



ICRC ANNUAL REPORT 2020

FACTS AND FIGURES



ICRC



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The financial figures have been rounded off and may vary slightly from the amounts presented in other documents. Sum totals may be marginally different from the totals presented.

INTERACTIVE FEATURES

This is an interactive document with clickable fields.

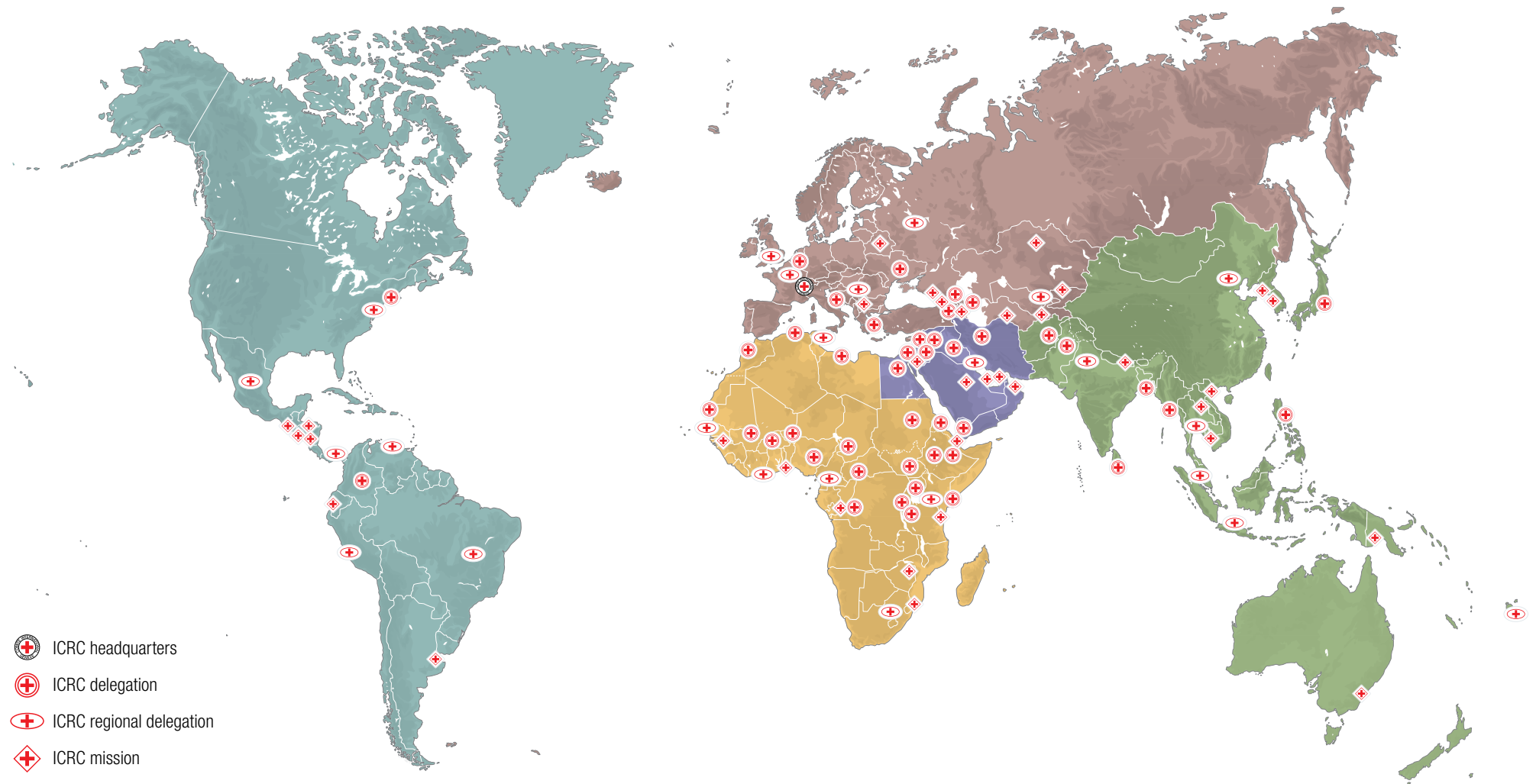
-  click on this icon to view additional information
-  click on this icon to view operational examples
-  click on the plus sign to expand an item
-  click on the home button to go back to the table of contents



THE ICRC AROUND THE WORLD IN 2020

In 2020, the ICRC was present in more than **100** countries through its delegations, sub-delegations, offices and missions. It had over **18,800** staff members working around the world, including in armed conflict settings, in humanitarian diplomacy hubs and at its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

DELEGATIONS AND MISSIONS STAFF





OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Over 100 armed conflicts were being fought around the world in 2020. Many of them remained increasingly protracted in nature, with over a billion people living in countries affected by longstanding crises. The needs of communities enduring such situations went far beyond what can be addressed by what has often been considered emergency response and called for more sustainable approaches: beyond survival, people were concerned about earning a stable living, having access to essential services, sending their children to school, and living in safety and security. In some contexts, humanitarian needs have existed for decades, affecting generations: in 2020, the ICRC marked 40 years of humanitarian action in **Iraq**, 60 in **Yemen** and 33 in **Afghanistan**. The conflict in the **Syrian Arab Republic** (hereafter Syria) approached its tenth year in 2021. Other situations of violence persisted across the globe, involving hundreds of armed groups and affecting the daily lives of tens of millions of people.

In 2020 alone, some 79.5 million people were displaced by conflict and other circumstances, nearly 9 million more than in 2019. Internally displaced people and migrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, endured desperate conditions in camps and settlements, and along precarious routes, for instance, in **Southern Europe** and in **Central and South America**.

