

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS 2004



ICRC

This document supplements
the ICRC's *Headquarters Appeal 2004* and contains:

- an overview of the ICRC's operations in 2004
- 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 64 delegations
- overall budget amounts
- overall budget and budgets by programme for each delegation

The ICRC's operations in 2004
and the respective budget figures are presented in detail
in the ICRC's *Emergency Appeals 2004*,
formally issued on 10 December 2003.



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Introduction by the Director of Operations

The present document outlines the operational trends and priorities identified by the ICRC for 2004. It is based on the yearly internal review and planning process conducted, first and foremost, by the 80 field delegations and missions. As was once again amply demonstrated over the past 12 months, planning for humanitarian activities is a difficult undertaking considering the volatile nature of the environments in which they take place. The ambitions laid out in the following pages reflect the ICRC's reading and understanding at the time of writing in early November 2003.

Development of conflict environments

Assessing overall conflict trends remains a complicated process, not least in a world where local and global factors are as intertwined as they are today. There is certainly a strong feeling that the world has become a more unpredictable and dangerous place.

At a global level, the consequences of the attacks of 11 September 2001 continue to be felt around the world. If a year ago the main feature appeared to be the emergence of a unipolar world and a variety of forms of resistance against it, the most striking parameter at present seems to be a renewed polarization in the international arena.

This polarization is visible between the countries engaged in what has become known as the "fight against terrorism" and the groups and networks that violently oppose them, increasingly relying on non-conventional and indiscriminate methods in doing so. The polarization is also noted in the resurfacing of tensions between the so-called North and South in relation to issues such as poverty, terms of trade and access to and control of resources. These two dimensions are likely to play a key role in determining the overall development of conflict situations in 2004 as well.

The global struggle conducted by the United States of America and its allies has continued to take on different forms in the course of this last year. It included an international armed conflict with and subsequently an occupation of Iraq. Operations by police and security forces were widespread in a number of other contexts.

In parallel, a number of States have taken the opportunity of the "fight against terrorism" to exert increased pressure on or openly repress internal opposition or resistance groups. This has in a number of instances had serious consequences for the civilian population.

On a more positive note, in a number of cases of long-lasting armed conflict efforts to put an end to hostilities have led to stabilization or transition phases. Countries such as Angola, Sudan and possibly also the Democratic Republic of the Congo and parts of West Africa spring to mind.

Furthermore there are a series of contexts where the conflict or violence is not a result of these global factors. From Nepal to Colombia, from Liberia to Myanmar, internal dynamics prevail and result in significant suffering for populations at risk.

It turns out that, while not disappearing altogether, the identity-driven or ethnic conflicts of the 1990s with their massive casualties and large-scale population displacements, may no longer be the most widespread form of confrontation in the years ahead. More visible will be the effects of the respective actions taking place within the frame of the "fight against terrorism" including the spread of repressive policies at the level of individual states and violent actions conducted by a range of non-state actors.

Implications for current ICRC operations

The primary impact of this increasingly unpredictable environment on the ICRC has been in terms of security. The Security of personnel is a crucial institutional responsibility: while working in contexts of armed conflict or situations of violence evidently implies being confronted with significant levels of risk, the ICRC seeks to develop approaches and instruments of security management that limit, to the largest possible extent, exposure to such risks.

Traditionally the most widespread risk was the possibility of being in the "wrong place at the wrong time". In 2003, however, the ICRC was the victim of several deliberate attacks that claimed the lives of four colleagues in Afghanistan and Iraq. A fifth colleague was caught in cross-fire and killed in Baghdad.

While two out of the three deliberate attacks, specifically those north of Kandahar in March and south of Baghdad in July, appear to be the result of a mistaken association of the ICRC's presence with the broader international political and military action in the contexts, the October car-bomb attack against the ICRC offices in Baghdad was beyond a doubt a direct and planned targeting of the organization.

This raises important questions. The existence of a global threat against humanitarian organizations, including the ICRC, is certainly new. It used to be sufficient to assess local risk indicators to determine the ICRC's level of acceptance in a given context. This is no longer enough today. Global threat indicators have to be integrated into context-based security evaluations.

As has been indicated, the ICRC has a specific responsibility for the security of its staff. At the same time, it does not view the security of its personnel as separate from the security of the populations in the contexts in which it works. The ICRC's humanitarian endeavour is based on the commitment to alleviate the suffering of people affected by armed conflict and violence. In other words, just as it condemns deliberate attacks against civilians, it condemns such attacks against its staff.

A further impact has been, both as a result of the "fight against terrorism" and the aforementioned development by a number of States of repressive legislation to deal with internal opposition or dissent, the increase in the level of protection activities worldwide. This is particularly the case regarding visits to detainees and the re-establishment of family links.

Key challenges for the ICRC in 2004

Focusing on people's dignity and needs

It is essential to be receptive and sensitive to the need for dignity and respect felt by people who face daily arbitrary violence and suffer the consequences of armed conflict. The ability to listen and to be creative in developing and implementing meaningful programmes of support is equally crucial.

This is the continuous challenge faced by the thousands of ICRC staff members in the field, whose close proximity to affected populations is key to maintaining an effective operational culture.

To accomplish this proximity, the ICRC must be present on the ground. These are uncertain times and environments, but only by being immersed in them will the ICRC be able to read the changes, transform its way of operating where needed, communicate with the actors influencing developments under way and live up to its responsibilities. This approach is vital to ensuring that the ICRC remains relevant in tomorrow's environment.

Making a stand for independent humanitarian action

A critical related issue has emerged as a result of the new polarization in the international arena. The 1990s can be looked upon as a period, a parenthesis possibly, which saw the partial withdrawal of political actors from involvement in some major armed conflicts. This widened the scope for humanitarian action and led to an increase in the number of agencies operating in the field. It contributed to the illusion that humanitarian action was a multi-purpose instrument and one among a range of tools available to States in situations of conflict-management.

In a world where ideologies are once again coming to the fore and colliding, a narrowing of the space for actors operating on the basis of principles such as neutrality and impartiality is a real possibility.

The ICRC runs the risk of being rejected by some actors who seem determined to oppose anyone or any group that they associate with the West. It is also exposed to the risk of seeing its operational capacity adversely affected by actors who view humanitarian action as a tool to pursue their interests, thus contributing to a renewed blurring of roles, responsibilities and objectives.

This requires the ICRC to stand firmly in terms of independence. A stand expressed primarily through its concrete operations in the field: underlining yet again its determination to protect and assist persons affected by armed conflict and situations of violence, regardless of who and where they may be.

Promoting combined protection and assistance strategies

Armed conflicts and situations of violence bring in their wake dead and wounded, loss and trauma, destruction, disruption or collapse of the economy and basic public services. They result in restricted movement, separation and deterioration of the social fabric because of fear, hate or desire for revenge.

Addressing these problems and the numerous basic needs they cause requires a range of responses and approaches. In this regard, it is worth stressing that ICRC action is a combination of protection and assistance activities, as framed by its two-fold mandate: to ensure protection and assistance. The practice of combining the two has in the ICRC's experience proven to be effective in the midst of armed conflicts and violence and will be further developed.

Considering the trends resulting from the "fight against terrorism" and the spreading of repressive policies and practices in a number of contexts, protection activities will continue to gain importance. Obtaining access to all persons arrested in relation to these situations, and others, is a central priority.

Adapting security management to emerging risks

The existence of local risks and global threats and the difficulty of establishing dialogue with some groups of non-State actors represent major challenges.

They require the re-assessment of the ICRC's security approach and an investment in new ways of communicating with the different parties involved in a given situation. The importance for the ICRC of dialogue with all actors influencing the course or affecting the outcome of situations of armed conflict and violence is well known. In today's environment it requires new thinking.

Operational priorities in 2004

The core concern of the ICRC in 2004, as previously, will be to act in closest proximity to people affected by armed conflicts and situations of violence.

The present document submits to your attention an initial appeal for 754.7 million Swiss francs to cover ICRC activities in 2004.

The 10 largest operations worldwide will be, in millions of Swiss francs: Iraq (69.7), Afghanistan (47.5), Sudan (46.2), Democratic Republic of the Congo (42.5), Israel and the Occupied Territories and the Autonomous Territories (40.4), Moscow regional delegation (35.9), Liberia (29.9), Ethiopia (28.6), Colombia (28.4) and Somalia (22.7).

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

- **Liberia:** the succession of bouts of conflict and violence in the course of 2003 leave a country facing an uncertain transition and a population confronted with large-scale needs. The ICRC, after running an emergency operation focused mainly on Monrovia because of security constraints in 2003, will seek to broaden the scope and range of its activities, with a focus on protection and assistance to civilians, support to medical structures in Monrovia and other towns, as well as cooperation with the Liberia National Red Cross Society. This results in an overall increase in the activities planned (29.9 million Swiss francs, up from 23.5).
- **Uganda:** for the last two years, the ICRC's field operations in this country were kept on stand-by following the murder of six ICRC staff members in the Ituri district in the north-east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The ICRC will proceed with representations to the Ugandan authorities with the aim of obtaining answers as to the circumstances of the killings. At the same time, in view of the serious impact which the fighting in the north of the country is having on the civilian population, the ICRC has decided to progressively resume its activities there, in close partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society, which has played a vital role in this part of the country (6.7 million Swiss francs, up from 4.2).

