

# Operational support services

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# OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

...step in this direction by starting to create  
acquired documents. Thanks to the data bank  
central data file of names can now be consulted  
previously; only after reference cards have been  
input into the system. Since 1993, the registration of  
has been fully computerized as well.  
...developed a computer program to identify and  
...and other names whose names have  
...and the data from these studies by  
...to identify as these systems, the ITI was the  
...in 1990. All available information can be  
...Any employee dealing with a request can  
...data bank directly. This saves time in all levels of  
...working methods as he flexibly adapts to the  
...the years ahead, the ITI should endeavor to  
...of computer technology and further refine its  
...way to guarantee speedier handling of cases and  
...documents.

## Acquisition of documents

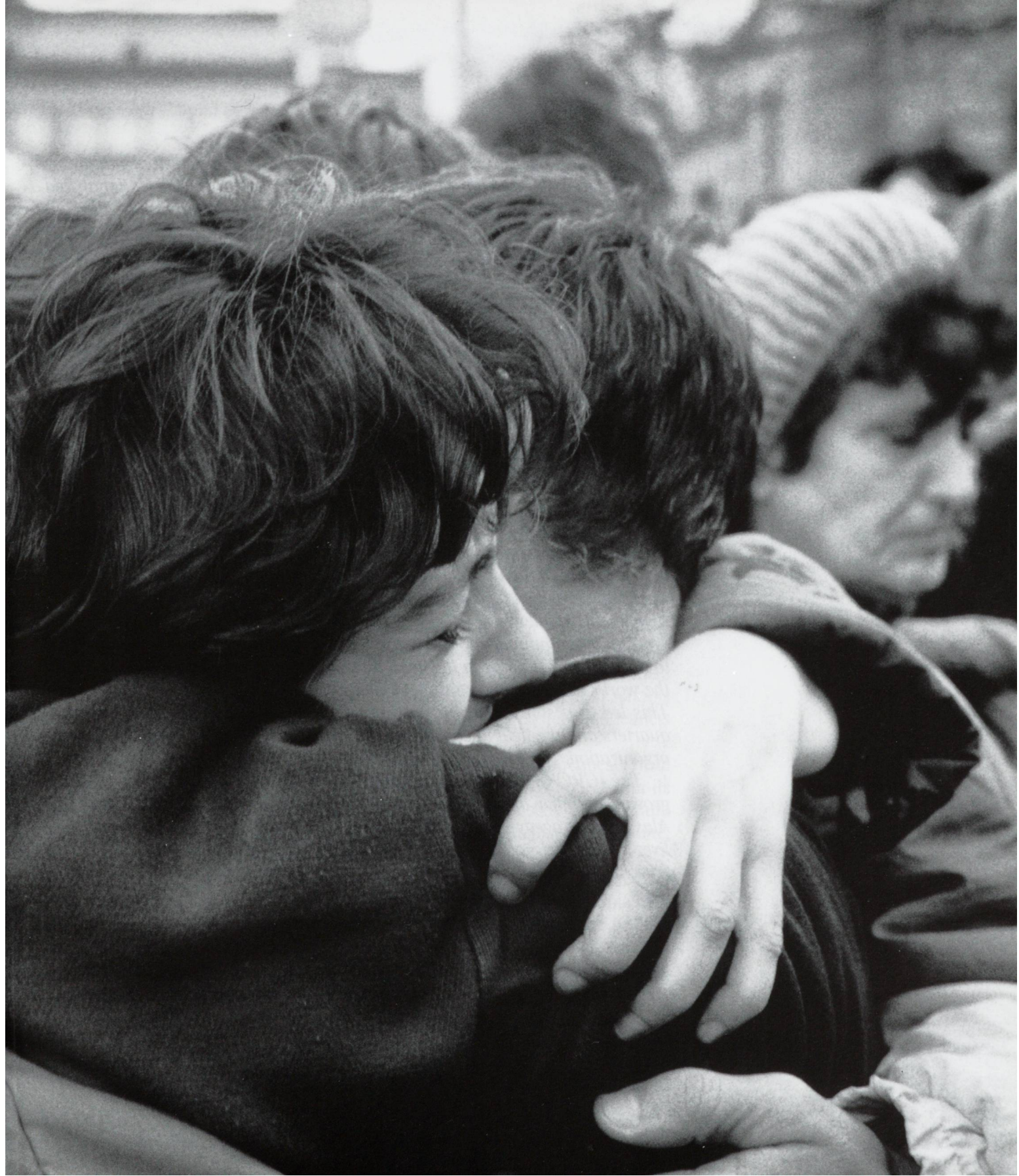
The opening of borders has enabled the ITI to  
territory of the former Soviet zone of occupation  
which were previously inaccessible to it. Close  
...and other activities within the ITI's  
...personnel of interest in the ITI's

The acquisition of newly available  
existing archives and the ITI is in a position  
...to provide a model for the future of

Together at last and ready to face the future. The ICRC's aim is to help all victims of war pull through and set them on the road to recovery. ICRC headquarters organizes all the necessary financial and administrative support for activities carried out in the field.

ICRC/F. Hurrubise





*F*or ICRC operational support units, 1996 was characterized mainly by the desire to develop external communications, be it with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the media, the donor community, the general public or staff in the field.

National Societies were involved more closely in ICRC operations thanks to a growing number of delegated projects and bilateral agreements. The ongoing worldwide campaign against anti-personnel landmines was stepped up, calling for considerable efforts by the National Societies of over 60 countries to ensure that the message was conveyed to the general public through the press, radio and television. Media liaison officers now based in over 20 capitals on five continents relayed the ICRC's humanitarian message far and wide. The ICRC's ability to communicate was further enhanced by the addition of a French-language version to its site on the World Wide Web.

Fund-raising, too, required major efforts in view of the ever-increasing difficulties stemming from the growth in the number of humanitarian agencies seeking financing. The unfortunate politicization of humanitarian work, together with donors' demands for greater visibility, made it harder to obtain support which was not specifically earmarked, yet such support is vital for the independence of the ICRC. Now that it has centralized all its fund-raising services and developed a better reporting system for donors, the ICRC will be able to meet this challenge.

Another communication tool, the ICRC's computer network, was extended to include workstations in the field, thus enabling some 40 delegations around the world to communicate directly and quickly with headquarters in Geneva. This led to a substantial increase in efficiency and made it easier for headquarters and the field to coordinate their stance on questions of interest to the organization.

The ICRC's greater openness to the outside world was also reflected in the growing number of non-Swiss expatriates working within ICRC delegations. Alas, when tragedy struck the ICRC in 1996, most of the staff who lost their lives — the delegates savagely slaughtered while on mission in Burundi or Chechnya (Russian Federation) — were from among their ranks.

## COMMUNICATION

Working towards a general ban on anti-personnel landmines and stigmatizing the unacceptable horrors caused by these pernicious weapons continued to be one of the ICRC's main objectives in 1996.<sup>1</sup> To this end a wide range of communication tools were used throughout the world. The ICRC was given free advertising space in leading newspapers, both international and national, to run a series of public service announcements designed to bring home to the general public the enormous damage caused to countless lives throughout countries at war and also in countries no longer at war. Posters bearing the same stark messages were to be seen in a number of countries. Fourteen television channels with a total audience of almost 600 million people also agreed to support the campaign by broadcasting specially prepared spots.

ICRC delegations throughout the world organized press conferences, exhibitions and other events. Sixty-seven National Societies were closely involved in media work, advertising, lobbying and fund-raising for mine victims. Journalists and television teams were invited to visit countries affected by the scourge to give first-hand reports on the constant dangers and long-term effects of landmines, and on the restrictions imposed by their presence on the local population. Landmines not only shatter individual lives, they also restrict access to a cultivation of agricultural land, thereby prolonging the population's dependence on outside help. In the field, mine awareness was taught in schools and through broadcasts on radio and television. Countless posters and leaflets were distributed.<sup>2</sup>

In 1996 the ICRC further developed its capacity to respond to requests from the international and national media, both in operational situations and in its regional delegations. Media specialists now cater to the needs of local and regional readers, listeners and viewers in Colombia, Guatemala, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Australia, India, Thailand, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Russia. These media liaison offices were also involved in relaying the ICRC's appeal for a total ban on anti-personnel landmines.