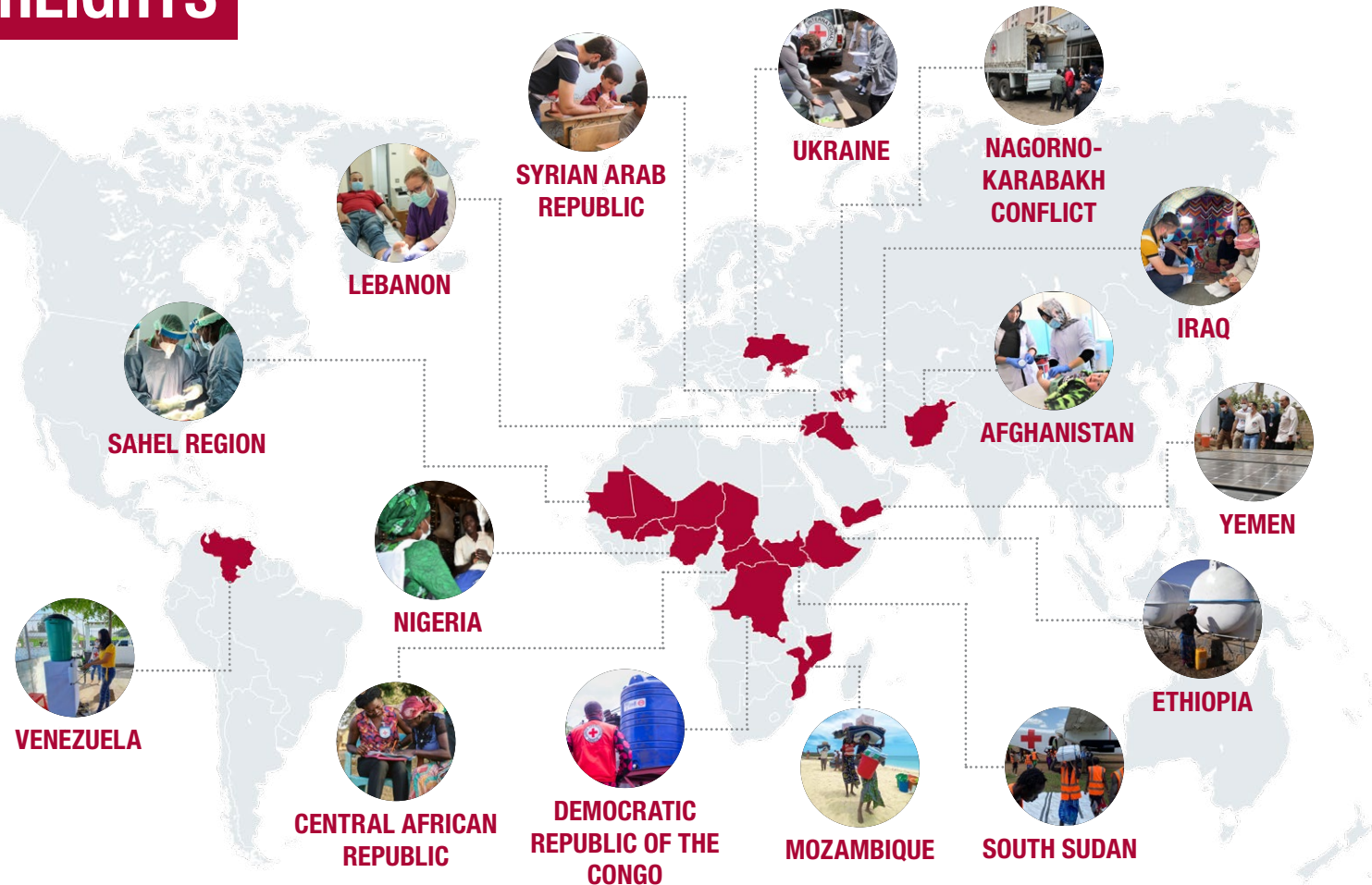
The past year also saw flare-ups in hostilities, increased violence or other emergencies

that resulted in acute humanitarian needs in contexts such as the **Central African Republic**, **Ethiopia**, **Lebanon**, **Mozambique**, **the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict** and the **Sahel region of Africa**. In some places, such as eastern **Ukraine** and in the context of the **Nagorno-Karabakh conflict**, the ICRC was the only, or one of the few, humanitarian organizations on the ground. Its presence

on the front lines and its close proximity to communities in the latter enabled it to rapidly step up its response to the needs of those most affected by the escalation of hostilities during the year.

Much of 2020 was marked by the **COVID-19** pandemic, a global health crisis that quickly devolved into a socio-economic one. It

exacerbated the needs of people already struggling to cope with the consequences of conflict and violence, deepened inequality and sharply increased the number of people needing humanitarian assistance and protection. While several ceasefires were declared at the beginning of the pandemic, the pause in fighting was temporary and conflict patterns quickly resumed.





PROTECTION

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

Around the world, members of families separated as a result of armed conflict or other situations of violence, detention, migration or other circumstances restored or maintained contact with one another through various services offered by the ICRC and its partners in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.



Instituto Nacional Penitenciario y Carcelario

Colombia. We provided computers, headsets and televisions to over 40 prisons so detainees could keep in touch with their loved ones.



136,353

Red Cross messages (RCMs) collected
▶ of which **11,762** from detainees



122,140

RCMs distributed
▶ of which **9,503** to detainees



25,563

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



8,616

detainees visited by their families with ICRC support



1,504,199

phone and video calls facilitated between family members, including migrants, people in quarantine or COVID-19 treatment facilities, and detainees who could not receive family visits owing to COVID-prevention measures



PROTECTION

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The ICRC and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worked to reunite unaccompanied minors with their families, where appropriate, or to identify other long-term solutions in the best interest of each child. They also helped people search for their relatives, including those missing in connection with past or ongoing armed conflicts.



ICRC

**19,364**

people for whom a tracing request was newly registered

**9,801**

people whose names were listed on the Movement's [family-links website](#)

**7,974**

people whose fates or whereabouts were established

**1,049**

people, including children, reunited with their families

**152,410**

tracing cases still being handled at the end of the year
▶ of whom **33,974 minors** at the time of disappearance

For over 150 years, the ICRC, via the Central Tracing Agency, has been tracing people sought by their relatives. The agency is one of the ICRC's oldest institutions enshrined in the Geneva Conventions.



ICRC

Mali. Five children have just arrived from Niger. They are about to be reunited with their parents.



A. Abdelilah/ICRC

Yemen. People formerly detained in relation to the conflict in Yemen reunite with their families. More than 1,000 former detainees were transported back to their region of origin or their home countries by the ICRC, which acted as a neutral intermediary. Read more about the operation [here](#).

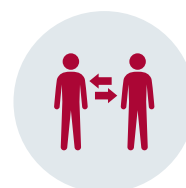
**1,981**

unaccompanied or separated children newly registered

OF WHOM

▶ **797** girls▶ **102** demobilized children**892** children reunited with their families**5,772** children whose cases were still being handled at the end of the year

As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the transfer or repatriation of people across front lines, borders or boundary lines.