- Myanmar: the instability and violence that prevailed during much of 2003 in several areas of the country are likely to continue. The ICRC will seek to consolidate and where possible intensify the dialogue with the authorities on important issues in the field of detention and protection of the civilian population. These additional objectives result in a rise of the budget for this operation (16.8 million Swiss francs, compared with 12.9).
- Afghanistan: the ICRC operation in the country remains significant despite the overall deterioration of the security environment, which has also affected humanitarian agencies and personnel both national and international. The reduction in the budget results in part from these constraints but mostly from the end of large-scale food assistance programmes in central parts of the country (47.5 million Swiss francs, down from 89.6).
- Israel and the Occupied Territories and the Autonomous Territories: the ICRC's commitment to addressing needs in the field of protection and assistance remains unchanged. In view of the unrelenting cycle of violence, the ICRC will continue to monitor, and report on, respect of the rules and principles of IHL by all those actively involved in the hostilities and, with regard to the Israeli authorities, particularly on their compliance with their obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention. To that effect a significant network of field staff will be maintained throughout the Territories. Significant support will also be provided to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom to help them address the consequences of military operations and acts of violence. The reduction in the budget is the result of the planned phase-out from the Urban Voucher and Rural Relief Programmes (40.4 million Swiss francs, down from 82.4). The ICRC retains its capacity to respond to changing needs at short notice.

- Iraq: throughout 2003, the ICRC adapted both its set-up and approach several times in view of the changing circumstances and the attacks targeting its staff and offices. The explosion of the car bomb that killed two ICRC staff and 10 bystanders on 27 October 2003 has led to a necessary scaling-down of expatriates in the country to the temporary closure of offices in Baghdad and Basra and a period of reassessment of the modes of operating in such an unpredictable environment. This document presents the objectives and budget for the Iraq as originally planned before the attack of 27 October. The attack forces the ICRC to rethink its approach in Iraq and a revised appeal will be issued in the first quarter of 2004.

At the programme level, the following elements are worth noting:

- Protection: these activities will remain very much at the heart of the ICRC's operational approach. The worldwide trends will lead to an overall increase in detention-related efforts and activities to re-establish family links. Following the successful outcome in 2003 of the conference dealing with missing persons and in view of the ICRC's pledge at the 28th International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference, a number of field delegations will be developing programmes in this respect. Special attention will continue to be given to the particular needs of women and children in armed conflict.
- Assistance: a review of the ICRC's assistance policy will be completed in early 2004 and will serve as the basis for future policy guidelines and the 2005 planning cycle. In the meantime, the integrated approach combining health, relief, water and sanitation programmes will be maintained. Parallel efforts will focus on the more effective combining of assistance and protection responses in the operational strategies devised by field delegations.
- Prevention: programmes in this field will aim at better implementation of IHL rules and at actively promoting the ICRC's position in a number of IHL-related debates (e.g. reaffirmation of IHL).

- Cooperation: specific attention will be given to studying and integrating lessons learned from the attempt to integrate the expertise, skills and means of partner National Societies in response to a number of conflicts ranging from Iraq and Afghanistan to Liberia and others. Operating in close partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and with National Societies is a key priority.

Conclusion

In these Emergency Appeals, the ICRC presents significant operational aspirations, despite a narrowing humanitarian space and an overall delicate security environment.

Achieving the objective to make a difference to people in need depends first and foremost on the commitment and resolve of the ICRC's staff, both national and international. It also requires diplomatic and financial support from donors and the community of States at large. This is something the present document seeks to secure.

It is an important opportunity to thank our donors for the quality as well as for the growing timeliness and flexibility of the funding obtained in 2003. The ICRC wishes to express the hope that this trend will be confirmed in 2004.

This document aims to present realistic assessments, objectives and financial requirements, bearing in mind the speed at which situations change and the fact that some estimations may require modifications in the course of the year.

More than ever the ICRC will advocate and act for an independent humanitarian identity and response, in its attempt to provide protection and assistance for the countless persons affected by armed conflicts and violence.

Pierre Krähenbühl
Director of Operations

ICRC: approach and structure

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 monitors and evaluates the organization's presence and activities around the world.

To implement these basic approaches, the ICRC has two types of delegations 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.

The term **Regional delegation** encapsulates a number of divergent realities depending on the contexts covered. Generally speaking one can classify ICRC regional delegations into two categories:

- activities which are "permanent" i.e. focusing primarily on preventive action, cooperation with National Societies and humanitarian coordination and diplomacy
- activities which are both "permanent" and "operational".

Importantly both categories act as early-warning systems with regard to political violence or nascent armed conflicts and their potential consequences in humanitarian terms. The ultimate purpose of such a resource is to enable the ICRC to respond early, efficiently and appropriately in times of internal violence or armed conflict.

Certain tendencies are to be observed in relation to the evolution of ICRC delegations. Firstly, and often in response to regional developments, there is a tendency for regional delegations to become more operational. Secondly, related to the first point, the traditional dichotomies between operational and regional delegations are reducing. In effect, owing to the evolution of a context, "traditionally" regional delegations can be reoriented and transformed into operational-type delegations as has been the case in Kuwait, Abidjan or Tashkent. Conversely, "traditionally" operational delegations like the one in Cairo, are increasingly providing regional services in terms of communication, while Amman and Colombo provide training for their respective regions. Such flexibility and evolution offers a tremendous advantage to the operational capacity of the ICRC.

As a rule of thumb therefore, "regional" delegations are to be understood as covering more than one country, while "operational" delegations concentrate on one country only.

Regional breakdown

The Director of Operations is responsible for supervising the management of ICRC operations in the field, and at headquarters oversees two divisions – the Protection Division and the Assistance Division – and the Unit for Humanitarian Diplomacy.

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 10 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

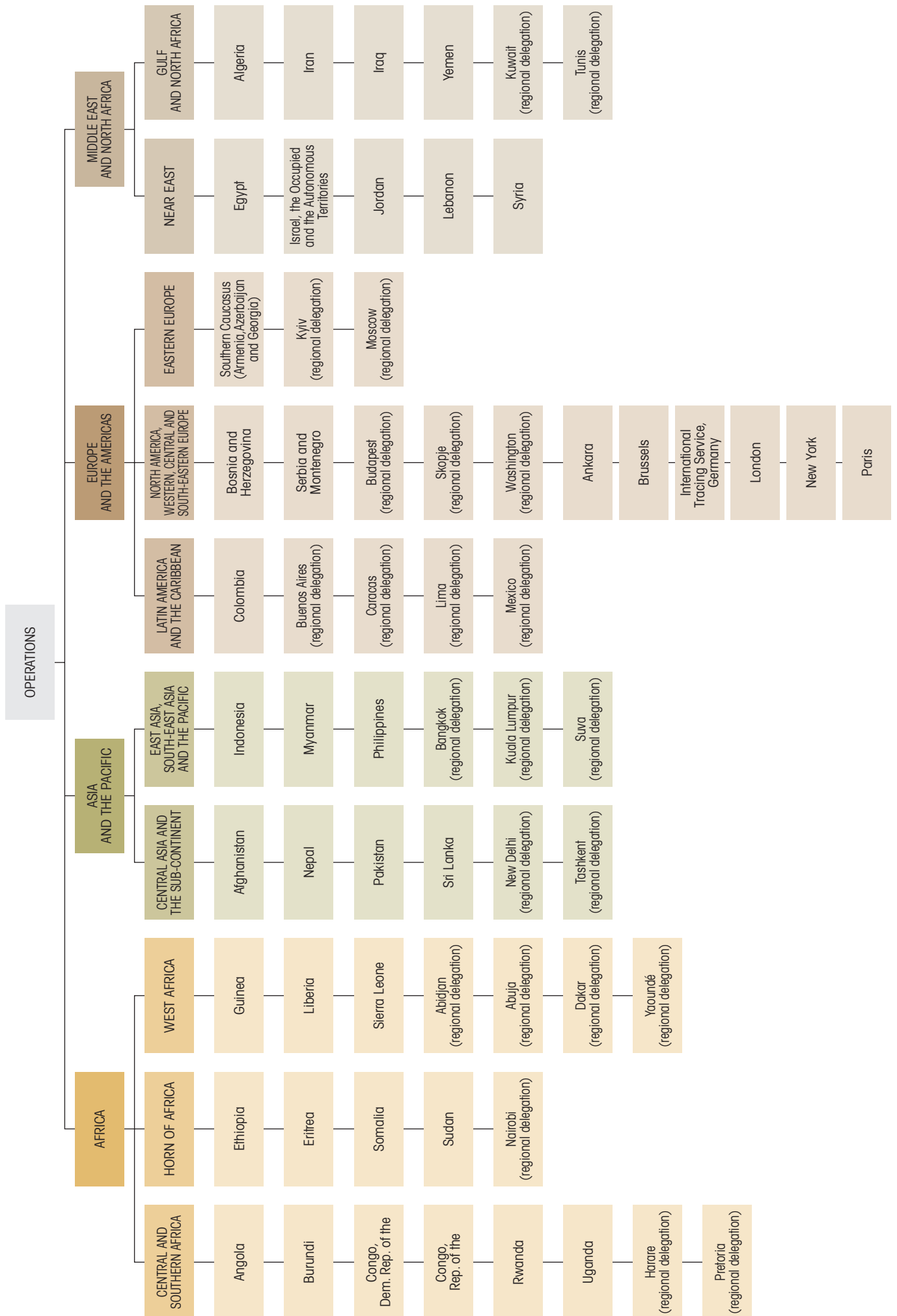
A head of region runs each operational task force and is responsible to the delegate-general of the respective zone. The composition of each operational task force may change during the course of the year. These task forces act as operational nerve centres, providing an interface between headquarters and the field and between Operations and the various support services at headquarters (such as the Legal, Finance and Administration and Human Resources Divisions). 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 additionally responsible for operational diplomacy issues, which are also dealt with through ICRC offices in Addis Ababa, Brussels, New York, Paris, and Washington.

