as a result of armed conflict or internal violence and the anguish of their families. This goal will be achieved by creating and making available tools for action and communication that will ensure accountability on the part of the authorities responsible for resolving the problem of missing persons, prevent further disappearances and enable families to be better assisted. (See also the ICRC's *Headquarters Appeal 2003*).

Programme descriptions

Protection

Programmes in this area cover all activities designed to ensure protection of the victims of armed conflicts and other situations of violence. The beneficiaries are resident and displaced civilians, people deprived of their freedom (prisoners of war, security detainees and internees, in particular) or separated from their relatives by a conflict, and missing persons and their families.

Protection is the mainstay of ICRC activities: it is at the heart of the ICRC's mandate and IHL. As a neutral and independent organization, the ICRC seeks to ensure that all the parties to a conflict provide individuals and groups with the full protection that is due to them under IHL. To this end, it assesses the needs of the general population and responds to them by taking action consistent with its mandate. At the same time, it monitors the situation in places of detention, shares its findings with the authorities through a constructive and confidential dialogue, recommends that they take the necessary preventive or corrective measures and conducts follow-up activities.

The ICRC strives to ensure that the relevant authorities fulfil their humanitarian obligations through a persuasive, non-denunciatory approach. Only the names and number of places of detention visited, the dates of the visits and the number of detainees seen are made public. The ICRC

divulges other information only when it becomes clear that confidential dialogue with the party concerned has proved fruitless. With the consent of the authorities, it may also share its findings with other organizations that are in a position to resolve problems of a humanitarian nature.

Protection-related work also aims to provide a coherent framework for assistance, rehabilitation and support activities.

Respect for detainees

The objective of the ICRC's activities for detainees is purely humanitarian. These activities are intended to ensure that the physical and mental integrity of persons deprived of their freedom is fully respected and that their conditions of detention are in keeping with international standards. As a function of circumstances, it means striving to prevent forced disappearances or extrajudicial executions, ill-treatment and failure to respect fundamental judicial guarantees, and working to improve detention conditions.

In particular, this involves:

- negotiating with the authorities to obtain access to places of detention in accordance with procedures that guarantee the effectiveness and consistency of the ICRC's action — visiting detainees, assessing their conditions of detention and identifying any shortcomings and needs for humanitarian assistance;
- monitoring individual detainees (for specific protection, medical or other purposes);
- maintaining family links (family visits, forwarding Red Cross messages, etc.);
- providing material and medical relief to detainees and/or engaging in cooperation on specific projects with the detaining authorities;
- keeping up a confidential dialogue with the authorities at all levels regarding any problems of a humanitarian nature that may arise.

Visits to places of detention are carried out by the ICRC according to strict criteria, to which the authorities must agree, including:

- delegates must be provided with full and unimpeded access to all detainees falling within the ICRC's mandate and to all places where they are held;
- delegates must be able to hold private interviews with the detainees of their choice;
- delegates must be able to repeat their visits to detainees and places of detention;
- detainees must be notified individually to the ICRC, and the ICRC must be able to draw up lists of their names.

Respect for civilians

Protection activities for the civilian population are intended to ensure that individuals and groups, who are not or are no longer taking an active part in the hostilities, are fully respected and protected in accordance with the norms and principles governing the conduct of hostilities.

In particular, this involves:

- deploying delegates in the field, assessing the living conditions of the civilian population and its means of subsistence, analysing cases of abuse and violations of international humanitarian law and identifying any shortcomings or needs;
- monitoring individuals who are particularly vulnerable;
- establishing and maintaining a dialogue — preventive and corrective — with the civil and military authorities at all levels regarding humanitarian issues, by reminding them of the applicable norms and principles of IHL;
- negotiating with the authorities to obtain access to individuals or groups needing protection and/or assistance.

Restoring family links

These activities aim to restore or maintain contact between members of families separated by an armed conflict or other situation of violence, including detainees, so as to relieve their mental anguish.

In particular, this involves:

- forwarding family news (through various means, such as Red Cross messages, radio broadcasts, the telephone and the Internet) via the worldwide Red Cross and Red Crescent network (National Societies and ICRC delegations);
- organizing repatriations and family reunifications;
- facilitating family visits to detainees or across front lines;
- issuing ICRC travel documents for persons who, owing to a conflict, do not or no longer have identity papers, and are about to be repatriated or resettled in a third country.

Missing persons

Activities for missing persons are intended to shed light on the fate or whereabouts of persons unaccounted for as a result of armed conflict or situations of violence.

In particular, this involves:

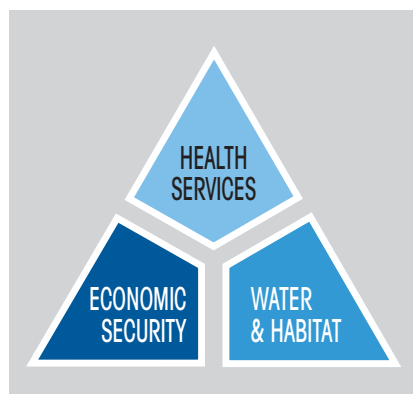
- gathering tracing requests from the families of missing persons, as well as information on detention, disappearances and deaths, and submitting them to the authorities;
- establishing mechanisms to facilitate dialogue between the authorities and the families of missing persons in order to speed up the tracing process, including the exhumation and identification of human remains;
- informing and supporting the families of missing persons.

(See also the ICRC's *Headquarters Appeal 2003*.)

Assistance

Assistance programmes are designed to preserve or restore acceptable living conditions for victims of armed conflict, so as to enable them to maintain an adequate standard of living in their respective socio-cultural contexts until their basic needs are met by the authorities, through their own means or with outside help. The beneficiaries are primarily resident or displaced civilians, the sick and the wounded (both military and civilian) and people deprived of their freedom.

Assistance activities are based on the "health pyramid" approach, whereby priorities are set in such a way as to reduce as rapidly and effectively as possible the risks of disease and death among conflict victims. The health pyramid shows that precedence must be given to ensuring access to food, water and other vital necessities, and to restoring satisfactory hygiene conditions through the adoption of public health measures. However, assisting the victims must not lead to dependency. The ICRC's strategy aims to restore self-sufficiency, which helps victims to preserve their dignity.



Relief

Relief activities are designed to ensure that households and communities have access to the means required to meet their essential economic needs, as defined by their physical, social and cultural environment.

In particular, this involves:

- negotiating with the authorities to obtain the authorizations needed to implement projects;
- planning, establishing and implementing programmes in the spheres of relief (food and non-food), agronomy, rehabilitation and nutrition, where possible through a community-based approach.

Water and habitat

Water and habitat activities aim to ensure that people have access to water at all times and live in a generally healthy environment.

In particular, this involves:

- negotiating with the authorities to obtain the authorizations needed to implement projects;
- carrying out and evaluating projects to improve hygiene and access to water;
- carrying out and evaluating projects to rehabilitate or improve basic infrastructure.

Health services

Health-related activities are designed to give people affected by conflict access to appropriate preventive and curative health care that meets universally recognized standards, a task which entails assisting local or regional health services and sometimes stepping in for them on a temporary basis.

In particular, this involves:

- supporting the implementation of ICRC health policies;
- monitoring and evaluating projects to ensure that they meet recognized health standards, especially in the areas of community health, surgical treatment and prison health;
- negotiating with the authorities to obtain the authorizations needed to implement projects;
- carrying out and evaluating projects, especially in the areas of community health, surgical treatment and prison health;
- contributing to the training of local health professionals;
- engaging in dialogue with the authorities on any problems that may arise.

Physical rehabilitation

Physical rehabilitation activities are designed to provide civilian and military disabled, especially amputees, with prosthetic/orthotic appliances so that they can recover their mobility and play an active role in society.

In particular, this involves:

- manufacturing prosthetic/orthotic appliances and components;
- providing national technicians with theoretical and practical training in accordance with recognized standards;
- engaging in dialogue with the authorities, especially on questions concerning the handover and continuation of projects.

Preventive action

Preventive action covers all pre-emptive steps taken to limit violence in conflict situations and to prevent, anticipate or reduce the suffering of people directly affected by armed violence. These activities are carried out both in peacetime and in times of war.

Development of IHL

These activities aim to promote the adoption of new treaties to make IHL more effective and to respond to needs which arise as a result of technological advances and the changing nature of armed conflict. At the same time, the development of customary international law is furthered through encouraging constructive State practice.

In particular, this involves:

- taking part in meetings of experts and diplomatic conferences held to develop new treaties or other legal instruments, and undertaking bilateral and multilateral *démarches* vis-à-vis governments and other organizations;
- monitoring new developments, carrying out studies, organizing meetings of experts and drafting proposals.

