# THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD

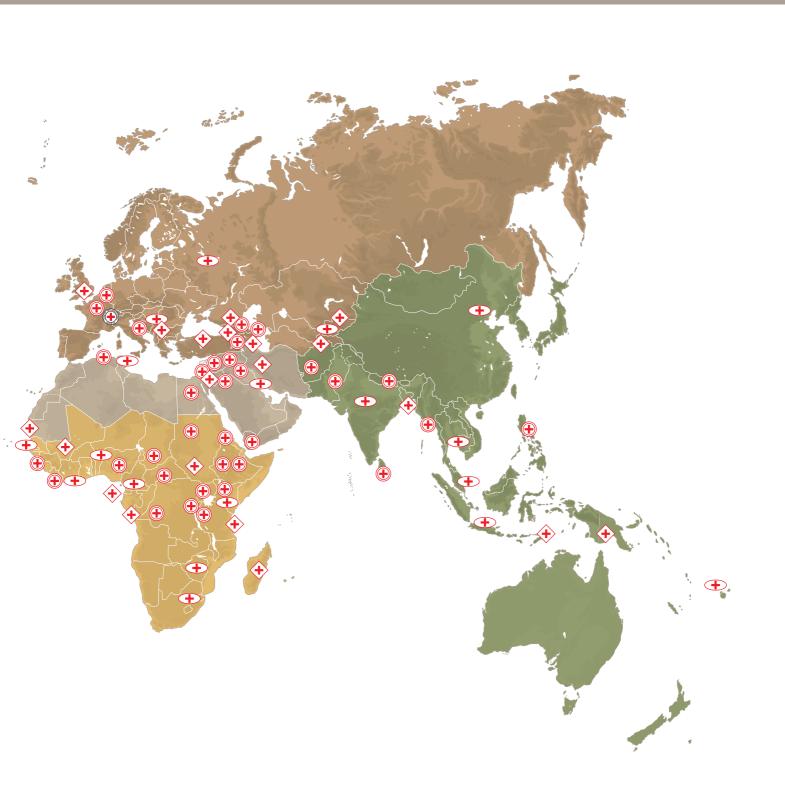


AFRICA

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



## ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2010: A FEW FACTS. FIGURES AND RESULTS

#### **PRESENCE**

In 2010, the ICRC was present in more than 80 countries through delegations, sub-delegations, offices and missions. Its delegations and missions were distributed throughout the world as follows:

Africa	27
Asia and the Pacific	15
Europe and the Americas	26
Middle East and North Africa	12

#### **PERSONNEL**

The average number of ICRC staff in 2010 was as follows:

Headquarters:	840
Field: expatriates	
Expatriates	1,353
National Society staff	122
National staff on temporary mission	25
Field: national staff	9,817
Field: total <sup>1</sup>	11,317
Final total	12,157

 $\textbf{1.} \quad \text{This figure does not include an average of 1,162 daily workers hired by the ICRC in the field}\\$ 

#### **FINANCE**

ICRC expenditure in 2010 In million	CHF	USD	EUR			
Headquarters	176.2	169.7	127.8			
Field	999.5	962.9	725.1			
The sub-total comes to CHF 1,175.6 million, from which field overheads (CHF 60.9 million) must be deducted in order to reach the final total.						
Final total	1,114.8	1,074.0	808.7			

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.0380; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.3785

10	largest operations in 2010 in terms of expenditure	million	CHF	USD	EUR
1	Pakistan		122.5	118.0	88.9
2	Afghanistan		76.5	73.7	55.5
3	Iraq		71.3	68.7	51.7
4	Sudan		70.4	67.8	51.1
5	Somalia		66.8	64.3	48.4
6	Israel and the Occupied Territories		60.9	58.6	44.2
7	Congo, Democratic Republic of the		57.0	54.9	41.3
8	Colombia		36.3	35.0	26.3
9	Tashkent (regional)		34.8	33.6	25.3
10	Yemen		31.4	30.2	22.8

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.0380; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.3785

#### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**

ICRC delegates visited **500,928 detainees**, **30,674** of whom were monitored individually (1,081 women; 937 minors), held in **1,783 places of detention** in **71 countries** and in **5 different international courts**. Of this number, **14,783 detainees** (378 women; 750 minors) were registered and visited for the first time in 2010.