It should be noted that in this document:

- the operational country descriptions correspond to the organizational structure as outlined above i.e. within the frame of the four geographical zones;
- 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 chapter "Europe and the Americas".

ICRC OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS 2004



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 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**

Persons injured or suffering from disease in a situation of armed conflict or violence. Three additional sub-categories have now been included: psychiatric patients, HIV/AIDS patients and TB (tuberculosis) patients.

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. 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 of 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 participants 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, people 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.

The ICRC launched **the Missing** project at the end of 2001 that aimed to heighten awareness among governments, the military and international and national organizations about the tragedy of people unaccounted for as a result of armed conflict and about the anguish suffered by their families. This process involved a series of internal and external consultations. Numerous workshops were organized on a wide range of pertinent issues and enrolled the know-how of experts from all corners of the globe.

This process culminated with the international conference on the missing and their families convened by the ICRC in Geneva in February 2003. The conference, the first of its type anywhere, was viewed as an important achievement (more than 350 participants from 86 countries) and marked a high point in the process.

The objectives of the conference were to review all methods of preventing disappearances and of responding to the needs of the families left behind; to agree on common recommendations and operational practices; and to heighten concern about the issue of the missing among governments, NGOs, the UN system and relevant aspects of civil society. With the adoption of the document "Observations and Recommendations" these objectives were fully reached and marked a significant milestone in the process as well as a strong foundation for the work ahead.

The ICRC has made a strong commitment to the "Missing" project. New operational guidelines have been established and are currently being implemented on the ground through the ICRC delegations concerned.

This commitment will be confirmed by the Pledge that the ICRC will present at the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December 2003. Moreover, the ICRC will continue to emphasize, in all international, regional and national fora where it is present, the importance of addressing and ultimately resolving this issue.

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 conflict, and missing persons and their families.

Protection is the mainstay of ICRC activities and 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 people deprived of their freedom is fully respected and that their conditions of detention are in keeping with international standards. According to 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 or forwarding Red Cross messages)
- 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:

- 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 armed conflict or another 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, telephone and 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 people who, owing to conflict, 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 people 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.

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.

Economic security

Economic security 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 advanced 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 bearers of weapons

- 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 other explosive remnants of war (ERW) 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 awareness and influencing the behaviour of civilians and 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.

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.

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.

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 2004*. The contribution covers approximately 30% of the actual cost of support provided by headquarters to field operations.

Contingency

The overall amount of the Emergency Appeals includes a budgetary reserve of 5% of the total cash field budget (excluding overheads). In previous years, the contingency was set at 10% and, after internal consultation, was reduced to its current value following a decision taken by the ICRC Assembly in September 2002. The reserve enables the ICRC to meet unforeseen needs arising from the intensification of conflicts or the emergence of new conflicts or tensions where the total expenditure for its work does not justify a Budget Extension or Special Appeal.

AFRICA

ANGOLA

Personnel:

37 expatriate and 332 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Angola since 1975, the beginning of the conflict that 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 improved although hampered by the presence of mines. As a result, the ICRC has extended its tracing network, with the support of the National Society, to enable people in newly accessible areas to restore contact with family members who became separated from them during the conflict. Also in conjunction with the National Society, it works to raise awareness of the dangers of mines and explosive remnants of war.

Budget 2004	CHF 20,150,000
Protection	CHF 8,028,000
Assistance	CHF 8,971,000
Preventive action	CHF 2,424,000
Cooperation	CHF 727,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 1,230,000

BURUNDI

Personnel:

22 expatriate and 123 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 to medical care for thousands of people, both in prisons and in the local community.

Budget 2004	CHF 9,814,000
Protection	CHF 1,512,000
Assistance	CHF 6,976,000
Preventive action	CHF 941,000
Cooperation	CHF 349,000
General	CHF 35,000

of which: Overheads CHF 599,000

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE

Personnel:

57 expatriate and 469 national staff

The ICRC opened a permanent delegation in Zaire, now 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 security detainees; restoring contact between separated family members and reuniting unaccompanied children with their families; and the development of the National Society.

Budget 2004	CHF 42,574,000
Protection	CHF 8,064,000
Assistance	CHF 28,338,000
Preventive action	CHF 3,292,000
Cooperation	CHF 2,880,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 2,598,000

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE

Personnel:

16 expatriate and 126 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. Through regular dialogue with the authorities concerned, and by raising awareness of the basic rules of IHL and human rights law (in the case of the police and gendarmerie), the ICRC aims to improve the treatment of civilians and detainees and ensure that law is respected. The delegation pushes for the formal inclusion of IHL in the instruction and doctrine of the armed forces, police and gendarmerie, and carries out dissemination on IHL to all armed groups. The ICRC provides IDPs and residents affected by the recent conflict in the Pool region with agricultural and household items, improves water, sanitation and health-care facilities and raises awareness of basic hygiene practices. The ICRC also restores contact between separated family members, notably unaccompanied children, who are reunited with their families whenever possible.

Budget 2004	CHF 10,335,000
Protection	CHF 1,483,000
Assistance	CHF 6,715,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,717,000
Cooperation	CHF 420,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 619,000

ERITREA

Personnel:

17 expatriate and 70 national staff

The ICRC opened a delegation in Eritrea in 1998 in the context of the war between Eritrea and Ethiopia and is responding to the needs outstanding from the two-year international conflict. The ICRC's priorities are twofold: to protect and assist the population displaced or otherwise affected by the conflict; and to ensure compliance with IHL regarding any remaining persons protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. This involves: restoring family links; distributing mainly non-food supplies; rehabilitating water and health-care facilities; visiting detainees; promoting IHL; and strengthening the Eritrean Red Cross.

Budget 2004	CHF 7,961,000
Protection	CHF 1,726,000
Assistance	CHF 4,697,000
Preventive action	CHF 657,000
Cooperation	CHF 882,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 484,000

ETHIOPIA

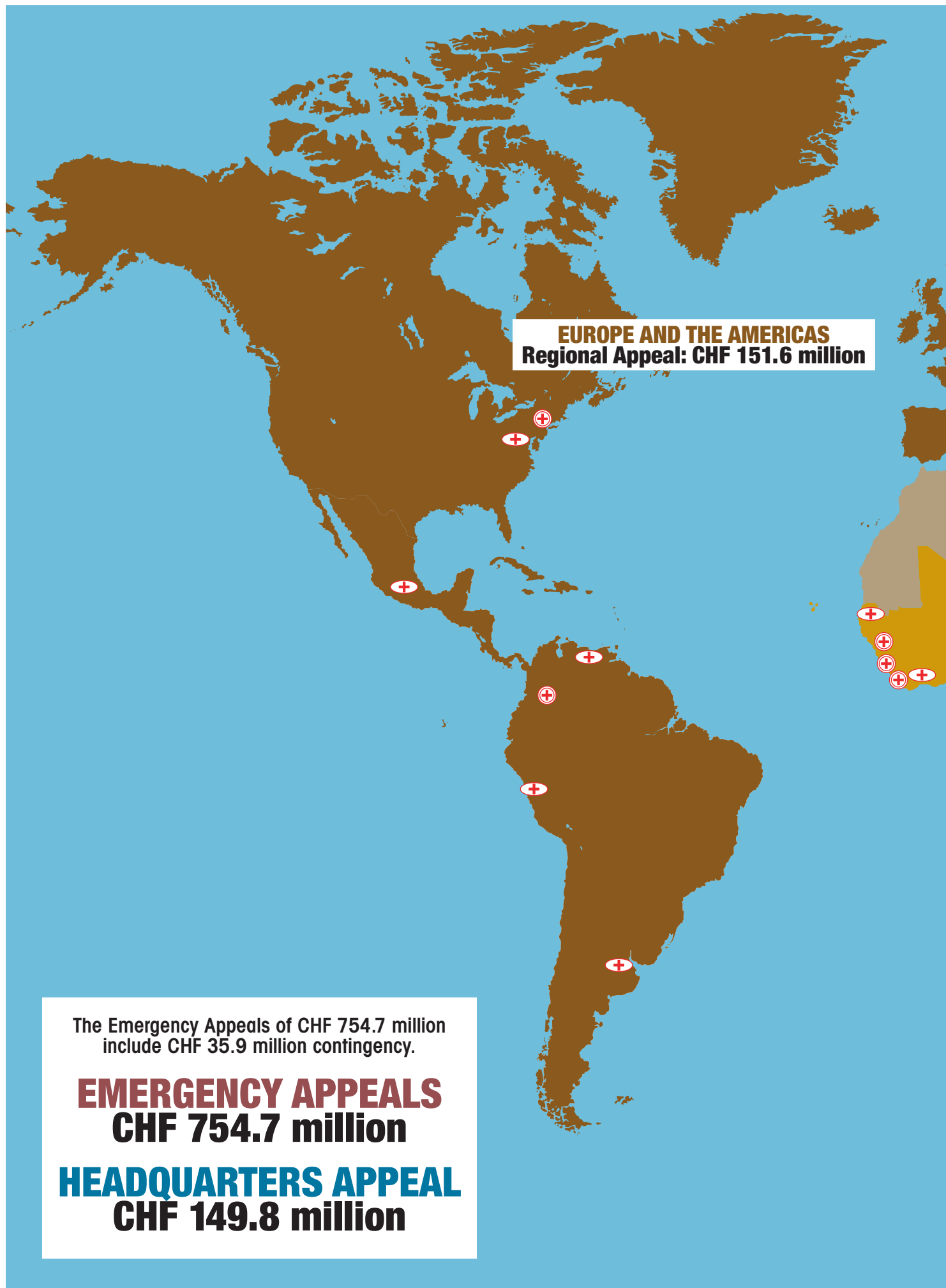
Personnel:

65 expatriate and 349 national staff

The ICRC has had a permanent presence in Ethiopia since 1977. It responds to needs outstanding from the 1998-2000 international armed conflict with Eritrea and arising from internal armed violence, needs which are often aggravated by poor seasonal rainfall. The ICRC works to ensure that people protected by the Geneva Conventions are treated according to the provisions thereof, and protects and assists people detained, displaced or otherwise directly affected by internal conflict and violence. It also works to: improve water and sanitation systems and provide agricultural assistance in violence-prone regions; promote IHL; and strengthen the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

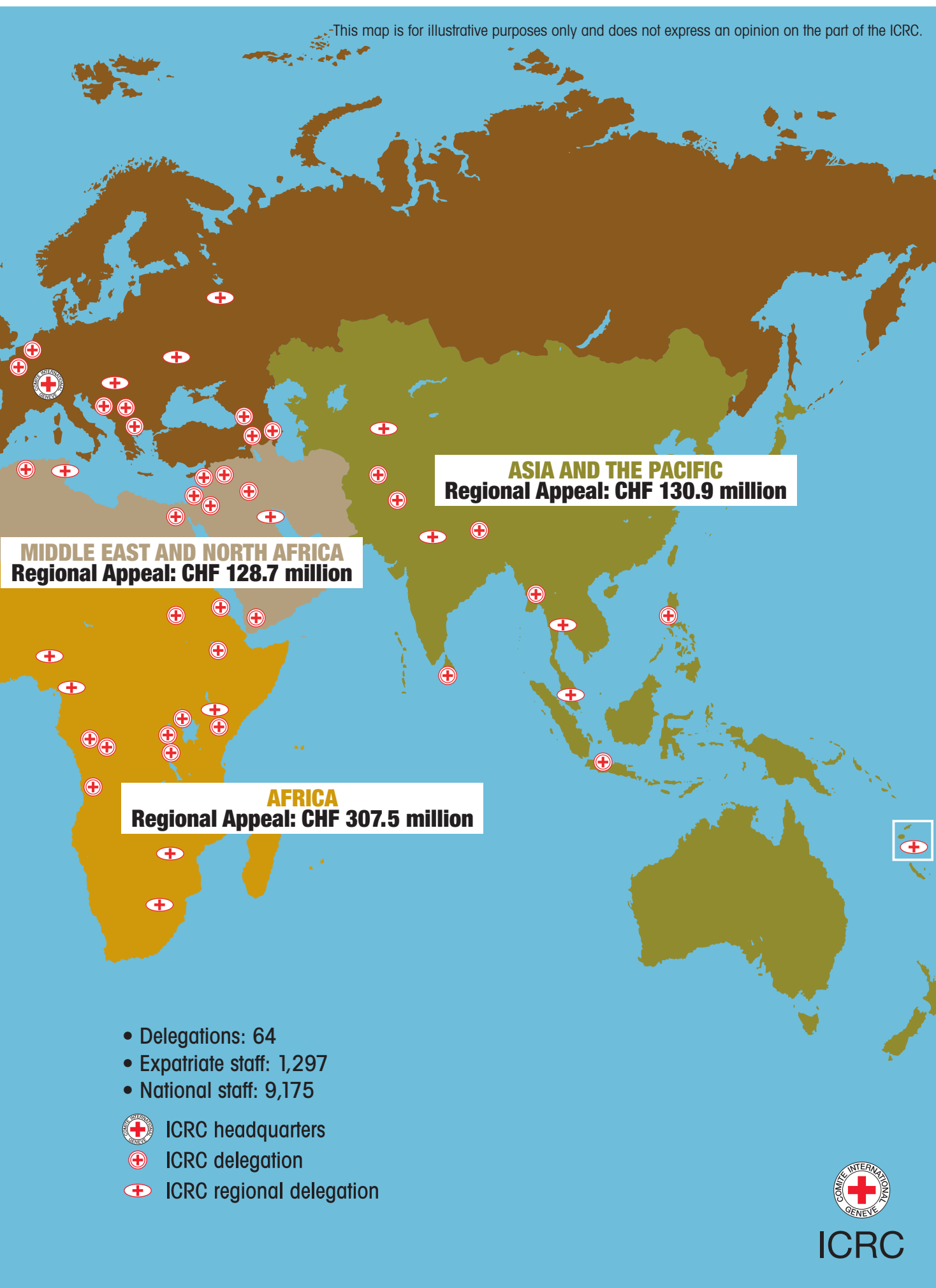
Budget 2004	CHF 28,643,000
Protection	CHF 4,838,000
Assistance	CHF 17,611,000
Preventive action	CHF 3,865,000
Cooperation	CHF 2,233,000
General	CHF 96,000

of which: Overheads CHF 1,740,000



ICRC OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS 2004

This map is for illustrative purposes only and does not express an opinion on the part of the ICRC.



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 African politics and issues of humanitarian concern and to build strong relations with African governments, inter-governmental organizations and NGOs. By this means, the ICRC endeavours to draw attention to problems requiring humanitarian action, to promote greater recognition and much wider implementation of IHL throughout Africa, and to raise awareness of the ICRC's role and activities, especially those on the African continent.

The ICRC gained official observer status at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) under a 1992 cooperation agreement, and this continued under the AU. In 1993, the ICRC opened a permanent mission to the OAU in Addis Ababa.

Budget and Personnel:
see under Ethiopia

GUINEA

Personnel:
26 expatriate and 149 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.

Considering persistent tension in border regions and uncertainty about the country's political future, the ICRC will consolidate its position in Guinea in 2004 by intensifying its efforts to promote IHL, strengthening the capacity of the Red Cross Society of Guinea to cope with emergencies, and maintaining the capacity to respond effectively to the protection and assistance needs of affected populations. The ICRC will enhance its presence in regions where it is less active but which are potential theatres of civil unrest. The emphasis of ICRC protection activities will be on children, while assistance activities will mainly benefit regions affected by sub-regional conflicts.

Budget 2004	CHF 10,289,000
Protection	CHF 3,277,000
Assistance	CHF 3,860,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,628,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,524,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 616,000

LIBERIA

Personnel:
48 expatriate and 231 national staff

In response to renewed fighting in 2003, and as a result of the subsequent signing of a peace agreement and the launching of an international peacekeeping operation, the ICRC has stepped up its operations in Liberia. Assistance and protection activities have been extended for IDPs, vulnerable residents of host communities, the war-wounded, detainees and children separated from their families. Additionally, the ICRC supports the Liberia National Red Cross Society and runs dissemination programmes on IHL for the country's armed forces.

The ICRC has worked in Liberia since 1970, first through its Yaoundé regional delegation (Cameroon), and then, from 1992, through its regional delegation in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). Its operational delegation was opened in Monrovia in 1990.

Budget 2004	CHF 29,985,000
Protection	CHF 5,121,000
Assistance	CHF 22,742,000
Preventive action	CHF 787,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,336,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 1,804,000

RWANDA

Personnel:
36 expatriate and 232 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; unaccompanied children separated from their families either in 1994 or during the mass repatriations in 1996/1997; vulnerable genocide survivors and victims of the 1990-1994 internal conflict (predominantly widows and orphans) in need of assistance to rebuild their lives; and resident populations whose local water-distribution networks were damaged during the conflict and genocide.

Budget 2004	CHF 19,214,000
Protection	CHF 4,982,000
Assistance	CHF 12,385,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,111,000
Cooperation	CHF 648,000
General	CHF 88,000

of which: Overheads CHF 1,172,000

SIERRA LEONE

Personnel:
14 expatriate and 123 national staff

Since the end of the war in January 2002, the ICRC has adapted its operation in Sierra Leone. Following up cases of Liberian children separated from their families and visits to persons deprived of their freedom remain the ICRC's protection priorities. Meanwhile, the ICRC has completed its projects in health, housing, water and sanitation for civilians in the worst-affected eastern districts. While some shelter activity will continue in Kailahun district, other assistance activity has all but ceased.