Implementation of IHL

Implementation activities aim to promote the universal ratification of the humanitarian treaties and the adoption by States of legislative, administrative and practical measures to give effect to these instruments at national level. It is also important to ascertain that proposals to develop new laws applicable to conflict situations do not undermine existing norms. Implementation activities also aim to ensure respect for IHL during armed conflicts and to ensure that national authorities, international organizations, the armed forces and other bearers of weapons correctly understand the law applicable in such situations.

In particular, this involves:

- promoting the humanitarian treaties among the relevant authorities by making representations to governments, providing training in IHL and drafting technical documents and guidelines to further national implementation;
- providing technical advice and support for the implementation of IHL, undertaking studies and carrying out technical assessments on the compatibility of national legislation with obligations under this body of law;
- responding to requests for information on IHL and producing studies and reports on aspects of its provisions which are unclear or not fully respected;
- translating existing IHL and human rights texts and materials into the relevant language;
- promoting and supporting the inclusion of IHL in military training programmes and in the curricula of educational institutions.

Communication

Communication activities include public information and programmes concerning the dissemination of IHL, both within and outside conflict zones. They are designed to facilitate the ICRC's access to conflict victims and to raise awareness of humanitarian issues and norms in order to reduce levels of violence and promote greater respect for IHL.

In particular, this involves:

- providing training and expertise in IHL to armed and security forces;
- developing and implementing strategies to influence the attitudes and actions of other arms bearers;
- running/organizing campaigns on specific issues aimed in particular at leaders and opinion-makers;
- responding to public information requests on humanitarian norms, issues and action in situations of armed conflict;
- supporting youth education programmes on the consequences and limits of violence;
- supporting academic training in IHL and humanitarian norms.

Mines and other weapons

The ICRC devotes particular attention to promoting measures to restrict or prohibit the use of weapons that have indiscriminate effects or cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and to raising awareness of the dangers of certain weapons such as mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) at the community level. This includes the application of existing norms of IHL with regard to the use of weapons, as well as the development, when appropriate, of additional norms in response to the emergence of new technologies and the changing nature of armed conflict.

In particular, this involves:

- making representations to governments;
- providing an IHL perspective on weapons issues in national and international fora;
- holding meetings of military, legal and foreign affairs experts to consider, *inter alia*, issues relating to emerging weapons technologies and the impact in humanitarian terms of the use of certain weapons;
- providing up-to-date information on legal and political aspects of the implementation of treaties such as the 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines and the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons;
- raising the awareness and influencing the behaviour of civilians and the authorities in mine-affected communities through community-based activities — adapted to particular groups most at risk such as children, farmers and hunters — to minimize the threat of mines and the incidence of injury. One of the ICRC's main objectives is to ensure that the communities themselves deal with mine-awareness issues. This involves: gathering relevant information on local needs, which can then be used to devise an appropriate mine/UXO-awareness strategy and to monitor the activities implemented; including mine-affected communities in the mine-awareness process; and co-operating closely with other organizations in responding to communities' needs, thereby reducing the risks they face.

Cooperation with National Societies

It is vital to ensure that all the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement can provide assistance and services as effectively and efficiently as possible, acting in accordance with the Movement's fundamental principles. The ICRC's cooperation activities aim to improve and strengthen the capacity of National Societies to provide humanitarian services to victims of armed conflict and internal strife, particularly in the following fields: assistance (preparedness and response); re-establishment of family links; and promotion of IHL and the fundamental principles. They also seek to foster and reinforce cooperation between the Movement's components towards more integrated and mutually supportive action, through a strict application of the Seville Agreement.¹

In particular, this involves:

- providing technical expertise and material and financial assistance to National Societies to further develop their competencies, structures and working relationships so that they can discharge their tasks and specific responsibilities in the most effective and efficient manner possible;
- advising and supporting National Societies on compliance with the conditions for recognition as a Red Cross or Red Crescent Society, on the adoption and revision of their Statutes and on other legal matters which may arise, especially in relation to the application of IHL;
- promoting the exchange of operational information and coordination of activities between the Movement's components in order to maximize results and use of available resources and contribute to mutually supportive action for victims of armed conflict and internal strife, in accordance with the Seville Agreement.

Cooperation is carried out in close consultation and coordination with the International Federation, as these activities hold a long-term perspective to build capacity and are part of a National Society's development process.

¹ The Seville Agreement, adopted in 1997, is a cooperation agreement between all the components of the Movement. It applies to all international relief activities which National Societies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC conduct in cooperation with each other, and those carried out by the National Societies among themselves without the ICRC's or the International Federation's participation. It does not apply to activities which the Movement's Statutes or the Geneva Conventions entrust to individual components.

General

This programme covers all activities related to the functioning of delegations, but which cannot be allocated to a programme, such as strategy, management, internal control and some strategic negotiations.

Overheads

As a contribution to the costs of headquarters' support for operations in the field, 6.5% of the budget of each operation is added for cash and service movements. This support is for services essential to an operation's success, such as human resources, finance, logistics, information technology and other support as described in the *Headquarters Appeal 2003*. The contribution covers approximately 30% of the actual cost of support provided by headquarters to field operations.



AFRICA

ANGOLA

Personnel:

48 expatriate and 278 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Angola since 1975, the beginning of the conflict which devastated the country's economy and left vital infrastructure in ruins and the civilian population dependent on humanitarian aid. Following the signing of the cease-fire in April 2002, access to most parts of the country became possible. As a result, the ICRC has extended its tracing network to enable people in newly accessible areas to restore contact with family members who became separated from them during the conflict. The ICRC is expanding its medical and water and sanitation programmes in the Greater Planalto, mainly for returnees, and continues to reduce dependency on food assistance by promoting self-sufficiency through agricultural programmes.

Budget 2003	Sfr	26,423,929
Protection	Sfr	7,411,724
Assistance	Sfr	15,256,124
Preventive action	Sfr	2,670,117
Cooperation	Sfr	1,085,964
General	Sfr	0
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>Sfr</i>	<i>1,561,829</i>

BURUNDI

Personnel:

16 expatriate and 88 national staff

The ICRC has been monitoring the situation in Burundi and intervening on an ad hoc basis since 1962. It has been continuously present in the country since 1999. It focuses on protecting people deprived of their freedom, and enabling civilians, including unaccompanied children, to restore links with dispersed family members. Assistance programmes include efforts to improve access to water and sanitation facilities and access to medical care for thousands of people, both in prisons and in the local community. These activities are carried out in urban areas, where security conditions permit.

Budget 2003	Sfr	9,854,683
Protection	Sfr	1,478,018
Assistance	Sfr	7,135,301
Preventive action	Sfr	809,236
Cooperation	Sfr	424,264
General	Sfr	7,864
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>Sfr</i>	<i>601,460</i>

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Personnel:

54 expatriate and 430 national staff

The ICRC opened a permanent delegation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1978. It currently focuses its activities on: rapid assistance to vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, to ensure their survival while promoting their self-sufficiency; support to the authorities in providing adequate health care for the war-wounded and the civilian population; protection activities for different categories of people who have been deprived of their freedom, including people detained in connection with the conflict and civilian internees; restoring contact between separated family members and reuniting unaccompanied children with their families; and the development of the National Society.

Budget 2003	Sfr	46,421,187
Protection	Sfr	8,687,459
Assistance	Sfr	30,807,016
Preventive action	Sfr	3,879,501
Cooperation	Sfr	3,031,482
General	Sfr	15,729
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>Sfr</i>	<i>2,833,218</i>

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

Personnel:

14 expatriate and 96 national staff

The ICRC has been operating in the Republic of the Congo since 1994, first as part of the Kinshasa regional delegation and from 1998 as a separate delegation. Since 2000, the focus of the ICRC's activities in the Republic of the Congo has begun to shift from emergency assistance to reconstruction. The resurgence of fighting in part of the country in March 2002, however, prompted the ICRC to resume emergency programmes in the Pool region and Brazzaville. These include distributing food and non-food items to internally displaced people, setting up emergency water supplies, providing medical facilities with supplies and visiting detainees held in connection with the fighting.

Budget 2003	Sfr	8,027,240
Protection	Sfr	1,095,154
Assistance	Sfr	5,166,678
Preventive action	Sfr	1,037,371
Cooperation	Sfr	728,037
General	Sfr	0
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>Sfr</i>	<i>489,925</i>

ERITREA

Personnel:

19 expatriate and 77 national staff

In Eritrea, the ICRC responds to needs outstanding in the aftermath of the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Ethiopia. In this context, the ICRC's priorities are twofold: to assist the population still affected or displaced by the conflict and to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law regarding any remaining persons protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. The ICRC supports the "Red Cross Society of Eritrea" in developing its capacities in the areas of tracing, conflict preparedness and emergency response and dissemination.