The organization's weekly *ICRC News* was revamped and its circulation increased, concentrating on news agencies and the electronic media. Its

<sup>1</sup> See *The law and legal considerations*, pp. 274-276.

<sup>2</sup> See *Promotion and dissemination of international humanitarian law*, pp. 286.

purpose is to provide information on ICRC activities both in trouble spots and in the quieter parts of the world. In addition, the ICRC put together half a dozen media-kits focusing on human interest stories which, by portraying the victims' plight as seen through their own eyes, underscored the universality of human feeling and suffering. Looking at the humanitarian consequences of conflict from a wider angle, ICRC delegates penned a number of articles for leading newspapers on the changing nature of conflict and its repercussions on humanitarian action. The proliferation of anarchic conflicts waged by fighters who do not belong to any structured armed forces or obey a clear chain of command often made it extremely difficult and dangerous for humanitarian organizations to go to the victims' rescue.

The ICRC had to face the challenge not only of the future, but also of the past, when allegations concerning the activities of several of its delegates during the Second World War were levelled against it and given extensive press coverage.<sup>3</sup>

Returning to the present time, and as part of its efforts to improve understanding of humanitarian issues and to ensure that more consistent attention is given to them, the ICRC, together with the Indian Press Institute, organized a seminar for the media in New Delhi which brought together about 80 journalists from local and international newspapers. High-ranking officers of the Indian armed forces and leading members of the academic world were also invited, so that a broad exchange of views could take place on such issues as access to problem areas and reporting. The aim was to see how the armed forces, humanitarian organizations and the media could work together in the interest of the victims of conflict, and the results were encouraging. The situations in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Kashmir were chosen as case studies.

### Films, broadcasts and other audiovisual materials

*Life in a field hospital*, a 52-minute film, shows the ICRC's work in Lokichokio on the border between Kenya and Sudan where thousands of people injured in the conflict in southern Sudan have been treated in the past 10 years; *Water in Iraq* shows how all over the country the ICRC is helping to repair and maintain water supply systems damaged as a result of the 1991 conflict or lacking in spare parts because of the sanctions imposed upon Iraq. Both films were produced in 1996, as well as the 1996 *ICRC Retrospective*, retitled *Panorama*, and various short films. As part of the campaign against landmines a third television news pack was put together from the ICRC film

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<sup>3</sup> See *Archives and History*, pp. 313-314.

library and offered to television networks. A CD-ROM entitled *Random Ambush*, destined for the general public and young people and teachers in particular, was produced in English and Spanish and widely distributed.

Photo reports were carried out in Rwanda, Zaire, southern Sudan, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Tajikistan, Chechnya (southern Russia), the former Yugoslavia and Lebanon, providing illustration of current ICRC operations, the plight of conflict victims and the landmines issue for publishers, the media, exhibitions, etc.

The ICRC Web site (<http://www.icrc.org>), opened in September 1995, allows for easier access to the broad range of ICRC public information and for greater interaction between the ICRC and those interested in its activities. In 1996, the site's content grew considerably and a French language version was opened. The Web site was awarded several prizes and the ICRC was invited to participate in a number of international seminars on the Web as a communication tool. An important part of the ICRC's Web site is the landmine victims data base. During the International Strategy Conference in Ottawa,<sup>4</sup> the ICRC's Web site presented daily updates on the discussions held there and the progress accomplished. At the same time, a journalist and a photographer were sending in daily reports from Cambodia under the heading "Seven days in a minefield".

## Exhibitions

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum in Geneva hosted a very moving exhibition entitled *Pictures speak volumes*, which showed several hundred photographs drawn from the ICRC's and the museum's archives. It gave insight into a century of the ICRC's efforts to assist war victims throughout the world.

The travelling exhibition *ICRC: challenging inhumanity* was inaugurated in Zurich in June before being presented in Lugano. Its purpose is to make the ICRC better known to the Swiss general public and help raise funds from private sources for the organization.

As in previous years, the ICRC took part in international book fairs held in Geneva and Damascus.

## Publications

The ICRC continued to produce its traditional publications: the *International Review of the Red Cross*, which is its official periodical for opinion and reflection on the mission of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent

<sup>4</sup> See *The Law and legal considerations*, pp. 274-276.

Movement, as well as *Red Cross*, *Red Crescent* magazine and the *Annual Report*. Brochures on special subjects such as water and sanitation in Iraq and the situation in southern Sudan were published, while others such as the *Fundamental Principles* and the one presenting the ICRC's work to restore family links, now entitled *Waiting for News*, were redrafted and updated. A new edition of *Panorama* was published, showing the ICRC's activities as seen through the eyes of the victims it sets out to help and the Red Cross workers involved.

In a bid to get closer to the target audiences and their culture, more and more publications were prepared and printed in the field; ICRC headquarters served as a focal point, providing technical advice and organizing decentralized workshops. A number of brochures to support the efforts to ban landmines were also printed, in particular *Anti-personnel landmines: friend or foe*, a critical study of their military use and effectiveness, and *A perverse use of technology: mines*, a graphic description of the indiscriminate danger they present for the general population.



## ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

The year 1996 marked a turning point in the history of the ICRC's archives. The public was given unrestricted access to files from before 1950, and for the first time the ICRC gave copies of two complete sets of archives on the Second World War to an outside institution.

On 17 January 1996, the Committee adopted new *Rules governing access to the archives of the ICRC*. At once the ICRC opened a reading room for researchers who, in 1996, used it for 150 working days. In addition, historical research officers and archivists answered almost 400 queries from all over the world.

This historic decision was the outcome of deliberations which began as far back as 1980, when the ICRC decided to open its archives to Professor Jean-Claude Favez of the University of Geneva and requested him to conduct an independent study on its action in favour of the Jews and minority groups persecuted by the Nazis. This study, entitled *Une mission impossible? Le CICR, les déportations et les camps de concentration nazis*,<sup>1</sup> was published in 1988 and reissued in 1996. It was the first step towards opening up the archives to the public, as decided on 17 January 1996.

The adoption of the new *Rules* also took into account the scientific interest of all historians and of many people seeking information about the victims of conflicts and the conflicts themselves. It furthermore gave them the opportunity to continue the historical studies conducted in the past at the initiative of the ICRC itself.

The ICRC's desire for greater openness was immediately expressed in the cooperation built up with various institutions representing the Jewish victims of Nazism, in response to a meeting in November 1994 between the President of the ICRC and the curators of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. The museum wished to be able to supplement its own archives with those of the ICRC. On 18 December 1996, the ICRC provided it with an initial series of microfilms — containing about 70,000 pages — as well as inventories of them, and subsequently decided to make a similar donation to the Centre for Contemporary Jewish Documentation in Paris and to Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.

During the past year, the Second World War has presented another challenge to the ICRC. In the spring and summer of 1996, US allegations

<sup>1</sup> Mission impossible? The ICRC, deportations and the Nazi concentration camps.

based on documents originating from the OSS,\* the predecessor of the present-day CIA,\* and levelled against certain ICRC delegates who worked for the organization during the Second World War were published in the international press. In view of the seriousness of those allegations and their moral implications, the ICRC decided to conduct an investigation both in its own and in public archives to shed light on its past, and for that purpose set up a working group on the Second World War.

Research on the documents from the OSS files was promptly carried out in the Swiss Federal Archives and those of the ICRC. It revealed only three cases in which individual employees or former employees of the ICRC were at fault. In the other cases, the research confirmed that the allegations stemmed essentially from ignorance of the institution's role and activities. On the basis of the initial results,<sup>2</sup> the ICRC undertook to continue its historical investigation in order to clarify the matter as fully as possible.

\* OSS: Office of Strategic services

\* CIA: Central Intelligence Agency

<sup>2</sup> Published in the *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 314, September-October 1996, pp. 562-567.

