


# OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

## 2005



ICRC



This document supplements  
the ICRC's *Headquarters Appeal 2005* and contains:

- an overview of the ICRC's operations in 2005
- 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 66 delegations
- global budget figures
- budgets by programme for each delegation

The ICRC's operations in 2005  
and the respective budget figures are presented in detail  
in the ICRC's *Emergency Appeals 2005*,  
formally issued on 7 December 2004



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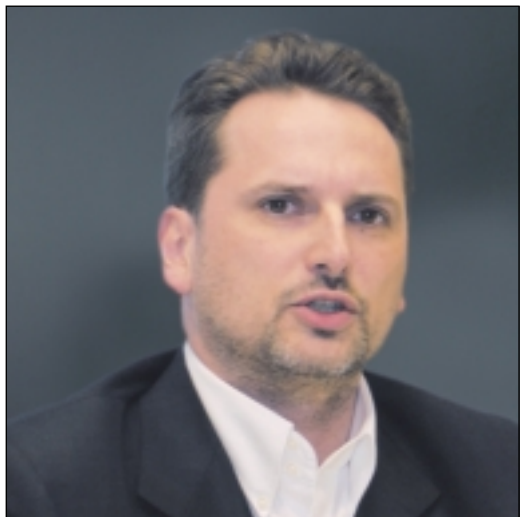


International Committee of the Red Cross  
External Resources Division  
19 Avenue de la Paix  
1202 Geneva, Switzerland  
T +41 22 734 6001 F +41 22 733 2057  
E-mail: [rex.gva@icrc.org](mailto:rex.gva@icrc.org) [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org)

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**ICRC**



# introduction by the director of operations

In this document, the ICRC presents its main operational trends and priorities for 2005. It reflects the organization's bottom-up approach, containing primarily the analysis, objectives and plans of action developed by the ICRC's 80 delegations and missions around the world. In this consolidated form, they represent the carefully considered and targeted responses to the needs identified by the ICRC at the time of writing in early November 2004.

## **Development of conflict environments**

The dominant trends causing or fuelling armed conflict or internal violence around the world in 2004 were much the same as in the previous two years.

On the global landscape, two central features stand out. The first is economic: growth in many countries is highly dependent on a stable and affordable supply of critical resources, notably energy. The issue of access to natural resources such as oil and water, to name but two, has a strong potential to generate tensions or violence between or within countries or communities.

The second feature is the ongoing global confrontation – the so-called “war on terror” – between a number of countries and diverse and diffuse groups of non-State actors. It is characterized by its near worldwide impact, its inherent asymmetry and the absence of a clear front line or single set of actors.

This confrontation has contributed to a marked polarization and radicalization in the world. It has bred fear and vulnerability, primarily among the populations that have suffered the direct consequences of deliberate acts of terror – the targets of which have been mostly civilians – but also beyond. The polarization has also affected other populations that feel humiliated by unresolved political disputes or what they perceive as long-standing injustices, leading to political or social exclusion or cultural alienation. States' response to acts of terror or resistance has included a range of repressive means, including torture – which has become a cause for real concern – and the denial of basic rights.

The radicalization is manifested not only in acts but in words. Attempts to reduce individuals or communities to a single defining characteristic or identity are commonplace. It forces people and countries to choose a side.

These global trends co-exist with other, more localized causes of conflict: the age-old struggle for power or control of resources, ethnic- or identity-driven tensions, religious fault-lines, the disaffection of minorities or other marginalized groups, disputes over land reforms, and economic and social inequalities.

The single largest crisis in humanitarian terms in 2004 was the conflict in Darfur, Sudan. The roots of the conflict are varied: historical, political, social and community-related. It confirms what experience has often shown – that local dynamics have the greatest influence on the evolution of a conflict in a given context. Yet the impact of the broader global trends on these context-specific factors can not be underestimated.

## **Implications for current ICRC operations**

Following a very difficult and tragic year for the ICRC in 2003, with the loss of colleagues in Afghanistan and Iraq, the planning and conduct of its humanitarian operations in 2004 were again heavily influenced by security considerations. The organization's ability to address issues related to the perception of its identity and to aim for a broad acceptance of its work and mandate, so that it can reach all victims of conflict in safety and security, will remain its overriding concern in 2005.

In a polarized world, the risk of rejection of humanitarian actors is high, as is the risk of their becoming, or being perceived as, the instruments of others' designs. While in 2004 the ICRC did not suffer attacks comparable to those in the preceding year, other organizations were not so fortunate, with the killing or kidnapping of colleagues in various contexts. Against this backdrop, the ICRC has continued to work on the integration of global and regional threat indicators into its context-based and decentralized security management system.

Another major challenge for the ICRC lies in its capacity to engage in meaningful and sustained dialogue with all actors who have an influence on a given situation. This is an intrinsic part of the ICRC's operational philosophy, which is vital if the organization is to live up to its responsibility to protect and assist people affected by armed conflict or violence wherever they may be. A concerted effort has been made in strengthening networks both with State authorities and with civil society and non-State actors across the globe.

The current world climate engendered by the aforementioned radicalization, also poses new challenges for the ICRC and international humanitarian law (IHL). Asserting the relevance of IHL to contemporary forms of armed conflict and, more critically, ensuring respect for its provisions by parties to armed violence of whatever kind is more important now than ever, yet it is also under threat. The pressures on IHL have come from a variety of sources: from those groups whose deliberate acts of terror against civilians or execution of hostages show a complete disregard for humanitarian rules and from States which claim that the rules are not applicable to the "war on terror", which they describe as a new kind of war.

The ICRC is fully conscious of the importance of addressing these issues. It recognizes that States have a responsibility to ensure the security of their citizens. However it is also the ICRC's firm view that it is possible to do this while upholding the rules designed to protect human dignity and by living up to the obligations set forth in international conventions. This is not an easy message to get through in an environment marked by hostage-takings in schools and images of beheadings on television. The suffering of the families concerned is inconceivable. Yet it is precisely in situations like these that a set of basic rules and elementary considerations of humanity must be applied at all costs, for example with respect to people deprived of their freedom regardless of how one defines their legal situation.

As fast as these events unfold and are reported across the world, so increases the level of scrutiny of humanitarian action. The scandal surrounding the treatment of detainees at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq illustrated this phenomenon most tellingly, raising questions about the ICRC's operational decision-making and throwing the spotlight on its traditional confidential approach and manner of communicating publicly.

## **Key challenges for the ICRC in 2004**

### ***Developing a universal and professional response to needs in time of armed conflict and violence***

It is crucial for the ICRC to respond to the full spectrum of conflict situations in the world and to their consequences. This implies both the ability to act rapidly and effectively in instances of acute crisis, as in Iraq or Sudan, and the capacity to sustain longer-term commitments in chronic crises, early transitional phases or situations of violence which attract little or no attention.

A professional humanitarian response means several things. It means a concern for quality and therefore for the impact of an operation beyond the mere fact of being present in a given context. This is essential to preserve human dignity and respect for people who are on the receiving end of arbitrary violence and who suffer the worst effects of armed conflict.

It means having qualified staff – nationals and expatriates, generalists and specialists – who are familiar with and understand the different contexts in which they work. It also requires them to have special qualities: sensitivity, curiosity, the ability to listen and a desire to find solutions to even the most intractable problems in highly complex environments.

It means being able to combine various elements of humanitarian action, for example protection and assistance or protection and prevention, as well as to enrich the ICRC's all-victims approach with a multi-faceted and intelligent response to specific needs, such as those of women and girls.

### ***Safeguarding the essence of neutral and independent humanitarian action***

The pertinence of the ICRC's operating principles in today's environment is regularly called into question. What place is there for neutrality, goes one line of argument, when the stakes are so high in the current "global confrontation"? The ICRC is aware of the challenge and the need to develop novel ways to explain and communicate its resolute stance on this and other issues.

The way in which the organization interprets the mandate it has been given by the community of States is that it has a responsibility to act in all situations of armed conflict and internal violence. To fulfil this duty, the ICRC is firmly convinced that it must abstain under any circumstances from taking sides and must seek dialogue with all actors. It makes no political judgement on a given situation, nor does it attribute a specific status to any group or actor.

Neutrality is sometimes perceived as amounting to indifference. In the case of the ICRC, this could not be farther from the truth. Its 11,000 staff members in the field are confronted daily with individual or collective tragedies, suffering and pain that goes beyond what most people can even imagine. They feel revulsion and outrage at what they see, but more than anything else they are spurred on by an even greater determination to alleviate that suffering, to prevent it from happening again or to mitigate its worst effects. To do this effectively, the organization believes that it must steer clear of political controversies and keep its action distinct from the political or military agendas of any one actor.

This explains why the ICRC will continue to voice its concern at the current blurring of the lines between political and military action on the one hand and humanitarian action on the other. The ICRC does not claim that there is only one definition of humanitarian action. It does, however, want its own action to be clearly understood as separate from the current integrated approaches which see humanitarian action as part of broader security objectives or crisis-management responses. Such approaches conflict with the ICRC's interpretation of neutral and independent humanitarian action.

### ***A focus on operational and security management***

To act in closest proximity to the people affected by armed conflict or violence is a central tenet of the ICRC's operational philosophy. This requires a commitment to develop and maintain a highly decentralized network of staff in the different contexts in which it works. It also demands a shared recognition and acceptance of the risks involved in the current environment.

To minimize some of those risks, the ICRC will keep up efforts to integrate regional and global indicators into local assessments and to broaden networks and deepen dialogue to gain greater acceptance by all those involved in or with an influence on today's conflicts.

### ***Investing in partnerships and coordination***

The ICRC's history and its insistence on sticking to its own specific approach and interpretation of humanitarian action have sometimes given the impression that the organization takes partnerships and coordination with other organizations lightly.

In fact, ICRC teams in the field and units at headquarters spend a considerable amount of time in consultation, information-exchange and coordination with other organizations operating in the same contexts and sharing similar objectives. However, the ICRC's policy and *modus operandi* in the field of coordination have yet to be more clearly defined and communicated. The organization needs to look more closely at this aspect of its work to make sure that coordination efforts are effective, realistic and reliable.

### **Operational priorities in 2005**

The core concern of the ICRC will be, as always, to act in closest proximity to people affected by armed conflicts and situations of violence and to respond rapidly and efficiently to their diverse and most pressing needs.

The present document submits to your attention an initial appeal for 820 million Swiss francs to cover ICRC activities in 2005.

The ten largest operations worldwide will be, in millions of Swiss francs: Sudan (130.2), Iraq (48.9), Israel, the Occupied and the Autonomous Territories (46.9), Afghanistan (43.6), Liberia (32.7), Moscow regional delegation (32.5), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29.7), Ethiopia (29.0), Colombia (26.0) and Somalia (23.5).

### ***Notable features***

The most striking evolution of the ICRC's operational budget at a regional level is the considerable increase for Africa, which represents 50% of all planned expenditure in 2005. The African continent has experienced a mix of dynamics over the past 12 months. On the one hand, the African Union established its Peace and Security Council, one of the continent's most ambitious institutional projects, offering a new instrument for conflict prevention and resolution. Its capacity was immediately put to the test with the crisis in Sudan and requests for its intervention from Somalia, among others.

Some countries in Africa saw the stabilization of conflicts, such as Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Liberia. Indeed, in West Africa, the decrease in the intensity of conflicts can largely be attributed to successful regional and international peace-keeping missions.

Conversely, the continent witnessed the biggest and most devastating open conflict anywhere in the world in 2004. The conflict in Sudan's Darfur region inflicted untold suffering on the population, led to repeated violations of IHL and spread its humanitarian consequences widely, including in neighbouring Chad.