**1,888**

people transferred or repatriated under ICRC auspices

INCLUDING

1,108 detainees after their release

PROTECTION

FORENSICS

The ICRC carried out forensic activities in over **80 countries or territories** around the world to ensure the proper and dignified management of human remains and to help prevent and resolve cases of missing persons. These consisted primarily of promoting best practices in collecting, analysing and managing forensic data, and in recovering, managing and identifying human remains in the context of armed conflict, other situations of violence, natural disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic or other circumstances, such as shipwrecks involving migrants. Training and information sessions helped build local and regional forensic capacities.



as a neutral intermediary, the ICRC facilitated the transfer or repatriation of the remains of

2,917
people



Peru. The ICRC used drones for aerial photography in order to produce a more accurate mapping of possible burial sites. This tool supported the search for persons missing in relation to past violence.



PROTECTION

VISITS TO DETAINEES

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 discussed its observations with the authorities concerned, working with them to address any humanitarian issues and make improvements in this regard. In line with infection prevention and control measures against COVID-19, the ICRC temporarily put on hold its visits to detainees in certain contexts.



M. Catani/ICRC

Mali. An ICRC delegate speaks with detainees.



the ICRC visited

1,043

places of detention holding

860,094 detainees in **78** contexts



21,677

detainees monitored individually

OF WHOM

- ▶ **11,223** detainees visited and registered for the first time in 2020
- ▶ **1,026** women; **995** minors
- ▶ **41** prisoners of war; **1,339** civilian internees



ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The ICRC, often in cooperation with National Societies, worked to help vulnerable individuals, households and communities, including those in hard-to-reach areas, meet their basic needs, sustain themselves or their families, and cope with emergencies. Among them were internally displaced people (IDPs), residents, returnees, refugees and people deprived of their freedom.



Lebanon. The pandemic was tough on local farmers. In 2020, the ICRC distributed over 1.5 million seedlings (lettuce, cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower) to help them grow enough food for their households.



4,214,606

people received **food assistance**, whether through food distributions, cash transfers, vouchers or other support

▶ of whom IDPS: **2,474,466**



6,991,691

people were given basic household items, such as blankets, mats, cooking sets and hygiene kits, to help improve their **living conditions**

▶ of whom IDPS: **4,053,848**



5,209,767

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



1,006,645

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



140,155

people benefited from **capacity-building** initiatives – such as skills training or support for community-based cooperatives – that enhanced their livelihoods, helped them make the most out of their trade or boosted their employment prospects



The ICRC carried out **4,474 distributions** of food, hygiene items or other essentials for civilians and detainees to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on their access to basic goods, and to help them maintain safe and sanitary living conditions.



ASSISTANCE

WATER AND HABITAT

ICRC engineers and technicians built, rehabilitated, installed or helped maintain water-supply systems, sanitation facilities and other essential infrastructure in urban and rural areas, camps and other places hosting displaced people, and places of detention. Many of these projects were complemented by hygiene-promotion activities. It also built or provided materials for building shelters, particularly for returnees. It worked closely with the relevant authorities and community members, involving them in project design and technical training whenever possible to promote local ownership and sustainability.



Syria. The cumulative impact of ten years of active conflict has severely crippled essential services. The ICRC helped stave off the collapse of critical infrastructure by providing supplies and spare parts, repairing key facilities and carrying out complex engineering projects aimed at increasing the resilience of interconnected service networks on which millions of people depended.



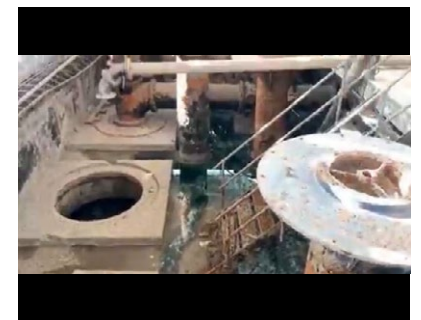
34,962,961

people gained clean water for drinking, irrigation or household use, reduced their exposure to environmental health risks or saw improvements to their general living conditions

close to **10 million** people benefited from various projects aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19

- ▶ **34,062,998** civilians (residents, IDPs, returnees, refugees)
- ▶ **899,963** detainees

“Clean water and sanitation is a lifeline, especially in times of #COVID19. Today I’m at a pumping station damaged by the fighting in Benghazi #Libya to see how short-term repairs can bring better health – and a little hope – for tens of thousands of residents.”



- Peter Maurer, ICRC President

Watch full video [here](#)



O. Almoayed/ICRC

Yemen. The ICRC helped repair the water treatment facility at the Al-Thawra hospital, which provides medical services to thousands of people in Hodeida and neighbouring areas.



ICRC construction and repair projects contributed to improving services at hospitals and physical rehabilitation facilities with a total capacity of

40,179 beds

projects in about **52%** of these facilities (with a combined capacity of **20,699** beds) helped them to better accommodate and treat cases of COVID-19

ICRC **water and habitat projects** aren't limited to water, sanitation and shelter; energy supply is also a key component. Access to electricity supports people returning to areas damaged by hostilities and can contribute to enhancing security, productivity and health for populations in urban areas. It can also serve to bridge the gap between humanitarian response and development-related interventions, for example by enabling students to continue their education and by supporting small businesses. Electricity powers health facilities – including life-saving equipment and medications – and other services critical to the population, such as water-pumping stations, waste-water-treatment plants, bakeries and irrigation facilities.



Syria. The ICRC rehabilitates an electrical power network and water-pumping station. See more [here](#).



ASSISTANCE

HEALTH

Community health programmes, in many cases run with the help of National Societies, brought quality services to millions of people in need of basic health care, including in remote or hard-to-reach areas. The ICRC supported primary-health-care centres regularly or on an ad hoc basis, providing supplies, equipment, financial assistance and technical support, training local health staff, and carrying out repairs or improvements to the facilities. Consultations at the centres led to treatment and recommendations, including therapeutic feeding for malnourished children and mothers; vaccinations, including those for children under five; and referrals for higher-level care.



Somalia. A health worker shares her diagnosis and recommendations for treatment with the child's parents.



659

ICRC-supported primary health care centres



22,406,374

average catchment population



644,294

antenatal consultations



7,534,552

curative consultations
(for children: **28%**;
for women: **26%**)



801,461

people attended health information sessions on COVID-19

ASSISTANCE



HEALTH CARE FOR DETAINEES

Complementary to detention visits, the ICRC checked on the health situation of detainees in **329 places of detention** and provided various forms of support – medical donations, technical assistance – to **134 prison health facilities**, with the aim of ensuring timely medical treatment for detainees, including those with chronic conditions and those requiring referrals for specialist care.



