In 2019, the ICRC was present in more than **100 countries**, with over **18,800 staff members** working around the world.
**OVERVIEW**

**EXPENDITURE AND IMPLEMENTATION RATE**

(In millions)

**FIELD**

CHF 1,744.5
USD 1,753.3
EUR 1,564.6

**HEADQUARTERS**

CHF 247.8
USD 249.0
EUR 222.2

**INNOVATION**

CHF 5.7
USD 5.7
EUR 5.1

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**

CHF 1,998.1
USD 2,008.1
EUR 1,792.0

**IMPLEMENTATION RATE**

92.7%

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* Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.995; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.115

1. Implementation rate = total expenditure/final budget × 100
OVERVIEW

BREAKDOWN OF FIELD EXPENDITURE
(In CHF millions)

FIELD EXPENDITURE
1,744.5

TOTAL FIELD IMPLEMENTATION RATE
91.9%

BY REGION
- AFRICA: 718.1
- NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST: 509.2
- ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: 263.6
- EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA: 136.0
- AMERICAS: 117.5

BY PROGRAMME
- PROTECTION: 333.2
- ASSISTANCE: 1,104.4
- PREVENTION: 184.0
- COOPERATION: 100.5
- GENERAL: 22.4
RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

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

178,691 Red Cross Messages (RCMs) collected (of which 32,908 from detainees)

141,590 RCMs distributed (of which 16,724 to detainees)

RCMs collected and distributed in Africa accounted for around 80% and 83%, respectively, of the worldwide figures.

1,418,395 phone and video calls facilitated between family members

21,777 phone calls made by the ICRC to inform families of the whereabouts of a detained relative

13,745 detainees visited by their families with ICRC support

More than half of the calls facilitated by the ICRC were made in the Americas. Most of them were made from Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico, which were countries of origin, transit or destination for many migrants. The number of calls in the Americas increased by more than 165% from the previous year.
PROTECTION

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

Together, the ICRC and its partners within the Movement also worked to reunite unaccompanied minors with their families or identify other long-term solutions in the best interest of the child, and helped people search for their relatives, including those missing in connection with past or ongoing armed conflicts.

The number of minors reunited with their families that were registered in the Democratic Republic of the Congo made up more than 57% of the worldwide figure.

981 PEOPLE
including 773 minors, reunited with their families

CHILDREN WHOSE CASES WERE STILL BEING HANDLED AT THE END OF 2019:

6,247
including 218 demobilized children

CHILDREN NEWLY REGISTERED:

2,857 (1,178 GIRLS)
including 143 demobilized children (23 girls)
Peru, Ayacucho. A ceremony takes place as the remains of missing people are returned to members of the National Association of Relatives of Kidnapped, Detained and Disappeared Persons of Peru.

24,865 people for whom a tracing request was newly registered

139,731 tracing cases still being handled at the end of the year

9,503 people whose fates or whereabouts were established

As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the transfer or repatriation of 1,185 people and the remains of 3,032 people

In Europe and Central Asia, this figure increased by almost 150%, compared to the previous year.
The ICRC carried out forensic activities in more than 70 contexts to ensure the proper and dignified management of human remains and to help prevent and resolve cases of missing persons.

Nepal, Kavrepalanchok. Participants from the Nepal Red Cross Society and the Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital practice their skills at a training session provided by the ICRC on the management of the dead after disasters.
VISITS TO DETAINES

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

- 1,274 places of detention were visited
- 1,027,362 detainees held in places of detention visited
- 33,755 detainees monitored individually
ECONOMIC SECURITY

The ICRC, often in cooperation with National Societies, worked to enhance the economic security of vulnerable individuals, households and communities, including internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and people living in hard-to-reach areas or where few to no other humanitarian actors were present. The ICRC also gave material assistance to help improve the conditions of people deprived of their freedom.