This explains the ICRC's considerable mobilization and action in the region in 2004 and the size of the 2005 budget for Africa as a whole, for Sudan in particular (130 million Swiss francs), where the ICRC's large-scale operation in Darfur is carried out in close cooperation with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, and for the Horn of Africa region (206 million Swiss francs).

Other important developments concern the operation in Chad, which will become a delegation in its own right (7.1 million Swiss francs), and Uganda (20.6 million Swiss francs), where the ICRC will further expand its operation following the decision in 2004 to progressively resume activities, in close partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society, in response to the plight of civilians in the north.

The turn of events in other contexts, such as Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, is reflected in budget reductions, while in other "no-war, no-peace" situations or countries in the early stages of transition, such as those in West Africa, the level of ICRC commitment will remain stable.

The budget for the Middle East is still sizeable at 115 million Swiss francs, representing 15% of the ICRC's overall 2005 appeal. The operation in Iraq remains the second largest in the world, despite the difficulties and risks involved. The change in operational approach, adopted after the 27 October 2003 attack on its delegation in Baghdad, has enabled it to pursue significant activities in the fields of detention, water and emergency medical assistance. The level of expenditure for 2005 (49 million Swiss francs) takes into account the ICRC's current response capacity.



The budget for the operation in Israel, the Occupied and the Autonomous Territories will increase (47 million Swiss francs), in order to provide an optimal response to the growing needs of the populations and to maintain a monitoring capacity for IHL compliance, particularly in view of potential developments in the Gaza Strip and the feared repercussions for civilians in that context.

Planned expenditure in Asia will increase slightly (135.4 million Swiss francs), which represents 17% of the total budget. The main features here concern a growth in activities in Nepal (9.8 million Swiss francs), Pakistan (5.6 million Swiss francs) and the Tashkent regional delegation (10.5 million Swiss francs). The budget of the Bangkok regional delegation (12.2 million Swiss francs) has been strengthened to cope with needs arising from tensions in southern Thailand.

Afghanistan, while being the ICRC's fourth largest operation in the world, sees a slight decrease (43.6 million Swiss francs). Both Myanmar (16.9 million Swiss francs) and Indonesia (9 million Swiss francs) remain high on the ICRC's list of operational commitments.

The budget for operations in Europe and the Americas has gone down a little (139.7 million Swiss francs), representing 18% of the overall field budget. The most significant changes concern Haiti, which appears as a separate country delegation (5 million Swiss francs). The budget for Serbia and Montenegro (11.9 million Swiss francs) has seen the biggest drop in the region, reflecting the implementation of exit strategies in assistance programmes for internally displaced people.

Expenditure in Colombia (26 million Swiss francs) and the Northern Caucasus (Moscow regional delegation, 32.5 million Swiss francs) will remain significant in 2005.

### *Programme-related developments*

- ▶ **Protection:** Activities in this domain will be further developed in response to the evolution of conflict environments. In particular this concerns detention-related work and restoring family links. Expenditure in this field in 2005 has been budgeted at 159 million Swiss francs.

- ▶ **Assistance:** The new assistance policy adopted in 2004 now serves as a reference for the planning and implementation of all programmes in this sphere. The ICRC will maintain its holistic approach to health, relief, water and habitat, while further putting into effect a combined assistance and protection strategy. The level of expenditure will rise in 2005, in particular in the fields of economic security and prosthetics/orthotics, to a total of 435 million Swiss francs.
- ▶ **Preventive action:** The number and diversity of weapon bearers to be reached and the growing prominence of civil society explain the level of the budget for preventive action in 2005, amounting to 116 million Swiss francs.
- ▶ **Cooperation:** An enhanced operational capacity drawn from partnerships with National Societies and the International Federation and more effective coordination between the components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement lies at the heart of the 70 million Swiss francs of expenditure planned in this field in 2005.

### **Conclusion**

These Emergency Appeals reflect significant operational aspirations and objectives. Achieving them requires great commitment on the part of ICRC staff. It also requires critical diplomatic and financial support from donors, be they States, National Societies or private contributors.

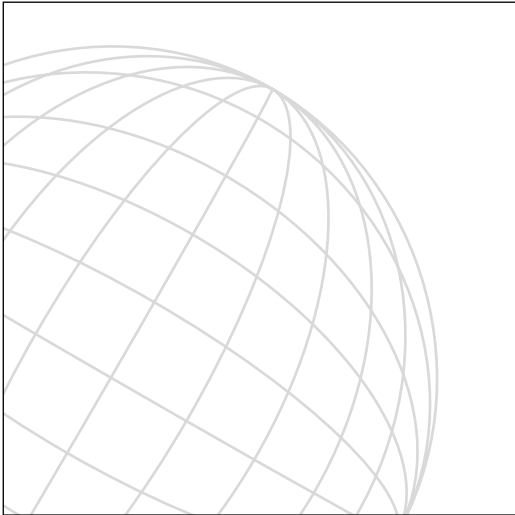
As well as appealing for that support again in 2005, the ICRC would like to take the opportunity to express its sincere gratitude to donors for the generosity, understanding and encouragement it received in all aspects of its endeavour in 2004. This support is of immense importance and value to the organization.

This document aims to present the ICRC's realistic assessments, objectives and financial requirements, conscious all the while that situations may change and require modifications in the course of the year.

The ICRC is determined to provide assistance and protection to thousands of people whose lives have been disrupted by armed conflict and violence. This task is both a momentous challenge and a weighty responsibility.



Pierre Krähenbühl  
Director of Operations



# icrc: approach and structure

Owing to the complexity of today's conflicts, the ICRC must be able to respond in an appropriate and professional way. This approach must reflect the ability to analyse different situations and varying needs, and to design specific and efficient responses. Strategically, appropriate modes of action need to be combined and interventions carried out at the appropriate level, as outlined below.

## MODES OF ACTION AVAILABLE TO THE ICRC

- ▶ **persuasion:** confidential representations addressed to the authorities in charge, aimed at convincing them to enhance respect for IHL, take measures and achieve improvements regarding the circumstances of people affected by armed conflict and situations of violence
- ▶ **support:** activities aimed at providing assistance to the authority responsible, in order to enable it to better carry out its functions and fulfil its responsibilities
- ▶ **substitution:** activities providing direct services to the people in need, often in place of the authority responsible, when it is not able or willing to do so
- ▶ **mobilization:** activities aimed at convincing third parties to influence the behaviour or action of the authorities responsible, to support them, or to provide direct services to people in need
- ▶ **denunciation:** public declarations, made by the ICRC in exceptional circumstances, regarding violations of IHL committed by specific actors, aimed at prompting their cessation or avoiding their repetition

ICRC interventions normally target the following:

- ▶ **responsive action:** activities in the context of an emerging or established pattern of abuse, 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

Moreover, it is nowadays more important than ever to be able to integrate local, regional and global elements when analysing situations, and to ensure the coherence of humanitarian activities, in the medium and long term, when planning their location and time frames.

**Coordination** with the numerous actors present on the humanitarian scene is also an increasingly complex and critical undertaking.

To be able to develop appropriate activities efficiently and coherently, the ICRC must have, both in the field and at headquarters, an operational management that coordinates both generalists and experts as well as multidisciplinary teams that define policy, implement programmes, provide guidance and monitor and evaluate the ICRC's activities.

## ICRC FIELD STRUCTURES

The ICRC has two types of delegations around the world:

- ▶ **operational delegations** cover one country. They concentrate on responsive and remedial action and carry out mainly protection, assistance and preventive activities for the benefit of victims – civilians, people deprived of their freedom, the wounded and the sick – of an on-going or emerging situation of violence
- ▶ **regional delegations** cover several countries. The term “regional” in this sense encapsulates a number of differing realities depending on the contexts covered. Generally



speaking, one can classify ICRC regional delegations into two categories:

- those mainly developing activities that are permanent, focusing primarily on preventive action, cooperation with National Societies and humanitarian coordination and diplomacy
- those developing activities that are both permanent and operational

Both categories act as important 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 when internal violence or armed conflict erupts.

Often in response to regional developments, there is a confirmed tendency for regional delegations to become more operational. As such, the traditional dichotomies between operational and regional delegations are diminishing. In effect, as situations evolve traditionally regional delegations can now be reoriented and transformed into operational-type delegations such as Kuwait, Abidjan or Tashkent. Conversely, traditionally operational delegations are now increasingly providing regional services for their respective regions, such as Cairo in terms of communication, Amman in terms of logistics and Colombo as a training provider. Such flexibility and evolution provides a tremendous advantage to the operational capacity of the ICRC.

The ICRC presence in the field can also take the form of a **mission** or other form of representation adapted to the particularities of the context or the specific functions assigned to the ICRC staff on the ground.

## REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

The Department of Operations supervises the ICRC delegations and missions around the world, coordinating the design, planning and budgeting of field activities. Led by the director of Operations, it ensures that activities are conducted coherently and professionally, respecting the ICRC's principles, policies and codes of ethics. It guarantees that delegations are allocated adequate resources, in line with ICRC priorities and the budgetary framework.

Internally, and for management and administrative purposes, the department is organized into geographic zones and thematic units and divisions.

The **thematic divisions** and **units** are:

- ▶ the Assistance Division
- ▶ the Central Tracing Agency and Protection Division
- ▶ the Humanitarian Diplomacy Unit
- ▶ the Security and Stress Unit

The **operational zones** are:

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

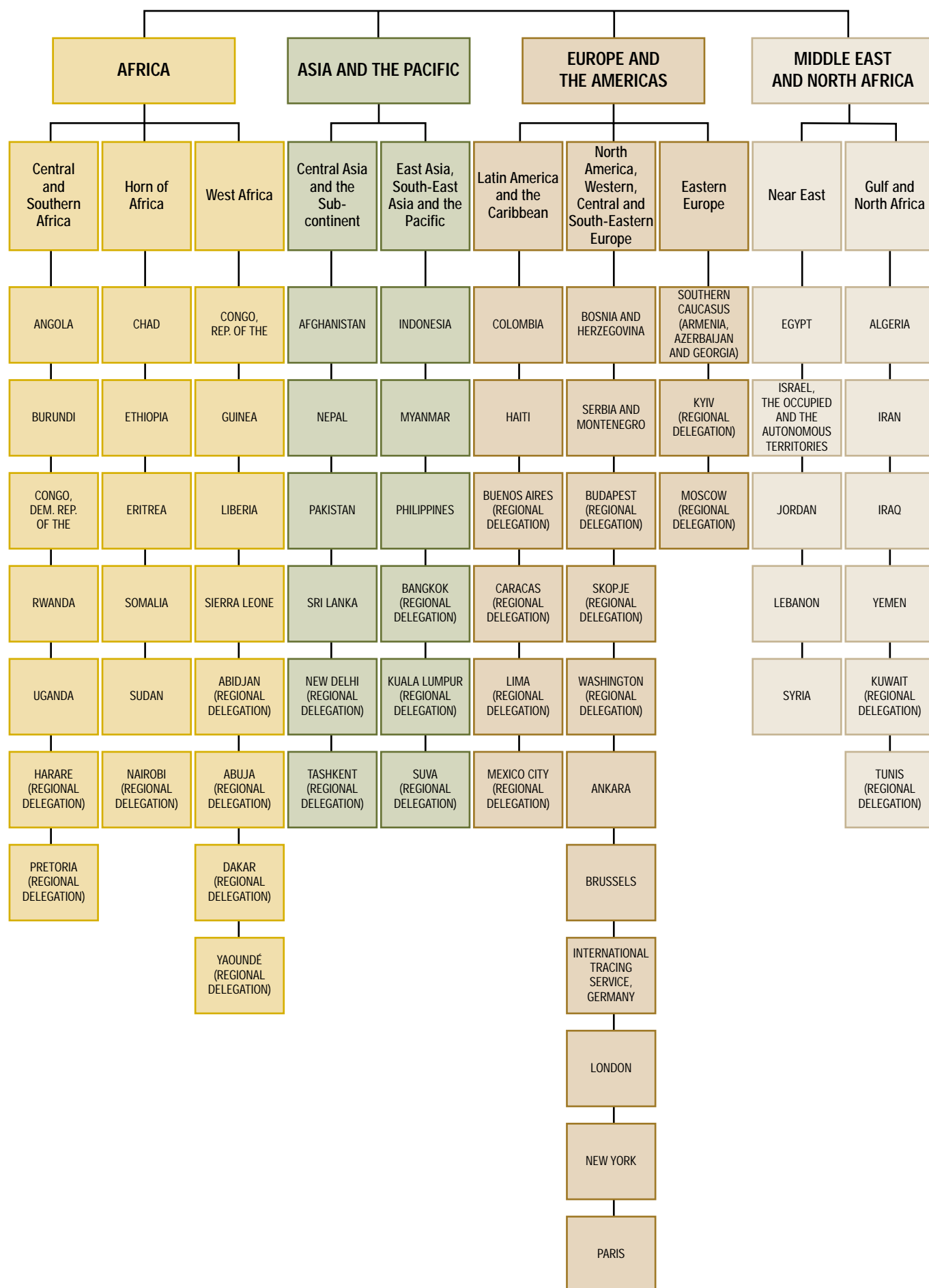
A delegate-general directly responsible to the director of Operations heads each of these operational zones.