Philippines. The ICRC has been working with the authorities for years to improve health services in detention facilities, where conditions favour the spread of disease. Lessons learnt from fighting tuberculosis in prisons informed the ICRC's global response to the COVID-19 pandemic.



ASSISTANCE

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND FIRST AID

The ICRC supported hospitals regularly or on an ad hoc basis, enabling them to provide timely, life-saving treatment, including weapon-wound surgery. They included field hospitals, teaching hospitals and referral hospitals that received influxes of patients during mass-casualty situations.



ICRC

Afghanistan. Doctors perform a surgery at Mirwais hospital.

**599**

hospitals provided with regular or ad hoc support

ICRC personnel provided on-site support or directly monitored activities at **101** of these hospitals, which registered:

**19,033**

surgical admissions for weapon wounds

**132,736**

operations performed (weapon wounds and other cases)

**51,608**

admissions for gynaecological/obstetric care

**4,130,719**

consultations

**167**

hospitals, and a COVID-treatment centre in Yemen, were given particular support for treating COVID-19 patients

**184**

hospitals established COVID-19 infection prevention and control systems with expert guidance from the ICRC

**1,785**

first-aid training sessions for **37,553** people, including National Society volunteers



ASSISTANCE

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

The ICRC built up local capacities to stabilize and improve the mental health and psychosocial well-being of individuals and communities affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. Its interventions were culturally adapted and employed a participatory approach that supported their own coping mechanisms.



ICRC

South Sudan. Community-based awareness sessions encourage people to seek support and overcome negative perceptions of mental-health issues.



Directly or through its support to service providers, the ICRC provided **mental-health support** to help people process their experiences and alleviate the psychological, psychosocial and emotional consequences of conflict and violence on their well-being; among them were:

- ▶ **32,338** civilians, including families of missing persons, victims/survivors of sexual violence and unaccompanied minors
- ▶ **1,212** detainees
- ▶ **14,604** people who had sustained debilitating or life-changing injuries and were undergoing treatment at ICRC-supported hospitals and physical rehabilitation centres



over **800 support sessions** were carried out for health workers and first responders, individually or in groups, to help them cope with the toll of the COVID-19 pandemic on their mental health



3,349 people, including health-care workers and first responders, underwent training in the provision of psychosocial support or other mental-health services

- ▶ where necessary, support sessions and training courses were held online, in line with COVID-19 prevention measures



ASSISTANCE

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Through ICRC-supported projects, people with physical disabilities obtained good-quality rehabilitative services and access to further support. Local technicians, some of whom had physical disabilities themselves, strengthened their skills through ICRC training, helping to ensure sustainable service delivery. Patients at ICRC-supported facilities benefited from a range of services, including physiotherapy, custom-fit artificial limbs, walking aids and other mobility devices; they also took part in various activities that promoted their inclusion and active participation in community life.



M.M. Nwe Aye/ICRC

Myanmar. A three-year-old boy tries out his new prosthesis at the ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centre in Kachin State.



327

projects¹ supported
of which

163

ICRC-run/supported physical
rehabilitation centres



298,460

people² served
(of whom) **23,344** victims
of mines and explosive
remnants of war



21,874

prostheses and **104,356**
orthoses produced and
delivered



644,153

physiotherapy sessions
conducted



7,171

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

¹ Projects include physical rehabilitation centres, component factories and training institutes.
² Aggregated monthly data, including repeat beneficiaries



ICRC

Niger. Women with physical disabilities seized the opportunity presented by COVID-19 to produce face masks. "Normally we are the ones relying on help from others, but now we are helping our country. This makes us feel proud!"



5,235
referrals for social
inclusion initiatives



provided support for
producing protective
gear to curb the spread of
COVID-19 in **15** countries



Mental health and
psychosocial support
782



Vocational training
352



Micro-economic initiatives
1,570



Sports activities
1,316



Education
1,215



In 2020, the ICRC launched [Vision 2030 on Disability](#), a new ten-year strategy aimed at transforming the way it addresses disability inclusion in humanitarian operations. It has four key aims:

- design and deliver inclusive, people-centric programmes and services that are accessible to people with physical, psychosocial, intellectual and sensory disabilities, and promote their protection and safety, as well as respect for their dignity;
- deliver and develop targeted physical rehabilitation services;
- build an enabling work environment for people with disabilities.
- contribute to a legal and policy environment that promotes, in armed conflicts and other situations of violence, the inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian activities, and their protection and safety.

ASSISTANCE



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. Where relevant, risk education sessions included information on measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The ICRC also worked with the UN and NGOs to further develop and strengthen international mine-action standards and coordination.



1. Gaza Strip. In areas contaminated by unexploded ordnance, people have more than just COVID-19 to worry about. These double-sided leaflets advise people on how to protect themselves from both threats. They also come with free soap.
2. Myanmar. Children learn about safe behaviour around weapon-contaminated areas. Hundreds of landmine accidents take place in Myanmar each year.



PREVENTION

STATE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL) TREATIES AND DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTATION

The ICRC continued to engage with governments, intergovernmental bodies and other key actors to promote state ratification of or accession to IHL treaties and their domestic implementation. It provided legal and technical advice to governments and supported them in their endeavours to establish interministerial committees entrusted with the national implementation of IHL.



42 ratifications of or accessions to IHL treaties or other relevant instruments (or amendments to them) by **35** States



8 domestic legal instruments adopted or amended by at least **7** countries to implement IHL and other relevant instruments



115 national IHL committees worldwide

“The COVID-19 pandemic is not the first global threat that we face together, nor will it be the last. Many of today’s challenges – pandemics, climate change, misinformation – are not confined to state borders. We must change the reality where people who are already among the most vulnerable and have the fewest resources bear the brunt of global shocks. We must act where humanity and dignity are violated in contravention of our shared norms and legal frameworks. This implies, first and foremost, respect for IHL, by which every country in the world is bound.”

-Peter Maurer, ICRC President



PREVENTION

RELATIONS WITH WEAPON BEARERS

The ICRC continued to engage with weapon bearers – including state forces, peacekeeping troops and members of non-state armed groups or coalitions of armed groups – to promote respect for IHL and other applicable norms, broaden understanding of the ICRC’s mandate and activities, and facilitate safe passage for ICRC staff in the field. These activities tied into the ICRC’s prevention approach, which encapsulated integrated efforts to influence the behaviour of parties through bilateral dialogue, systemic measures and humanitarian diplomacy.