## HUMAN RESOURCES

In 1996, as part of its restructuring programme, the Human Resources Department concentrated on the supplementary phases of recruitment and integration of new staff members, and on further training for those already employed at headquarters and in the field.

### Recruitment and integration of new staff members

For recruitment purposes, applicants selected for consideration are invited for a one-day evaluation of their suitability; after individual interviews with recruitment experts, they are assessed by means of group exercises.

The successful applicants then follow an induction course which takes place in three parts.

They first spend one week of community life in a simulated operational delegation during which the prospective staff members, regardless of their position, can take part in all ICRC activities. The intention is to enable them to make sure that their professional aims correspond closely to what will be expected of them at the ICRC.

The second week serves to consolidate the knowledge gained, to develop it in greater depth and to acquire professional reflexes; on completing this part of the course, staff members are informed where they will be posted. Great importance is attached to matching personal profiles to the posts to be filled, on the basis of the observations made during these two weeks.

The last part of the course is designed to provide staff members with the more specific tools they need for their first mission to go smoothly; this phase is organized by professional category of employment and varies in length. Particular emphasis is placed on preventive measures against tropical diseases and other health risks to which expatriates are exposed, on the prevention and detection of stress, and on the safety precautions to be taken. Delegates are then monitored by a specialized unit during their first mission; this mission is considered to be an integral part of the induction phase.

### Training

In 1996 there was also a marked expansion of training activities in the field for expatriates and local employees. Missions by training staff to the delegations showed the need to set up training centres on the various continents where the ICRC is working. Several projects were due to be launched in 1997, in particular in Kenya and Sri Lanka.

#### IN 1996, ON AVERAGE, THE ICRC HAD:

- ◆ 1,109 expatriates in the field, including 223 seconded by National Societies;
- ◆ 7,022 local employees under ICRC contract;
- ◆ 673 staff working at headquarters, including 12 seconded by National Societies.

In order to build up a genuine training network, ICRC training staff continued to establish and maintain contact with academic institutions in Switzerland and elsewhere dealing with subjects relating to humanitarian work. Several joint courses were held in 1996.

Professional expertise on the part of ICRC training staff is essential to set up a policy of further training adapted to the institution's needs. Three modules (design and development of training courses, delivery techniques for training and "purchasing" of training services) to consolidate knowledge and experience already acquired are now available to ICRC staff; they are also available to occasional trainers working in cooperation with the Federation who hold, for instance, local induction courses (the Basic Training Course) for National Society staff.

Thanks to the integrated approach that has been adopted and the strong links which now exist between recruitment and training activities and between the different units of the Human Resources Department, the preparation of future staff for the increasingly complex challenges awaiting them in the field has been significantly improved. The modules introduced in this context are the foundation of a real training process which should eventually be extended, in a continuous and coordinated manner, to all ICRC staff.

## Security and stress management

Staff safety has been another major concern of the ICRC. Respect for the red cross emblem and consequently for the people wearing it is a *sine qua non* for the ICRC's work to help conflict victims. Now that humanitarian law is so frequently violated or ignored, not only civilians but also the very people who come to the aid of victims have become the target of more or less direct and premeditated attacks. The emergence of armed groups motivated by economic rather than ideological interests serves only to complicate the situation even further. The year 1996 was overshadowed by the tragic death of nine expatriates and one local employee working for the ICRC. Four local employees were injured during security incidents. Nor was the ICRC the only humanitarian organization to mourn the death of one or several employees. The situation is aggravated by the blurring of the distinction between strictly humanitarian mandates and other mandates in which assistance is combined with political and economic concerns, and recognition and acceptance of the ICRC's fundamental neutrality are becoming harder than ever to obtain.

Preventive measures have been included in the training of expatriates and remedial measures have been developed and strengthened. Since 1992,<sup>1</sup> a

<sup>1</sup> See the ICRC's 1994 Annual Report, pp. 294-295.

doctor responsible for stress management has helped people to overcome the traumatic effects of very difficult and/or violent situations. He is now assisted by a male nurse and a female nurse. The task of this special consultancy team is not only to receive and support people returning from missions, but also to go out into the field as quickly as possible to counsel all staff deeply distressed by situations they have encountered. In 1996, such missions had to be made to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Chechnya.

At headquarters, no fewer than 810 interviews were conducted with staff returning from missions. People leaving for high-risk countries in terms of stress and disease are informed during a preparatory interview of the precautions to be taken: out of a total of 1,661 people who went on mission in 1996, 756 received such counselling.

Moreover, a large part of the training course for heads of delegation is now devoted to management of the delegation's physical and psychological health, for it is essential for people who have just had a harrowing experience to be able to speak about it straight away to someone who understands.

### The year in figures

In 1996, the ICRC hired 270 new staff members, including 259 in the field (96 delegates, 29 administrators, 5 secretaries, 34 interpreters, 54 doctors and other medical professionals and 41 technicians). Furthermore, the National Societies in 22 countries continued to provide considerable support for the work of the ICRC by seconding staff to it: no fewer than 578 people went on short- or long-term ICRC missions, which represented an average of 223 posts over the year.

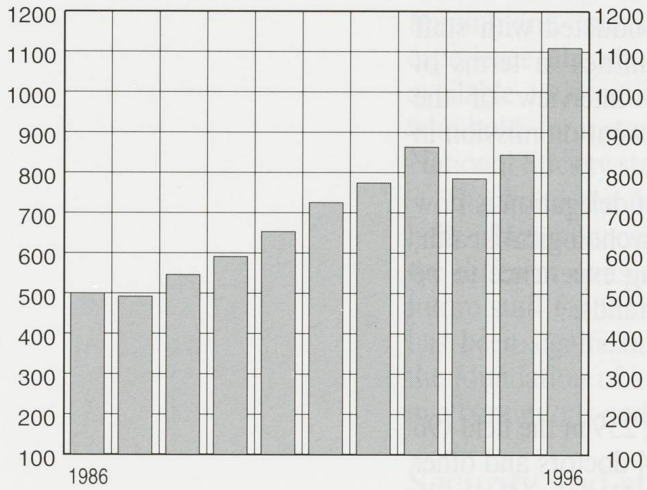
NATIONAL SOCIETY STAFF SECONDED TO ICRC OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY

Australia .....	41	Italy .....	6
Austria .....	4	Japan .....	13
Belgium .....	23	Netherlands .....	37
Canada .....	52	New Zealand .....	18
Denmark .....	39	Norway .....	36
Finland .....	23	Spain .....	4
France .....	34	Sweden .....	43
Germany .....	60	Switzerland .....	21
Hungary .....	1	Thailand .....	2
Iceland .....	14	United Kingdom .....	75
Ireland .....	21	United States .....	11
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>578</b>		

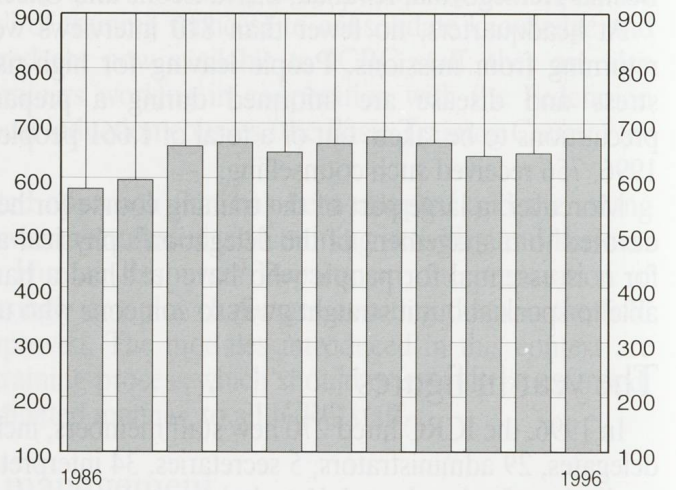
N.B. This list shows the number of people seconded and not the number of posts.