Each zone is divided into two or three regions (10 in total):

- ▶ **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

The daily running of and support to operations in the field is entrusted to 10 heads of regions, who are responsible to the delegate-general of their respective zone. They head a regional multidisciplinary team representing headquarters' services such as Protection, Assistance, Logistics, Legal, Communication, Cooperation within the Movement, External Resources, Human Resources and Finance and Administration – as needed. This set-up aims to enhance relations between headquarters and field delegations, as well as to coordinate the support of the various managers and specialists.

## OPERATIONS



80 DELEGATIONS AND MISSIONS AROUND THE WORLD

## 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:

**i) Victims** are individuals or segments of the population suffering the direct and/or indirect effects of a confirmed or emerging situation of violence, who do not or no longer take part in the hostilities or violence. The aim of ICRC action for 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 internationally accepted standards. The ICRC distinguishes between three different types of victim:

► **Civilians**

All people 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**

People injured or suffering from disease in a situation of armed conflict or violence

**ii)** Then there are **individuals or institutions** that, because of their roles and functions, may directly or indirectly take action to restrain, avoid or put an end to violations of IHL or fundamental rights, and protect or aid those affected when humanitarian problems occur. The ICRC may prevail upon them to modify their behaviour or adjust their capacity for action, in the manner most conducive to promoting full respect for IHL or fundamental rights and to ensuring that people in need receive protection and 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 actors involved in armed violence

► **Civil society**

Citizens and representatives of civil society. These include associations, NGOs, religious authorities, influential leaders, 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

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, women, children, the elderly or minorities face specific problems which exacerbate their vulnerability.

As warring parties fight over territorial control, more and more civilians are forcibly displaced as a means to weaken enemy forces by targeting communities considered supportive, or to gain access to natural resources. **Internally displaced people** are those compelled to flee their homes leaving most of their personal belongings behind often 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 are also more vulnerable than adults. They should benefit both from the general protection guaranteed by law as people 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. It is important to understand in which way, owing to their status and role in a given context, they are affected by a situation of violence and, therefore, how best humanitarian programmes can contribute to alleviating this impact. Moreover, warring parties often use sexual violence, including rape, as a means of warfare against the civilian population, with women and girls as the principal victims.

ICRC programmes duly take account of the specific needs and vulnerabilities of these particular segments of the civilian population. However, the ICRC aims to provide a comprehensive response to all populations affected by armed conflict. Thus, neither ICRC programmes (protection, assistance, preventive action and cooperation with National Societies) nor their corresponding budgets are designed in such a way as to cater solely to one or the other of the specific groups described above. Therefore, to enable the ICRC to manage contributions to its programmes in the most efficient way possible, donors are kindly referred to the proposed criteria for the levels of earmarking set out in the "Contributions" section of the *Emergency Appeals 2005*.

The ICRC launched the "**Missing**" project at the end of 2001 which aimed to heighten awareness among governments, the military and international and national organizations of the tragedy of people unaccounted for as a result of armed conflict and internal violence, and of the anguish suffered by their families. A process of consultation drawing on the knowledge of experts from all corners of the globe culminated in the international conference convened by the ICRC in Geneva on

the missing and their families in February 2003. The conference, the first of its type anywhere, was viewed as an important achievement (more than 350 participants from 86 countries). The objectives assigned to 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. This commitment was confirmed by the pledge that the ICRC presented at the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in December 2003. New operational guidelines have been established and are currently being implemented on the ground throughout all concerned ICRC delegations worldwide. Moreover, the ICRC will continue to emphasize, in all international, regional and national forums where it is present, the importance of addressing and ultimately resolving the 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 (in particular prisoners of war, security detainees and internees) or separated from their relatives by conflict, and missing persons and their families.

Protection is the mainstay of ICRC activities. It is at the heart of the ICRC’s mandate and IHL. As a neutral and independent organization, the ICRC seeks to ensure that all the parties to a conflict provide individuals and groups with the full respect and protection due to them under IHL or other internationally accepted standards. To this end, when a violation of IHL occurs, the ICRC assesses the needs of the victims and endeavours to obtain, from the authority responsible, appropriate measures to put an end to this violation or prevent its recurrence. With the same aim, it monitors the situation in places of detention, shares its findings with the authorities through constructive and confidential dialogue, recommends the necessary preventive or corrective measures to be taken and conducts follow-up activities.

The ICRC strives to ensure that the 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. When confronted with serious humanitarian problems, the ICRC divulges information only once 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 organisms that could provide support to alleviate problems of a humanitarian nature.

### 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. As circumstances dictate, it means striving to prevent forced disappearances or extrajudicial executions, ill-treatment or 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 all detainees, assessing their conditions of detention and identifying any shortcomings and humanitarian needs
- monitoring individual detainees (for specific protection, medical or other purposes)
- maintaining family links (such as facilitating family visits or forwarding Red Cross messages)
- under specific conditions, providing material and medical relief to detainees or engaging in cooperation on specific projects with the detaining authorities
- keeping up a confidential but meaningful 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, accepted by the authorities, including:

- delegates must be provided with full and unimpeded access to all detainees falling within the ICRC’s mandate and to all places where they are held
- delegates must be able to hold private interviews with the detainees of their choice
- delegates must be able to repeat their visits to detainees and places of detention
- the ICRC must be notified of detainees on an individual basis and 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 no longer taking an active part in the hostilities, are fully respected and protected in accordance with IHL norms and principles.

In particular, this involves:

- negotiating with the authorities to obtain access to individuals or groups needing protection and/or assistance
- 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 IHL and identifying any shortcomings or needs arising from the violations
- monitoring individuals who are particularly vulnerable
- establishing and maintaining a dialogue – preventive and corrective – with the responsible civil and military authorities at all levels regarding humanitarian issues, by reminding them of the applicable norms and principles of IHL

## Restoring family links

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

In particular, this involves:

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

## Missing persons

Activities for missing persons are intended to shed light on the fate or whereabouts of people unaccounted for because 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, and to respond to the needs of the families left behind
- ▶ 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, 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 or through their own means. 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:

- ▶ negotiating with the authorities to obtain the authorizations needed to implement projects
- ▶ carrying out projects, especially in the areas of community health, surgical treatment and prison health, in accordance with ICRC health policies and monitoring and evaluating such projects to ensure that they meet recognized health standards
- ▶ 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 progress and the changing nature of armed conflict. At the same time, the development of international customary 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 strategies 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 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

The ICRC communication strategy uses two main approaches in relation to preventive action. Firstly, public communication which aims to mobilize key stakeholders to act on priority humanitarian issues and to obtain understanding and support for the respect of IHL. Secondly, integration activities which aim to ensure that authorities integrate IHL into the command structures of the armed forces and police, and into the

training and education of future leaders and opinion-makers in universities and schools. Such programmes constitute a key element in preventive action and in facilitating ICRC access to victims of conflict and armed violence.

In particular, this involves:

- ▶ assisting national authorities in their efforts to incorporate IHL into the doctrine, education and training of armed, police and security forces
- ▶ developing and implementing strategies to influence the attitudes and actions of other weapon bearers
- ▶ developing communication strategies and tools to mobilize key target audiences – such as leaders and opinion-makers – towards respect for IHL and acceptance of ICRC action for victims of armed conflict
- ▶ responding to public information requests on humanitarian norms, issues and action in situations of armed conflict
- ▶ developing and supporting the implementation of the youth education programme – “Exploring Humanitarian Law” – to help young people embrace humanitarian principles and the social and legal norms intended to protect life and human dignity
- ▶ strengthening the network of institutes and research centres specializing in IHL

### 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 at the community level of the dangers of certain weapons such as mines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). 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 technology 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 forums
- ▶ holding meetings of military, legal and foreign affairs experts to consider, inter alia, issues relating to emerging weapons technology 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
- ▶ providing policy guidance and technical support, including representing the Movement internationally, on mine action and technical and programme-related issues
- ▶ raising awareness, carrying out community liaison activities and mine-action programmes which endeavour to reduce the risks faced by civilians in mine-affected communities and thus to minimize the threat of mines and the incidence of injury



The ICRC aims to ensure that communities themselves deal with mine-awareness issues. This involves: gathering relevant information on local needs, which can then be used to devise an appropriate mine/ERW-awareness strategy and to monitor the activities implemented; including mine-affected communities in the mine-awareness process; and cooperating closely with other organizations in responding to communities' needs, thereby reducing the risks they face.

## COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

It is vital to ensure that all the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement can provide assistance and services as effectively and efficiently as possible, acting in accordance with the Movement's policy and Fundamental Principles. The ICRC's cooperation activities aim to reinforce the capacity to act and to foster coordination between the Movement's components towards more integrated and mutually supportive action.

The ICRC shares its expertise with National Societies in their domestic and international activities, not only in times of conflict or internal strife, but also in peacetime. The aim of the ICRC's cooperation with National Societies is to promote greater efficiency and coherence in the Movement's activities. There are two main ways of achieving this:

- ▶ by strengthening the National Societies' capacity to take action and provide appropriate services in times of conflict in their own country
- ▶ by promoting operational partnerships in responding to needs of people affected by conflicts. Operational partnerships are developed with National Societies in their own countries and with those working internationally

The sections below focus on these activities, distinguishing ICRC cooperation with a National Society working in its own country from cooperation between ICRC and National Societies working internationally. The last section focuses on overall Movement coordination in the field.