The ICRC facilitates the release of a civilian held by an armed group.



about **60,800** members of the military, police and non-state armed groups in **124** countries look part in over **950** IHL-related activities, events and training sessions organized by the ICRC



Engagement with all sides is crucial to the ICRC’s ability to carry out neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action in favour of people affected by armed conflict and other violence.

- ▶ Based on the ICRC’s legal reading, around 100 armed conflicts are being fought globally, to which 60 states and more than 100 non-state armed groups are parties. Hundreds or armed groups were involved in other situations of violence.
- ▶ Per ICRC analysis, there are more than 600 armed groups of humanitarian concern operating in countries where the ICRC works. The ICRC has contact with approximately 465 of those groups and engages in protection dialogue with 32% of them. Over 60 million people worldwide are living under the control of armed groups.

“Even in the most deadly and polarizing conflicts, we see how dialogue on shared humanitarian objectives can help parties find common ground, whether to enable evacuation of the wounded, cross-line humanitarian activities or the respectful exchange of human remains.”

- Peter Maurer, ICRC President



PREVENTION

LAW AND POLICY EVENTS AND RESOURCES

The ICRC convened public events on IHL and humanitarian policy – at which policy-makers, humanitarian professionals and members of aid, diplomatic and academic circles reflected on solutions to current challenges to IHL and humanitarian action and sought to ways to address them. Most events were conducted online virtually, reaching larger and more diverse audiences than before.

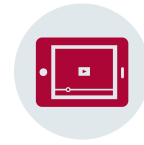
“One of the challenges at the core of our identity as the ICRC is the behaviour of warring parties and to what extent they respect IHL. Recent conflicts, particularly in urban areas, have demonstrated how much suffering could be prevented if the laws of war were better respected. That is why we in the ICRC continue to strongly prioritize activities that are seeking to influence the behaviour of warring parties, be it through direct interventions with military commanders on the ground or interventions in the realm of law and policy.”

- Dominik Stillhart, ICRC Director of Operations

From [Contemporary armed conflict: A discussion with two ICRC directors on InterCross](#)



6 public webinars – held online or recorded in the Humanitarium in Geneva – for some **3,200** members of the diplomatic, humanitarian, military and academic communities globally – that collectively garnered **4,900** views



an online IHL course for senior practitioners and policy-makers – covering key topics such as climate issues, sexual violence, urban warfare, children and IHL implementation – featured a webinar on dialogue with non-state armed groups that was attended by **640** participants and viewed **500** times



an online workshop on humanitarian access during the COVID-19 pandemic that included a public webinar on counter-terrorism legislation and sanctions in the context of the pandemic, which was attended by **780** participants from permanent missions, international organizations, NGOs and National Societies, and viewed roughly **2,800** times



[a webinar on armed conflict and the environment](#), co-hosted with the Centre for International Law in Singapore, which saw more than **200** participants from **69** countries



The three ICRC databases on IHL ([treaties, states parties and commentaries](#); the [customary IHL database](#); and the [national implementation database](#)) received over 3.8 million views, making them the most widely consulted ICRC digital legal resource.



COOPERATION



COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES

ICRC delegations implemented wide-ranging activities in cooperation with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. These activities were implemented in close coordination with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and with National Societies working internationally. An important dimension of the ICRC's collaboration with National Societies aimed to strengthen the latter's capacities to carry out their activities – for example, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic – either independently or jointly with the ICRC.

In 2020, the total expenses devoted to cooperation with National Societies in the field amounted to CHF 97.6 million.



Ukraine. The ICRC provides electric bicycles for two local branches of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society. These bikes are intended for the home-visiting nurses who support lonely elderly people living along the line of contact in eastern Ukraine.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic took a heavy toll on people around the world, claiming millions of lives and crippling many livelihoods. For people enduring the effects of armed conflict and other situations of violence, the pandemic was yet another threat that compounded the difficulties they already faced.

The ICRC incorporated COVID-19 as an important new parameter in its operations, adapting its programming to factor in the urgent and longer-term needs created by the global crisis. Because of its unique mandate and its neutral, impartial and independent approach, as well as its longstanding presence and sustained engagement with key actors on all sides, the ICRC was able to act quickly and had access to areas that were generally hard to reach – for example, places where hostilities were ongoing, areas not under government control, and certain detention facilities. It focused its response in such settings, where it was one of only a few actors providing humanitarian assistance.

The ICRC revised its set-up and working procedures as the situation evolved, balancing operational continuity with the need to ensure the health and safety of its staff and the people it worked with. It launched specific responses to the pandemic, centred around its areas of expertise: support to vital health infrastructure; disease-prevention and -management in places of detention; ensuring access to clean water and essential goods and improving hygiene conditions; protecting and restoring family links; supporting the safe and dignified management of human remains; and promoting the protection of people at risk and facilitating their access to aid.



While certain activities were paused, postponed, reoriented or cancelled, the ICRC maintained key activities that were at the core of its mandate, and which were critical to helping people and communities build their resilience to the multiple shocks caused by conflict, violence and COVID-19. It stepped up its efforts to help people meet their basic needs with dignity, sustain their means of earning a living and ensure their access to basic services in the face of movement restrictions and the massive socio-economic fallout of the pandemic.

Read more about the ICRC's response [here](#).

1. Nigeria. Training in human remains management.
2. Mozambique. Handwashing station at a distribution site for displaced people.
3. Yemen. COVID-19 treatment centre in Aden.
4. Panama. Family-links services for migrants at a reception centre.