The ICRC has worked in Sierra Leone since 1970, first through its Yaoundé regional delegation (Cameroon), and then, from 1992, through its regional delegation in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). Its operational delegation in Freetown opened in 1998.

Budget 2004	CHF 6,840,000
Protection	CHF 3,612,000
Assistance	CHF 1,121,000
Preventive action	CHF 811,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,296,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 417,000

SOMALIA

Personnel:
15 expatriate and 28 national staff

The ICRC has maintained a presence in Somalia since 1982, basing its delegation in Nairobi, Kenya, since 1994. It focuses on providing emergency aid to people directly affected by conflict, frequently combined with a natural disaster. Its activities include medical assistance for the war-wounded, the distribution of mainly non-food aid and the provision of water and sanitation facilities. In addition, the ICRC carries out programmes with a medium-term outlook, designed to preserve the livelihoods of extremely vulnerable populations. It also supports the efforts of the Somali Red Crescent Society to strengthen its capacity.

Budget 2004	CHF 22,747,000
Protection	CHF 398,000
Assistance	CHF 20,489,000
Preventive action	CHF 578,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,266,000
General	CHF 17,000

of which: Overheads CHF 1,388,000

SUDAN

Personnel:

85 expatriate and 776 national staff

The ICRC opened its first office in Khartoum in 1978 in response to the Ethiopian conflict. In 1984, it launched operations relating to Sudan's internal conflict. The ICRC focuses on protecting and assisting civilians (IDPs and residents) directly affected by conflict; providing medical and surgical assistance to the war-wounded; supporting prosthetic/orthotic centres; restoring family links; visiting detainees held in connection with the conflict; promoting IHL among government forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army and other weapon bearers; and cooperating with the Sudanese Red Crescent.

Budget 2004	CHF 46,280,000
Protection	CHF 5,484,000
Assistance	CHF 35,498,000
Preventive action	CHF 2,883,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,849,000
General	CHF 566,000

of which: Overheads CHF 2,808,000

UGANDA

Personnel:

9 expatriate and 81 national staff

The ICRC opened a fully-fledged delegation in Uganda in April 1997. Prior to that, its activities in the country had been supervised by the regional delegation in Nairobi. Following the killing of six ICRC staff members in April 2001 in Ituri district in north-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the ICRC suspended activities in its sub-delegations in Uganda, with a reduced expatriate presence in Kampala.

The ICRC is pursuing its efforts to obtain a thorough investigation by the Ugandan authorities into the killings. In parallel, in response to an increase in the need for humanitarian aid in northern and eastern Uganda, the ICRC is gradually resuming field activities, focusing on protecting and assisting victims of the internal armed conflict. It is also maintaining a substantial level of support to the Ugandan Red Cross Society.

Budget 2004	CHF 6,713,000
Protection	CHF 772,000
Assistance	CHF 3,802,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,094,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,044,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 396,000

ABIDJAN

(REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

35 expatriate and 149 national staff

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in 2002, the activities of the ICRC's regional delegation in Abidjan have focused on maintaining an operational capacity to respond to possible outbreaks of intercommunal violence. This involves providing protection and assistance to victims of the crisis, visiting places of detention and monitoring the situation in the country. In all the countries covered by the regional delegation, the ICRC supports the efforts of the authorities and armed and security forces to implement IHL and raises awareness among the armed forces of the need to respect IHL rules.

The ICRC began working in Côte d'Ivoire in 1970 out of its Yaoundé regional delegation in Cameroon. In July 1992, a new regional delegation was set up in Abidjan, primarily to coordinate ICRC activities in response to the conflicts in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Budget 2004	CHF 12,479,000
Protection	CHF 2,034,000
Assistance	CHF 6,157,000
Preventive action	CHF 2,454,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,835,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 758,000

ABUJA

(REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Nigeria

Personnel:

7 expatriate and 43 national staff

The ICRC works in close cooperation with the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), helping it to strengthen its ability to respond to emergency situations anywhere in Nigeria. Preventive activities, such as promoting awareness and implementation of IHL among political authorities, armed forces, police and civil society form the other main components of the delegation's work. The ICRC also continues to support the "Alternative to Violence" programme carried out in cooperation with the NRCS.

The ICRC was active in Nigeria during the Biafran war (1966–70). In 1988, a headquarters agreement signed with Nigeria established the legal status of the Lagos regional delegation. On 28 March 2003, the ICRC moved its delegation headquarters from Lagos to Abuja where it maintains an operational capacity to provide protection and assistance to people displaced by sporadic outbreaks of violence.

Budget 2004	CHF 4,622,000
Protection	CHF 174,000
Assistance	CHF 885,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,292,000
Cooperation	CHF 2,271,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 282,000

DAKAR

(REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

4 expatriate and 30 national staff

The Dakar regional delegation focuses on promoting IHL among the armed forces and other bearers of weapons and encouraging 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 on 10 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 2004	CHF 3,128,000
Protection	CHF 696,000
Assistance	CHF 678,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,116,000
Cooperation	CHF 639,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 191,000

HARARE (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

13 expatriate and 46 national staff

The Harare regional delegation has existed in its current composition since 1995, though the ICRC has been present in certain countries in 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 present or former 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 informs the armed and security forces and the general public about IHL. It also contributes to the development of the operational capacities of the region's National Societies.

Budget 2004	CHF 7,086,000
Protection	CHF 2,464,000
Assistance	CHF 2,021,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,236,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,106,000
General	CHF 259,000

of which: Overheads CHF 432,000

PRETORIA (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

10 expatriate and 39 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 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 2004	CHF 4,695,000
Protection	CHF 1,362,000
Assistance	CHF 47,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,981,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,305,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 287,000

YAOUNDÉ (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

13 expatriates and 44 national staff

The Yaoundé regional delegation was set up in 1992. However, the ICRC has been working in the region since 1972 when it signed a headquarters agreement with the Cameroonian authorities. The ICRC protects and assists civilians affected by internal armed conflict in the Central African Republic and Chad, visits security detainees in the region, and restores family links for refugees and others separated as a result of conflict. It also promotes IHL among the authorities, armed forces and academic institutions, and supports the strengthening of the National Societies.

Budget 2004	CHF 6,222,000
Protection	CHF 1,326,000
Assistance	CHF 2,120,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,635,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,141,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 380,000

NAIROBI (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania

Personnel:

37 expatriate and 381 national staff

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

Budget 2004	CHF 7,738,000
Protection	CHF 1,373,000
Assistance	CHF 2,719,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,824,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,303,000
General	CHF 520,000

of which: Overheads CHF 472,000

ASIA & THE PACIFIC

AFGHANISTAN

Personnel:

94 expatriate and 1,235 national staff

After six years of helping victims of the Afghan conflict through its operations in Pakistan, the ICRC opened a delegation in Kabul in 1987. Its current operations focus on: protecting detainees held in connection with conflict or internal security problems; promoting armed forces' compliance with the rules of IHL and raising public awareness of its principles; preventing mine/ERW injuries and assisting the disabled; supporting medical services, improving water-supply systems and strengthening the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

Budget 2004	CHF 47,472,000
Protection	CHF 4,314,000
Assistance	CHF 35,901,000
Preventive action	CHF 3,290,000
Cooperation	CHF 3,967,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 2,897,000

INDONESIA

Personnel:

21 expatriate and 116 national staff

The ICRC first established a presence in Indonesia in 1979. Throughout the archipelago, the ICRC works closely with the Indonesian Red Cross Society (*Palang Merah Indonesia* – PMI) 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 conflict and other situations of violence or unrest, as well as working to broaden the acceptance of 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 2004	CHF 9,777,000
Protection	CHF 1,918,000
Assistance	CHF 3,716,000
Preventive action	CHF 2,392,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,751,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 597,000

MYANMAR

Personnel:

56 expatriate 258 national staff

The ICRC established its presence in Myanmar 1986 with physical rehabilitation programmes. In addition to developing this work for mine casualties and other disabled persons, delegates today 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 meets basic water and sanitation needs in selected villages, helps hospitals provide surgical care to the wounded and is in the process of engaging in dialogue with governmental authorities on the protection of civilians in sensitive areas. The ICRC also works to improve coordination with the International Federation in an effort to enhance the effectiveness of the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

Budget 2004	CHF 16,765,000
Protection	CHF 7,164,000
Assistance	CHF 6,817,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,829,000
Cooperation	CHF 955,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 1,023,000

NEPAL

Personnel:

29 expatriate and 79 national staff

The ICRC established a presence in Nepal in 1999 and opened a delegation in 2001. In connection with the armed struggle between government forces and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist, it visits detainees, supports medical care for the wounded, works with both parties to help them ensure the security and adequate living conditions of civilians, encourages military institutions, armed groups and elements of civil society to promote respect for IHL and cooperates with the Nepal Red Cross Society in order to strengthen its capacity to respond to internal strife.