### Building the capacity of National Societies for action in their own country

The ICRC provides expertise in certain areas to all National Societies in order to strengthen their capacity to conduct activities domestically in accordance with their own priorities and plans. These areas include:

- ▶ promoting IHL and spreading knowledge of the principles, ideals and activities of the Movement among both internal and external audiences
- ▶ preparing for and providing health-care and relief services in situations of conflict and internal strife, in close coordination with National Societies
- ▶ restoring family links through the worldwide Red Cross/Red Crescent tracing network
- ▶ raising awareness of the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance
- ▶ supporting National Societies in certain legal matters, such as recognizing or reconstituting the Societies, drawing up or amending statutes, and preparing for statutory meetings of the Movement

The National Society designs, manages, implements and monitors the activities carried out by all its units, and assumes final responsibility for them. The ICRC facilitates the implementation of such activities in a number of ways:

- ▶ by giving ongoing support to National Societies through providing them with ICRC delegates, and technical expertise to other staff
- ▶ by making available material and financial assistance in certain areas, to help the Societies carry out their tasks and fulfil their responsibilities
- ▶ by providing National Societies with technical expertise for particular events and activities where their capacities need to be reinforced
- ▶ by mobilizing support from other National Societies in specific areas and retaining a monitoring and support role with respect to the achievement of agreed objectives
- ▶ by making delegates available for secondment to National Societies, where they can exercise executive, managerial or support responsibilities in programmes or areas agreed upon by the ICRC and the National Society

Whatever forms the ICRC's support may take, it is offered in a spirit of partnership in order to transfer knowledge and thus meet the overall objective of strengthening National Societies' capacity to act in a sustainable manner. Written agreements between the ICRC and each National Society ensure that objectives are clear to each partner and that the working relationship is based on a common understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities.

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

### Operational partnership with National Societies in their own country

The ICRC and National Societies in their own countries often join forces in activities that they choose to implement together for the benefit of people affected by conflict or internal strife. Activities for joint implementation are selected from those which best fit within the National Society's own plan, preserve the National Society's ability to function as an independent institution and contribute to further strengthening the operational capacity of the National Society. Activities may be carried out jointly or, in some instances, fully delegated for implementation by the National Society with regular ICRC supervision or monitoring. The National Society's autonomy in managing such activities may vary, depending on its operational capacity and the conditions on the ground.

To formalize the operational partnership, written agreements specify the objectives to be achieved, respective roles and responsibilities as well as corresponding plans of action and budgets. Financial, administrative and reporting procedures are clearly agreed upon and form an integral part of such agreements.

In this form of cooperation, which involves meeting the ICRC's own objectives and relying on its budgets, the ICRC retains principal responsibility. Reporting on such activities appears in ICRC annual reports under its operational activities.

## Operational partnership with National Societies working internationally

Many National Societies have the resources and willingness to work internationally together with the ICRC, and make various contributions in cash, in kind or by providing personnel and operational management. This section focuses on the modalities of operational partnership with them, particularly in the form of projects implemented in the field.

In 2004, the ICRC launched a project to revise the approach, modalities and management procedures of operational partnerships with National Societies working internationally. The previous approach with the modalities of “delegated projects” and “bilateral projects” is still in force but a number of field experiments are under way in 2004 and will continue in 2005 in selected operational contexts with a few National Societies.

### Previous approach: delegated projects and bilateral projects

The ICRC can, in certain circumstances, delegate the implementation of part of its own programmes to a National Red Cross or Red Crescent Society working internationally. When this happens, the Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in question takes responsibility for the implementation of the project, which remains fully integrated in the ICRC operation in that country. The “**delegated project**” thus remains within the framework of the ICRC’s objectives and budget. Should the National Society be forced to withdraw from the project for unforeseen reasons, the ICRC will see it through to completion.

In this case, the National Society is expected to supply all human, financial and material resources for the implementation of the delegated project, and all of its expenses become a contribution to the ICRC’s overall budget. The reporting on the project forms part of the ICRC’s standard reporting. Delegated projects are covered in the *Emergency Appeals 2005* in the chapter on the relevant operation under the title “Humanitarian response”. As the time frame of such projects does not systematically match the ICRC’s annual planning and budgeting cycles, not all delegated projects are mentioned at the time of writing the *Emergency Appeals 2005*.

In some other cases, the ICRC may decide to enter into bilateral cooperation and to provide logistics or other support services to projects implemented by a National Society in areas which are not part of ICRC’s objectives and budget. In this case it enters into a “**bilateral project**” with the National Society concerned. Unlike delegated projects, the ICRC does not normally take over the implementation of bilateral projects in the event that the National Society is unable to carry them through to completion. With this form of cooperation, the ICRC and the National Society concerned sign a bilateral agreement, and the reporting is not integrated into the ICRC’s standard reporting procedures.

### New approaches being piloted with National Societies working internationally

On the basis of its cooperation policy adopted in May 2003, the ICRC decided to revise its cooperation approach of delegated and bilateral projects to enhance the overall operational partnership with National Societies working internationally. It also resolved to define a unified and more straightforward management framework for a revised cooperation approach with them. In 2004/05, the new approaches will be developed

and tested in a few operational contexts with a view to generalizing them in 2006.

In order to make a focused effort in this domain, the Directorate decided to establish a project to conduct this work – the Operational Partnerships Project. The project develops new forms of partnership and management procedures that bring “added value” to the Movement’s overall humanitarian response. These forms of partnership are fully integrated into the ICRC’s operational and management systems. A number of pilot projects featuring these improved forms of cooperation will be implemented in selected countries. If the results of pilot projects prove positive, the new operational partnership approaches will be extended to other contexts and progressively replace the previous approaches of “delegated” and “bilateral” projects.

### Coordination within the Movement

In most operational situations today, all types of cooperation outlined above may, and often do, occur simultaneously in one given context. It is essential that they are carefully organized, coordinated and managed in order to achieve their respective objectives.

The ICRC is responsible for promoting and guiding the contribution and involvement of other components of the Movement in international relief operations in countries affected by armed conflict, internal strife and their direct consequences. It assumes the role of “lead agency” for the Movement operation. It does so in accordance with the statutes of the Movement, the Seville Agreement, other Movement policies relevant to such situations, and in consultation with the National Society of the country concerned.

In such situations, coordination mechanisms are established comprising all the Red Cross and Red Crescent institutions active on the ground. Such mechanisms function with sufficient regularity to serve the needs of the particular operation.

When the ICRC assumes the role of lead agency, it implements its own activities while also taking responsibility for coordinating the response of the Movement. The ICRC continues to revise and improve its practice as lead agency in accordance with responsibilities established in the Seville Agreement. A country level memorandum of understanding setting out roles and responsibilities for each operational Movement component in a given country has been developed and will be applied in various operational contexts.

In cooperation with other Movement partners, the ICRC dedicated further resources to learning from the experience of coordinating the Movement’s humanitarian response in a number of contexts. Revised operational guidelines to enhance coordination by the lead agency are under development for application in various operations during 2005.

## 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.

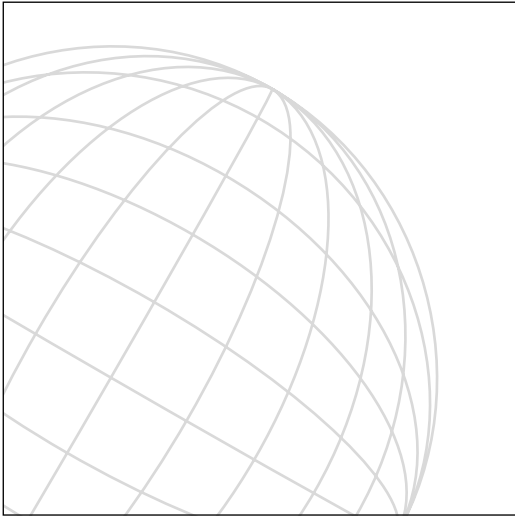
## OVERHEADS

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 2005*. 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.





# the ICRC around the world



Delegations and missions: 80  
Expatriate staff: 1,403  
National staff: 9,893

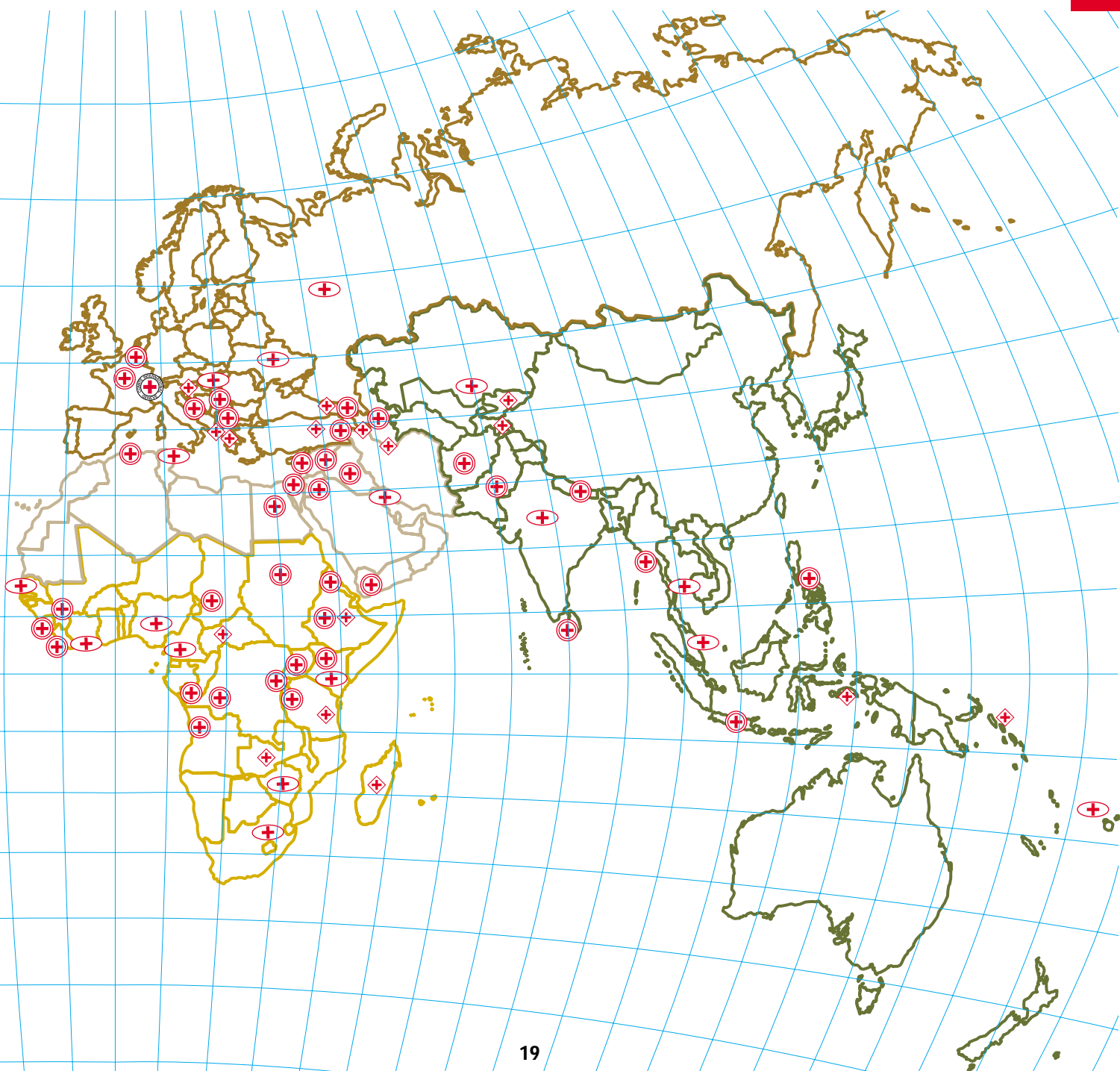
-  ICRC headquarters
-  ICRC delegation
-  ICRC regional delegation
-  ICRC mission