With support provided by the ICRC, **17,948 detainees** benefited from **family visits**.

A total of 19,704 detention attestations were issued.

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS**

The ICRC collected 160,338 and distributed 145,114 Red Cross messages, thus enabling members of families separated as a result of armed conflict, disturbances or tensions to exchange news. Among these messages, 30,433 were collected from and 20,982 distributed to detainees. In addition, 12,795 phone calls were facilitated between family members, often between detainees and their relatives. The ICRC also made 8,325 phone calls to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative visited by its delegates.

The ICRC registered 1,983 unaccompanied/separated children (629 girls), including 614 demobilized children (37 girls) during 2010. Once their families had been located and with the agreement of the children and their relatives, it organized the reunification of 1,138 children (341 girls) with their families. By the end of the year, the cases of 1,556 unaccompanied/separated children (including 219 demobilized children) were still being handled, which involved tracing their relatives, maintaining contacts between the children and their families, organizing family reunification and/or identifying other long-term solutions for the children concerned.

The ICRC established the **whereabouts of 3,822 people** for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families. The ICRC website www.familylinks.icrc.org **listed the names of 64,558** people, thus reconnecting them with their relatives and friends. At the end of the year, the ICRC was still taking action to locate **44,946 people** (3,846 women; 4,913 minors at the time of disappearance) at the request of their families.

The ICRC reunited 1,250 people (including 1,138 minors) with their families. It organized the transfer or repatriation of 7,283 people, including 158 detainees after their release. It also organized the transfer or repatriation of 387 sets of human remains. It issued travel documents that enabled 4,142 people to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country.

It relayed **3,053 official documents** of various types between family members across borders and front lines.

A total of **832,754 people** contacted ICRC offices worldwide for services or advice regarding issues related to protection and family links.

#### **ASSISTANCE**

In 2010, the ICRC ran assistance programmes in **66 countries**. The bulk of the work was carried out in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

#### **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

During the year, ICRC activities to ensure economic security, many times implemented together with host National Societies, directly benefited households and communities in 54 countries worldwide. More than 4,937,000 internally displaced people, returnees, residents (in general, people living in rural areas and/ or areas difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure) and people deprived of their freedom received aid in the form of food and 4,735,000 in the form of essential household and hygiene items. Around 40% and 44% of the beneficiaries of food and essential household and hygiene items respectively were IDPs, around 25% and 24% respectively were women and around 48% and 45% respectively children. In addition, some 3,239,000 people (of whom around 33% were IDPs) benefited from livelihood support through sustainable food-production programmes or micro-economic initiatives. These included various response mechanisms ranging from the rehabilitation of traditional irrigation systems to small-scale community-based cash-for-work and livestock-management/support projects.

#### **WATER AND HABITAT**

In 2010, ICRC expatriate and national engineers and technicians were involved in water, sanitation and construction work in 45 countries. These projects catered to the needs of some 9,928,000 people worldwide (IDPs, returnees, residents – in general, people living in rural areas and/or areas difficult to reach owing to insecurity and/or lack of infrastructure – and people deprived of their freedom). Around 29% and 41% of the beneficiaries were women and children respectively.

#### **HEALTH CARE SERVICES**

During the year, the ICRC regularly supported **294 hospitals** and **351 other health care facilities** around the world. An estimated **5,210,000 people** (**34**% women; **60**% children) benefited from ICRC-supported health care facilities. **Community health** programmes were implemented in **21 countries**, in many cases with National Society participation.