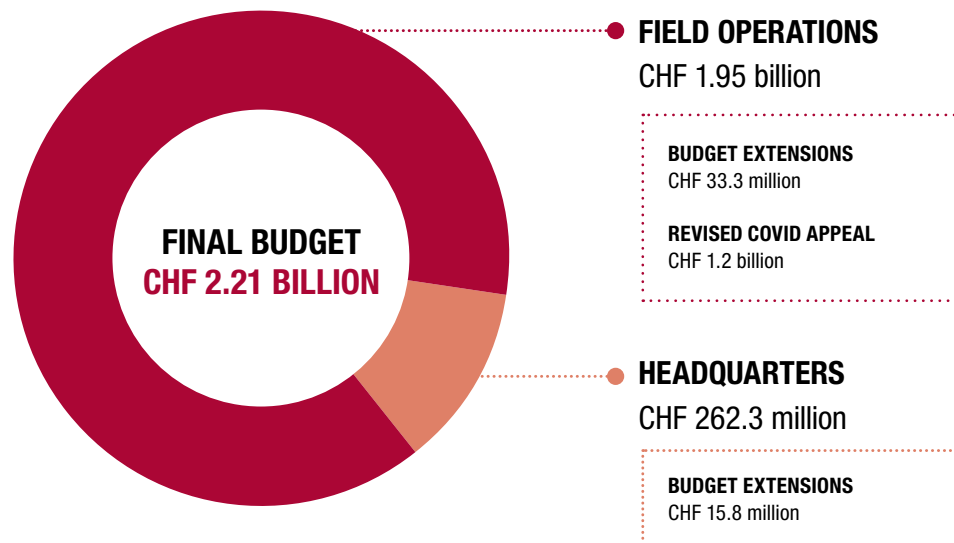
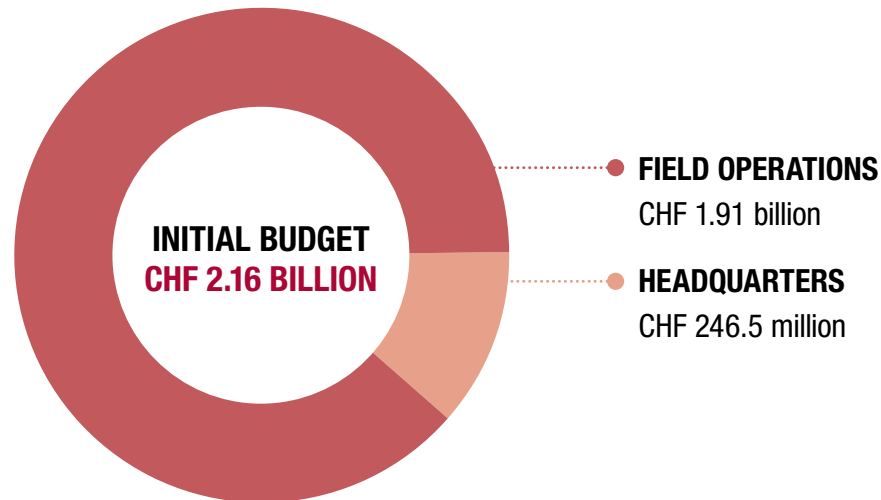


FINANCE

The ICRC opened the year with an initial budget of CHF 2.16 billion: CHF 1.91 billion for its field operations, and CHF 246.5 million for headquarters. Budget extensions launched in the course of the year – in response to emergencies or operational shifts in a number of contexts, and for certain headquarters activities – brought the total budget up to **CHF 2.21 billion**. A separate budget of CHF 3.1 million was allocated for initiatives to foster innovation at the ICRC.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICRC carried out a prioritization exercise, adjusting its programmes and reallocating its resources to enable it to launch a robust response. It presented a revised appeal amounting to **CHF 1.19 billion** to address the immediate effects of the pandemic and its wider consequences on community resilience and basic services. The revised appeal remained within the ICRC's initial 2020 budget.

BUDGET





EXPENDITURE

Largely owing to operational adjustments and constraints brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICRC ended the year with an implementation rate of **87.3%**, with total expenditure amounting to **CHF 1.93 billion**.

FIELD OPERATIONS

CHF 1.69 billion

HEADQUARTERS

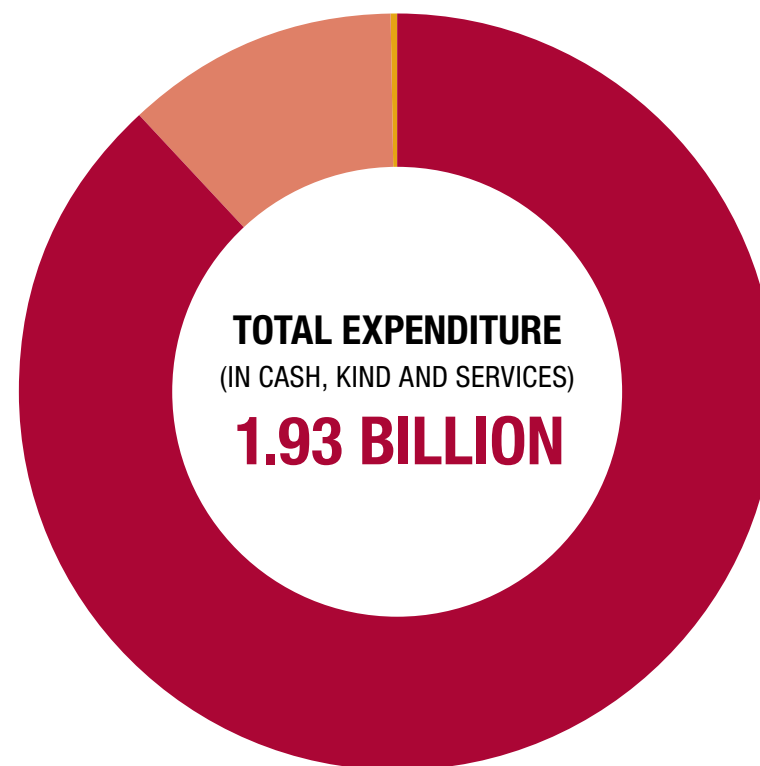
CHF 244.06 million

INNOVATION

CHF 1.55 million

IMPLEMENTATION RATE³

87.3%



M. Muryassar/ICRC

Iraq. Returnees line up for cash assistance to help facilitate their economic recovery.