<b>AFRICA</b>	Regional Appeal: <b>CHF 390.5 million</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	Regional Appeal: <b>CHF 135.4 million</b>
<b>EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS</b>	Regional Appeal: <b>CHF 139.8 million</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>	Regional Appeal: <b>CHF 115.1 million</b>

<b>EMERGENCY APPEALS</b>	<b>CHF 819.7 million</b>
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OF WHICH CONTINGENCY 39 MILLION

<b>HEADQUARTERS APPEAL</b>	<b>CHF 152.1 million</b>
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# africa

## ANGOLA

### Personnel:

26 expatriate and 191 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Angola since the start of the conflict in 1975 that devastated the country's economy, left vital infrastructure in ruins and made the civilian population dependent on humanitarian aid. Following the signing of the Luena peace agreement in April 2002, a certain degree of normality has returned, although the presence of mines remains a major problem. The ICRC, with the support of the Angola Red Cross Society, operates a tracing network to enable people still separated by the conflict to re-establish family links. The ICRC and National Society also work together to raise awareness of the risk of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. The delegation also supports the Sao Tome and Principe National Society in developing its activities.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	5,727,000
Assistance	4,492,000
Preventive action	1,982,000
Cooperation	583,000
General	0

► 12,784,000

of which: Overheads

780,000

## BURUNDI

### Personnel:

22 expatriate and 138 national staff

For 37 years until 1999 the ICRC monitored the situation in Burundi and took action on an ad hoc basis. Since then it has been continuously present in the country, focusing on helping civilians to overcome the worst consequences of conflict. It reunites separated children with their families and re-establishes family links. The ICRC contributes to improving health care for victims of sexual violence, with benefits for general mother and child health care, and to rehabilitating water and sanitation systems in the hardest-hit areas. It works with the prison authorities to ensure detainees receive better treatment and access to health care and water.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,843,000
Assistance	6,036,000
Preventive action	1,018,000
Cooperation	332,000
General	0

► 9,228,000

of which: Overheads

563,000

## CHAD

### Personnel:

15 expatriate and 65 national staff

The ICRC has been operating in Chad since 1978, first as a separate delegation and from 1992 as part of the Yaoundé regional delegation. It will re-open a separate delegation in Chad on 1 January 2005, primarily to meet needs in eastern Chad arising from the armed conflict in the neighbouring Darfur region of Sudan. Operations will focus on restoring family links for Sudanese refugees, assessing the situation of vulnerable residents in the region bordering Sudan and providing them with basic resources to preserve their livelihoods and supporting treatment for the war-wounded and amputees. It will also visit security detainees countrywide, promote IHL among the authorities, armed forces and civil society and support the Red Cross of Chad.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	2,963,000
Assistance	2,935,000
Preventive action	1,033,000
Cooperation	201,000
General	0

► 7,132,000

of which: Overheads

435,000

## CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE

### Personnel:

50 expatriate and 503 national staff

The ICRC opened a permanent delegation in Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in 1978. It promotes respect for the basic rules of IHL and human rights law by the authorities in their treatment of civilians and detainees. It ensures that displaced people and residents affected by armed conflict and violence have the means to survive and become self-sufficient and that the wounded and sick receive adequate health care. It works to restore contact between separated family members – where possible reuniting separated children with their families – and supports the development of the National Society.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	7,240,000
Assistance	16,794,000
Preventive action	2,900,000
Cooperation	2,736,000
General	0

► 29,669,000

of which: Overheads

1,811,000



## CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE

### Personnel:

15 expatriate and 140 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 onwards as a separate delegation. Through regular dialogue with the authorities, it aims to ensure respect for IHL and human rights law and improve the treatment of civilians and detainees. The delegation encourages the formal inclusion of IHL in the instruction of the armed forces, police and gendarmerie. It provides civilians affected by the conflict with household and agricultural items; improves water, sanitation and health-care facilities; and restores contact between separated family members, reuniting children with their families whenever possible.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	883,000
Assistance	6,070,000
Preventive action	1,668,000
Cooperation	461,000
General	0

► 9,082,000

of which: Overheads

554,000

## ETHIOPIA

### Personnel:

67 expatriate and 405 national staff

The ICRC has been continuously present in Ethiopia since 1977. Activities focus on meeting the needs of people detained, displaced or otherwise affected by the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Eritrea or internal armed conflict or disturbances, needs which are often aggravated by poor seasonal rainfall. The ICRC provides emergency aid, but also medium-term assistance, through water, health, veterinary and agricultural projects, to preserve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. It supports physical rehabilitation services for war amputees and other disabled people, restores family links, promotes IHL within the government and armed forces and supports the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	5,897,000
Assistance	17,810,000
Preventive action	3,705,000
Cooperation	1,591,000
General	0

► 29,004,000

of which: Overheads

1,770,000

## ERITREA

### Personnel:

14 expatriate and 76 national staff

The ICRC opened a delegation in Eritrea in 1998 in the context of the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea and is responding to the needs remaining from the two-year international armed conflict. Its priority is to protect and assist the population displaced, detained or otherwise affected by the conflict, ensuring compliance with IHL regarding any persons protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. The ICRC also supports the development of the Eritrean Red Cross.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,574,000
Assistance	5,513,000
Preventive action	343,000
Cooperation	667,000
General	0

► 8,096,000

of which: Overheads

494,000

## 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, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. By this means, the ICRC endeavours to draw attention to problems requiring humanitarian action, to promote greater recognition and much wider 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:

28 expatriate and 155 national staff

The ICRC has been extensively involved in protection activities in Guinea since 2002, in particular restoring family links, visiting detainees throughout the country, and advising the prison authorities. At the same time, it promotes IHL among the armed and security forces, political authorities, media and the public. It cooperates with the Red Cross Society of Guinea, with the aim of strengthening its capacity to respond to emergencies and restore family links. The ICRC has worked in Guinea since 1970, initially through its regional delegations. Its operational delegation was opened in Conakry in 2001.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	3,647,000
Assistance	2,402,000
Preventive action	1,880,000
Cooperation	1,453,000
General	0

► 9,382,000

of which: Overheads 573,000

## LIBERIA

### Personnel:

45 expatriate and 282 national staff

Following intense fighting early in 2003 and the subsequent peace agreement in August, the ICRC stepped up its operations in Liberia. With more areas becoming accessible, and people returning home to their destroyed villages, needs remain great. In 2005 assistance and protection activities will be extended to returnees (former IDPs and refugees) and residents, the wounded and sick, detainees, and children separated from their families. The ICRC supports the Liberia National Red Cross Society and runs programmes to promote IHL among armed forces present in Liberia. The ICRC has worked in Liberia since 1970, initially through its regional delegations. Its operational delegation was opened in Monrovia in 1990.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	6,155,000
Assistance	23,830,000
Preventive action	858,000
Cooperation	1,889,000
General	0

► 32,732,000

of which: Overheads 1,998,000

## RWANDA

### Personnel:

28 expatriate and 200 national staff

The ICRC opened a delegation in Rwanda in 1990. Its current activities focus on visiting the tens of thousands of detainees held in civilian prisons, military facilities and district *cachots* (lock-ups). It helps to reunite children with their families after ties were severed in the exodus of 1994 or during the mass repatriations in 1996/1997. It assists vulnerable genocide survivors and victims of the 1990–1994 internal armed conflict who are struggling to rebuild their lives. The ICRC works with the national authorities to help them incorporate IHL into domestic legislation and into the curricula of schools and universities.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	3,289,000
Assistance	10,393,000
Preventive action	1,089,000
Cooperation	694,000
General	0

► 15,464,000

of which: Overheads 944,000

## SIERRA LEONE

### Personnel:

14 expatriate and 136 national staff

Since the end of the conflict in January 2002, the ICRC has adapted its operations in Sierra Leone. Its protection priorities concern the follow-up of cases of Liberian children separated from their families and visits to people deprived of their freedom. The ICRC also carries out health, housing, water and sanitation projects for vulnerable civilians in remote communities in the eastern part of the country. While distribution of some shelter materials continues in eastern districts, other types of relief have all but ceased. The ICRC has been present continuously in Sierra Leone since 1991.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	3,372,000
Assistance	1,291,000
Preventive action	908,000
Cooperation	1,314,000
General	0

► 6,885,000

of which: Overheads 420,000

## SOMALIA

### Personnel:

16 expatriate and 33 national staff

The ICRC has maintained a presence in Somalia since 1982, basing its delegation in Nairobi since 1994. It focuses on providing people with emergency aid to alleviate the direct effects of armed conflict, which are often compounded by natural disasters, and runs an extensive first-aid and medical programme to treat the wounded and sick. It also carries out some 300 water, health, agricultural and veterinary projects with a medium-term outlook, designed to restore or improve the livelihoods of vulnerable groups. It supports and works closely with the Somali Red Crescent Society.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	272,000
Assistance	21,681,000
Preventive action	518,000
Cooperation	1,015,000
General	0

► 23,486,000

*of which: Overheads* 1,433,000

## SUDAN

### Personnel:

196 expatriate and 1,752 national staff

The ICRC opened an office in Khartoum in 1978 in response to the Ethiopian conflict. In 1984 it initiated operations in connection with the conflict between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in southern Sudan. The organization protects and assists people affected by armed conflict. It distributes relief, helps to preserve livelihoods, assists medical and limb-fitting facilities, visits security detainees, restores family links, promotes compliance with IHL and supports the development of the Sudanese Red Crescent. In 2004 the ICRC substantially reinforced its operations in response to the conflict in Darfur.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	12,224,000
Assistance	107,893,000
Preventive action	6,355,000
Cooperation	3,771,000
General	0

► 130,243,000

*of which: Overheads* 7,836,000

## UGANDA

### Personnel:

21 expatriate and 163 national staff

The ICRC has been active in Uganda since 1979. Following the killing of six ICRC staff members in April 2001 in north-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the ICRC suspended the activities of its sub-delegations in Uganda. It maintained a reduced expatriate presence in Kampala, concentrating on support to the Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS).

In response to the escalating needs in northern and eastern Uganda, the ICRC has gradually resumed field activities, focusing on protecting and assisting people affected by internal armed conflict. Meanwhile, it continues to seek further clarification from the Ugandan authorities of the killings of its staff. The ICRC carries out its activities in Uganda in close cooperation with the URCS and other organizations.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,346,000
Assistance	16,496,000
Preventive action	1,054,000
Cooperation	1,696,000
General	0

► 20,592,000

*of which: Overheads* 1,257,000

## ABIDJAN

### Covering:

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

### Personnel:

38 expatriate and 178 national staff

Since the outbreak of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in September 2002, the ICRC's regional delegation in Abidjan has focused on maintaining and expanding its operational capacity to protect and assist people affected by the crisis, visiting places of detention and monitoring the situation throughout the country. The ICRC closely coordinates its activities with the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire. In the countries covered by the regional delegation, established in 1992, the ICRC supports the authorities in implementing IHL and raises awareness among the armed and security forces of the need to respect IHL. It supports the institutional development of the region's National Societies.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	2,958,000
Assistance	7,978,000
Preventive action	2,602,000
Cooperation	1,827,000
General	0

► 15,366,000

*of which: Overheads* 938,000

**ABUJA**

**Covering:**  
Nigeria

**Personnel:**  
7 expatriate and 44 national staff

The ICRC works closely with the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) to enhance the National Society's capacity to respond to emergencies anywhere in Nigeria. The ICRC also continues to support the Alternative to Violence Programme and the Prison Welfare Assistance Programme, a project aimed at improving hygiene and sanitation in various prisons, for both programmes closely cooperating with the NRCS. Preventive activities include promoting awareness and implementation of IHL among the authorities, the armed forces, the police and civil society. The ICRC was active in Nigeria during the Biafran war (1966–70). In 1988, it established a regional delegation in Lagos, relocating it in March 2003 to Abuja.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	542,000
Assistance	44,000
Preventive action	1,126,000
Cooperation	2,748,000
General	0

► **4,459,000**

*of which: Overheads* 272,000

**DAKAR**

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

**Personnel:**  
4 expatriate and 40 national staff

The Dakar regional delegation focuses on promoting IHL among the armed forces and other bearers of weapons and on encouraging its implementation by the authorities throughout the region. It also supports the activities of the National Societies, assists people affected by violence, such as displaced people in need and returnees (2004 and 2005 in Casamance) and visits detainees of ICRC concern, providing them with material aid where necessary. Opened in 1991, the Dakar regional delegation initially covered Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Gambia, later extending its responsibilities to include Mali (1993) and Niger (1994).