The ICRC opened a delegation in Eritrea in 1998 in the context of the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Budget 2003	Sfr	12,152,836
Protection	Sfr	2,102,973
Assistance	Sfr	8,199,028
Preventive action	Sfr	776,853
Cooperation	Sfr	1,066,117
General	Sfr	7,865
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>Sfr</i>	<i>741,722</i>

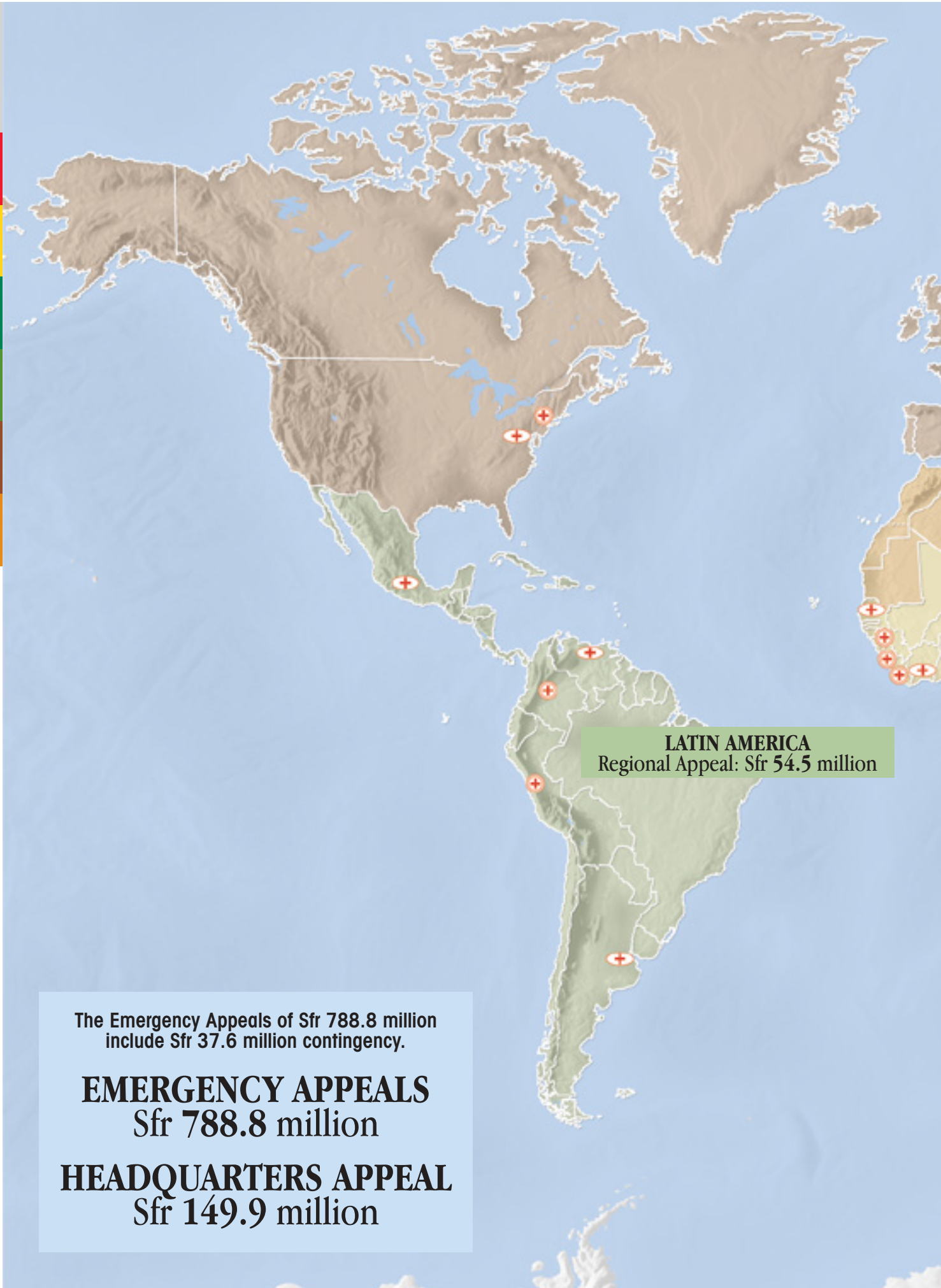
ETHIOPIA

Personnel:

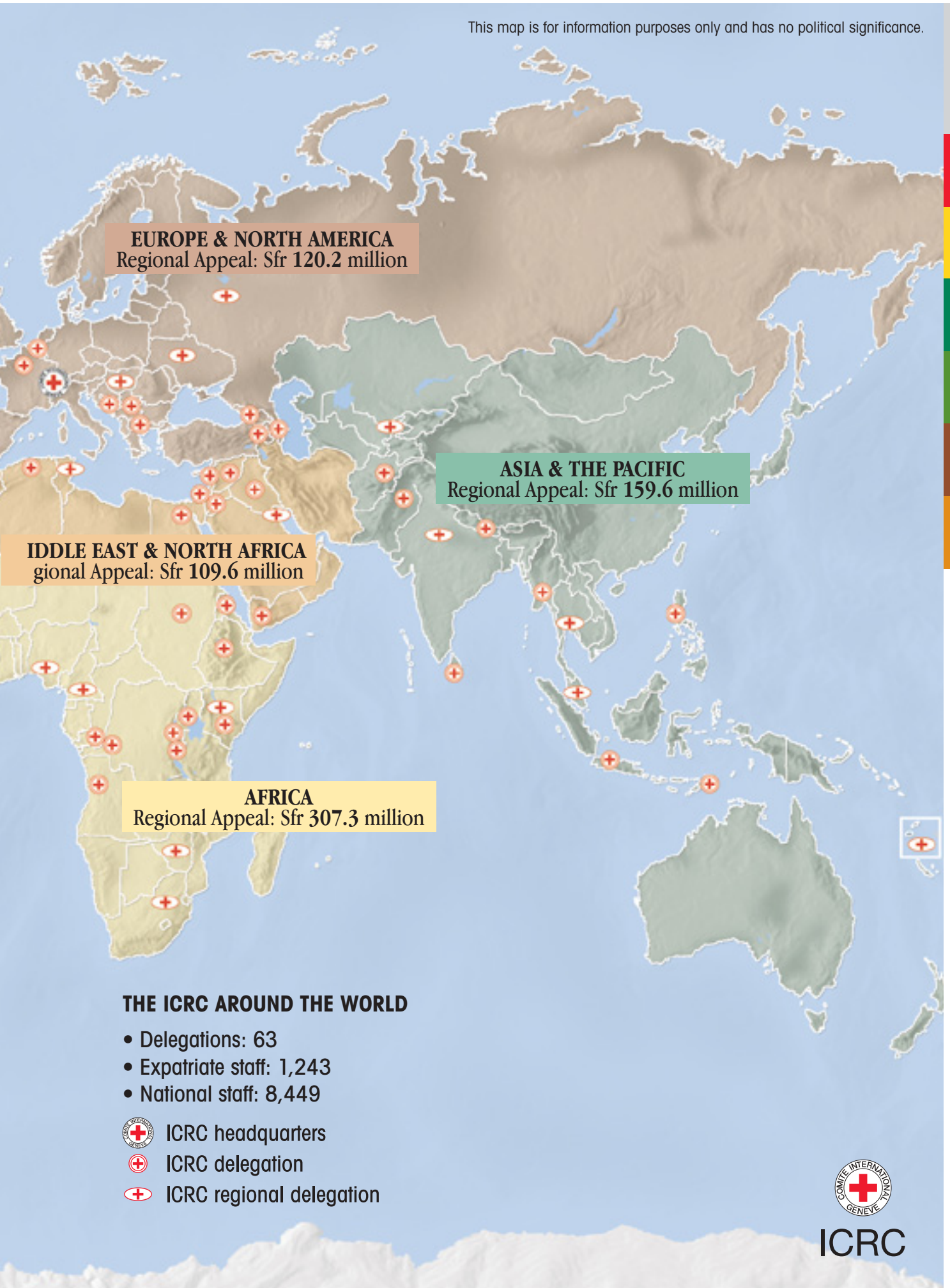
58 expatriate and 270 national staff

In Ethiopia, the ICRC responds to needs outstanding from the aftermath of the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Eritrea and those arising from internal conflicts and disturbances, needs which in several contexts are aggravated by poor seasonal rainfall. The ICRC focuses on ensuring that prisoners of war, civilian internees and people of Eritrean origin enjoy the protection due to them under the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. It provides protection and assistance to the population affected and/or displaced by the recent international conflict and by internal armed violence in various parts of the country. It also visits detainees held in connection with the 1991 change of government and for reasons of State security. In the Somali National Regional State, the ICRC implements integrated health, veterinary and water rehabilitation programmes for nomadic populations and carries out flood-management projects in areas particularly at risk.