- **4,759,135** people received food aid, whether through food distributions, cash transfers, vouchers or other support; approximately 60% of them were IDPs

- **4,009,014** people were given hygiene kits, basic household items or other aid to improve their living conditions

- **4,976,333** people received support for food production, primarily through material, financial or technical assistance for crop cultivation, fishing or livestock breeding

- **47,150** people benefited from capacity-building initiatives – e.g. skills training, support for community-based cooperatives – aimed at boosting their livelihoods or employment opportunities

- **898,452** people benefited from income support, such as cash-for-work projects, seed money or raw materials for micro-economic initiatives, and other assistance aimed at protecting, restoring or augmenting their household income

Almost 40% of civilians who received food aid in the Near and Middle East were children. More than 80% of these children were in the Syrian Arab Republic.

More than half of the civilians in Ethiopia who were given this type of support received it in cash, which gave them more flexibility in covering their basic household expenses.

People in Chad, Mali and Niger, in the Sahel region, made up more than 35% of people in Africa who received this support.
ASSISTANCE

WATER AND HABITAT

ICRC engineers and technicians, often with local authorities and communities, built or rehabilitated water-supply systems, sanitation facilities and other essential infrastructure. This resulted in clean water for drinking or irrigation, reduced health risks and better living conditions for millions of people.

Mozambique, Cabo Delgado Province, Macomia. The ICRC is rehabilitating water springs as well as the main water distribution line that serves people affected by violence in the area.

Water and habitat activities:

34,180,738 beneficiaries

33,835,321 civilians (including residents, IDPs, returnees and refugees)

345,417 detainees

People in the Near and Middle East made up more than 77% of civilians who benefited from ICRC water and habitat activities worldwide.

A. Hezam/ICRC
K. Tsegai/ICRC
ASSISTANCE

HEALTH

The ICRC supported health facilities – both regularly or on an ad hoc basis – and implemented community-health programmes, in many cases with the help of National Societies. All this enabled people to access much-needed health care, including preventive, curative, ante/post-natal and surgical care, mental-health and psychosocial support, and first aid.

Iraq, Babil. Children are vaccinated as part of a campaign run by a local primary-health-care centre with medicines provided by the ICRC.


data:image/png

Nigeria, Borno State, town of Monguno. A woman waits with her baby at the triage area of a primary health clinic supported by the ICRC.

19,540,890 average catchment population

577 ICRC-supported primary health care centers

554,561 antenatal consultations

7,192,615 curative consultations

The number of facilities supported in the Americas more than doubled, compared to the previous year.
Honduras, Tegucigalpa Teaching Hospital. An ICRC nurse assists a patient in the new emergency triage wing built by the ICRC.

388 hospitals provided with regular or ad hoc support; ICRC personnel provided on-site support or directly monitored activities at 88 of these hospitals, where:

- 25,115 surgical admissions for weapon wounds were registered
- 50,136 gynaecological/obstetric admissions were recorded
- 168,671 surgical operations were performed

More than one-third of the ICRC-supported hospitals in the Asia-Pacific region were in Myanmar.

The number of admissions for weapon wounds in Yemen made up more than 57% of those registered worldwide.

More than 38% of the surgeries performed in ICRC-supported hospitals in Africa were done in Somalia.
The ICRC conducted 1,897 first-aid training sessions for over 45,000 people, including National Society volunteers, weapon bearers, members of faith-based organizations, journalists and community volunteers.
ASSISTANCE

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

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

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

28,503 prostheses and 121,263 orthoses produced and delivered

471,074 physiotherapy sessions conducted

10,084 wheelchairs or postural support devices distributed, most of them locally manufactured

7,003 referrals were made to social integration projects

Children made up almost 60% of those who received physical rehabilitation services in Iraq.

More than half of the physiotherapy sessions conducted worldwide were done in Afghanistan.

