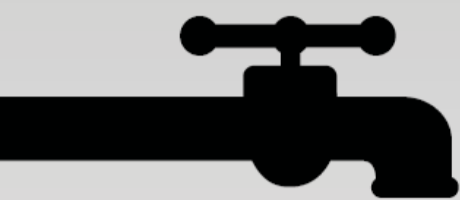


# Jeden průměrný den MVČK v roce 2012



**40,647** lidí v **Sýrii** dostalo  
pitnou vodu

Naší zdravotní péče se  
dostalo

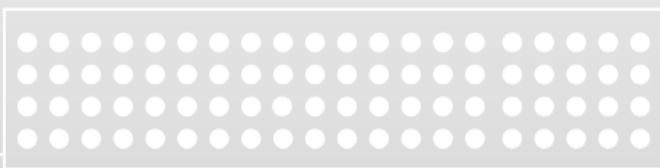
**19,584**

lidem **po celém světě**



**12,500**

příslušníků MVČK pracovalo v **80 zemích**



**4,810**

lidí v **Somálsku**  
dostalo jídlo

**737**

rodinám na **Mali** byl naočkován  
dobytek



**104**

vězněných osob bylo navštíveno v **Iráku**



**50** lidem v **Afghanistánu** předal MVČK zprávu od jejich  
blízkých

**3**



děti v **Demokratické rep. Kongo** našly své rodiny

**1**

další den přibyl ve **150 let** starém příběhu...



# ICRC OPERATIONS IN 2012: A FEW FACTS, FIGURES AND RESULTS

## PRESENCE

In 2012, the ICRC was present in 80 countries through delegations, sub-delegations, offices and missions. Its delegations and missions were distributed throughout the world as follows:

Africa	<b>30</b>
Asia and the Pacific	<b>15</b>
Europe and the Americas	<b>26</b>
Middle East	<b>9</b>

## PERSONNEL

The average number of ICRC staff in 2012 was as follows:

<b>Headquarters:</b>	<b>919</b>
Field: expatriates	1,551
<i>Expatriates</i>	1,409
<i>National Society staff</i>	110
<i>National staff on temporary mission</i>	32
Field: national staff	10,020
<b>Field: total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11,571</b>
<b>Final total</b>	<b>12,490</b>

1. This figure does not include an average of 1,377 daily workers hired by the ICRC in the field

## FINANCE

ICRC expenditure in 2012	In millions	CHF	USD	EUR
Headquarters		180.7	193.5	150.0
Field		929.4	995.0	771.3
The sub-total comes to CHF 1,110.2 million, from which field overheads (CHF 56.4 million) must be deducted in order to reach the final total				
<b>Final total</b>		<b>1,053.8</b>	<b>1,128.1</b>	<b>874.4</b>

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9341; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.2051

10 largest operations in 2012 in terms of expenditure	In millions	CHF	USD	EUR
1 Afghanistan		86.3	92.4	71.6
2 Iraq		60.0	64.2	49.8
3 Congo, Democratic Republic of the		59.7	63.9	49.5
4 Niamey (regional)		56.4	60.4	46.8
5 Somalia		56.2	60.1	46.6
6 Israel and the Occupied Territories		49.1	52.5	40.7
7 Sudan		40.1	43.0	33.3
8 Syrian Arab Republic		38.6	41.3	32.0
9 Colombia		33.9	36.3	28.1
10 South Sudan		33.5	35.9	27.8

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9341; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.2051

## VISITS TO DETAINEES

ICRC delegates visited **540,669 detainees**, **26,609** of whom were monitored individually (**626** women; **1,235** minors), held in **1,744 places of detention in 97 contexts**, including detainees under the jurisdiction of international courts and tribunals. Of this number, **13,569 detainees** (**283** women; **1,085** minors) were visited and registered for the first time in 2012.

With support provided by the ICRC, **13,913 detainees** benefited from family visits.

A total of **17,358** detention attestations were issued.