## Progression of staff requirements 1986-1996

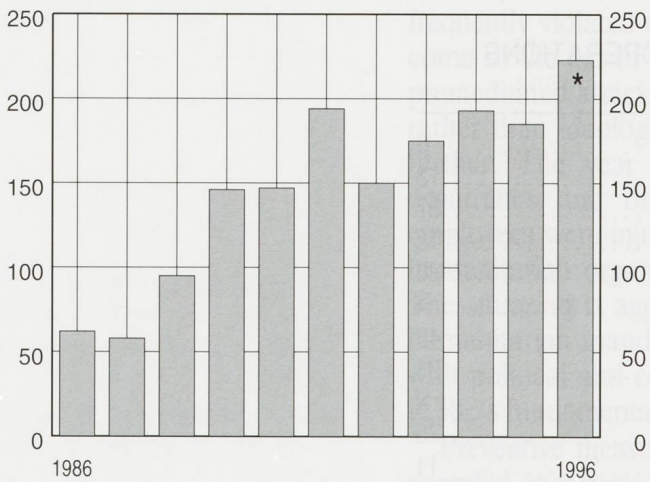
ICRC EXPATRIATES IN THE FIELD



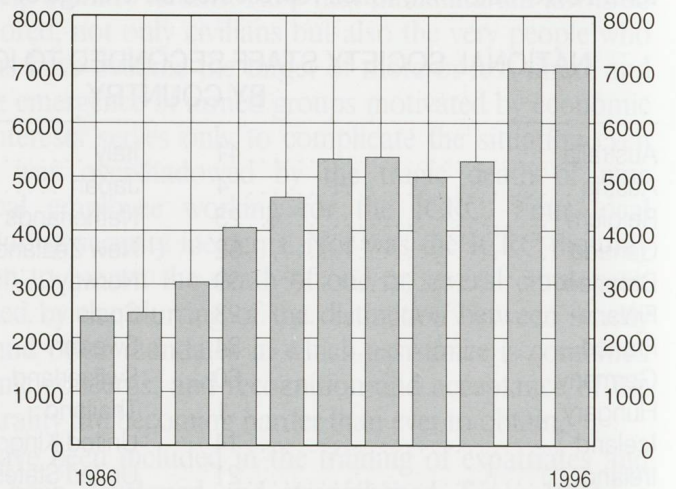
STAFF AT HEADQUARTERS



STAFF SECONDED BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES



FIELD STAFF HIRED LOCALLY



\* including 12 posts at headquarters

## EXTERNAL RESOURCES

The ICRC's overall funding needs have not changed significantly in the last few years, as the level of both the field and headquarters' budgets has remained more or less stable. It nevertheless proved harder to cover them in 1996, since States were compelled by the economic situation in which they found themselves to cut back on humanitarian aid as well as elsewhere in their budgets. At the same time, there was ever-keener competition for government funds as humanitarian organizations proliferated. Finally, as humanitarian work became more politicized, growing problems were encountered in raising non-earmarked funds.

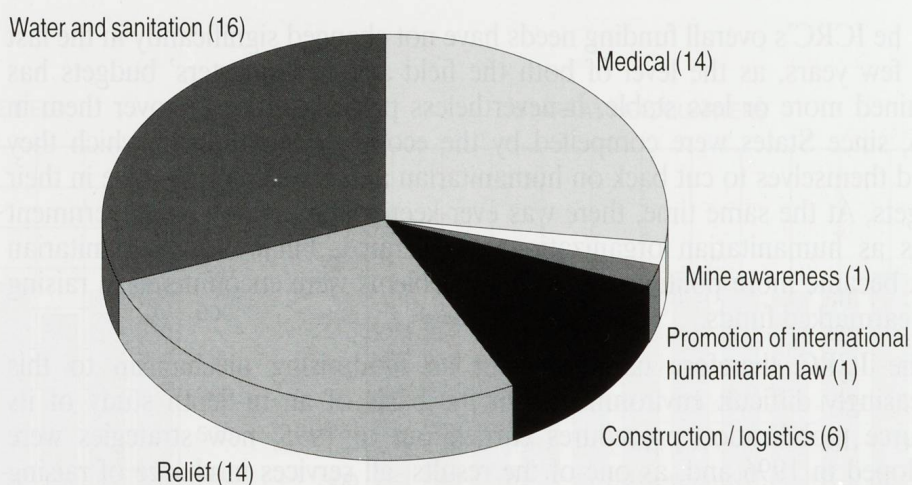
The ICRC therefore had to adapt its fundraising mechanism to this increasingly difficult environment. On the basis of an in-depth study of its resource mobilization procedures carried out in 1995, new strategies were developed in 1996 and, as one of the results, all services in charge of raising funds or mobilizing material support were centralized in one single unit, the External Resources Department. It is in charge of relations with donor governments, supranational donors such as the European Commission, the private sector and those National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which supported the ICRC's activities either by providing financial or material assistance or by seconding staff.

The new strategies included further development and consolidation of existing contacts with donors, with a view to improving the ICRC's information and reporting systems. The aim was to reconcile the requests of many donors for more visibility with the ICRC's own objective of maintaining a high proportion of non-earmarked contributions. A further consideration was to gain access to new budget lines such as funds reserved for prevention and disaster preparedness.

Another challenge consisted in developing potential financial resources from new donor States. Special emphasis was placed on countries in the Gulf region and South East Asia.

As a result of the ever stronger cooperation between National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC, handling delegated projects and bilateral agreements became a major task for the newly established Department. In 1996, 52 such projects were being implemented. As the chart below shows, most of these projects were carried out within the framework of the ICRC's health activities, the majority consisting of water purification and sanitation programmes.

**ICRC DELEGATED PROJECTS AND BILATERAL PROGRAMMES  
CARRIED OUT BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES IN AREAS UNDER ICRC  
COORDINATION: TYPE OF PROJECTS**



**TOTAL NUMBER OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS: 52**

Although these “new” forms of cooperation with the ICRC could on the whole be considered very successful, there was room for improvement in a variety of management-related issues. To this end, a comprehensive review of ICRC-delegated projects and participating National Societies’ bilateral projects carried out in areas under ICRC coordination was initiated by the External Resources Department in May. Intermediate findings were issued at the end of October at the second bi-annual National Society Information Meeting. The final version of the review, scheduled for early 1997, will form the basis for establishing clearer policy guidelines. A users’ manual for the implementation of such projects is also to be produced to help solve the management-related issues still outstanding.

A key unit within the External Resources Department, the Promotion and Private Fundraising Division worked to keep the general public informed about the ICRC’s goals and operations, and to muster financial support from the private sector. In 1996, the Division organized a major exhibition entitled “ICRC: challenging humanity”. The exhibition was inaugurated in Zurich in the spring and was to be shown in the main Swiss cities. The Division also launched a newsletter for its private-sector donors, carried out an information campaign for lawyers and issued emergency appeals for victims of the conflicts in Chechnya (southern Russia), Afghanistan and the Great Lakes region of Africa.



# FINANCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

## Finance

After improving the financial risks management system in 1995 by instituting better indicators and more comprehensive forecasting mechanisms, it was decided in 1996 to review the ICRC's financial system as a whole in the course of the "Finance 98" project. This project, based largely on recent management and process analysis techniques, should lead to the establishment of a new financial system, reorganization of the "finance" services and the introduction of integrated software by 1 January 1998.

An in-depth study of present and future financial information needs was conducted last summer within the ICRC and with certain external partners. On the basis of the conclusions reached, a complete analysis of financial procedures was carried out and a reorganization project was formulated. In parallel, five working groups were set up in the autumn to examine prospective developments in cost accounting, financial accounting, budget techniques, investment management, and financial support services. The conclusions of these working groups will be useful in finalizing the reorganization and defining most of the requirements to be covered by the new software. The project will again call for a substantial input of human and financial resources in 1997.

## Information technology

In 1996, the information technology gap between headquarters and delegations narrowed considerably. After a retrofit of the headquarters infrastructure and workstations in the field, an electronic mail link-up was established with the major delegations, enabling some 40 delegations to communicate directly and speedily with headquarters. Via this network messages can be sent from any workstation. The validation and classification of messages and the distribution of copies are all done directly on screen. In addition, certain documents and databases can be accessed in the field, in electronic form, with on-line updating: these include manuals, the in-house bulletin and electronic fora.