More than 17,000 weapon-wounded and 112,000 non-weapon-wounded (surgical) patients were admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals in 28 countries where more than 132,000 surgical operations were performed. In these hospitals, more than 369,000 other patients were admitted, including 177,017 women and girls receiving gynaecological/obstetric care. Some 1.23 million people were treated as outpatients and 3,529 people had their treatment paid for by the ICRC. The ICRC supported 81 first-aid posts located near combat zones, which provided emergency treatment, mainly for weapon-wounded patients.

#### **CARE FOR THE DISABLED**

ICRC physical rehabilitation technicians provided support to 81 centres in 26 countries, enabling 200,945 patients (including 34,464 women and 56,035 children) to receive services. A total of 8,692 new patients were fitted with prostheses and 21,077 with orthoses. The centres produced and delivered 20,319 prostheses (including 2,700 for women and 1,155 for children; 7,405 for mine victims) and 45,129 orthoses (including 7,497 for women and 24,894 for children; 492 for mine victims). In addition, 2,474 wheelchairs and 29,816 crutches and walking sticks were distributed, most of them locally manufactured. Training of local staff was a priority in order to ensure sustainable services for patients.

#### **WEAPON CONTAMINATON**

Throughout the year, the Weapon Contamination Sector provided operational support to delegations, National Societies and political authorities in **21 contexts** (19 delegations). The Sector also worked with the UN and NGOs to further develop and strengthen international mine-action standards and coordination.

#### **FORENSIC SERVICES**

During 2010, the ICRC's forensic services supported field operations in more than **50 countries** in all regions, to help prevent and resolve cases of missing persons, including in emergencies. Activities consisted mainly of promoting and supporting the implementation of forensic best practice for the proper and dignified recovery, management and identification of human remains in armed conflict, other situations of violence and natural disaster. In addition, a variety of internal and external training, dissemination and networking activities, including for National Societies, were conducted to build countries' capacities to deal with the problem and to raise general awareness of the issue.

#### **ICRC COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES**

The aim of the ICRC's cooperation with National Societies is to strengthen operational relationships and dialogue with Movement partners, for the greater benefit of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

In the vast majority of the countries where the ICRC operates, it does so in partnership with National Societies in their own countries and with the support of National Societies working internationally. Overall, it is estimated that more than **one third of the ICRC's operational activities are carried out in cooperation with the National Society of the country concerned.** 

As part of this relationship, the ICRC also contributed to boosting the capacity of these National Societies. A total of **CHF 78.8 million** was spent to help National Societies in their own countries in strengthening their capacity to carry out their own activities and to partner with the ICRC wherever possible. This included:

- ▶ CHF 33.9 million for their preparedness and activities relating to health, relief assistance and reducing the impact of weapon contamination on people
- ▶ CHF 33.5 million for their work to promote and spread knowledge of IHL and to support National Societies as members of the Movement network in fully respecting the Fundamental Principles
- ▶ CHF 11.5 million for their work to restore family links, including responding to needs resulting from natural disasters, in conformity with the Restoring Family Links Strategy for the Movement

#### **PUBLIC COMMUNICATION**

In 2010, the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and activities continued to be widely covered by media worldwide. According to the Factiva database, which compiles print and online media sources worldwide, the ICRC was mentioned more than 14,000 times.

The ICRC produced some 71 print and audiovisual products, including 11 video news items, which were issued to broadcasters worldwide, and 20 other video news items and films for use with various target groups. The ICRC's news footage was widely broadcast all over the world, with nearly 350 news items broadcast on over 60 channels, including Al Jazeera and BBC World TV.

The ICRC distributed some **590,000 publications** and **6,000 copies of films** worldwide.

The ICRC website received some **4.2 million visitors** who viewed about **17 million pages** in total. This represents an increase of about 5% in the number of page views (23% more visitors) compared with the previous year.

In 2010, more than **200,000 people** received real-time ICRC updates and stories from the field. thanks to the organization's presence on different social networking, media sharing and micro blogging sites – such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr, Scribd, Kaixin, Weibo, Youku, and a blog. ICRC videos, photos and documents published on YouTube, Flickr and Scribd received **650,000 views**.