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The ICRC collected **144,863 (30,583 from detainees) RCMs** and distributed **134,696 RCMs (19,825 to detainees)**; moreover, **209,977 phone calls** were facilitated between family members. These services enabled members of families separated as a result of armed conflict, unrest, disturbances or tensions to exchange news. The ICRC also made **16,823 phone calls** to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative visited by its delegates.

The ICRC registered **2,763 unaccompanied/separated children (967 girls)**, including **583 demobilized children (41 girls)**, during 2012. Once their families had been located and with the

agreement of the children and their relatives, it organized the reunification of **1,811 children** (663 girls) with their families. By the end of the year, the cases of **1,998 unaccompanied/separated children** (including 376 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 **6,558 people** for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families. The ICRC website [familylinks.icrc.org](http://familylinks.icrc.org) listed the names of **21,632 people**, increasing the chances of them reconnecting with their relatives and friends. At the end of the year, the ICRC was still taking action to locate **47,918 people** (4,190 women; 5,484 minors at the time of disappearance) at the request of their families.

The ICRC reunited **2,218 people** (including 1,811 minors) with their families. It organized the transfer or repatriation of

**1,217 people**, including **134 detainees** after their release. It also organized the transfer or repatriation of **1,468 sets of human remains**. It issued **travel documents** that helped **3,255 people** to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country. It relayed **1,606 official documents** of various types between family members across borders and front lines.

A total of **720,128 people** contacted ICRC offices worldwide for services or advice regarding issues related to protection and restoring family links.

## ASSISTANCE

In 2012, the ICRC ran assistance programmes in **80 countries**. The bulk of the work was carried out in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria) and Yemen.

## ASSISTANCE SUPPLIES

In 2012, the ICRC purchased or received as contributions in kind the following assistance supplies:

Food items	67,575 tonnes	CHF 54 million
Seed	4,653 tonnes	CHF 6 million
Essential household items	13,958 tonnes <i>including:</i> 420,770 blankets 2,111 tents 184,441 tarpaulins 154,999 kitchen sets 16,161 hygiene kits 136 tonnes of clothing	CHF 48 million
Medical and physical rehabilitation items		CHF 23 million
Water and habitat items		CHF 17 million
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>CHF 148 million</b>
		<b>USD 158 million</b>
		<b>EUR 123 million</b>

Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.9341; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.2051

## ECONOMIC SECURITY

During the year, ICRC activities that contributed to building household economic security were implemented in **63 countries**, often together with host National Societies. More than **6,283,000 internally displaced persons (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** received **food aid** and **2,772,000** received **essential household and hygiene items** in kind. In addition, some **22,000** received **vouchers** enabling them to purchase food or household and hygiene items. Around **63%** of the beneficiaries of food were IDPs; **27%** were women; and **48%** were children; **60%** of the beneficiaries of essential household and hygiene items were IDPs; **25%** were women; and **44%** were children; **78%** of those who received vouchers were IDPs.

Moreover, livelihood support programmes were implemented to enable people to regain some degree of self-sufficiency. As such, some **2,687,000 people** benefited from productive inputs, such as agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation/construction, veterinary services and livestock management, and donations of fertilizer, seed and tools. Around **2,521,000 people** benefited from work (such as food/cash-for-work programmes), services and training opportunities; and over **500,000** (19% of whom were IDPs) received cash assistance, consisting mainly of grants for launching micro-economic initiatives.

## WATER AND HABITAT

In 2012, the ICRC **expatriate and national engineers and technicians** were involved in water, sanitation and construction work

in **53 countries**. These projects catered to the needs of some **22,030,000 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 **32%** and **40%** of the beneficiaries were **women** and **children** respectively.

## HEALTH CARE SERVICES

During the year, the ICRC regularly or on an ad-hoc basis supported **292 hospitals** and **391 other health care facilities** around the world. An estimated **7,168,000 people** (26% women; 53% children) benefited from ICRC support to health care facilities. **Community health programmes** were implemented in **23 countries**, in many cases with National Society participation.