The first ICRC office on the African continent was opened in Addis Ababa in 1935 during Italy's invasion of Ethiopia and was operational for the duration of the conflict. The ICRC has been continuously present in Ethiopia since 1977, at the outbreak of the Ogaden war between Ethiopia and Somalia.



This map is for information purposes only and has no political significance.



Budget 2003	Sfr	26,088,910
Protection	Sfr	5,637,865
Assistance	Sfr	15,069,848
Preventive action	Sfr	3,631,281
Cooperation	Sfr	1,690,637
General	Sfr	59,279

of which: Overheads Sfr 1,536,184

ICRC MISSION TO THE AFRICAN UNION

The aim of the ICRC's permanent mission to the African Union (AU) is to gain a broad insight into the political scene in Africa and to build strong relations with African governments and intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. By this means, the ICRC endeavours to draw attention to problems requiring humanitarian action, to promote greater recognition and much wider application of international humanitarian law throughout Africa, and to raise awareness of the ICRC's role and activities, mainly on the African continent.

The ICRC's official observer status, granted by the Organization of African Unity on the basis of a cooperation agreement between the two organizations concluded in 1992, was extended under the AU. A permanent ICRC mission was opened in Addis Ababa in 1993.

Budget and personnel:
see under Ethiopia

GUINEA

Personnel:

24 expatriate and 136 national staff

Through its regional delegation in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC has been present in Guinea since 1992. In 2001, in response to the developing conflict in Guinea and its impact on the population, it set up its operational delegation in Conakry.

The ICRC stepped up its protection activities in 2002, focusing on visiting detainees and conducting dissemination sessions for the armed and security forces, political authorities, media and the general public. Furthermore, it assists the authorities concerned in providing medical care for the war-wounded. It also cooperates with the National Society to develop the Red Cross tracing network to help restore family links.

Budget 2003	Sfr	9,609,949
Protection	Sfr	2,624,172
Assistance	Sfr	3,456,992
Preventive action	Sfr	2,418,532
Cooperation	Sfr	1,110,253
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 582,375

LIBERIA

Personnel:

31 expatriate and 94 national staff

Owing to renewed fighting, mainly in the north-west of the country, the ICRC has stepped up its operations in Liberia to extend its assistance and protection activities for internally displaced persons, vulnerable residents of host communities, the war-wounded, detainees and unaccompanied children. In addition, the ICRC supports the Liberian National Red Cross Society and runs dissemination programmes on international humanitarian law for the country's armed forces. Since 1972, the ICRC has conducted activities in Liberia through its Abidjan regional delegation. The operational delegation was opened in Monrovia in 1990.

Budget 2003	Sfr	21,133,309
Protection	Sfr	2,538,449
Assistance	Sfr	16,169,759
Preventive action	Sfr	1,064,255
Cooperation	Sfr	1,360,846
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 1,232,922

RWANDA

Personnel:

40 expatriate and 285 national staff

The ICRC opened a delegation in Rwanda in 1990, prior to which it covered the country from the regional delegation in Kinshasa. The ICRC focuses its activities in Rwanda on: detainees held in prisons and communal lock-ups (*cachots*); unaccompanied children seeking families from which they became separated either in 1994 or during the mass repatriations in 1996/1997; vulnerable genocide survivors and victims of the internal conflict between 1990 and 1994 (predominantly widows and orphans) in need of assistance to rebuild their lives; and resident populations whose local water distribution networks remain damaged from the time of the conflict and the genocide.

Budget 2003	Sfr	27,384,994
Protection	Sfr	3,461,488
Assistance	Sfr	21,240,205
Preventive action	Sfr	1,555,500
Cooperation	Sfr	1,127,801
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 1,669,682

SIERRA LEONE

Personnel:

15 expatriate and 130 national staff

Active in Sierra Leone since 1992 through its Abidjan regional delegation, the ICRC opened its Freetown operational delegation in 1998. Since the end of the war in January 2002, the ICRC has adapted its operations. It focuses on providing protection and medical, water and sanitation assistance to vulnerable civilians in the worst-affected areas of the country's eastern region. Follow-up of unaccompanied minors and visits to people deprived of their freedom are also protection priorities for the ICRC. It is planning, however, to reduce its rehabilitation and agricultural assistance activities in 2003.

Budget 2003	Sfr	8,533,776
Protection	Sfr	2,646,945
Assistance	Sfr	3,725,668
Preventive action	Sfr	707,394
Cooperation	Sfr	1,453,769
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 520,619

SOMALIA

Personnel:

14 expatriate and 26 national staff

In Somalia, the ICRC focuses on providing an emergency response to the direct effects of conflict, which are frequently compounded by natural disasters. Its activities include the provision of mainly non-food aid, medical assistance to the war-wounded (support to 4 hospitals and 26 health centres) and water and sanitation activities. The ICRC also carries out programmes with a medium-term outlook designed to preserve local coping mechanisms and maintain adequate living conditions for extremely vulnerable populations. Cooperation with the Somali Red Crescent Society completes the range of activities.

The ICRC has maintained a presence in Somalia since 1982, basing its delegation in Nairobi since 1994.

Budget 2003	Sfr	23,397,058
Protection	Sfr	340,311
Assistance	Sfr	20,862,837
Preventive action	Sfr	570,064
Cooperation	Sfr	1,615,982
General	Sfr	7,864

of which: Overheads Sfr 1,427,989

SUDAN

Personnel:

85 expatriate and 853 national staff

In Sudan, the ICRC focuses on: protection of and assistance to the civilian population affected by the conflict, namely internally displaced people and resident communities; medical assistance to the war-wounded and support to prosthetic/orthotic centres in Khartoum and Lokichokio (Kenya); monitoring the living conditions and treatment of people detained in connection with the conflict; dissemination of international humanitarian law to government forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army and other bearers of weapons; the exchange of Red Cross messages, tracing and family reunification; and cooperation with the Sudanese Red Crescent.

The ICRC opened its first office in Khartoum in 1978 in response to the Ethiopian conflict. In 1984, the ICRC launched its operations relating to Sudan's internal conflict.

Budget 2003	Sfr	46,146,054
Protection	Sfr	4,135,398
Assistance	Sfr	36,816,502
Preventive action	Sfr	3,005,013
Cooperation	Sfr	2,181,276
General	Sfr	7,865

of which: Overheads Sfr 2,815,157

UGANDA

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 80 national staff

Uganda became an independent delegation in April 1997, before which it was covered by the Nairobi regional delegation. Following the killing of six ICRC staff members in Ituri district in north-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo in April 2001, the ICRC had to suspend activities in its sub-delegations in Uganda and has since maintained a reduced expatriate presence confined to the capital Kampala. On the one hand, the ICRC is seeking to obtain a thorough investigation by the Ugandan authorities into the killings. On the other hand it maintains a level of knowledge about the situation in the field in order to monitor the needs of the population and be in a position to respond in the event of a major life-threatening emergency.

Budget 2003	Sfr	4,204,641
Protection	Sfr	632,435
Assistance	Sfr	1,767,604
Preventive action	Sfr	386,944
Cooperation	Sfr	1,409,794
General	Sfr	7,864

of which: Overheads Sfr 256,621

ABIDJAN (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

**Covering: Benin, Burkina Faso,
Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo**

Personnel:

20 expatriate and 85 national staff

Since the outbreak of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire in 2002, the activities of the ICRC's regional delegation in Abidjan have focused on maintaining an operational capacity in order to provide protection and assistance to victims of the conflict, visits to places of detention and monitoring the situation in the country so as to be prepared for possible outbreaks of intercommunal violence. In all the countries covered by the regional delegation, the ICRC supports the efforts of the authorities and armed and security forces to implement international humanitarian law (IHL) and raises awareness among the armed forces of the need to respect IHL rules.

The ICRC set up its regional delegation in Abidjan in July 1992, primarily to coordinate its activities in response to the conflicts in Liberia and Sierra Leone. It has existed in its present composition since 2002.

Budget 2003	Sfr	7,650,049
Protection	Sfr	908,285
Assistance	Sfr	3,875,527
Preventive action	Sfr	1,714,566
Cooperation	Sfr	1,151,671
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 466,904

DAKAR (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

**Covering: Cape Verde, Gambia,
Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal**

Personnel:

4 expatriate and 39 national staff

The Dakar regional delegation focuses on promoting international humanitarian law (IHL) among the armed forces and other bearers of weapons and on encouraging the authorities throughout the region to implement IHL. It also supports the activities of the National Societies, assists victims of violence, such as displaced people in need, and visits detainees, providing them with assistance, where necessary.

Opened in May 1991, the Dakar regional delegation initially covered ICRC activities in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Gambia. Later, its responsibilities were extended to include Mali (1993) and Niger (1994).