Sudan, Khartoum, National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthotics. Raphael Owoi, an ICRC prosthetist-orthotist from Kenya, shows the full bend of a polycentric knee joint.
WEAPON CONTAMINATION

The ICRC carried out activities for people living in areas contaminated by mines and explosive remnants of war in 52 countries and territories. These included mine-risk education sessions, collecting and analysing data on mine-related incidents and contaminated areas, clearance activities and training for local actors.
STATE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL) TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC continued to pursue active dialogue with national authorities worldwide, in order to promote State ratification of or accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation.

- **112** national IHL committees worldwide
- **240** different activities (e.g. conferences, panel discussions and publications) organized in **82** countries to mark the 70th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions
- **39** ratifications of or accessions to IHL treaties or other relevant instruments by **30** States
- **11** domestic statutes adopted or amended by at least **8** countries to implement IHL and other relevant instruments

Bangladesh, Dhaka. The minister of foreign affairs inaugurates a seminar jointly organized by the ICRC and the Diplomatic Correspondents Association of Bangladesh to mark the 70th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions.
PREVENTION

RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

ICRC delegates engaged in dialogue with weapon bearers – including State forces, peacekeeping troops and members of non-State armed groups or coalitions of armed groups – with a view to promoting respect for IHL and other applicable norms, broadening understanding of the ICRC’s mandate and activities, and facilitating safe passage for ICRC staff in the field.

over 100 high-ranking officers from 75 countries attended the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations, held in Moscow, Russian Federation

105 military officers from 39 countries around the world received ICRC scholarships to attend IHL courses in San Remo, Italy

about 115,000 members of the military, police and armed groups in 113 countries took part in over 1,600 IHL-related activities, events and training organized by the ICRC

Cambodia, Training Centre for Multinational Peacekeeping Forces. The ICRC holds a session on IHL for 145 Cambodian peacekeepers who will be carrying out a mission in Mali a few weeks later.
PREVENTION

LAW AND POLICY CONFERENCES AND OUTREACH

The ICRC acted as a convener of public debates and conferences on IHL and humanitarian policy, at which Movement components and members of aid, diplomatic and academic circles reflected on solutions to current challenges and sought to identify ways to improve humanitarian action.

18 public conferences on international law and policy were hosted at the ICRC’s headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, bringing together 2,500 diplomats, humanitarians and academics.

14 high-level events held in 7 countries was organized with various partners to demonstrate the practical impact of respect for IHL.

Iraq, Karbala. The ICRC organizes a workshop for journalists on IHL, particularly the protection due to them under this law and the protection of civilians during armed conflicts.
CROSS-MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

The ICRC’s humanitarian concerns and activities were widely covered by the media. Digital content in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish was posted on www.icrc.org and on social media.

8.8 MILLION
visits to www.icrc.org

11.6 MILLION
people reached through the ICRC’s social media pages

facebook.com/icrc
twitter.com/icrc
instagram.com/icrc
10 LARGEST OPERATIONS IN 2019

EXPENDITURE (IN CHF MILLIONS)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
173.9

IRAQ
111.1

AFGHANISTAN
73.1

NIGERIA
89.4

UKRAINE
69.6

YEMEN
87.7

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
84.2

SOUTH SUDAN
132.7

SOMALIA
63.7

MYANMAR
55.7
In 2019, the ICRC responded to emergency situations, offering people protection as well as the life-saving basics of shelter, food and water. We also worked in the face of more protracted, urban conflicts, where our focus was on creating sustainable humanitarian impact.

From Afghanistan to Colombia, Libya, the Philippines, the Sahel region of Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, we navigated complex and shifting realities to sustain sizeable operations. From displacement camps to the digital realm, we drew on our expertise and the confidence in us as a trusted actor to find responses to new humanitarian needs and challenges. In many places, we worked closely with our partners in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to reach the people most in need.

Thank you to all our supporters for your continued championing and resourcing of neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian values and action. Your contributions are critical to ensuring that the ICRC can pursue its work to protect and assist the millions around the globe facing armed conflict and other situations of violence.
**MISSION**

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

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