³ Implementation rate = final expenditure/final budget x 100



FINANCE

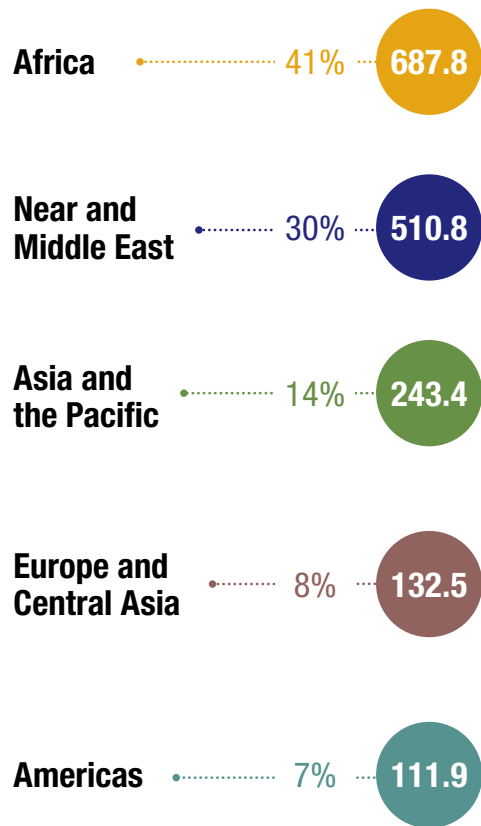
BREAKDOWN OF FIELD EXPENDITURE

In CHF millions

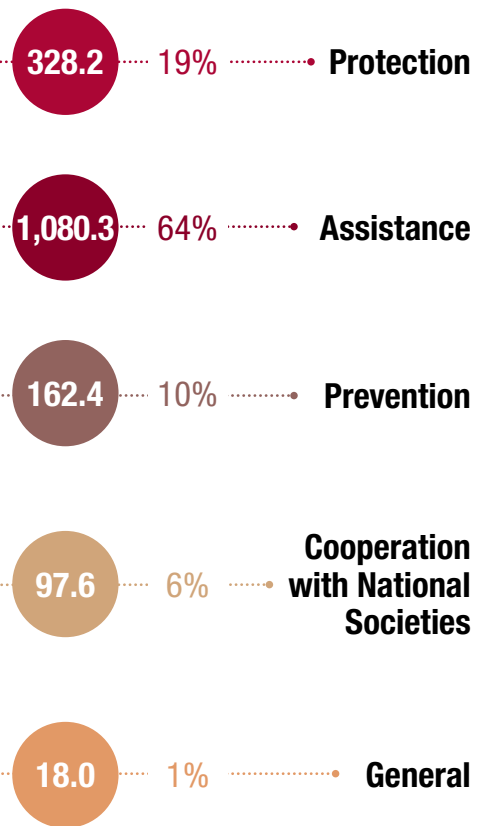
TOTAL FIELD EXPENDITURE

CHF 1.69 billion

BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION



BY PROGRAMME

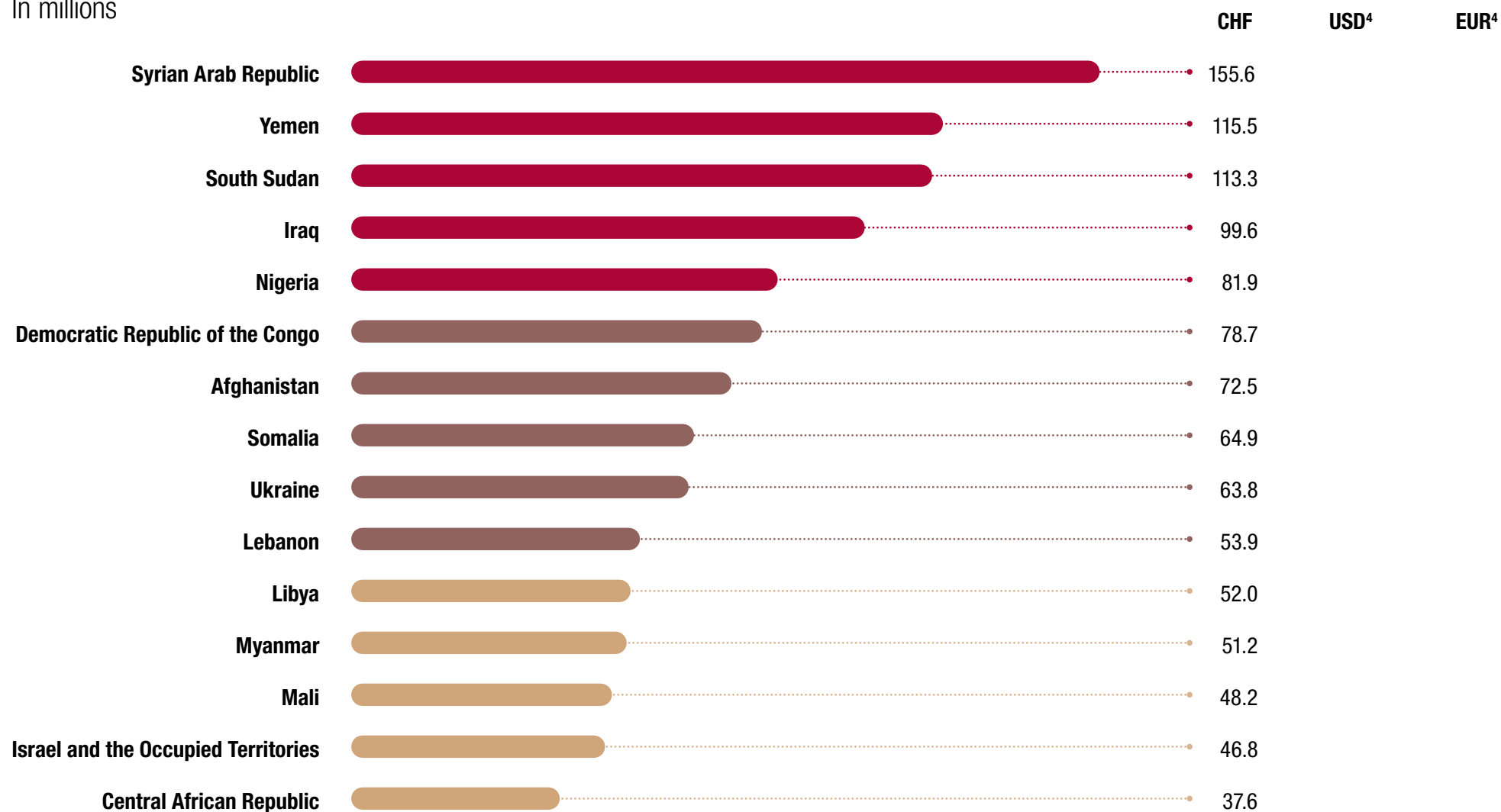




FINANCE

15 LARGEST OPERATIONS IN 2020 IN TERMS OF EXPENDITURE

In millions



⁴ Exchange rates: USD 1.00 = CHF 0.943; EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.071