Budget 2003	Sfr	3,230,906
Protection	Sfr	477,824
Assistance	Sfr	782,261
Preventive action	Sfr	1,263,930
Cooperation	Sfr	706,891
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 197,191

HARARE (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

**Covering: Botswana, Malawi,
Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia,
Zimbabwe**

Personnel:

12 expatriate and 47 national staff

The Harare regional delegation has existed in its current composition since 1995, although the ICRC has been present in certain of the countries of the region for many years. Nowadays, the regional delegation monitors the humanitarian situation in all the countries covered, in particular Zimbabwe, and the consequences of the spillover into Namibia and Zambia of conflicts in neighbouring countries. It focuses on assisting and protecting civilians displaced by violence, visiting people deprived of their freedom in connection with these situations, and helping civilians separated by armed conflict to restore contact with their families. The delegation conducts preventive activities and informs the armed and security forces and the general public about international humanitarian law. It also contributes to developing the operational capacities of the region's National Societies.

Budget 2003	Sfr	5,296,388
Protection	Sfr	2,195,284
Assistance	Sfr	999,791
Preventive action	Sfr	1,156,127
Cooperation	Sfr	945,186
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 323,254

LAGOS (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Nigeria

Personnel:

7 expatriate and 45 national staff

The ICRC was active in Nigeria during the Biafran war (1966-70), and reopened a delegation in Nigeria in 1991. Since then, it has maintained an operational capacity in Lagos to provide protection and assistance to people displaced by sporadic outbreaks of violence. The ICRC also works in close cooperation with the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), helping it to strengthen its preparedness to respond to emergency situations anywhere in Nigeria. Preventive activities, such as promoting awareness and implementation of international humanitari-

an law among political authorities, armed forces, police and members of civil society (the media, NGOs and university students) form the other main components of the delegation's work. In 2003, the ICRC will also continue to support the "Alternative to Violence" project delegated to the British and German Red Cross Societies and carried out in cooperation with the NRCS.

Budget 2003	Sfr	5,561,158
Protection	Sfr	2,663
Assistance	Sfr	2,441,116
Preventive action	Sfr	1,228,974
Cooperation	Sfr	1,888,405
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 339,413

NAIROBI (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania

Personnel:

34 expatriate and 387 national staff

The ICRC's regional delegation was set up in Nairobi in 1974. It has a dual purpose: first, to carry out operations and pursue humanitarian diplomacy in the three countries covered; and second, to provide logistic services for ICRC operations in neighbouring countries of the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions, or further afield.

Budget 2003	Sfr	7,820,958
Protection	Sfr	1,301,107
Assistance	Sfr	3,203,527
Preventive action	Sfr	1,769,261
Cooperation	Sfr	1,401,571
General	Sfr	145,492

of which: Overheads Sfr 477,335

PRETORIA (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland

Personnel:

9 expatriate and 44 national staff

The Pretoria regional delegation has existed in its present form since 1995. It keeps a close eye on the domestic situation in the countries covered, promotes ratification of international humanitarian law (IHL) treaties, the incorporation of IHL into national legislation and into military and police training, and provides services to restore family links for civilian victims of conflict. It also supports the region's National Societies in their efforts to disseminate IHL, develop their tracing activities and prepare for emergencies, in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The ICRC

has maintained a permanent expatriate presence in Madagascar since the events of December 2001 and began visiting people detained in this context in August 2002.

Budget 2003	Sfr	4,183,186
Protection	Sfr	646,556
Assistance	Sfr	164,041
Preventive action	Sfr	1,845,383
Cooperation	Sfr	1,527,206
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 255,312

YAOUNDÉ (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tomé & Principe

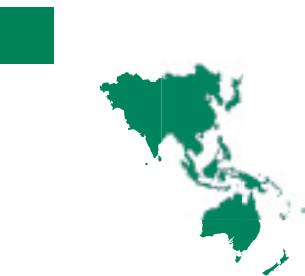
Personnel:

7 expatriate and 28 national staff

The Yaoundé regional delegation closely follows the humanitarian consequences of the failed coup d'état attempts in the Central African Republic (CAR) and the development of the internal conflict in Chad. In addition to its work on behalf of detainees in Cameroon, CAR, Chad and Equatorial Guinea, the ICRC promotes international humanitarian law and its implementation and lends financial, technical and material support to National Societies throughout the region. The Yaoundé regional delegation was set up in 1992. However, the ICRC has been working in the region since 1972 when the first Headquarters Agreement was signed with the Cameroonian authorities.

Budget 2003	Sfr	4,198,720
Protection	Sfr	1,242,880
Assistance	Sfr	518,122
Preventive action	Sfr	1,640,981
Cooperation	Sfr	796,737
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 256,260



ASIA & THE PACIFIC

AFGHAN OPERATION (AFGHANISTAN)

Personnel:

146 expatriate and 1,407 national staff

ICRC operations for victims of conflict in Afghanistan, first set up in Pakistan in 1981, have been based in Kabul since 1987. They now focus on detainees, the wounded and sick, the disabled and the families of persons missing in connection with conflict. The ICRC also works to: prevent mine/UXO injuries; improve water-supply and sanitation systems in urban areas; provide food and agricultural assistance to remote rural populations recovering from conflict and drought; promote respect for international humanitarian law among the authorities and members of armed forces; and strengthen the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

Budget 2003	Sfr	89,612,619
Protection	Sfr	5,875,125
Assistance	Sfr	71,018,128
Preventive action	Sfr	6,237,127
Cooperation	Sfr	6,427,512
General	Sfr	54,727

of which: Overheads Sfr 5,469,315

AFGHAN OPERATION (PAKISTAN)

Personnel:

16 expatriate and 197 national staff

The ICRC delegation in Pakistan works to protect and assist resident and displaced populations in areas affected by fighting along the Line of Control; promotes international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles through military, civil and religious institutions; and supports the health, tracing and dissemination activities of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society. The ICRC enables families to re-establish contact with their relatives detained in Afghanistan and, when possible, follows up those detainees transferred to Pakistan. It also provides logistic support to ICRC operations in Afghanistan.

Budget: see under "Afghan operation (Afghanistan)". Of the overall budget for the Afghan operation, the amount allocated specifically to Pakistan stands at: Sfr 3,106,339.

EAST TIMOR

Personnel:
1 expatriate and 9 national staff

In East Timor, where the ICRC has been working since 1979, society is being rebuilt after the upheaval in 1999 and the subsequent UN interim government. In independent East Timor, the delegation maintains a permanent presence that focuses on providing training in international humanitarian law for the newly formed national defence force, restoring family links, visiting detainees and monitoring the situation of civilians who may be at risk from violence. It maintains a dialogue with the authorities in Indonesia and East Timor concerning individuals unaccounted for, and also works to support the formation of a National Red Cross Society in East Timor.

Budget 2003	Sfr	819,253
Protection	Sfr	363,304
Assistance	Sfr	45,233
Preventive action	Sfr	162,313
Cooperation	Sfr	248,403
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 50,001

INDONESIA

Personnel:
15 expatriate and 79 national staff

The ICRC first established a presence in Indonesia in 1979. Throughout the archipelago, the ICRC has worked closely with the Indonesian Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia) to protect and assist victims of violence, especially displaced and resident populations whose livelihood or family contacts have been disrupted by fighting. The ICRC continues to visit detainees held in connection with armed conflicts, as well as working to broaden acceptance of international humanitarian law (IHL). The delegation promotes IHL implementation, supports its inclusion in training programmes for armed forces and police personnel, and develops activities with universities to foster the study of IHL in academic circles.

Budget 2003	Sfr	8,623,913
Protection	Sfr	1,492,941
Assistance	Sfr	4,103,942
Preventive action	Sfr	1,549,171
Cooperation	Sfr	1,477,859
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 526,342

MYANMAR

Personnel:
42 expatriate and 200 national staff

The ICRC established its presence in Myanmar in 1986 with prosthetic/orthotic programmes. At present, as well as continuing to develop these programmes for mine casualties and other disabled people, ICRC delegates make regular visits to people deprived of their freedom. In Shan, Kayin and Mon states, where weakened infrastructure, isolation and the security situation make the population particularly vulnerable, the ICRC addresses basic water and sanitation needs in selected villages and assists hospitals providing surgical care to the wounded. The ICRC endeavours to coordinate activities with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in a joint effort to enhance the working methods and effectiveness of the National Society.

Budget 2003	Sfr	12,876,754
Protection	Sfr	5,493,055
Assistance	Sfr	5,465,506
Preventive action	Sfr	1,100,217
Cooperation	Sfr	817,976
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 785,905

NEPAL

Personnel:
27 expatriate and 66 national staff

In Nepal, government forces are fighting an armed Maoist movement which has spread beyond its base in the mid-western region to affect nearly the entire country. In 1999, the ICRC established a presence in Nepal, and in 2001 it opened a delegation in Kathmandu. In addition to visiting detainees held in connection with the insurgency, the ICRC works to protect and assist civilians affected by the fighting, to promote respect for international humanitarian law among bearers of weapons and through civil society, and to strengthen the Nepal Red Cross Society.