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	242,000
Assistance	1,418,000
Preventive action	1,317,000
Cooperation	725,000
General	0

► **3,702,000**

*of which: Overheads* 226,000

**HARARE**

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

**Personnel:**  
11 expatriate and 46 national staff

The Harare regional delegation has existed in its current form since 1981, although the ICRC has been present in some of the countries covered for much longer. Nowadays, it focuses on protecting and assisting civilians and visiting people deprived of their freedom in connection with political tensions. The delegation helps families separated by armed conflict restore contact with each other and monitors events in neighbouring countries. It informs the authorities, the armed and security forces and the general public about IHL/human rights law and the ICRC's mandate, and helps the National Societies develop their operational capacities.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	2,049,000
Assistance	1,348,000
Preventive action	1,299,000
Cooperation	977,000
General	0

► **5,673,000**

*of which: Overheads* 346,000

**NAIROBI**

**Covering:**  
Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania

**Personnel:**  
36 expatriate and 395 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 2005	CHF
Protection	2,200,000
Assistance	2,685,000
Preventive action	2,094,000
Cooperation	1,116,000
General	0

► **8,094,000**

*of which: Overheads* 494,000

## PRETORIA

### Covering:

Union of the Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland

### Personnel:

11 expatriate and 40 national staff

The Pretoria regional delegation has existed in its present form since 1995. It promotes the ratification of IHL treaties and encourages the military and police to incorporate IHL/human rights law into their training. It monitors events and helps refugees and asylum seekers restore family links severed by conflict. It visits security detainees and those protected by IHL, and in extreme cases, boosts the capacity of the prison authorities to provide adequate conditions for the inmates. The delegation supports the National Societies in disseminating IHL, conducting tracing and preparing for emergencies. It opened a mission with two permanent expatriates in Madagascar following tensions linked to presidential elections in December 2001.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	832,000
Assistance	528,000
Preventive action	1,999,000
Cooperation	1,418,000
General	0

► **4,777,000**

*of which: Overheads*

**290,000**

## YAOUNDÉ

### Covering:

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

### Personnel:

9 expatriate and 33 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 authorities in Cameroon. It monitors the domestic situation in the countries covered; visits security detainees; restores family links for refugees; encourages the authorities to ratify IHL treaties and implement their provisions nationally; promotes the integration of IHL into military and police training and into the curricula of academic institutions; and supports the development of the National Societies. In the Central African Republic, it also rehabilitates water systems damaged by long-term instability.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	818,000
Assistance	1,594,000
Preventive action	1,397,000
Cooperation	811,000
General	0

► **4,620,000**

*of which: Overheads*

**282,000**

# asia and the pacific

## AFGHANISTAN

### Personnel:

64 expatriate and 1,169 national staff

In 1987 the ICRC opened a delegation in Kabul, having before that assisted victims of the Afghan conflict in Pakistan for six years. Current operations focus on protecting detainees; promoting compliance with IHL by the armed forces and other armed groups; preventing mine/ERW injuries and assisting the disabled; supporting medical, water and sanitation services; and strengthening the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	3,865,000
Assistance	33,749,000
Preventive action	3,077,000
Cooperation	2,909,000
General	0

► 43,600,000

*of which: Overheads* 2,661,000

## INDONESIA

### Personnel:

22 expatriate and 108 national staff

The ICRC established a presence in Indonesia in 1979. Throughout the archipelago, the ICRC works closely with the Indonesian Red Cross Society to protect and assist victims of violence, especially displaced and resident populations whose livelihoods or family ties have been disrupted. The ICRC continues to visit detainees held in connection with non-international armed conflict and internal disturbances and works to broaden understanding and acceptance of IHL. It promotes IHL implementation, supports its inclusion in training programmes for armed forces and police personnel and works with universities to promote the study of IHL in academic circles.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	2,372,000
Assistance	3,092,000
Preventive action	1,924,000
Cooperation	1,613,000
General	0

► 9,002,000

*of which: Overheads* 549,000

## MYANMAR

### Personnel:

60 expatriate and 298 national staff

The ICRC first established a presence in Myanmar in 1986, carrying out physical rehabilitation programmes for mine victims and other disabled people. Since 1999 delegates have made regular visits to people deprived of their freedom and in 2002 they started monitoring the situation of the civilian population in conflict areas. In Shan, Kayin and Mon states, as well as the Thanintharyi division, where weakened infrastructure, isolation and the security situation make the population particularly vulnerable, the ICRC meets basic health, water and sanitation needs in villages deemed a priority from a protection point of view; helps hospitals provide surgical care to the wounded; and pursues a dialogue with government authorities on the protection of the civilian population. The ICRC also works in coordination with the International Federation to enhance the effectiveness of the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	6,363,000
Assistance	7,700,000
Preventive action	1,917,000
Cooperation	890,000
General	0

► 16,869,000

*of which: Overheads* 1,030,000

## NEPAL

### Personnel:

39 expatriate and 96 national staff

Initially working there out of its regional delegation in New Delhi, the ICRC opened a delegation in Nepal in 2001. Maintaining a field presence in regions affected by the conflict between the government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist, and fostering contacts with both parties, the ICRC aims to: protect civilians from the effects of the conflict; monitor the living conditions and treatment of security detainees; promote IHL; assist the wounded, displaced, or other civilians affected by the conflict (in cooperation with the National Society); and support the National Society's efforts to strengthen its capacities and its credibility as a neutral humanitarian organization.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	4,340,000
Assistance	2,710,000
Preventive action	1,421,000
Cooperation	1,361,000
General	0

► 9,832,000

*of which: Overheads* 600,000



## PAKISTAN

### Personnel:

20 expatriate and 189 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Pakistan since 1981, when it began assisting victims of the Afghan conflict. In addition to providing support for operations in Afghanistan, the delegation in Pakistan works for the integration of IHL into military training, national legislation and university curricula; visits prisoners held in connection with the 2001 conflict in Afghanistan and seeks access to other categories of security detainees; and helps the Pakistan Red Crescent Society enhance its response capacity, particularly in areas near the Line of Control.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,355,000
Assistance	1,952,000
Preventive action	1,603,000
Cooperation	661,000
General	0

► 5,571,000

*of which: Overheads*

340,000

## PHILIPPINES

### Personnel:

8 expatriate and 31 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 humanitarian matters, visits security detainees and works with the Philippine National Red Cross through its network of regional chapters and local branches to assist displaced people and promote compliance with IHL.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,375,000
Assistance	550,000
Preventive action	876,000
Cooperation	345,000
General	0

► 3,147,000

*of which: Overheads*

192,000

## SRI LANKA

### Personnel:

42 expatriate and 300 national staff

The ICRC has worked in Sri Lanka since 1989. Since the cease-fire between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was concluded in 2002, the ICRC has focused on protecting civilians from violations of IHL, including the recruitment of minors; helping the parties resolve the problem of missing persons; ensuring the safe passage of civilians into and out of the Vanni; supporting IHL training in armed and security forces; improving primary health care and water supply in the north-east; and coordinating Red Cross/Red Crescent action in areas affected by conflict.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	4,878,000
Assistance	3,715,000
Preventive action	1,489,000
Cooperation	686,000
General	0

► 10,767,000

*of which: Overheads*

657,000

## BANGKOK

### Covering:

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

### Personnel:

31 expatriate and 79 national staff

Since the ICRC first established its presence in Bangkok in 1979 to support the 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 2005	CHF
Protection	1,437,000
Assistance	5,618,000
Preventive action	3,587,000
Cooperation	1,560,000
General	38,000

► 12,241,000

*of which: Overheads*

747,000

## KUALA LUMPUR

### Covering:

Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore

### Personnel:

8 expatriate and 16 national staff

The ICRC worked in Malaysia between 1972 and 1983 and opened a regional delegation in Kuala Lumpur in 2001. The regional delegation endeavours to gain a better understanding of the views and concerns of the leaders, experts and National Societies of the countries it covers in order to obtain their support for ICRC activities and involve them in reflection on humanitarian issues. The ICRC encourages the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties by the countries of the region and the incorporation of IHL into military training and academic curricula.

The delegation hosts the ICRC's regional centre for IHL implementation and dissemination, which supports delegations in South-East Asia in developing a coherent regional approach to promoting IHL.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	52,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,604,000
Cooperation	317,000
General	86,000

► 2,059,000

*of which: Overheads* 126,000

## NEW DELHI

### Covering:

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives

### Personnel:

26 expatriate and 86 national staff

The ICRC has had a regional delegation in New Delhi since 1982. It works in partnership with universities, the media and armed forces in the region to promote broader understanding and implementation of IHL and to encourage respect for humanitarian rules and principles. It also supports the development of the Indian Red Cross Society and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It visits people arrested and detained in connection with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir (India) and in Bhutan and the Maldives.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	2,719,000
Assistance	972,000
Preventive action	2,802,000
Cooperation	1,530,000
General	0

► 8,023,000

*of which: Overheads* 490,000

## SUVA

### 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:

7 expatriate and 21 national staff

Since 2001 ICRC operations in the Pacific have been carried out by the Suva regional delegation. The ICRC works to encourage ratification and implementation of humanitarian treaties and the integration of IHL into university curricula and the training programmes of the region's armed and security forces. It also visits people detained in connection with violence in Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste and is assisting with the creation of a national commission on missing persons in Timor-Leste.