The assistance of external international partners in setting up such a structure is essential, not only with regard to communications, but also to enable the ICRC to manage the necessary hardware and procedures — new

equipment, data back-up, user management, etc. — more efficiently. Furthermore, the project also relies on a team of decentralized staff who are responsible for supervising the installation of the requisite data-processing facilities wherever the ICRC is present throughout the world.

The ICRC's private radio network, which is vital during emergency operations and indispensable in regions without a cable network, has been updated, mainly by installing new transceiving equipment at headquarters. It is now possible to increase both message transmission speed and transmission quality in poor radio-wave propagation conditions. The ICRC's work benefits directly from these new facilities, which increase its safety and effectiveness.

In terms of management applications, 1996 witnessed the completion of the first computerized stage of the project to reorganize human resource management: in particular, a commercially available software package was installed and its first functions — more especially those for basic definitions of posts and people, management of training programmes, and recruitment — were put into use. This development goes beyond the Human Resources Department project, for it reflects the ICRC's intention to remodel its administrative data processing completely by gradually replacing the existing system with commercially available software packages and above all installing highly efficient and integrated management tools. From 1997 onwards, this will entail setting up a new financial system and revising the entire logistical and statistical structure.

At organizational level, the Information Technology Division has continued its transformation, not only to ensure better customer services for the ICRC as a whole, but also to find the best means of gauging its own effectiveness. These changes have made it possible to draw up plans for the full external partnership in the provision of information technology services at headquarters.

## FINANCIAL TABLES

### Balance sheet (Table I)

The overall total increased by almost 43 million Swiss francs, mainly because of the widening gap between the total for underfunded operations (1995: 16.5 million/1996: 49.8 million) and for those with surplus financing (1995: 7.7 million/1996: 29.5 million). This increase follows the continuing decline in the funding of field activities (net deficit of 20.3 million at 31 December 1996, against 8.8 million at 31 December 1995). None of the six regions covered by the ICRC's operations had a net balance in its favour at the end of the financial year. The funding of operations showed a constant deficit throughout the year, which peaked in June at over 60 million. The ICRC was able to cope with the situation thanks to laboriously elicited financial pledges, a policy to hedge against financial risks by means of a reserve for shortfalls which yielded just enough liquidity, and finally an elaborate system of financial forecasts.

Of the current assets, short-term bank deposits invested at 31 December 1996 had been reduced in favour of a medium-term investment project (30 million) which appears under the heading "Fixed assets". This project was set up to increase the yield of the cash balance less subject to fluctuation. The amount thus invested is guaranteed by the bank to which it has been entrusted, a performance target is set according to a reference index and potentially necessary liquidity is ensured by a stand-by credit.

On the liabilities side, the total for operations with surplus financing was up from 7.7 million Swiss francs at the end of 1995 to 29.5 million at 31 December 1996. This rise can be explained mainly by respect for the earmarking of several contributions, part of which had to be carried forward for disbursement in 1997. The other significant trend was an increase in the provisions for operational risks; this was essential given the decline in funding, plus the need for the ICRC to insure delegations' furniture, equipment and vehicles itself, since insurance companies' conditions for insurance against war risks were no longer acceptable.

### Summary statement of income and expenditure/charges (Table II)

#### Headquarters budget

The year was marked by a distinct decline in the growth of running costs at headquarters (131.3 million in 1996, against 128.7 million in 1995, i.e. an increase of 1.98%). There was also a slight reduction in the number of posts in

EXPENDITURE AND CHARGES (including contributions in kind and services) in millions of Swiss francs			
	Headquarters financial structure	Field financial structure	Total
1992	133.7	644.5	778.2
1993	138.6	672.3	810.9
1994	136.7	612.2	748.9
1995	146.3	577.2	723.5
1996	143.5	519.6	663.1

Geneva and important discussions began on the integrated functioning and organization of various support units (logistics, procurement, finance, partnership with a company to cover all information technology needs at headquarters). These projects were to continue in 1997 and were expected to produce the desired results in 1998. A preliminary re-examination of priorities had to be made to finance the first phase of implementation, and the costs budgeted for 1996 had to be covered by cutting back on other items.

A special effort was made in dealing with ad hoc expenditure and income (depreciation of stocks, adjustment of provisional entries, financing by means of provisions, exchange rate earnings, etc.) which appear under the headings "Other expenditure" and "Other income". The strict separation of these items of income and expenditure is the first stage of a project intended to adapt the ICRC's accounting practices to international accounting standards.

### Field budget

The reduction in total cash expenditure (467.7 million Swiss francs in 1996, against 495.1 million in 1995), in kind and in services (53.1 million in 1996, against 82.7 million in 1995) can be explained by the changing needs which the institution had to meet. Protection activities and those to restore and maintain family links continued to increase, whereas assistance activities, in particular food aid, diminished. A breakdown by geographical region of expenditure on operations showed a decrease in Africa and Western Europe — more specifically the former Yugoslavia, while in Asia and Western Europe a growth in activities was observed.

Total cash income fell by 23.8 million Swiss francs (456.5 million in 1996, against 480.3 million in 1995 ) and total cash expenditure by 27.4 million (467.7 million in 1996, against 495.1 million in 1995). Despite this almost equal reduction, at the end of the year the cumulative funding deficit stood at 20.3 million Swiss francs.

### Special funds managed by the International Committee of the Red Cross

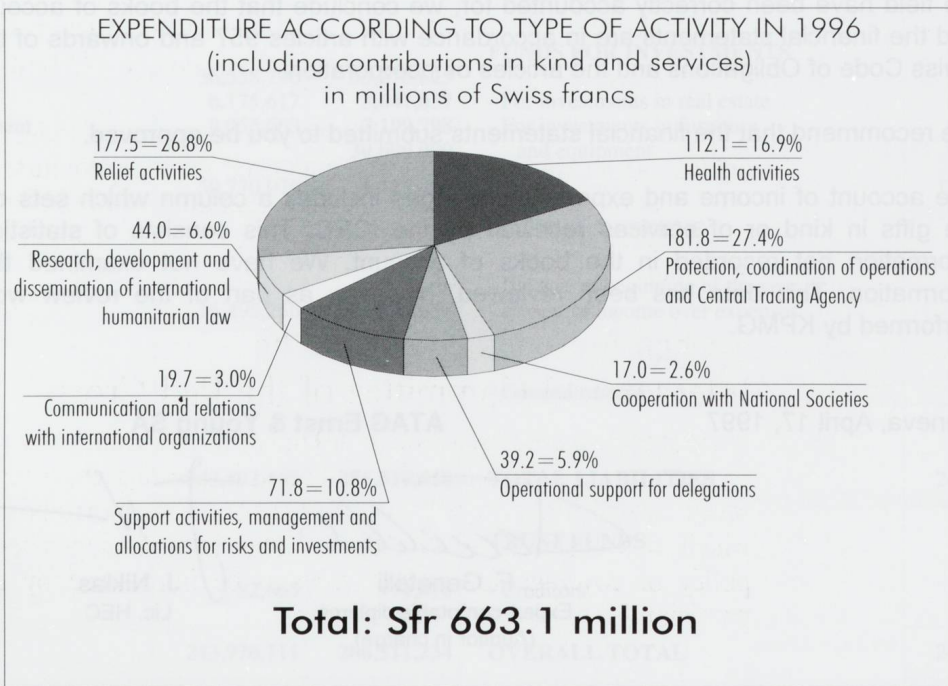
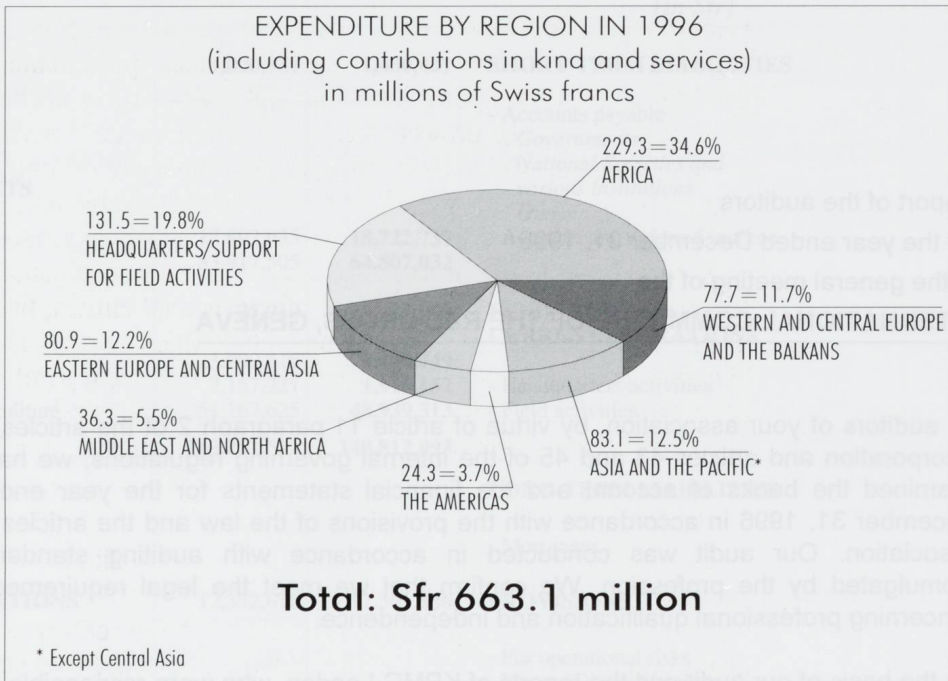
In order to make use of the potential synergies created by the diversification of investments and risks and a reduction in banking charges, the portfolios of seven special funds were grouped together in two portfolios, management of which was entrusted to two banks. This joint management also enabled a policy of coverage for market risks to be introduced by creating a single provision for stock-market fluctuations.

EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES  
(including expenditure in kind and services)  
in millions of Swiss francs

Total	Field operations	Headquarters operations	Other
467.7	341.8	123.7	102.2
495.1	375.3	118.8	101.0
456.5	315.2	138.1	103.2
480.3	373.3	106.3	100.7
467.7	315.2	138.1	103.2
495.1	375.3	118.8	101.0

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1995/1996

ASSETS  
(in Sfr)



Report of the auditors  
for the year ended December 31, 1996  
to the general meeting of the  
**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, GENEVA**

As auditors of your association, by virtue of article 11 paragraph 2 of the articles of incorporation and articles 43 and 45 of the internal governing regulations, we have examined the books of account and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1996 in accordance with the provisions of the law and the articles of association. Our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the profession. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

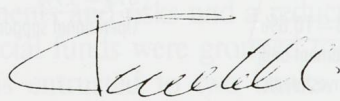
On the basis of our audit and the reports of KPMG London, who were responsible for reviewing that the income and expenditure relating to the operations of the ICRC in the field have been correctly accounted for, we conclude that the books of account and the financial statements are in accordance with articles 957 and onwards of the Swiss Code of Obligations and the articles of incorporation.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

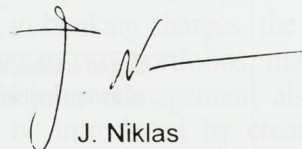
The account of income and expenditure/charges includes a column which sets out the gifts in kind or of services received by the ICRC. This consists of statistical information not recorded in the books of account. We have not examined this information. This data has been reviewed, however, as part of the review work performed by KPMG.

Geneva, April 17, 1997

**ATAG Ernst & Young SA**



F. Genetelli  
Expert-comptable diplômé  
(Auditor in charge)



J. Niklas  
Lic. HEC

## COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1995/1996

ASSETS (in Sfr)	1995	1996	LIABILITIES (in Sfr)	1995	1996
<b>CASH</b>	1,020,987	<b>1,450,421</b>	<b>SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES</b>		
			- Accounts payable		
			. Governments	6,769,598	<b>8,209,023</b>
			. National Societies and various institutions	398,437	<b>726,492</b>
			. Other	50,441,819	<b>56,843,477</b>
<b>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>			- Accruals and deferred income	21,694,955	<b>26,259,996</b>
- Securities	17,892,935	<b>18,722,737</b>			
- Bank deposits	83,917,505	<b>64,807,032</b>	<b>FUNDS FOR CURRENT OPERATIONS</b>		
- Amounts receivable			- Headquarters activities	242,722	<b>179,025</b>
. Governments	25,910	<b>25,910</b>	- Field activities	7,739,843	<b>29,569,129</b>
. National Societies and various institutions	3,090,315	<b>6,400,749</b>			
. Other	7,157,221	<b>1,916,152</b>			
- Accruals and prepaid expenditure	51,167,625	<b>48,939,513</b>			
	163,251,511	<b>140,812,093</b>		79,304,809	<b>92,038,988</b>
			<b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</b>		
			- Mortgages	8,900,000	<b>8,700,000</b>
<b>ADVANCES TO DELEGATIONS</b>	12,352,616	<b>17,301,586</b>	<b>PROVISIONS</b>		
			- For operational risks	81,607,908	<b>90,105,542</b>
			- For staff commitments	6,886,292	<b>6,190,048</b>
			- For work in progress or to be undertaken	2,415,156	<b>1,636,525</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			<b>FUNDS FOR INVESTMENTS</b>		
- Buildings	36,538,796	<b>35,270,625</b>	- For investments in real estate	32,427,263	<b>32,427,263</b>
- Emergency relief supplies	6,175,617	<b>3,647,037</b>	- For investments in furniture and equipment	10,563,626	<b>10,592,690</b>
- Furniture and other equipment	8,055,663	<b>7,199,798</b>			
- Medium-term deposits		<b>30,000,000</b>		133,900,245	<b>140,952,068</b>
	50,770,076	<b>76,117,460</b>	<b>CAPITAL RESERVE</b>		
<b>OPERATIONS WITH TEMPORARY DEFICIT FINANCING</b>			- Balance at beginning of the year	1,041,297	<b>1,305,827</b>
	16,498,256	<b>49,838,058</b>	- Excess of income over expenses	264,530	<b>274,581</b>
			- General reserve	1,305,827	<b>1,580,408</b>
				12,500,000	<b>12,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	243,893,446	<b>285,519,618</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	243,893,446	<b>285,519,618</b>
			<b>TRUST FUNDS</b>		
<b>TRUST FUNDS</b>			- Creditors	82,665	<b>991,616</b>
- Trust funds in banks	82,665	<b>991,616</b>			
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	243,976,111	<b>286,511,234</b>	<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	243,976,111	<b>286,511,234</b>