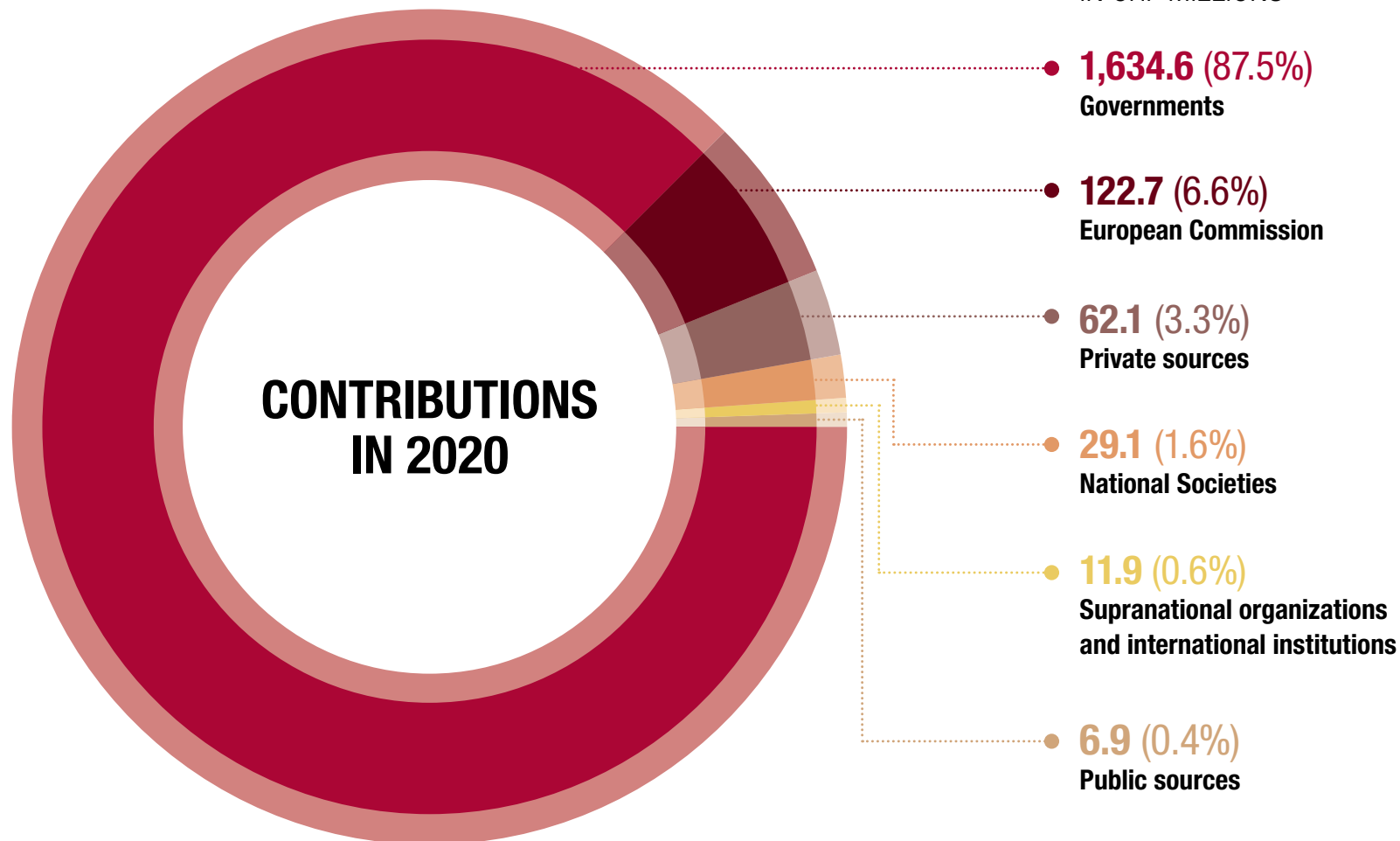


FINANCE

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2020

CHF 1.87 billion

total for headquarters and field operations,
in cash, kind and services





FINANCE

EARMARKING

Earmarking is the practice whereby donors require that their funds be allocated for specific ICRC operations.

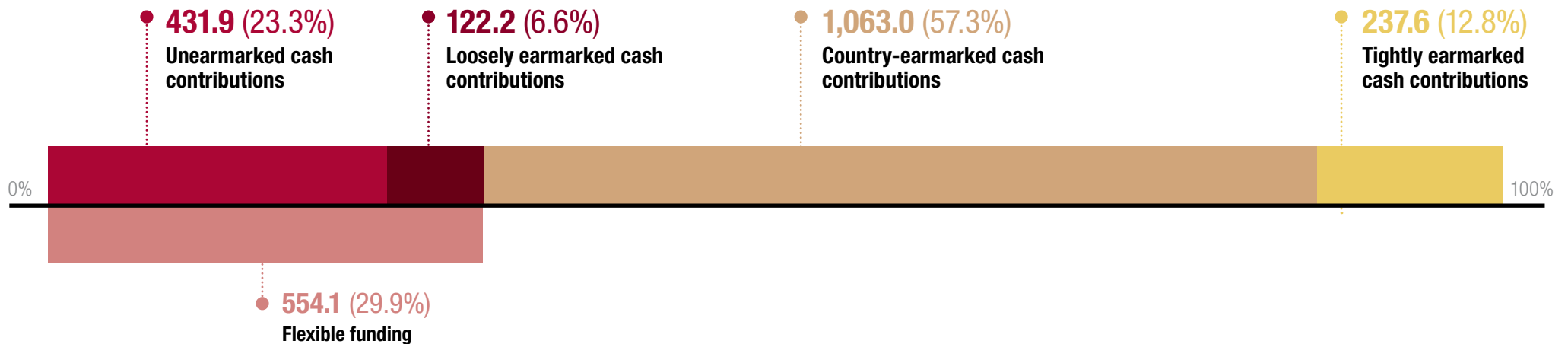
Flexible funding, in the form of unearmarked and loosely earmarked contributions, is essential for the ICRC to fulfil its exclusively humanitarian mandate. It enables the ICRC to rapidly deploy resources in sudden-onset crises; ensure operational continuity in protracted situations; take preventive action, including through legal and policy engagement; and respond to needs as they arise, irrespective of the level

of political or media attention the situation attracts. In many contexts, particularly those that are chronically underfunded, the ICRC's ability to maintain its presence and sustain meaningful activities is due in large part to flexible funding. To preserve its operational flexibility and ensure that funding goes where it is needed most, the ICRC aims to receive unearmarked contributions amounting to 40% of its total funding each year.

The graph below shows the earmarking levels of cash contributions to the ICRC in 2020.

EARMARKING LEVELS OF CASH CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2020

IN CHF MILLIONS



These are extraordinary times, in which, more than ever, neutral, independent and impartial humanitarian action has a crucial role to play. I am deeply grateful to all of our supporters for championing and resourcing the work of the ICRC. Your contributions are critical to ensuring that the ICRC can pursue its life-saving work to protect and assist the millions around the globe facing the horrors of war and violence.

– Peter Maurer, ICRC President



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.



ICRC

International Committee of the Red Cross

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