The ICRC promotes the integration of conflict preparedness and response into the emergency-management concept of the region's National Societies. It is also working with the International Federation to prepare the fledgling Timor-Leste Red Cross for recognition and admission to the Movement.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	604,000
Assistance	60,000
Preventive action	1,658,000
Cooperation	1,434,000
General	0

► 3,757,000

*of which: Overheads* 229,000

## TASHKENT

### Covering:

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

### Personnel:

33 expatriate and 120 national staff

The ICRC has had a regional delegation in Central Asia since 1992. Currently, its main aims are to visit detainees in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to ensure that treatment and conditions of detention are in line with international standards; to obtain access to detainees in Turkmenistan; to foster the teaching of IHL and humanitarian principles in armed forces' training programmes and civilian educational institutions; and to support the region's National Societies in their efforts to build capacity, boost their ability to help victims of violence and promote IHL and the Red Cross/Red Crescent principles.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	4,318,000
Assistance	2,420,000
Preventive action	2,862,000
Cooperation	922,000
General	0

► 10,521,000

*of which: Overheads* 642,000

# europe and the americas

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### Personnel:

4 expatriate and 66 national staff

The ICRC, in partnership with the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, assists the population in its recovery from the emotional wounds of the conflict that ended in 1995. Acting independently, but 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. It also supports the efforts of the National Society to alert civilians to the danger of mines and other explosive remnants of war. The ICRC has been present in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1992, opening a delegation in the country in 1995.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,936,000
Assistance	664,000
Preventive action	1,621,000
Cooperation	1,642,000
General	0

► 5,862,000

*of which: Overheads*

358,000

## SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

### Personnel:

15 expatriate and 142 national staff

The ICRC is working throughout Serbia and Montenegro to assist the families of missing persons in their efforts to shed light on the fate of their relatives. As the authorities and other organizations in Serbia and Montenegro take on more responsibility the ICRC is phasing out its assistance programmes. The ICRC has operated in Serbia and Montenegro since 1991. In Kosovo, where it has been present since 1992, the ICRC seeks solutions to the issue of people reported missing as a result of the events of 1998–2000. It is also helping the National Society regain unity.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	4,514,000
Assistance	3,010,000
Preventive action	2,036,000
Cooperation	2,312,000
General	0

► 11,872,000

*of which: Overheads*

725,000

## SOUTHERN CAUCASUS (ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIA)

### Personnel:

40 expatriate and 438 national staff

The ICRC has worked in Armenia and Azerbaijan, in connection with the conflict in Nagorny Karabakh, since 1992. It focuses on the issue of missing persons and the problems of detainees, lending support to the authorities in bringing tuberculosis in prisons under control. In Azerbaijan, the ICRC monitors the situation of communities along the Line of Contact, while assisting the health authorities' limb-fitting services. It promotes the integration of IHL into the training of the armed/security forces and into university and school curricula. The ICRC strengthens the capacities of both National Societies and cooperates with the Azerbaijan Red Crescent in creating "safe play areas" for children that are free of the risk of injury from landmines/ERW.

The ICRC has been present in Georgia since 1992. It visits detainees throughout Georgia and supports the authorities in bringing tuberculosis in prisons under control. It contributes to efforts to provide answers to families of missing persons. It covers the basic protection and assistance needs of internally displaced people and destitute residents in western Georgia and the most vulnerable people in Abkhazia. The ICRC also promotes the integration of IHL into the training of the armed and security forces and into university and school curricula. In cooperation with other Movement partners, the ICRC contributes to strengthening the National Society.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	3,391,000
Assistance	15,656,000
Preventive action	3,444,000
Cooperation	739,000
General	0

► 23,231,000

*of which: Overheads*

1,411,000

## BUDAPEST

### Covering:

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

### Personnel:

5 expatriate and 21 national staff

The Budapest regional delegation, established in 1997, aims to develop a network of contacts with governments, academic circles, civil society and the media in Central Europe. It assists the civil and military authorities in incorporating IHL into school/university curricula and military training programmes, and supports the development of the region's National Red Cross Societies. The ICRC addresses the needs of the families of persons who went missing during the conflicts in Croatia between 1991 and 1995. It also supports the efforts of the Croatian Red Cross to alert civilians to the danger of mines and other explosive remnants of war.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	594,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	2,393,000
Cooperation	904,000
General	0
	► 3,892,000

of which: Overheads 238,000

## KYIV

### Covering:

Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine

### Personnel:

1 expatriate and 10 national staff

The Kyiv regional delegation, in operation since 1995, has made significant headway in the integration of IHL into the national legislation, university curricula and training programmes and codes of conduct of the armed, police and security forces in the region. The ICRC continues to build on these achievements. It visits detainees in the Transnistrian region of Moldova and monitors the situation of security detainees in Belarus. The ICRC plans to strengthen cooperation with the region's National Societies. The "Exploring Humanitarian Law" programme is being incorporated into secondary school curricula, with the active support of the Ministries of Education and the National Societies concerned.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	29,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,285,000
Cooperation	508,000
General	0
	► 1,822,000

of which: Overheads 111,000

## MOSCOW

### Covering:

the Russian Federation with specialized services for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and parts of Central Asia

### Personnel:

32 expatriate and 359 national staff

The Moscow delegation, which 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 the conflict in Chechnya, in cooperation with the National Society, and supports capacity building of the National Society in the northern Caucasus. It also visits people detained in connection with the conflict in Chechnya. In all the countries covered, the ICRC runs long-term communication and dissemination 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 2005	CHF
Protection	2,427,000
Assistance	21,798,000
Preventive action	5,643,000
Cooperation	2,665,000
General	0
	► 32,533,000

of which: Overheads 1,922,000

## SKOPJE

### Covering:

Albania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

### Personnel:

5 expatriate and 23 national staff

The ICRC, present in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia since 1993, visits detainees and monitors the implementation of international humanitarian law. With a new leadership at the helm of the National Society, the ICRC is increasing its cooperation activities with it, mainly in the field of dissemination. 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 2005	CHF
Protection	531,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	945,000
Cooperation	454,000
General	0
	► 1,931,000

of which: Overheads 118,000

**ANKARA****Personnel:**

2 expatriate and 4 national staff

Based on an agreement with the Turkish authorities and in direct relation to the conflict in neighbouring Iraq, the ICRC opened, in April 2003, a temporary mission in Ankara. ICRC activities relating to the situation in Iraq focus mainly on protection issues. Other ICRC activities in Turkey include supporting the authorities in the promotion of IHL and assisting the armed forces in the integration of IHL into their training programmes. In addition, the ICRC conducts a number of joint programmes with the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

<b>Budget 2005</b>	<b>CHF</b>
<b>Protection</b>	87,000
<b>Assistance</b>	0
<b>Preventive action</b>	372,000
<b>Cooperation</b>	354,000
<b>General</b>	0
	<b>► 813,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>50,000</i>

**BRUSSELS****Covering:**

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

**Personnel:**

2 expatriate and 6 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Brussels since 1999, building strong institutional and operational relations with EU institutions and with NATO and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. From 2005 it will expand its sphere of activity to include key armed forces based in Western Europe. Its aim is to make the ICRC's mandate better known, mobilize political, diplomatic and financial support for its activities and ensure that relevant military decision-makers in Western Europe view the ICRC as the main reference for neutral and independent humanitarian action.

<b>Budget 2005</b>	<b>CHF</b>
<b>Protection</b>	10,000
<b>Assistance</b>	0
<b>Preventive action</b>	1,382,000
<b>Cooperation</b>	115,000
<b>General</b>	232,000
	<b>► 1,739,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>106,000</i>

**INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE****Personnel:**

1 expatriate and 0 national staff

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.

<b>Budget 2005</b>	<b>CHF</b>
<b>Protection</b>	348,000
<b>Assistance</b>	0
<b>Preventive action</b>	0
<b>Cooperation</b>	0
<b>General</b>	0
	<b>► 348,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>21,000</i>

**LONDON****Personnel:**

1 expatriate and 0 national staff

In October 2003, an ICRC spokesperson was appointed to London, working out of the headquarters of the British Red Cross Society. The aim is to develop contacts 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; to heighten understanding of and support for ICRC operations and the activities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in those regions; and to secure broader support for the implementation of IHL.

<b>Budget 2005</b>	<b>CHF</b>
<b>Protection</b>	0
<b>Assistance</b>	0
<b>Preventive action</b>	359,000
<b>Cooperation</b>	50,000
<b>General</b>	0
	<b>► 408,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>25,000</i>



## PARIS

### Personnel:

1 expatriate and 3 national staff

The Paris delegation, set up in 2000, focuses on promoting IHL, pursuing humanitarian diplomacy 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 2005	CHF
Protection	10,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,235,000
Cooperation	42,000
General	0

► 1,288,000

*of which: Overheads* 79,000

## COLOMBIA

### Personnel:

54 expatriate and 238 national staff

The ICRC has been working in Colombia since 1969, striving to secure greater compliance with IHL by all armed groups – particularly regarding the protection of people not taking an active part in the conflict – and promoting the integration of IHL into the training and operational procedures of the Colombian armed forces. The ICRC also visits security detainees, provides emergency relief to IDPs and other victims of the conflict, and implements public health programmes in conflict-affected and remote areas. It works closely with the Colombian Red Cross, and other members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the International Federation, to coordinate humanitarian activities in Colombia's conflict-affected regions.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	4,640,000
Assistance	16,491,000
Preventive action	3,626,000
Cooperation	1,262,000
General	0

► 26,018,000

*of which: Overheads* 1,588,000

## HAITI

### Personnel:

12 expatriate and 33 national staff

ICRC involvement in Haiti dates back to 1994, when it began monitoring the treatment and conditions of detainees falling within its mandate. Previously covered by the Mexico regional delegation, Haiti became a fully-fledged ICRC delegation in February 2004, owing to a situation of internal strife, on the brink of turning into an internal armed conflict, which had been building up during the latter part of 2003.

The ICRC is maintaining a presence in Haiti in 2005, as the potential for violence persists. Its action is now geared towards implementing protection activities for detainees and civilians, contributing, along with other Movement partners, to the strengthening of the emergency response capacity of the Haitian Red Cross, and protecting the medical mission. With due regard to the prevailing instability, the ICRC has the lead role within the Movement.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	866,000
Assistance	1,389,000
Preventive action	882,000
Cooperation	1,897,000
General	0

► 5,033,000

*of which: Overheads* 307,000

## BUENOS AIRES

### Covering:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

### Personnel:

3 expatriate and 22 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 covered Brazil. The regional delegation focuses on the national implementation of IHL and its incorporation into academic curricula and the operational procedures, manuals and training programmes of the armed forces (human rights norms in the case of the police). In addition, it promotes IHL among the authorities, schools, the media and the public. It conducts regular visits to security detainees in Chile and Paraguay. Lastly, the regional delegation contributes to developing the operational capacities of the region's National Societies and supports them in their humanitarian work.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	314,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,863,000
Cooperation	614,000
General	0

► 2,791,000

*of which: Overheads* 170,000



## CARACAS

### Covering:

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

### Personnel:

3 expatriate and 9 national staff

The ICRC's regional delegation in Caracas focuses on promoting the incorporation of IHL into national legislation as well as into the operational procedures, manuals and training programmes of armed forces and the curricula of academic institutions. Likewise, it contributes to the permanent integration of pertinent human rights standards into the manuals and training programmes of police forces. It also helps to boost the response capacity of National Red Cross Societies in the region, helping prepare them in particular for needs resulting from internal strife or tension.

The regional delegation originally operated between 1971 and 1978. It re-opened in 2000 and, since 2001, covers, in addition to Venezuela, the English-speaking Caribbean countries and Suriname.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	123,000
Assistance	81,000
Preventive action	1,311,000
Cooperation	565,000
General	0

► 2,080,000

*of which: Overheads*

127,000

## LIMA

### Covering:

Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru

### Personnel:

12 expatriate and 35 national staff

The ICRC opened an operational delegation in Peru in 1984. It became a regional delegation covering Peru and Bolivia in 2003, and Ecuador in 2004. It monitors conditions of detention, endeavours to ascertain the fate of missing persons and assists people affected by the lingering consequences of the struggle between government forces and the remnants of insurgent groups. It promotes and supports the national implementation of IHL and its integration into academic curricula and military doctrine, operational procedures, manuals and training programmes of the armed forces (human rights norms in the case of the police). The delegation also works to strengthen the emergency response capacities of the region's National Societies.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,230,000
Assistance	858,000
Preventive action	2,057,000
Cooperation	818,000
General	0

► 4,963,000

*of which: Overheads*

303,000

## MEXICO CITY

### Covering:

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

### Personnel:

7 expatriate and 30 national staff

Officially inaugurated in June 2002, the Mexico City regional delegation, previously an operational delegation since 1998, promotes the national implementation of IHL and its integration into academic curricula and the operational procedures, manuals and training programmes of the armed forces (human rights norms in the case of the police). The ICRC strengthens the capacities of the region's National Societies. It provides assistance to Colombian refugees in Panama's Darién region and to local populations affected by the refugees' presence. It also monitors the conditions of detainees in Mexico and Panama.