Budget 2003	Sfr	7,859,930
Protection	Sfr	3,059,046
Assistance	Sfr	3,285,759
Preventive action	Sfr	714,842
Cooperation	Sfr	800,283
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 479,714

PHILIPPINES

Personnel:
5 expatriate and 30 national staff

In the Philippines, where the ICRC has been working since 1982, the delegation assists and protects civilians displaced or otherwise affected by armed clashes between the government and insurgent groups, primarily on the southern island of Mindanao. It acts as a neutral intermediary between opposing parties in matters of humanitarian concern, visits detainees held in connection with security matters and works with the National Society to provide assistance to the displaced and to promote international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles among all sectors of society.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,671,394
Protection	Sfr	1,330,657
Assistance	Sfr	463,413
Preventive action	Sfr	755,255
Cooperation	Sfr	103,075
General	Sfr	18,994

of which: Overheads Sfr 163,043

SRI LANKA

Personnel:
37 expatriate and 282 national staff

The ICRC has maintained a constant presence in Sri Lanka since 1989. Since the cease-fire signed between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in February 2002, the ICRC has continued to act as a neutral intermediary to help meet needs for humanitarian assistance, to persuade arms bearers and leaders to comply with international humanitarian law, to help families learn the fate or whereabouts of missing relatives, and to visit people still detained in connection with the conflict. In areas previously affected by conflict, the ICRC provides assistance to medical, water and sanitation facilities and helps restore family links. It also supports the efforts of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society to strengthen its capacity.

Budget 2003	Sfr	10,186,710
Protection	Sfr	5,786,224
Assistance	Sfr	2,160,910
Preventive action	Sfr	1,602,476
Cooperation	Sfr	637,100
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 621,724

BANGKOK (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Cambodia,
Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
Laos, Mongolia,
People's Republic of China,
Republic of Korea, Taiwan,
Thailand, Viet Nam

Personnel:

19 expatriate and 81 national staff

The ICRC first established a presence in Bangkok in 1979 to support its operations in Cambodia. The regional delegation works in all the countries covered to promote the ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties and the integration of international humanitarian law into national military training, and supports National Society development in dissemination and tracing. In Cambodia, the ICRC visits detainees and addresses the consequences of the past conflict by helping to restore family links and assisting disabled people. In China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ICRC runs projects to help meet the need for affordable, good-quality prostheses.

Budget 2003	Sfr	9,047,100
Protection	Sfr	989,259
Assistance	Sfr	4,484,719
Preventive action	Sfr	2,420,221
Cooperation	Sfr	999,169
General	Sfr	153,732

of which: Overheads Sfr 552,170

KUALA LUMPUR (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Brunei Darussalam,
Japan, Malaysia, Singapore

Personnel:

5 expatriate and 16 national staff

The ICRC first worked in Kuala Lumpur from 1972 until 1983, then returned to the region in 2000. In the countries it covers, the Kuala Lumpur regional delegation works to promote the ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties, to encourage incorporation of international humanitarian law into military training programmes and to support the development of National Societies. The delegation also promotes the ICRC's activities in the countries of east and south-east Asia to heighten both government and National Society awareness of and support for ICRC operations worldwide and to develop broader cooperation with National Societies which could take an active part in its operational activities.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,918,591
Protection	Sfr	52,769
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	1,171,239
Cooperation	Sfr	338,913
General	Sfr	355,670

of which: Overheads Sfr 117,097

NEW DELHI (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Bangladesh, Bhutan,
India, Maldives

Personnel:

21 expatriate and 73 national staff

Since 1982, the New Delhi regional delegation has worked to promote ratification and implementation of international humanitarian law and encourage respect for humanitarian rules and principles through armed forces, universities and the media. It supports the development of the Indian Red Cross Society and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. The ICRC visits people in India detained in connection with events in Jammu and Kashmir, and visits detainees in Bhutan.

Budget 2003	Sfr	5,802,851
Protection	Sfr	2,948,527
Assistance	Sfr	34,914
Preventive action	Sfr	1,830,166
Cooperation	Sfr	989,244
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 354,165

SUVA (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Australia,
Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji,
Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru,
New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea,
Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu,
Vanuatu, Autonomous States,
territories & colonies of the Pacific

Personnel:

3 expatriate and 13 national staff

Since the beginning of 2001, ICRC operations in the Pacific region have been carried out by the Suva regional delegation. In all the countries of the region, the ICRC encourages ratification and implementation of the humanitarian treaties and supports National Society development, with particular focus on Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji. It also visits people detained in connection with past disturbances in Fiji.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,696,764
Protection	Sfr	228,470
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	1,577,455
Cooperation	Sfr	873,497
General	Sfr	17,342

of which: Overheads Sfr 164,591

TASHKENT (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Personnel:

22 expatriate and 130 national staff

The ICRC has worked in Central Asia since 1992. It promotes the ratification of humanitarian treaties and their incorporation into national legislation, and helps develop the teaching of international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles in military training programmes and civilian educational institutions. It also cooperates with the Central Asian National Societies and supports them in strengthening their capacities. In Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the ICRC visits detainees falling within its mandate and carries out field activities in the Fergana valley. In Tajikistan, the ICRC supports prosthetic/orthotic services for amputees.

Budget 2003	Sfr	7,509,052
Protection	Sfr	2,224,240
Assistance	Sfr	1,377,089
Preventive action	Sfr	2,623,346
Cooperation	Sfr	1,284,377
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 458,299



LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA

Personnel:

61 expatriate and 230 national staff

The ICRC has been in Colombia since 1980. It is working to secure greater respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) by all armed groups and authorities, in particular regarding the protection of non-combatants, and to provide emergency relief to internally displaced people and other victims of the conflict. As the armed conflict has increased in both intensity and territorial scope, the ICRC is strengthening its role as neutral intermediary, developing medical programmes in affected areas, visiting detainees and disseminating the principles of IHL.

Budget 2003	Sfr	34,820,009
Protection	Sfr	3,000,653
Assistance	Sfr	24,493,298
Preventive action	Sfr	6,141,302
Cooperation	Sfr	1,003,984
General	Sfr	180,772

of which: Overheads Sfr 2,125,165

PERU

Personnel:

11 expatriate and 36 national staff

The ICRC has been in Peru since 1984. It concentrates on alleviating the lingering consequences in humanitarian terms of the years of armed confrontation between the State and insurgent groups. In particular, it monitors the conditions of detention of people deprived of their freedom, seeks to ascertain the fate of persons unaccounted for and assists the population in areas still affected by insurgency. Furthermore, the ICRC supports the process of permanent integration of international humanitarian law into the teaching programmes of armed and security forces and of academic institutions. It also works to raise awareness of humanitarian principles in other sectors of society.

Budget 2003	Sfr	5,051,728
Protection	Sfr	2,144,128
Assistance	Sfr	1,061,564
Preventive action	Sfr	1,614,108
Cooperation	Sfr	231,928
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 308,321

BUENOS AIRES (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil,
Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 21 national staff

The ICRC regional delegation in Buenos Aires was established in 1975. It centres its activities on promoting the incorporation of international humanitarian law into national legislation and into the teaching programmes of the armed and security forces and academic institutions. In addition, it conducts dissemination activities for political authorities, schools, the media and the general public. The ICRC also works to strengthen the capacity of the region's National Societies and assists them in their humanitarian work. As of 2003, Brazil will be covered by the regional delegation.

Budget 2003	Sfr	3,017,691
Protection	Sfr	199,190
Assistance	Sfr	32,770
Preventive action	Sfr	2,089,926
Cooperation	Sfr	695,805
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 184,178

CARACAS (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Ecuador, Venezuela,
the 11 English-speaking
Caribbean countries as well as
Guyana and Suriname

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 7 national staff

The ICRC has had a regional delegation in Caracas since 2000. It focuses on spreading awareness of international humanitarian law among the armed and security forces and civil society. It promotes ratification of humanitarian treaties and the adoption of national implementation measures. The ICRC also contributes to strengthening the response capacity of National Red Cross Societies throughout the region; particular attention is paid to preparing for the needs that might arise in the event of internal strife.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,988,775
Protection	Sfr	71,140
Assistance	Sfr	50,542
Preventive action	Sfr	945,009
Cooperation	Sfr	922,084
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 121,381

MEXICO (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Costa Rica, Cuba,
Dominican Republic, El Salvador,
Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico,
Nicaragua, Panama

Personnel:

11 expatriate and 59 national staff

In Mexico, the ICRC focuses on providing assistance to internally displaced people and residents affected by the situation in Chiapas and on protection visits to people deprived of their freedom. In Panama, it assists Colombian refugees in the Darien region. At regional level, the ICRC promotes the incorporation of international humanitarian law into national legislation and into the teaching programmes of armed and police forces and academic institutions. In addition, the regional delegation supports the strengthening of the capacities of National Societies in Central America, the Spanish-speaking Caribbean and Haiti.