### STATE PARTICIPATION IN IHL TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC continued to develop an active dialogue with national authorities worldwide in order to promote accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation. It provided legal and technical advice to governments. It encouraged and supported them in their endeavours to establish national interministerial committees entrusted with the national implementation of IHL. In 2010, **4 new national committees were created** (in Lebanon, Nigeria, Serbia and Uganda), bringing the total number worldwide to **98**.

The ICRC organized, or contributed to, **37 regional events** in relation to IHL and its incorporation into domestic law, which were attended by more than **1,100 people** from some **153 countries**.

This work contributed to 71 ratifications of IHL treaties (including 1 of Additional Protocol I, and 3 of Additional Protocol III) by 43 countries and the adoption of 16 pieces of domestic legislation relating to various IHL treaties in 12 countries.

#### **RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS**

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

- ▶ 32 specialized ICRC delegates conducted or took part in more than 100 courses, workshops, round-tables and exercises involving some 10,000 military, security and police personnel in more than 80 countries; more than 60 military officers from 30 countries received ICRC scholarships to attend 9 military courses on IHL in San Remo
- more than 60 general and senior officers from 50 countries received ICRC scholarships to attend the Senior Workshop on International Rules governing Military Operations in Lucerne, Switzerland
- ▶ the ICRC maintained relations with the **armed forces** of **160 countries** and with nearly **80 armed groups** (in some **30 contexts**, mostly in non-international armed conflicts)
- ▶ specialized delegates in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America represented the ICRC and observed the implementation of IHL or international human rights law during some 10 international military exercises

#### **RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES**

In practically every country covered by the ICRC, university lecturers in law, international relations and journalism have incorporated IHL into their teaching. At national level, the ICRC supported the teaching of IHL at universities by distributing books and other teaching materials and co-organizing academic events on IHL, which addressed the theoretical and practical dimensions of the law, and IHL competitions for students. The ICRC sponsored the participation of academics in key regional and international IHL events.

In 2010, the ICRC organized or co-organized:

- ▶ 15 regional and international IHL training seminars for academics (4 in Africa; 3 in Asia and the Pacific; 5 in Europe and the Americas; 3 in the Middle East and North Africa;), involving over 1,000 professors, lecturers and graduate students.
- ▶ 7 regional IHL competitions for students (1 in Africa; 2 in Asia and the Pacific; 4 in Europe and the Americas), involving some 360 students and lecturers.

#### **SUPPORTING IHL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS**

**Education authorities** in **38 countries** worldwide received support from the ICRC to work towards the integration of IHL education into formal secondary school curricula through its two programmes. This support aimed to ensure full ownership by the education authorities and the longer-term sustainability of the programmes.

In 2010:

- more than 22,000 people consulted the Exploring Humanitarian Law Virtual Campus, a web-based resource centre for the programme
- ▶ 4 regional conferences on IHL education were organized (Beijing, Oslo, Sarajevo and Pretoria)
- ▶ a global student competition on the theme of youth and humanitarian action was organized to mark the 60th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions

# INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT AND MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

The ICRC's Library and Public Archives Unit, managing a collection of over 150,000 books, periodicals, photos and videos, received **2,743 visitors** and handled more than **1,400 requests** from National Societies, NGOs, academia, government departments and the media. It hosted external researchers for the equivalent of roughly 440 working days.

The ICRC Preservation and Tracing Archives Unit handled 3,280 requests from victims of past armed conflicts while its Records Management Unit responded to some 650 internal research requests.

ICRC headquarters received **202 groups** totalling some **5,500 visitors** (university students: **48%**; secondary school and vocational training students: **13%**; members of armed forces: **11%**; National Society staff and volunteers: **10%**; diplomatic community: **9%**; NGOs and religious groups: **5%**; and the private sector: **3%**).

More than **9 million words** were translated, edited and proofread by translators and editors working for or contracted by the ICRC through its language service.