The Mexico City regional delegation hosts the ICRC's IHL Advisory Service for Latin America and the Caribbean, which provides legal support to ICRC delegations throughout the region and serves as a focal point for a variety of inter-American institutions, in particular the Organization of American States.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	670,000
Assistance	276,000
Preventive action	3,549,000
Cooperation	1,229,000
General	0

► 5,724,000

*of which: Overheads*

349,000

## WASHINGTON

**Covering:**

Canada, United States of America

**Personnel:**

11 expatriate and 10 national staff

Established in 1995, the ICRC's regional delegation in Washington has become an acknowledged source of information for government officials and relevant organizations, academic institutions and other interested groups in the United States and Canada. The delegation's role is to heighten awareness of the ICRC's mandate, mobilize political and financial support for ICRC activities and secure support for IHL implementation. Since January 2002, the ICRC regularly visits people held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and in Charleston, South Carolina. The ICRC works closely with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, focusing on their international activities and the promotion of IHL.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,838,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	2,522,000
Cooperation	689,000
General	0

► 5,049,000

*of which: Overheads*

308,000

## NEW YORK

**Personnel:**

3 expatriate and 7 national staff

The multiple tasks and activities of the United Nations (UN) often have implications of a humanitarian nature. Operating since 1983, the New York delegation has supported and liaised with the UN and its agencies and programmes regarding 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 2005	CHF
Protection	0
Assistance	0
Preventive action	2,353,000
Cooperation	0
General	0

► 2,353,000

*of which: Overheads*

144,000

# middle east and north africa

## ALGERIA

### Personnel:

6 expatriate and 6 national staff

The ICRC in Algeria carries out visits to people held in places of detention run by the Ministry of Justice and to people remanded in custody in police stations and *gendarmeries*. It cooperates closely with the Algerian Red Crescent Society, in particular supporting the National Society's efforts to assist women and child victims of violence and to strengthen its national first-aid network. The ICRC also works to promote IHL among Algerian civil society, the authorities and the armed forces.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	944,000
Assistance	109,000
Preventive action	581,000
Cooperation	963,000
General	0
	<b>► 2,597,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>159,000</i>

## EGYPT

### Personnel:

5 expatriate and 37 national staff

The ICRC in Egypt promotes the implementation of IHL in national legislation and, in cooperation with the Arab League, throughout the Arab world. It provides training in IHL for the armed and security forces and for civilian and military magistrates, and promotes its inclusion in university and school curricula. These efforts are backed up by technical and academic support to IHL implementation bodies, by the production and distribution of IHL teaching materials and by increasing local capacity to teach IHL, including that of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. Regional media communication is also carried out from Cairo, where the ICRC's regional documentation and promotion centre is based. The ICRC has been in Egypt, with interruptions, since the beginning of the Second World War.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	185,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,229,000
Cooperation	139,000
General	0
	<b>► 1,553,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>95,000</i>

## IRAN

### Personnel:

7 expatriate and 50 national staff

In Iran, the ICRC is working with the national authorities in an effort to clarify the fate of the POWs it registered during the 1980–1988 Iran–Iraq war and those known through Red Cross messages, in accordance with a mechanism jointly agreed to in February 2004. It acts as a neutral intermediary between the parties concerning humanitarian issues related to the war. In the same capacity, it stands ready to facilitate a resumption of dialogue between the parties on the question of the missing from the same conflict. It works closely with the Iranian Red Crescent Society, particularly in the fields of tracing and mine-risk education. The ICRC maintains a logistical base in Kermanshah (western Iran) in support of its operations in Iraq.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,090,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,399,000
Cooperation	424,000
General	0
	<b>► 2,912,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>178,000</i>

## IRAQ

### Personnel:

36 expatriate and 441 national staff

In view of the direct attacks on the ICRC and the security situation in Iraq, the ICRC was forced to adopt an exceptional *modus operandi* there. Priority has been assigned to protection activities with a particular focus on persons detained/interned by the multinational forces in Iraq and the Iraqi authorities. Emergency assistance is provided to existing health-care facilities. The ICRC's longstanding working relationship with the Iraqi water and sanitation authorities enables the organization to provide rapid assistance in these areas in emergency cases. Reinforcing cooperation with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society and strengthening its capacities are other priorities. The ICRC has been present in Iraq since the outbreak of the Iran–Iraq war in 1980.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	12,926,000
Assistance	30,726,000
Preventive action	3,660,000
Cooperation	1,552,000
General	0
	<b>► 48,863,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	<i>2,982,000</i>

## ISRAEL, THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND THE AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES

### Personnel:

70 expatriate and 197 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Israel and the Occupied and Autonomous Territories since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It strives to ensure respect for IHL, in particular its provisions relative to the protection of civilians living under occupation. It monitors the treatment and living conditions of detainees held by the Israeli and Palestinian authorities and provides emergency assistance to the Palestinian population. As the lead agency for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in this context, the ICRC coordinates the work of other Movement partners and supports the activities of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Magen David Adom.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	16,449,000
Assistance	21,469,000
Preventive action	3,176,000
Cooperation	5,824,000
General	0

► 46,919,000

of which: Overheads 2,864,000

## JORDAN

### Personnel:

17 expatriate and 93 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, providing tracing and Red Cross message services to enable civilians and foreign detainees to restore family links, and promoting IHL throughout Jordanian society, in close cooperation with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society. The delegation also provides logistical support to ICRC relief operations in Israel, the Occupied and the Autonomous Territories and Iraq.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	810,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	717,000
Cooperation	137,000
General	0

► 1,664,000

of which: Overheads 102,000

## LEBANON

### Personnel:

1 expatriate and 10 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Lebanon since 1967. Today it focuses on gaining access to all places of detention in Lebanon, in accordance with its mandate and standard procedures, and in implementation of a Lebanese government decree published in 2002. Since the end of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon in May 2000, the ICRC has continued to monitor the situation of civilians living in the former occupied zone, particularly refugees returning from Israel where they had fled following Israel's withdrawal. Restoring and maintaining links between people still separated from members of their families is also an ICRC priority. Promoting IHL and working with the Lebanese Red Cross Society in the area of first aid are other important aspects of the ICRC's work.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	440,000
Assistance	141,000
Preventive action	708,000
Cooperation	262,000
General	0

► 1,551,000

of which: Overheads 95,000

## SYRIA

### Personnel:

2 expatriate and 7 national staff

The ICRC has been present in Syria since 1967. It 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. It facilitates the passage of Syrian nationals, mainly students and pilgrims who have to cross the area of separation for educational or religious purposes, and it maintains links between family members separated as a result of the conflict with Israel. Its work to spread knowledge of IHL and the Movement, in close cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, is another priority.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	202,000
Assistance	217,000
Preventive action	710,000
Cooperation	274,000
General	0

► 1,404,000

of which: Overheads 86,000

## YEMEN

**Personnel:**

5 expatriate and 17 national staff

In Yemen, the ICRC carries out activities for detainees, including vulnerable groups such as women. Another priority is to spread knowledge of IHL and to encourage its incorporation into national legislation and its introduction into school and university curricula, and into the training programmes of the armed and police forces. Assistance is provided to rehabilitation centres for the disabled and in the field of tracing to help refugees restore family contacts and Yemeni nationals to trace and contact relatives detained abroad. The ICRC has been working in Yemen since the outbreak of the civil war in 1962.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	498,000
Assistance	615,000
Preventive action	974,000
Cooperation	295,000
General	0
	<b>► 2,382,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	145,000

## KUWAIT

**Covering:**

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

**Personnel:**

5 expatriate and 18 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 current armed conflict in Iraq, as well as to issues related to people deprived of freedom in the Gulf region. In addition, the ICRC focuses on communication strategies with a view to promoting IHL and its own role as a neutral intermediary in areas of armed conflict and other situations of internal violence. Reinforcing cooperation with the National Red Crescent Societies of the region is another priority.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	748,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,291,000
Cooperation	165,000
General	136,000
	<b>► 2,341,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	143,000

## TUNIS

**Covering:**

Libya, Mauritania, Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia

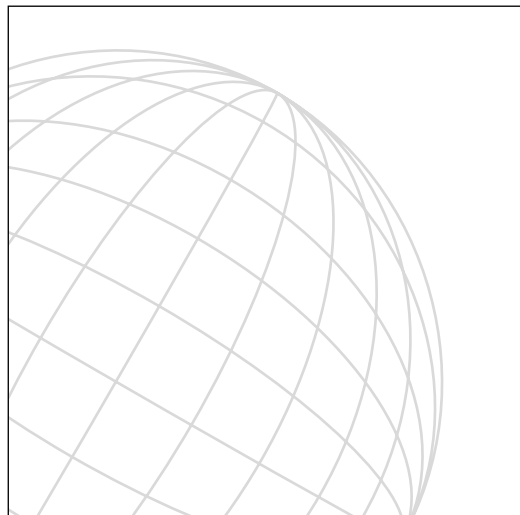
**Personnel:**

6 expatriate and 12 national staff

The Tunis regional delegation, in operation since 1987, focuses on resolving humanitarian issues arising from the aftermath of the Western Sahara conflict. It is also engaged in a dialogue with the Tunisian authorities to gain access to places of detention in Tunisia. It works to promote knowledge of IHL, its integration into school and university curricula and into training programmes for the armed forces, and its implementation by the authorities. National Societies and the media in the region are essential partners in this process.

Budget 2005	CHF
Protection	1,259,000
Assistance	0
Preventive action	1,096,000
Cooperation	541,000
General	0
	<b>► 2,895,000</b>
<i>of which: Overheads</i>	177,000





# glossary

<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>DOTS</b>	Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EHL</b>	“Exploring Humanitarian Law” (ICRC programme)
<b>ERW</b>	explosive remnants of war
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>Fundamental Principles</b>	Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, universality
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>HF</b>	high-frequency
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IDPs</b>	internally displaced people
<b>International Federation</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>IHL</b>	international humanitarian law
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>Movement</b>	International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
<b>MSF</b>	Médecins Sans Frontières
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NCO</b>	non-commissioned officer
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity, now known as the African Union (AU)
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OIC</b>	Organization of the Islamic Conference

<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>OPEC</b>	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
<b>Ottawa Convention</b>	The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 18 September 1997 (also known as the 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines)
<b>POWs</b>	prisoners of war
<b>RCMs</b>	Red Cross messages
<b>“Safer Access” approach</b>	developed by the ICRC to help National Societies better respond to the needs of conflict victims while enhancing the safety of their workers.
<b>San Remo</b>	The International Institute of Humanitarian Law, in San Remo, Italy – a non-governmental organization set up in 1970 to spread knowledge and promote the development of IHL. The institute specializes in organizing courses on IHL for military personnel from around the world.
<b>Seville Agreement</b>	The Seville Agreement of 1997 – provides a framework for effective cooperation and partnership between the members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
<b>SCF</b>	Save the Children Fund
<b>UEFA</b>	Union of European Football Associations
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded ordnance
<b>VHF</b>	very-high-frequency
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## **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.