Budget 2003	Sfr	9,577,392
Protection	Sfr	788,024
Assistance	Sfr	2,247,350
Preventive action	Sfr	4,955,107
Cooperation	Sfr	1,586,911
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 584,536



EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 71 national staff

The ICRC, in partnership with the Red Cross in Bosnia and Herzegovina, supports the population in its efforts to recover from the emotional and physical wounds of the conflict that ended with the Dayton peace agreement in 1995. Acting independently, though in close coordination with the authorities and relevant national and international organizations, the ICRC supports the families of missing persons in their quest to shed light on the fate and whereabouts of their loved ones. The ICRC, which initially opened an office in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992, has had a delegation in the country since 1995.

Budget 2003	Sfr	5,903,013
Protection	Sfr	1,976,992
Assistance	Sfr	278,546
Preventive action	Sfr	1,880,483
Cooperation	Sfr	1,766,992
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 360,278

MACEDONIA, FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 39 national staff

Since the beginning of the crisis in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in March 2001, the ICRC has been running an assistance and protection programme for internally displaced people and for the resident population of villages and towns worst hit by the fighting. It also visits detainees and monitors violations of international humanitarian law (IHL). The ICRC cooperates with the Macedonian Red Cross in carrying out tracing activities and the promotion of IHL. The ICRC has been present in the country since 1993.

Budget 2003	Sfr	3,262,489
Protection	Sfr	792,621
Assistance	Sfr	998,663
Preventive action	Sfr	1,261,748
Cooperation	Sfr	209,457
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 199,119

SOUTHERN CAUCASUS (ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIA)

Personnel Armenia:

6 expatriate and 59 national staff

Personnel Azerbaijan:

8 expatriate and 51 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Armenia and Azerbaijan, in the context of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, since 1992. It focuses on the missing persons issue, the problems of people held in connection with the conflict and vulnerable detainees. It supports the authorities in bringing the spread of tuberculosis in prisons under control. It also promotes the national implementation of international humanitarian law and its integration into the training of the armed and security forces and into university and school curricula. In Azerbaijan, the ICRC assists the health authorities in making limb-fitting services available across the country. In Nagorny Karabakh, it supports primary health-care services.

Personnel Georgia:

24 expatriate and 387 national staff

In Georgia and its breakaway region of Abkhazia, needs for humanitarian aid remain acute. The ICRC, which has been working in the country since 1992, assists the most vulnerable people in Abkhazia and internally displaced people and needy residents in western Georgia. Throughout Georgia (including the separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia), the ICRC visits detainees. It runs a tuberculosis control programme in Georgian prisons. ICRC prosthetic/orthotic activities are aimed at building local capacities for physical rehabilitation. Programmes to promote international humanitarian law are under way for the authorities, the armed forces and civil society.

Budget 2003	Sfr	26,929,853
Protection	Sfr	3,801,350
Assistance	Sfr	18,532,875
Preventive action	Sfr	3,961,471
Cooperation	Sfr	634,157
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 1,629,864

YUGOSLAVIA, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Personnel:

22 expatriate and 224 national staff

The ICRC is working throughout the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and supports the families of missing persons in their efforts to shed light on the fate of their loved ones. The ICRC provides them with psychological and material assistance where necessary.

Working closely with the Yugoslav Red Cross, the ICRC also distributes basic food and hygiene items to the most vulnerable internally displaced people, and implements small-scale programmes to help them to become self-sufficient. The ICRC has operated in Yugoslavia since 1991.

Budget 2003	Sfr	20,952,046
Protection	Sfr	5,467,011
Assistance	Sfr	10,699,456
Preventive action	Sfr	2,573,440
Cooperation	Sfr	2,212,139
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 1,272,666

BUDAPEST (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

Personnel:

5 expatriate and 26 national staff

The Budapest regional delegation, which was established in 1997, aims to develop a broad network of contacts with governments, academic circles, civil society and the media in Central Europe. It supports the civil and military authorities in incorporating international humanitarian law into school and university curricula and military training programmes, and cooperates with the National Red Cross Societies of the region. In Croatia, the ICRC is also addressing the after-effects of the conflicts that occurred between 1991 and 1995. In Albania, where the ICRC has been present since 1998, the organization supports the Albanian Red Cross Society in its mine-awareness activities and helps develop its tracing and dissemination capacities.

Budget 2003	Sfr	4,835,643
Protection	Sfr	889,545
Assistance	Sfr	53,277
Preventive action	Sfr	2,674,709
Cooperation	Sfr	1,218,112
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 295,133

KYIV (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 8 national staff

The Kyiv regional delegation, which has been operating since 1995, concentrates on promoting international humanitarian law (IHL) and encouraging the authorities in the region to implement it. The far-reaching reforms currently under way in the countries covered offer a unique opportunity for the

ICRC to pursue its endeavour to make IHL an integral part of national legislation, education and the training programmes and codes of conduct of the armed, police and security forces.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,673,745
Protection	Sfr	8,209
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	1,217,568
Cooperation	Sfr	447,968
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 102,154

MOSCOW (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: the Russian Federation with specialized services for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and to some extent Central Asia

Personnel:

38 expatriate and 388 national staff

The Moscow delegation, which was opened in 1992, combines operational functions in the Russian Federation with regional functions for other member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In the Russian Federation, the ICRC assists vulnerable populations affected by armed confrontations in Chechnya, and visits people detained in connection with the situation. In the other countries of the CIS, the ICRC runs long-term communication and preventive programmes to promote international humanitarian law among the authorities, the armed and security forces and civil society and to foster understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work.

Budget 2003	Sfr	47,457,415
Protection	Sfr	2,409,092
Assistance	Sfr	36,170,599
Preventive action	Sfr	6,136,935
Cooperation	Sfr	2,562,406
General	Sfr	178,383

of which: Overheads Sfr 2,763,682

WASHINGTON (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Canada, United States of America

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 6 national staff

Through its presence in Washington, the ICRC has become an acknowledged source of information to which government officials, organizations and other interested groups and individuals can turn for information on ICRC programmes and operations. Since January 2002, the ICRC has regularly visited persons deprived of their freedom and held under the control of the

US armed forces in Guantanamo Bay (Cuba) and elsewhere. The ICRC also works with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, focusing on their involvement in international services and dissemination of international humanitarian law. The ICRC delegation in Washington was opened in 1995.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,939,498
Protection	Sfr	1,060,449
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	1,682,362
Cooperation	Sfr	196,687
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 179,406

BRUSSELS

Covering: institutions of the European Union (EU), the Western European Union (WEU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the NATO Parliamentary Assembly

Personnel:

3 expatriate and 4 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Brussels since 2000 to build strong institutional and operational relations with the EU institutions, the WEU, NATO and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. The aim is to heighten awareness of the ICRC's mandate and mobilize political, diplomatic and financial support for ICRC activities to ensure that victims of armed conflict receive the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international humanitarian law.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,125,363
Protection	Sfr	30,419
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	1,572,997
Cooperation	Sfr	494,705
General	Sfr	27,242

of which: Overheads Sfr 129,717

NEW YORK

Personnel:

4 expatriate and 7 national staff

The United Nations' (UN) role of ensuring international peace and security comprises many humanitarian aspects. Operating since 1983, the ICRC delegation to the UN and its agencies and programmes is a support and relay station for operational and legal initiatives. It puts across the ICRC's viewpoint and keeps abreast of trends and developments regarding humanitarian issues. In addition, the delegation promotes international humanitarian law.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,651,371
Protection	Sfr	0
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	1,316,812
Cooperation	Sfr	24,408
General	Sfr	1,310,151

of which: Overheads Sfr 161,821

PARIS

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 4 national staff

The Paris delegation, set up in 2000, focuses on promoting international humanitarian law and facilitating ICRC operations in the field. Its target audiences include the French authorities, representatives of the French-speaking world, economic interest groups, the media, the diplomatic community, military and academic circles and the French Red Cross.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,171,692
Protection	Sfr	0
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	1,133,804
Cooperation	Sfr	37,888
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 71,512

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE (ITS)

Personnel:

1 expatriate

The International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen, Germany, is an international institution which has the mandate to collect, classify, preserve and, for strictly humanitarian purposes, render accessible to governments and interested individuals records concerning civilians persecuted during the National Socialist period (1933-45) because of their race, religion, ethnic origin, creed or political leanings and non-Germans displaced up to 1952 owing to the Second World War. The recently digitized central card index, with its 47 million cards, contains information relating to the fate of 17 million people. The ITS searches for missing persons and, upon individual request, issues certificates to civilians who suffered incarceration or forced labour and to family members eligible for financial compensation. It has been directed and administered by the ICRC since 1955.