More than **14,200 weapon-wounded** and **114,300 non-weapon-wounded patients** in need of surgical care were admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals in **26 countries**, with more than **133,100 surgical operations** performed. In these hospitals, more than **421,100 other patients** were admitted, including **193,854 women and girls** who received gynaecological/obstetric care. Some **1,479,600 people** were treated as outpatients and **6,142 people** had their treatment paid for by the ICRC. The ICRC supported **111 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 **95 centres** in **28 countries**, enabling **244,280 patients** (49,365 women; 60,783 children) to receive services. A total of **7,884 new patients** were fitted with prostheses and **32,738** with orthoses. The centres produced and delivered **20,345 prostheses** (2,724 for women; 1,186 for children; 7,528 for mine victims) and **60,372 orthoses** (11,436 for women; 28,311 for children; 717 for mine victims). A total of **113,454 patients** received physiotherapy. In addition, **3,414 wheelchairs** and **34,392 crutches and walking sticks** were distributed, most of them locally manufactured. Training local staff was a priority in order to ensure sustainable services for patients.

## WEAPON CONTAMINATION

Throughout the year, the Weapon Contamination Sector provided operational support to delegations, National Societies and political authorities in **25 contexts**. The Sector also worked with the UN and NGOs to further develop and strengthen international mine-action standards and coordination.

## FORENSIC SERVICES

In 2012, the ICRC's forensic services supported field operations in nearly **60 countries** in all regions, to help prevent people from becoming unaccounted for and to resolve cases of missing persons, including in emergencies. Activities consisted mainly of promoting and supporting the implementation of forensic best practices 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 help 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. In 2012, more than **one-third (43%) of the ICRC's operational activities were conducted in the frame of operational partnerships with the National Society of the country concerned**, with the following breakdown by programme:

▶ Assistance	52%
▶ Protection	34%
▶ Prevention	42%

These activities were implemented by **53 ICRC delegations**. As part of this relationship, the ICRC also contributed to strengthening the National Societies' capacities to carry out their own activities.

## PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

In 2012, the ICRC's humanitarian concerns and activities continued to be widely covered by the media worldwide. According to the Factiva database, which compiles print and online media sources worldwide, the ICRC was mentioned more than **23,500 times**, marking an **increase of about 30%** compared with 2011. This is mainly due to media coverage of the ICRC's activities in Syria.

The ICRC produced **97 print and audiovisual products**, including **31 video news reports**, which were issued to broadcasters worldwide, and **41 other video news reports and films** for use with various target groups. The ICRC's news footage was aired all over the world on over **200 channels**, including Al Jazeera and BBC World TV.

The ICRC distributed some **474,000 publications** and **7,430 copies of films** worldwide.

The ICRC website received some **13.3 million page views** in total, representing a **decrease of about 7%** compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to the site migration.

At the end of 2012, nearly **66,000 people** followed the ICRC on Facebook and nearly **156,000** on Twitter; in all, **546 photos**, **174 videos** and **62 publications** were uploaded to the ICRC's channels on Flickr, YouTube and Scribd, media-sharing platforms used by the ICRC. The photos, videos and publications available on these platforms received nearly **817,000 views** in 2012 (photos: **124,997**; videos: **299,884**; publications: **391,923**).

In 2012, the ICRC's four blogs, which were operated from Bangkok (Thailand), Jakarta (Indonesia), Paris (France) and Washington (United States of America), continued to communicate the organization's worldwide activities to their respective regions. The organization also maintained its presence on three Chinese social media platforms.

## 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 IHL implementation. In 2012, **2 new national committees were created** (in Qatar and Sierra Leone), bringing the total number worldwide to **101**.

The ICRC organized or contributed to **39 regional events** in relation to IHL and its incorporation into domestic law. These events were attended by more than **1,500 people** from some **130 countries**.