Budget 2004	CHF 7,376,000
Protection	CHF 2,766,000
Assistance	CHF 2,565,000
Preventive action	CHF 766,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,278,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 450,000

PAKISTAN

Personnel:

17 expatriate and 212 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Pakistan since 1981, when it began assisting victims of the Afghan conflict. While still supporting operations in Afghanistan, the delegation in Pakistan also: promotes the ratification and implementation of IHL instruments and supports the integration of IHL into the standard training of military forces; visits prisoners held in connection with the 2001 conflict in Afghanistan and seeks access to other categories of security detainees; and helps increase the response capacity of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, particularly in areas near the Line of Control.

Budget 2004	CHF 4,379,000
Protection	CHF 1,583,000
Assistance	CHF 983,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,091,000
Cooperation	CHF 722,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 267,000

PHILIPPINES

Personnel:

5 expatriate and 28 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 forces in matters of humanitarian concern, visits security detainees and works with the Philippine National Red Cross through the Society's network of regional chapters and local branches to help displaced people and to promote compliance with IHL in all sectors of society.

Budget 2004	CHF 2,469,000
Protection	CHF 1,133,000
Assistance	CHF 465,000
Preventive action	CHF 633,000
Cooperation	CHF 238,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 151,000

SRI LANKA

Personnel:

38 expatriate and 289 national staff

The ICRC has worked in Sri Lanka since 1989, focusing in recent years on areas of the north-east that were most affected by the struggle between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil-Eelam (LTTE). Now that the cease-fire agreement is in effect, the ICRC's main goals are to: protect civilians from violations of IHL, including the recruitment of minors; serve as a reference in efforts to resolve the problem of persons missing in relation to the conflict; ensure the safe flow of people and goods through crossing points into and out of the Vanni; promote IHL training in military forces of both parties; increase the response capacity of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society; and ensure the coherence of Red Cross/Red Crescent action in the areas affected by conflict by coordinating activities of components of the Movement.

Budget 2004	CHF 10,153,000
Protection	CHF 5,714,000
Assistance	CHF 1,998,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,707,000
Cooperation	CHF 734,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 620,000

BANGKOK (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Cambodia, China, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Laos, Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam

Personnel:

26 expatriate and 84 national staff

Since the ICRC first established its presence in Bangkok in 1979 to support its Cambodian operation, the regional delegation has worked to promote the ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties and the integration of IHL instruction into national military training, and has supported the respective National Societies in developing their dissemination and tracing activities. In Cambodia, the ICRC continues to help restore family links, visit detainees and assist disabled people who are victims of the past conflict. ICRC prosthetic/orthotic projects in Cambodia, China and the DPRK contribute to meeting the need for affordable, good-quality prostheses in these countries.

Budget 2004	CHF 11,267,000
Protection	CHF 982,000
Assistance	CHF 6,450,000
Preventive action	CHF 2,605,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,090,000
General	CHF 140,000

of which: Overheads CHF 688,000

KUALA LUMPUR (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore

Personnel:

7 expatriate and 17 national staff

The ICRC first worked in Kuala Lumpur from 1972 until 1983, then returned to the region in 2000. The regional delegation aims to foster the dialogue on humanitarian issues and IHL in East and South-east Asia. It strives to gain a better understanding of the perspectives and concerns of the region's leaders, experts and National Societies in order to obtain their support for the ICRC's humanitarian activities worldwide, and to involve them in reflecting on humanitarian issues in the region. In the countries covered the delegation encourages the ratification of IHL treaties, promotes their national implementation and the incorporation of IHL into military training programmes. It supports National Societies in developing activities to disseminate IHL.

Budget 2004	CHF 2,431,000
Protection	CHF 33,000
Assistance	CHF 0
Preventive action	CHF 1,947,000
Cooperation	CHF 246,000
General	CHF 205,000

of which: Overheads CHF 148,000

NEW DELHI (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives

Personnel:

23 expatriate and 76 national staff

The ICRC has had a regional delegation in New Delhi since 1982. Across the region it works through the media, universities, and the armed forces to achieve a broader understanding and implementation of international humanitarian law, and to promote respect for humanitarian rules and principles. The ICRC supports the development of the Indian Red Cross Society and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It visits persons arrested and detained in relation with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir (India), and also visits detainees in Bhutan.

Budget 2004	CHF 6,484,000
Protection	CHF 2,849,000
Assistance	CHF 255,000
Preventive action	CHF 2,299,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,082,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 396,000

SUVA (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa, and autonomous states, territories and colonies of the Pacific.

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 19 national staff

Since the beginning of 2001, ICRC operations in the Pacific have been carried out by the Suva regional delegation. Starting in 2004 Timor-Leste, where the ICRC has been working since 1975, will be included in the number of countries covered by the Suva delegation. In all countries of the region, the ICRC works to encourage ratification and implementation of the humanitarian treaties and supports National Society development, with particular focus on Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Fiji. It also visits people detained in connection with past violence in Fiji, as well as detainees in the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.

Budget 2004	CHF 3,556,000
Protection	CHF 399,000
Assistance	CHF 316,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,230,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,591,000
General	CHF 21,000

of which: Overheads CHF 217,000

TASHKENT (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Personnel:

21 expatriate and 99 national staff

The ICRC has had a regional delegation in Central Asia since 1992. Currently, its main aims are to visit detainees falling within its mandate; foster the teaching of IHL and humanitarian principles in armed forces training programmes and civilian educational institutions; support National Societies of the region in their efforts to strengthen their institutional and operational capacity, boost their ability to help victims of violence; and promote the ratification of humanitarian treaties and their incorporation into national legislation.

Budget 2004	CHF 8,781,000
Protection	CHF 2,878,000
Assistance	CHF 1,410,000
Preventive action	CHF 3,443,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,050,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 536,000

EUROPE & THE AMERICAS

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Personnel:

5 expatriate and 70 national staff

The ICRC, in partnership with the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, supports the population in its efforts to recover from the emotional wounds of the conflict that ended with the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995. Acting independently, though in close coordination with the authorities and national and international organizations, the ICRC supports the families of missing persons in their quest to ascertain the fate and whereabouts of their loved ones. The ICRC, which has had a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1992, opened its delegation in the country in 1995. The ICRC also supports the efforts of the National Society to raise civilians' awareness of the danger of mines and other explosive remnants of war.

Budget 2004	CHF	6,800,000
Protection	CHF	2,578,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	2,340,000
Cooperation	CHF	1,883,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 415,000

SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Personnel:

18 expatriate and 208 national staff

The ICRC is working throughout Serbia and Montenegro and supports the families of missing persons in their efforts to shed light on the fate of their loved ones. The ICRC provides the families with psychological and material assistance where necessary. Working closely with the Serbia and Montenegro Red Cross, the ICRC implements small-scale programmes to help the most vulnerable IDPs become self-sufficient. The ICRC has operated in Serbia and Montenegro since 1991. In Kosovo, where it has been present since 1992, the ICRC focuses on finding solutions to the issue of people reported missing as a result of the events of 1998-2000. Together with the International Federation, the ICRC works at improving the situation of the Red Cross in Kosovo where, owing to the prevailing situation, two distinct structures still exist.

Budget 2004	CHF	19,452,000
Protection	CHF	4,255,000
Assistance	CHF	10,907,000
Preventive action	CHF	2,323,000
Cooperation	CHF	1,967,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 1,187,000

SOUTHERN CAUCASUS (ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIA)

Personnel:

35 expatriate and 472 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 and the problems of people held in connection with the conflict as well as vulnerable detainees. The ICRC supports the authorities in bringing the spread of tuberculosis (TB) in prisons under control. It also promotes the national implementation of IHL 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 the Nagorny Karabakh region, it supports primary health-care services and aims to provide areas where children can play without risk of injuries by landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

As one of a handful of humanitarian organizations working in these regions, the ICRC covers the basic protection and assistance needs of IDPs and destitute residents in western Georgia and the most vulnerable people in Abkhazia. In and around the conflict-prone Gali area, the ICRC supports emergency surgical and blood transfusion services. Across Georgia (including the separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia), the ICRC visits detainees. It supports the authorities in bringing the spread of TB in prisons under control. To ensure the continued availability of physical rehabilitation services in Georgia, the ICRC, in cooperation with local partners, is promoting the concept of turning the prosthetic/orthotic centre in Tbilisi into an independent foundation. In Abkhazia the ICRC supports the authorities in running the Gagra centre. It also promotes the national implementation of IHL and its integration into the training of the armed and security forces and into university and school curricula. The ICRC has been working in Georgia since 1992.

Budget 2004	CHF	24,726,000
Protection	CHF	3,091,000
Assistance	CHF	17,580,000
Preventive action	CHF	3,537,000
Cooperation	CHF	518,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 1,509,000

BUDAPEST (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 24 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 IHL into school and university curricula and military training programmes, and support development of the region's National Red Cross Societies. In Croatia, the ICRC also addresses the after-effects of the conflicts that occurred between 1991 and 1995, particularly by focusing on the needs of the families of missing persons. The ICRC also supports the efforts of the Croatian Red Cross to raise the awareness of civilians in Croatia of the danger of mines and other explosive remnants of war.