Budget 2003	Sfr	327,332
Protection	Sfr	327,332
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	0
Cooperation	Sfr	0
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 19,978



MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 4 national staff

The ICRC in Algeria carries out visits to people held in different places of detention, including, since 2002, people remanded in custody in police stations and *gendarmeries*. It has developed extensive co-operation with the Algerian Red Crescent Society, and supports its efforts to provide assistance to women and children victims of violence and strengthen its national first-aid network. The ICRC works to promote international humanitarian law among Algerian civil society, the authorities and the armed forces. In 2002 the ICRC was in the process of opening a new delegation in Algiers, thus enabling better follow-up of these activities, which were formerly covered from the regional delegation in Tunis.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,646,118
Protection	Sfr	637,920
Assistance	Sfr	92,324
Preventive action	Sfr	245,735
Cooperation	Sfr	670,139
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 100,467

EGYPT

Personnel:

4 expatriate and 27 national staff

The ICRC concentrates on promoting knowledge of international humanitarian law (IHL) and its incorporation into national legislation in Egypt and, through its co-operation with the Arab League, throughout the Arab world. The ICRC supports training in IHL organized by the relevant authorities for the armed and security forces and for civilian and military magistrates, and promotes the inclusion of IHL and related subjects in university and school curricula. These efforts are backed by technical and academic support for implementation bodies, by the production and distribution of teaching materials and other dissemination tools, and by building the capacities of trainers, including in the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. Regional media communication is also carried out from Cairo, where the ICRC's first Arabic website will be launched at the beginning of 2003. The ICRC has been present in Egypt since the beginning of the Second World War, with some interruptions.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,088,428
Protection	Sfr	187,534
Assistance	Sfr	55,041
Preventive action	Sfr	693,034
Cooperation	Sfr	152,819
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 66,430

IRAN

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 9 national staff

Since the 1988 cease-fire agreed between Iran and Iraq, the ICRC has urged the two parties, in accordance with international humanitarian law (IHL), to release and repatriate all prisoners of war (POWs), to make progress in identifying and repatriating the bodies of those killed in the war, and to resolve the problem of the missing in action. The ICRC holds private interviews with the POWs it registered during the Iran-Iraq war so as to ascertain that they do indeed wish to return home, and supervises their repatriation. It is also working to strengthen partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) and to promote IHL. As part of the relief operation for Afghanistan, in late 2001 the ICRC set up an office and logistics base in Mashhad in eastern Iran, in cooperation with the IRCS. The ICRC has been working in Iran since 1978, with some interruptions.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,076,295
Protection	Sfr	148,024
Assistance	Sfr	1,678
Preventive action	Sfr	593,143
Cooperation	Sfr	333,450
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 65,689

IRAQ

Personnel:

35 expatriate and 365 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Iraq since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980. In Iraq, the ICRC focuses on the humanitarian consequences of two wars in as many decades and the effects of 12 years of international trade sanctions. Since mid-1999, the organization has placed particular emphasis on assistance activities to alleviate the deteriorating plight of the civilian population. In northern Iraq, the ICRC pursues its traditional humanitarian tasks related to the consequences of the conflict between Kurdish groups.

Budget 2003	Sfr	21,821,470
Protection	Sfr	2,791,867
Assistance	Sfr	16,303,355
Preventive action	Sfr	2,056,501
Cooperation	Sfr	669,747
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 1,331,827

ISRAEL, THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES & THE AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES

Personnel:

73 expatriate and 181 national staff

The ICRC has been permanently present in Israel and the Palestinian territories since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It works towards ensuring the faithful application of, and respect for, international humanitarian law, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in times of war and occupation. Since the intensification of violence in September 2000, the ICRC has expanded its presence and assistance/protection activities in response to the increasing needs of different communities. As lead agency in this context, the ICRC is coordinating the relief response of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It also supports the activities of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom.

Budget 2003	Sfr	71,241,160
Protection	Sfr	16,214,485
Assistance	Sfr	45,819,775
Preventive action	Sfr	3,332,037
Cooperation	Sfr	5,874,863
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 4,019,106

JORDAN

Personnel:

19 expatriate and 51 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Jordan since the 1967 Middle East war. In Jordan, the ICRC focuses on: visits to detainees to monitor their conditions of detention and treatment; providing tracing services to civilians and foreign detainees to enable them to restore contact with their families; and the promotion of international humanitarian law throughout Jordanian society, in close cooperation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. The delegation also provides logistic support to ICRC relief operations in Israel, the occupied territories and the autonomous territories, and in Iraq.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,779,352
Protection	Sfr	897,134
Assistance	Sfr	53,029
Preventive action	Sfr	728,351
Cooperation	Sfr	100,838
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 108,599

LEBANON

Personnel:

3 expatriate and 12 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since 1967. It currently focuses on formalizing access, in accordance with its standard procedures, to persons detained by the Lebanese authorities. Gaining access to the four Israeli nationals held by Hezbollah is another ICRC concern, as is the issue of numerous persons still missing from Lebanon's civil war and Israel's 22-year occupation of southern Lebanon, which ended in May 2000. Since the end of the occupation, the ICRC continues to monitor the situation of civilians living in the former occupied zone, particularly refugees returning from Israel to where they had fled at the end of the occupation. Restoring and maintaining contact between members of families still separated is another priority for the ICRC in Lebanon. Promotion of international humanitarian law and cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross Society in emergency preparedness (first aid) and mine awareness are other important aspects of the ICRC's work in the country.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,732,661
Protection	Sfr	903,960
Assistance	Sfr	433,467
Preventive action	Sfr	954,345
Cooperation	Sfr	440,889
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 166,782

SYRIA

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 7 national staff

Present in Syria since 1967, the ICRC acts as a neutral intermediary in humanitarian matters for the Syrian inhabitants of the part of the Golan occupied by Israel, who are protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. In particular, it facilitates the passage of Syrian nationals, mainly students and pilgrims, who cross the area of separation to complete their studies in Syrian universities or perform their religious obligations, and it restores and maintains links between family members separated as a result of the conflict with Israel. The delegation also works to promote knowledge of international humanitarian law and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in close cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Budget 2003	Sfr	1,214,525
Protection	Sfr	235,017
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	801,345
Cooperation	Sfr	178,163
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 74,126

YEMEN

Personnel:

5 expatriate and 16 national staff

In Yemen, the ICRC carries out activities for detainees, focusing on their treatment during interrogation and on bringing about improvements in their conditions of detention, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups such as women and the mentally ill. A second priority is to spread knowledge of international humanitarian law (IHL) and the fundamental principles of the Movement, in cooperation with the Yemen Red Crescent Society, and to support the integration of IHL into national legislation and its introduction into school and university curricula and the training of the armed and police forces. Further important activities are conducted to assist physically disabled people and restore links between separated family members. The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the outbreak of the civil war in 1962.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,419,470
Protection	Sfr	598,918
Assistance	Sfr	1,048,295
Preventive action	Sfr	565,267
Cooperation	Sfr	206,990
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 147,667

KUWAIT

(REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Personnel:

4 expatriate and 12 national staff

The ICRC's presence in the region is linked to the humanitarian issues still outstanding from the Gulf war and to issues regarding detention in Kuwait and Qatar. In addition, the ICRC focuses on communication strategies with a view to promoting international humanitarian law and its own role as a neutral intermediary in situations of armed conflict and internal violence. Reinforcing cooperation with the National Red Crescent Societies of the region is another priority.

The ICRC has been present in the Arabian Peninsula since 1990, in connection with the Gulf war. The Kuwait regional delegation was opened in 1992.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,004,902
Protection	Sfr	1,068,585
Assistance	Sfr	0
Preventive action	Sfr	609,632
Cooperation	Sfr	139,176
General	Sfr	187,509

of which: Overheads Sfr 122,365

TUNIS (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering: Libya, Mauritania, Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia

Personnel:

4 expatriate and 10 national staff

The Tunis regional delegation, which has been in operation since 1987, focuses on the humanitarian issues arising from the aftermath of the Western Sahara conflict. At the same time, it concentrates on promoting knowledge of international humanitarian law, its national implementation and its integration into school and university curricula and armed forces training programmes in North Africa. The region's National Societies are essential partners in this process.

Budget 2003	Sfr	2,616,292
Protection	Sfr	830,488
Assistance	Sfr	392,886
Preventive action	Sfr	868,408
Cooperation	Sfr	524,510
General	Sfr	0

of which: Overheads Sfr 159,680



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 war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Movement in situations of conflict. It 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 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.



ICRC OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS 2003



ICRC