This work contributed to **53 ratifications of IHL treaties** (including **1** of Additional Protocol I, and **2** of Additional Protocol III) by **37 countries** and the adoption of **37 pieces** of domestic legislation relating to various IHL treaties in at least **18 countries**.

## RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

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

- ▶ **32 specialized ICRC delegates** conducted or took part in more than **130 courses, workshops, round-tables and exercises** involving some **12,000 military, security and police personnel** in more than **90 countries**; more than **58 military officers** from **38 countries** received ICRC scholarships to attend **10 military courses** on IHL in San Remo
- ▶ more than **56 general and senior officers** from **45 countries** received ICRC scholarships to attend the Senior Workshop on International Rules Governing Military Operations in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- ▶ the ICRC maintained relations with the **armed forces** of **162 countries** and with more than **82 armed groups** (in some **45 contexts**, mostly undergoing 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 **12 international military exercises**

## RELATIONS WITH ACADEMIC CIRCLES

Universities in more than **80 countries** received support for the teaching of IHL. More than **60 delegations** provided training to university lecturers, co-organized seminars, supported student competitions and stimulated academic debate on how to improve respect for the law. Beyond the classroom setting, **individual professors** contributed to the development, implementation and promotion of the law.

In 2012, the ICRC organized or co-organized:

- ▶ **12 regional and international IHL training seminars for academics** (4 in Africa; 3 in Asia and the Pacific; 3 in Europe and the Americas; 2 in the Middle East), involving over **300 professors, lecturers and graduate students**
- ▶ intensive IHL training courses in Belgium, Kenya and Poland, where approximately **100** competitively selected students, lecturers, National Society staff and other humanitarian professionals participated

- ▶ **6 regional IHL competitions** for students (2 in Africa; 2 in Asia and the Pacific; 2 in Europe and the Americas), involving some **250 students and lecturers**
- ▶ the annual Jean Pictet Competition on IHL, where **47 student teams** from around the world participated

In addition, over **600 people** (academics, humanitarian practitioners, policy makers, etc.) benefited from the ICRC Online Course on IHL.

## SUPPORTING IHL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

**Education authorities** and **National Societies** worldwide received support from the ICRC to work towards the integration of IHL and humanitarian education into formal secondary school curricula. Youth projects in which humanitarian education forms part of an integrated response to the consequences of urban violence continued to expand in Latin America.

In 2012:

- ▶ more than **10,000 people** consulted the Exploring Humanitarian Law Virtual Campus, a web-based resource centre for the programme
- ▶ “**Mini EHL**”, a shortened and adapted version of the Exploring Humanitarian Law education materials was published in several languages
- ▶ contextualized school-based projects in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Medellín (Colombia), Honduras and Mexico addressed the consequences of urban violence affecting young people with the aim of fostering humanitarian values within and beyond school settings

## INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION MANAGEMENT AND MULTILINGUAL COMMUNICATION

The ICRC’s Archive and Information Management Division, which manages **17,000 linear metres of records**, including **1,000 meters of public archives** and a collection of over **200,000 books, periodicals, photos and videos**, received **2,500 visitors** and handled more than **2,500 requests** for material from National Societies, NGOs, academia, government departments and the media.

The ICRC Preservation and Tracing Archives Unit handled **1,555 requests** for information from victims of past armed conflicts, while its Records Management Unit responded to some **600 internal research requests** and loaned **1,150 files**, thus providing staff with the necessary information to carry out their activities.

ICRC headquarters received **188 groups** totalling some **5,700 visitors**. Of them, **58.6%** were university students, **10.3%** were National Society staff/volunteers, **10.6%** were secondary school students or undergoing vocational training, **6%** were members of armed forces, **8%** were from the diplomatic community, **2.4%** represented NGOs and religious groups, and **4.1%** came from the private sector.

More than **10 million words** were translated, edited and proof-read by translators and editors working for or contracted by the ICRC through its language service.