Budget 2004	CHF	4,281,000
Protection	CHF	772,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	2,567,000
Cooperation	CHF	935,000
General	CHF	8,000

of which: Overheads CHF 261,000

KYIV (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 9 national staff

The Kyiv regional delegation, which has been operating since 1995, concentrates on promoting 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 IHL to be incorporated into national legislation, university curricula and training programmes and codes of conduct of the armed, police and security forces. The "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme is gradually being introduced into secondary-school curricula.

Budget 2004	CHF	1,933,000
Protection	CHF	8,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	1,412,000
Cooperation	CHF	513,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 118,000

MOSCOW (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

33 expatriate and 361 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 CIS. In the Russian Federation, the ICRC assists vulnerable populations affected by armed confrontations in Chechnya, and visits people detained in connection with that context. In all the countries covered, the ICRC runs long-term communication and preventive programmes to promote IHL among the authorities, the armed and security forces and civil society, and to foster understanding of the ICRC's mandate and work.

Budget 2004	CHF 35,905,000
Protection	CHF 2,330,000
Assistance	CHF 25,879,000
Preventive action	CHF 5,743,000
Cooperation	CHF 1,954,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 2,191,000

SKOPJE (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Personnel:

8 expatriate and 35 national staff

Since the beginning of the crisis in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in March 2001, the ICRC, working closely with the Macedonian Red Cross and the International Federation, has been running an assistance and protection programme for internally displaced people in villages and towns worst hit by the fighting. The ICRC, whose presence in the country dates back to 1993, also visits detainees and monitors violations of international humanitarian law. In Albania, where it has been present since 1997, the ICRC supports the Albanian Red Cross Society in raising civilians' awareness of the danger of mines and other explosive remnants of war, and in developing its tracing and dissemination capacities.

Budget 2004	CHF 3,006,000
Protection	CHF 611,000
Assistance	CHF 807,000
Preventive action	CHF 1,278,000
Cooperation	CHF 310,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 183,000

ANKARA (TEMPORARY MISSION)

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 4 national staff

Based on an agreement with the Turkish authorities and in direct relation to the crisis in neighbouring Iraq, in April 2003 the ICRC opened a temporary mission in Ankara. ICRC activities in Turkey include assisting the Turkish Red Crescent Society in its institutional development as well as support for IHL promotion and training for Turkey's armed forces and academic circles.

Budget 2004	CHF 922,000
Protection	CHF 90,000
Assistance	CHF 0
Preventive action	CHF 428,000
Cooperation	CHF 403,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 56,000

BRUSSELS

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

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 4 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Brussels since 1999 to build strong institutional and operational relations with the EU institutions, 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 IHL.

Budget 2004	CHF 1,294,000
Protection	CHF 0
Assistance	CHF 0
Preventive action	CHF 1,126,000
Cooperation	CHF 168,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 79,000

INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

Personnel:

1 expatriate

The International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen, Germany, is an international institution which assembles, classifies, preserves, evaluates and uses, for strictly humanitarian purposes, records concerning civilians persecuted during the National Socialist period in Germany (1933-1945) and non-Germans displaced as a result of the Second World War up until 1952. The ITS searches for missing persons and issues certificates to civilians who suffered incarceration or forced labour and to their family members eligible for financial compensation. The institution, which derives its mandate from the Bonn Agreements of 1955, is run by an ICRC director and supervised by an international commission comprising 11 member States.

Budget 2004	CHF 351,000
Protection	CHF 351,000
Assistance	CHF 0
Preventive action	CHF 0
Cooperation	CHF 0
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 21,000

LONDON

Personnel:

1 expatriate

In October 2003, the ICRC opened an office within the headquarters of the British Red Cross Society in London. The aim is to develop contact with London-based media and institutions with an international scope so as to: gain a better understanding of how they perceive problems and activities of a humanitarian nature in the regions they cover; heighten understanding of and support for ICRC operations and activities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in those regions; and secure support for the implementation of IHL there.

Budget 2004	CHF 356,000
Protection	CHF 0
Assistance	CHF 0
Preventive action	CHF 325,000
Cooperation	CHF 31,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 22,000

PARIS

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 3 national staff

The Paris delegation, set up in 2000, focuses on promoting IHL 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 2004	CHF	1,117,000
Protection	CHF	0
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	1,075,000
Cooperation	CHF	42,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 68,000

COLOMBIA

Personnel:

60 expatriate and 253 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Colombia since 1969. From its delegation in Bogotá and its 16 sub-delegations and offices elsewhere in the country, it works to secure greater compliance with IHL by all armed groups – particularly regarding the protection of non-combatants – and promotes the integration of IHL standards into the training and operations of the Colombian armed forces. The ICRC also visits security detainees, provides emergency relief to IDPs and other victims of the conflict and implements medical programmes in conflict-affected and remote areas.

Budget 2004	CHF	28,380,000
Protection	CHF	5,438,000
Assistance	CHF	17,827,000
Preventive action	CHF	4,116,000
Cooperation	CHF	999,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 1,732,000

BUENOS AIRES (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 20 national staff

The ICRC regional delegation in Buenos Aires was established in 1975 to cover Latin America's *Cono Sur* (Southern Cone). Since January 2003, it has also been covering Brazil. This regional delegation focuses on promoting the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, the operational procedures, manuals and training pro-

grammes of armed forces and the curricula of academic institutions. The delegation also promotes the inclusion of human rights standards in police manuals and training programmes. In addition, it spreads knowledge of IHL among authorities, schools, media and the public. Finally, the regional delegation contributes to developing the operational capacities of the region's National Societies and assists them in their humanitarian work.

Budget 2004	CHF	2,553,000
Protection	CHF	274,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	1,800,000
Cooperation	CHF	479,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 156,000

CARACAS (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Venezuela, Suriname and the English-speaking Caribbean countries: Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago

Personnel:

2 expatriate and 7 national staff

The ICRC's regional delegation in Caracas focuses on spreading awareness of IHL among the armed forces and civil society. It contributes to the integration of human rights standards into the manuals and training programmes of police forces. The delegation promotes the ratification of humanitarian treaties and the adoption of national implementation measures. It also helps to boost the response capacity of National Red Cross Societies throughout the region, paying particular attention to helping them prepare for needs resulting from internal strife and tension.

The regional delegation originally opened in August 1971 and operated until February 1978. It re-opened in February 2000.

Budget 2004	CHF	1,866,000
Protection	CHF	77,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	1,229,000
Cooperation	CHF	560,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 114,000

LIMA (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru

Personnel:

11 expatriate and 38 national staff

The Lima regional delegation concentrates on alleviating the lingering consequences of the armed confrontation between government forces and insurgent groups in Peru. It monitors conditions of detention, works to elucidate the fate of missing persons and helps people in areas still affected by insurgency. The delegation also promotes the integration of IHL into military training programmes and academic curricula. In a similar vein, it is supporting police efforts to make human rights standards an integral part of their manuals and training programmes. Finally, the regional delegation is helping build up the capacity of the region's National Red Cross Societies to provide humanitarian assistance.

The ICRC opened its Peru operational delegation in early 1984. In 2003, this became the Lima regional delegation, with responsibility for the ICRC's activities in Peru and Bolivia. The delegation extended its scope to include Ecuador in January 2004.

Budget 2004	CHF	5,035,000
Protection	CHF	1,849,000
Assistance	CHF	874,000
Preventive action	CHF	1,750,000
Cooperation	CHF	562,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 307,000

MEXICO CITY (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

9 expatriate and 54 national staff

Officially inaugurated in June 2002, the Mexico City regional delegation promotes the incorporation of IHL into national legislation, into the operational procedures, manuals and training programmes of the armed forces and into the curricula of academic institutions. It is also supporting efforts to integrate human rights standards into police manuals and training programmes.

The ICRC is helping to boost the emergency response capacity of the National Societies throughout the region. It provides assistance both to Colombian refugees in Panama's Darién region and to local populations affected by the refugees' presence. The delegation monitors conditions of detention of detainees that come within

the ICRC's purview in Haiti, Mexico and Panama. Until June 2004, it will continue to help IDPs and residents still affected by the aftermath of past armed violence in the Mexican state of Chiapas.

The Mexico City regional delegation also hosts the ICRC's IHL Advisory Service for Latin America. The Advisory Service provides legal support to other ICRC delegations throughout the region and works with a variety of inter-American institutions, in particular the Organization of American states.

Budget 2004	CHF	7,064,000
Protection	CHF	762,000
Assistance	CHF	919,000
Preventive action	CHF	3,632,000
Cooperation	CHF	1,752,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 431,000

WASHINGTON (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Covering Canada, United States of America

Personnel:

11 expatriate and 7 national staff

The ICRC's Washington delegation has become an acknowledged source of information for government officials, organizations and other interested groups and individuals. Since January 2002, the ICRC has been regularly visiting people held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and in Norfolk, Virginia, USA. The ICRC works closely with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, focusing on their international activities and the promotion of IHL. The Washington delegation was established in 1995.

Budget 2004	CHF	4,038,000
Protection	CHF	1,767,000
Assistance	CHF	34,000
Preventive action	CHF	1,649,000
Cooperation	CHF	588,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 246,000

NEW YORK

Personnel:

3 expatriate and 7 national staff

The United Nations' 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 has served as a support and liaison for operational and legal initiatives. The delegation conveys the ICRC's viewpoint, keeps abreast of trends and developments relating to humanitarian issues, and promotes IHL.

Budget 2004	CHF	2,557,000
Protection	CHF	0
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	1,417,000
Cooperation	CHF	26,000
General	CHF	1,114,000

of which: Overheads CHF 156,000

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Personnel:

3 expatriate and 5 national staff

The ICRC in Algeria carries out visits to people held in places of detention of the Ministry of Justice and, since 2002, to people remanded in custody in police stations and gendarmeries. It has developed extensive cooperation with the Algerian Red Crescent Society, and supports its efforts to provide assistance to women and children who are victims of violence and strengthen its national first-aid network. The ICRC works to promote IHL among Algerian civil society, the authorities and the armed forces. At the end of 2002, the ICRC opened a delegation in Algeria, thus enabling better follow-up of these activities, which were formerly covered from the regional delegation in Tunis.

Budget 2004	CHF	1,689,000
Protection	CHF	575,000
Assistance	CHF	135,000
Preventive action	CHF	589,000
Cooperation	CHF	390,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 103,000

EGYPT

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 33 national staff

The ICRC concentrates on promoting knowledge of IHL and its incorporation into national legislation in Egypt and, through its cooperation 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, the production and distribution of teaching materials and other dissemination tools, and by contributing to the capacity-building of trainers, including in the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. Regional media communication is also carried out from Cairo, where the ICRC's first Arabic web site has been online since July 2003. The ICRC has been in Egypt since the beginning of the Second World War, with interruptions.

Budget 2004	CHF	1,440,000
Protection	CHF	148,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	1,030,000
Cooperation	CHF	120,000
General	CHF	142,000
<i>of which: Overheads CHF 88,000</i>		

IRAN

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 53 national staff

Since the 1988 cease-fire agreed between Iran and Iraq, the ICRC has urged the two parties, in accordance with IHL, to release and repatriate all 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 continues to work on the clarification of the fate of the POWs it registered during the war and to act as a neutral intermediary between the parties. It is also working to strengthen its partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society, in particular in the fields of tracing, introducing the "Exploring Humanitarian Law" education programme and raising public awareness of the dangers of explosive remnants of war. The ICRC will maintain one of its two logistical supply bases in western Iran opened in early 2003 in support of ICRC operations in Iraq. The ICRC has been working in Iran since 1978, with some interruptions.

Budget 2004	CHF	2,713,000
Protection	CHF	1,252,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	1,029,000
Cooperation	CHF	432,000
General	CHF	0
<i>of which: Overheads CHF 166,000</i>		

IRAQ

Personnel:

under revision

In the current situation of occupation in Iraq, in which the four Geneva Conventions, the Hague Regulation and the customary rules on the conduct of hostilities in international armed conflicts apply, the ICRC places priority on visiting persons deprived of their freedom and monitoring respect for IHL by the occupying powers, activities for which it has a specific mandate.

The devastating bomb attack which shook its offices in Baghdad on 27 October has meant that, at the time of writing, the ICRC is reassessing its presence and method of working in Iraq. It has asserted its strong will to remain operational in Iraq in 2004, in as far as appropriate ways can be found for it to do so. It is currently examining different possibilities for action, which are likely to involve a considerable adaptation of its working methods and scaling down of activities.

In 2003, other aspects of the ICRC's work in Iraq involved: tracing work and restoring links between families separated by conflict; providing emergency support in the medical and water and sanitation sectors; and working to bolster the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in the fields of tracing, dissemination and mine awareness as well as conflict preparedness and response, in cooperation with the International Federation.

The ICRC has been present in Iraq without interruption since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980.

Budget 2004	CHF 69,774,000
Protection	CHF 12,611,000
Assistance	CHF 49,083,000
Preventive action	CHF 5,978,000
Cooperation	CHF 2,101,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 4,259,000

ISRAEL, THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES & THE AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES

Personnel:

65 expatriate and 188 national staff

The ICRC has been permanently present in the region since the 1967 Middle East war. It works towards ensuring the faithful application of and respect for IHL, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in times of war and occupation. In the current climate of violence, the ICRC monitors the situation of the Palestinian civilian population, carries out visits to detainees and makes representations to the relevant authorities, both Israeli and Palestinian. Moreover, the ICRC works to enhance the emergency-response capacities of the Magen David Adom and the Palestine Red Crescent Society, which are working in an environment of continued violence.

Budget 2004	CHF 40,365,000
Protection	CHF 14,803,000
Assistance	CHF 16,349,000
Preventive action	CHF 3,340,000
Cooperation	CHF 5,872,000
General	CHF 0

of which: Overheads CHF 2,464,000

JORDAN

Personnel:

37 expatriate and 101 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Jordan since the 1967 Middle East war. Its work there largely consists of visiting detainees to monitor their treatment and conditions of detention, tracing on behalf of civilians and foreign detainees to restore family links and promotion of IHL throughout Jordanian society in close cooperation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. The delegation also provides logistical support for ICRC relief operations in Israel, the Occupied Territories and the Autonomous Territories, and in Iraq.

Budget 2004	CHF	2,326,000
Protection	CHF	938,000
Assistance	CHF	515,000
Preventive action	CHF	691,000
Cooperation	CHF	182,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 142,000

LEBANON

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 9 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since 1967. Today it focuses on gaining access to and visiting, in accordance with its standard procedures, persons detained by the Lebanese authorities. Gaining access to the four Israeli nationals captured by Hezbollah is another ICRC concern, as is the plight of numerous persons still missing years after Lebanon's civil war and Israel's 22-year occupation of southern Lebanon, which ended in May 2000. Since the Israeli withdrawal, the ICRC has continued to monitor the situation of civilians living in the former occupied zone, particularly former refugees who have returned from Israel, to which they had fled when the occupation ended. Restoring and maintaining links between members of families still separated is also an ICRC priority. Spreading knowledge of IHL and cooperation with the Lebanese Red Cross Society in the area of first aid and mine-awareness are other important aspects of the ICRC's work.

Budget 2004	CHF	1,817,000
Protection	CHF	481,000
Assistance	CHF	346,000
Preventive action	CHF	765,000
Cooperation	CHF	225,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 111,000

SYRIA

Personnel:

1 expatriate and 7 national staff

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

Budget 2004	CHF	1,219,000
Protection	CHF	212,000
Assistance	CHF	68,000
Preventive action	CHF	772,000
Cooperation	CHF	167,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 74,000

YEMEN

Personnel:

6 expatriate and 16 national staff

In Yemen, the ICRC is working to resume visits to persons detained by the Political Security Service, the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Chief Prosecutor, focusing on their treatment under interrogation and their conditions of detention. Assistance programmes benefiting vulnerable groups of detainees, such as women and the mentally ill, are continuing through constant support for the Yemen Red Crescent Society.

A second priority is promoting knowledge of IHL, its integration into national law and its incorporation into teaching and training programmes at schools and universities and for the police and armed forces, as well as increasing understanding of the ICRC and its working procedures. Further important activities are conducted on behalf of physically disabled persons (prosthetic/orthotic programme) and in the field of tracing, in particular the exchange of Red Cross messages for Somali refugees and Yemeni families who have a relative interned/detained by the US authorities in Guantanamo or Afghanistan. The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the outbreak of the civil war in 1962.

Budget 2004	CHF	2,665,000
Protection	CHF	464,000
Assistance	CHF	973,000
Preventive action	CHF	814,000
Cooperation	CHF	415,000
General	CHF	0

of which: Overheads CHF 163,000

KUWAIT (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

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

Personnel:

5 expatriate and 20 national staff

The ICRC's presence in the region is linked to humanitarian issues still outstanding from the 1990-1991 Gulf War and those arising from the international armed conflict in Iraq in 2003, as well as to issues regarding detention in Kuwait and Qatar. In addition, the ICRC focuses on communication strategies with a view to promoting IHL and its own role as a neutral intermediary in situations of armed conflict and other situations of violence. As part of these activities, the ICRC pursues efforts to elucidate the fate of persons unaccounted for since the 1990-1991 Gulf War and to enable people in Gulf countries to restore contact with family members either interned/detained abroad or separated by conflict. Reinforcing cooperation with the National

Red Crescent Societies of the region is another key aim. One priority in this regard involves strengthening National Society tracing capacity in view of the increased needs in this field arising from recent and past conflicts in the region. At the height of the latest conflict in Iraq, the regional delegation served as a major support base for ICRC operations in southern Iraq.

Budget 2004	CHF	2,316,000
Protection	CHF	1,080,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	777,000
Cooperation	CHF	317,000
General	CHF	142,000
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>CHF</i>	<i>141,000</i>

TUNIS (REGIONAL DELEGATION)

Personnel:
3 expatriate and 10 national staff

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

The Tunis regional delegation, which has been operating since 1987, focuses on resolving issues of humanitarian concern arising from the aftermath of the Western Sahara conflict. It also works on promoting knowledge of IHL, its integration into school and university curricula and training programmes for the armed forces, and its implementation by the authorities. The regions' National Societies are essential partners in this process.

Budget 2004	CHF	2,414,000
Protection	CHF	827,000
Assistance	CHF	0
Preventive action	CHF	899,000
Cooperation	CHF	689,000
General	CHF	0
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>CHF</i>	<i>147,000</i>

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