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME

EXPENDITURE (in Sfr)	IN CASH			EXPENDITURE IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES
	HEADQUARTERS	FIELD	TOTAL	
SECRETARIAT OF THE ASSEMBLY AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	4,169,043		<b>4,169,043</b>	
INTERNAL AUDIT	933,045		<b>933,045</b>	
<b>GENERAL DIRECTORATE</b>	4,648,890		<b>4,648,890</b>	
- Communication	16,913,607		<b>16,913,607</b>	71,208
- External resources	6,825,957		<b>6,825,957</b>	441,336
- Finance, administration and information technology	31,788,449		<b>31,788,449</b>	
- Human resources	12,255,208		<b>12,255,208</b>	
	72,432,111		<b>72,432,111</b>	512,544
<b>OPERATIONS</b>	2,994,194		<b>2,994,194</b>	
- Zones:				
Africa	2,721,006	203,106,692	<b>205,827,698</b>	22,609,728
The Americas	1,018,114	22,659,496	<b>23,677,610</b>	449,855
Asia and the Pacific	1,585,888	76,364,335	<b>77,950,223</b>	4,835,313
Western and Central Europe and the Balkans	1,316,452	64,085,963	<b>65,402,415</b>	12,283,334
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1,244,122	67,935,898	<b>69,180,020</b>	11,215,666
Middle East and North Africa	1,463,493	33,510,166	<b>34,973,659</b>	598,712
- Central Tracing Agency	4,564,676		<b>4,564,676</b>	
- Detention	2,266,617		<b>2,266,617</b>	
- Health	7,435,025		<b>7,435,025</b>	138,024
- Relief	3,712,057		<b>3,712,057</b>	167,338
- Relations with international organizations	5,200,428		<b>5,200,428</b>	
- Management of operational personnel	3,611,026		<b>3,611,026</b>	
	39,133,098	467,662,550	<b>506,795,648</b>	52,297,970
<b>PRINCIPLES, LAW AND RELATIONS WITH THE MOVEMENT</b>	2,947,501		<b>2,947,501</b>	
- Principles and relations with the Movement	2,667,866		<b>2,667,866</b>	
- Dissemination and cooperation with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	2,942,271		<b>2,942,271</b>	
- Legal Division	3,843,856		<b>3,843,856</b>	
- Division for Dissemination to the Armed Forces	1,950,848		<b>1,950,848</b>	276,500
	14,352,342		<b>14,352,342</b>	276,500
<b>OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDER ICRC AUSPICES</b>				
- International Tracing Service, Arolsen	239,874		<b>239,874</b>	
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE</b>				
- Dissolution of provisions for depreciation of assets	(86,771)		<b>(86,771)</b>	
- Use of provisions for staff commitments	(1,696,244)		<b>(1,696,244)</b>	
- Use of provisions for work in progress	(928,631)		<b>(928,631)</b>	
- Allocation to provisions for operational risks	8,650,000		<b>8,650,000</b>	
- Allocation to provisions for staff commitments	1,000,000		<b>1,000,000</b>	
- Allocation to provisions for work in progress	150,000		<b>150,000</b>	
- Attribution to the special fund for the disabled	200,000		<b>200,000</b>	
- Adjustments of previous financial years	332,803		<b>332,803</b>	
- Other expenditure	3,454,960		<b>3,454,960</b>	
	11,076,117		<b>11,076,117</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	142,335,630	467,662,550	<b>609,998,180</b>	53,087,014
<b>RESULT</b>				
- Excess income over expenditure	274,581		<b>274,581</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	142,610,211	467,662,550	<b>610,272,761</b>	53,087,014



## AND EXPENDITURE/CHARGES IN 1996

INCOME (in Sfr)	IN CASH			INCOME IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES
	HEADQUARTERS	FIELD	TOTAL	
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>				
- Governments	100,764,252	350,136,205	<b>450,900,457</b>	5,149,441
- Supranational organizations		59,749,025	<b>59,749,025</b>	7,568,018
- National Societies	5,561,322	19,760,861	<b>25,322,183</b>	40,369,555
- Public sources	3,394,400	188,684	<b>3,583,084</b>	
- Non-governmental organizations	36,300	135,250	<b>171,550</b>	
- Private sources:				
<i>Support association</i>	375,000		<b>375,000</b>	
<i>Swiss companies</i>	228,780		<b>228,780</b>	
<i>Gifts and legacies</i>	2,966,648	9,039,500	<b>12,006,148</b>	
<i>Direct mail in Switzerland</i>		3,091,198	<b>3,091,198</b>	
- Transfer of Swiss Government contribution	(5,000,000)	5,000,000		
	108,326,702	447,100,723	<b>555,427,425</b>	53,087,014
<b>FINANCIAL INCOME</b>	2,562,724		<b>2,562,724</b>	
<b>PARTICIPATION FROM FIELD BUDGETS</b>	28,542,785		<b>28,542,785</b>	
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>				
- Payment for services	617,219		<b>617,219</b>	
- Adjustments of previous financial years	699,381		<b>699,381</b>	
- Other income	1,797,703	9,435,083	<b>11,232,786</b>	
	3,114,303	9,435,083	<b>12,549,386</b>	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	142,546,514	456,535,806	<b>599,082,320</b>	53,087,014
<b>BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD</b>				
- Excess expenses deducted from funds for specially financed operations	63,697	11,126,744	<b>11,190,441</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	142,610,211	467,662,550	<b>610,272,761</b>	53,087,014

# EXPENDITURE IN 1996

(INCLUDING GIFTS)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY		(Sfr x 1,000)			
		HEADQUARTERS BUDGET AND EXTRA-BUDGETARY EXPENSES	FIELD BUDGETS	TOTAL	%
1.	<b>ACTIVITIES BASED ON OR DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW</b>				
1.1	PROTECTION ACTIVITIES AND COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS				
	AFRICA.....	2,721	53,767	56,488	
	THE AMERICAS.....	1,018	12,933	13,951	
	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.....	1,586	26,932	28,518	
	WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.....	1,316	16,941	18,257	
	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA.....	1,244	16,391	17,635	
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.....	1,464	15,394	16,858	
	HEADQUARTERS.....	5,049		5,049	
		14,398	142,358	156,756	23.64
1.2	CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY				
	AFRICA.....	829	11,245	12,074	
	THE AMERICAS.....	216	1,214	1,430	
	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.....	349	1,817	2,166	
	WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.....		4,402	4,402	
	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA.....	492	376	868	
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.....	762	1,200	1,962	
	HEADQUARTERS.....	2,206		2,206	
		4,854	20,254	25,108	3.79
1.3	RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.....	3,912		3,912	0.59
1.4	HEALTH ACTIVITIES				
	AFRICA.....		36,462	36,462	
	THE AMERICAS.....		1,857	1,857	
	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.....		19,641	19,641	
	WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.....		24,421	24,421	
	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA.....		12,916	12,916	
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.....		9,156	9,156	
	HEADQUARTERS.....	7,609		7,609	
		7,609	104,453	112,062	16.90
1.5	RELIEF ACTIVITIES				
	AFRICA.....		89,354	89,354	
	THE AMERICAS.....		755	755	
	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.....		21,696	21,696	
	WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.....		20,690	20,690	
	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA.....		38,706	38,706	
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.....		941	941	
	HEADQUARTERS.....	5,393		5,393	
		5,393	172,142	177,535	26.77
1.6	COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES				
	AFRICA.....		7,103	7,103	
	THE AMERICAS.....		1,895	1,895	
	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.....		2,113	2,113	
	WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.....		1,538	1,538	
	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA.....		897	897	
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.....		2,936	2,936	
	HEADQUARTERS.....	472		472	
		472	16,482	16,954	2.56
	Carry forward	36,638	455,689	492,327	74.25

## ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY

IN KIND AND SERVICES)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY		(Sfr x 1,000)			
		HEADQUARTERS BUDGET AND EXTRA-BUDGETARY EXPENSES	FIELD BUDGETS	TOTAL	%
	Brought forward	36,638	455,689	492,327	74.25
1.7	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW: IMPLEMENTATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....	6,791		6,791	1.02
1.8	DISSEMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW				
	AFRICA.....		8,391	8,391	
	THE AMERICAS.....		2,260	2,260	
	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.....		3,346	3,346	
	WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.....		3,278	3,278	
	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA.....		5,757	5,757	
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.....		1,711	1,711	
	HEADQUARTERS.....	12,467		12,467	
		12,467	24,743	37,210	5.61
1.9	COMMUNICATION.....	15,765		15,765	2.38
2.	<b>OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AT DELEGATIONS</b>				
	AFRICA.....		19,395	19,395	
	THE AMERICAS.....		2,195	2,195	
	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.....		5,647	5,647	
	WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.....		5,098	5,098	
	EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA.....		4,090	4,090	
	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.....		2,771	2,771	
			39,196	39,196	5.91
3.	<b>SUPPORT ACTIVITIES</b>				
3.1	GENERAL POLICY AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT.....	3,795		3,795	
3.2	HUMAN RESOURCES:				
	RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT.....	15,444		15,444	
3.3	EXTERNAL RESOURCES.....	5,211		5,211	
3.4	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....	17,119		17,119	
		41,569		41,569	6.27
4.	<b>FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL SERVICES</b>				
4.1	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.....	6,525		6,525	
4.2	MANAGEMENT CONTROL AND EXTERNAL AUDITING.....	1,753		1,753	
4.3	GENERAL SERVICES.....	10,872		10,872	
		19,150		19,150	2.89
5.	<b>ALLOCATIONS FOR RISKS, COMMITMENTS AND INVESTMENTS</b>				
5.1	DISSOLUTION OF PROVISIONS FOR DEPRECIATION OF ASSETS.....	(87)		(87)	
5.2	USE OF PROVISIONS FOR STAFF COMMITMENTS.....	(1,696)		(1,696)	
5.3	USE OF PROVISIONS FOR WORK IN PROGRESS.....	(929)		(929)	
5.4	ALLOCATION TO PROVISIONS FOR OPERATIONAL RISKS.....	8,650		8,650	
5.5	ALLOCATION TO PROVISIONS FOR STAFF COMMITMENTS.....	1,000		1,000	
5.6	ALLOCATION TO PROVISIONS FOR WORK IN PROGRESS.....	150		150	
5.7	ATTRIBUTION TO THE SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED.....	200		200	
5.8	OTHER EXPENDITURE.....	3,789		3,789	
		11,077		11,077	1.67
	<b>TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES</b>	143,457	519,628	663,085	100.00



## CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1996

(in Sfr)

## National Societies

COUNTRY	HEAD- QUARTERS BUDGET	FIELD BUDGET	TOTAL	Contributions in kind and/or services	COUNTRY	HEAD- QUARTERS BUDGET	FIELD BUDGET	TOTAL	Contributions in kind and/or services
Albania	1,934		1,934		Liechtenstein	17,239	6,000	23,239	
Algeria	10,953		10,953		Libya	17,233		17,233	
Andorra	715		715		Luxembourg	28,383		28,383	
Argentina	1,996		1,996		Madagascar	857		857	
Australia	145,875	374,323	520,198	1,895,453	Malawi	1,905		1,905	
Austria	64,480	855,360	919,840	2,606,957	Malta	476		476	
Bahamas	3,048		3,048		Mauritius	952		952	
Bangladesh	2,814		2,814		Monaco	18,954	83,610	102,564	
Belgium	93,296	110,463	203,759	1,879,186	Morocco	1,440		1,440	
Bolivia	500		500		Namibia	630		630	
Botswana	1,810		1,810		Nepal	1,714		1,714	
Bulgaria	12,700		12,700		Netherlands	202,907	687,907	890,814	2,942,744
Canada	133,869	220,899	354,768	1,655,952	New Zealand	38,479	93,213	131,692	750,776
Cape Verde	947		947		Nigeria	842		842	
Chad	126		126		Norway	105,200	1,706,503	1,811,703	5,600,158
Chile	6,191		6,191		Pakistan	5,905		5,905	
China	69,433		69,433		Paraguay	2,038		2,038	
Colombia	31,276		31,276		Poland		1,270	1,270	
Croatia	7,715		7,715		Portugal	25,021		25,021	
Cuba	1,250		1,250		Qatar	4,699		4,699	
Cyprus		2,598	2,598		Romania	23,144		23,144	
Czech Republic	8,000		8,000		Senegal	2,130		2,130	
Denmark	104,328	1,603,944	1,708,272	3,163,511	Solomon Islands	476		476	
Dominican Rep.	476		476		Spain	294,339	717,411	1,011,750	256,636
Egypt	8,271		8,271		Surinam	610		610	
Ecuador	4,000		4,000		Swaziland	952		952	
Estonia	4,000		4,000		Sweden	111,300	2,601,654	2,712,954	2,607,826
Ethiopia	7,905		7,905		Switzerland	112,007	518,442	630,449	2,056,134
Fiji	443		443		Thailand	52,126		52,126	85,750
Finland	105,297	16,445	121,742	2,570,256	Togo	360		360	
France	457,164	380,344	837,508	1,706,415	Tunisia	1,553		1,553	
Gambia	432		432		United Kingdom	372,787	818,025	1,190,812	3,973,380
Germany	1,000,827	4,645,980	5,646,807	3,321,182	United States of America	465,480	1,080,293	1,545,773	702,822
Greece	40,000	10,000	50,000	19,372	Uruguay	375		375	
Honduras	2,468		2,468		Vietnam	1,905		1,905	
Hungary		37,924	37,924	43,898	Yemen	1,758		1,758	
Iceland	20,851	38,824	59,675	838,250	Zambia	762		762	
India		158,434	158,434		Zimbabwe	2,457		2,457	
Indonesia	14,740		14,740		Various National Societies				149,625
Iran	33,904		33,904		Int. Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies				257,824
Ireland	14,763		14,763	547,420	Total from National Societies	5,561,322	19,760,861	25,322,183	40,369,555
Italy	165,270	913,724	1,078,994	405,196					
Japan	951,903	1,862,125	2,814,028	332,832					
Jordan	1,429		1,429						
Korea, Republic of	100,000	215,146	315,146						
Latvia	2,195		2,195						
Lesotho	2,333		2,333						

**CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1996***(in Sfr)**Public sources*

DONOR	HEAD- QUARTERS BUDGET	FIELD BUDGET	TOTAL	Contributions in kind and/or services
Avully	500		500	
Bellinzona	5,000		5,000	
Chêne-Bougeries	40,000		40,000	
Collex-Bossy		624	624	
Cologny		5,000	5,000	
Confignon		2,000	2,000	
Fribourg, Canton of	27,000		27,000	
Gächlingen	2,000		2,000	
Geneva, Canton of	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Geneva, City of	250,000		250,000	
Grand-Saconnex		2,000	2,000	
Jersey, Island of		36,000	36,000	
Lausanne		10,000	10,000	
Lugano	5,000		5,000	
Meyrin		20,000	20,000	
Plan-les-Ouates		2,200	2,200	
Presinge	500		500	
Tessin, Canton of	10,000		10,000	
Thônex	3,000		3,000	
Thurgovie, Canton of	50,000		50,000	
Trente, Region of		55,860	55,860	
Versoix		10,000	10,000	
Vevey		45,000	45,000	
Veyrier	1,400		1,400	
<b>Total from public sources</b>	<b>3,394,400</b>	<b>188,684</b>	<b>3,583,084</b>	

*Non-governmental organizations*

DONOR	HEAD- QUARTERS BUDGET	FIELD BUDGET	TOTAL	Contributions in kind and/or services
AG Fund		135,250	135,250	
World Vision	36,300		36,300	
<b>Total from NGOs</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>135,250</b>	<b>171,550</b>	

*Private sources*

Support association	375,000		375,000	
Swiss companies	228,780		228,780	
Gifts	2,966,648	9,039,500	12,006,148	
Direct mail in Switzerland		3,091,198	3,091,198	
<b>Total from private sources</b>	<b>3,570,428</b>	<b>12,130,698</b>	<b>15,701,126</b>	

*Transfer of Swiss Government contribution*

Transfer	(5,000,000)	5,000,000		
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>108,326,702</b>	<b>447,100,723</b>	<b>555,427,425</b>	<b>53,087,014</b>

## MOVEMENT OF FUNDS FOR ICRC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN 1996

(in Sfr)

	FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS					CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES
	BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD 01.01.1996	CORRECTIONS/ TRANSFERS	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE AT 31.12.1996	
<b>AFRICA</b>						
- With surplus financing.....	2,625,699				13,749,044	
- With deficit financing.....	(7,431,582)				(20,489,985)	
	(4,805,883)	(480,713)	201,652,347	(203,106,692)	(6,740,941)	22,609,728
<b>THE AMERICAS</b>						
- With surplus financing.....	54,995				1,003,819	
- With deficit financing.....	(1,660,218)				(4,259,520)	
	(1,605,223)		21,009,018	(22,659,496)	(3,255,701)	449,855
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>						
- With surplus financing.....	3,293,562				10,476,002	
- With deficit financing.....	(295,805)				(11,918,920)	
	2,997,757	122,409	71,801,251	(76,364,335)	(1,442,918)	4,828,647 *
<b>WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS</b>						
- With surplus financing.....	1,753,732				2,187,109	
- With deficit financing.....	(2,927,618)				(4,149,230)	
	(1,173,886)	(25,468)	63,323,196	(64,085,963)	(1,962,121)	12,283,334
<b>EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>						
- With surplus financing.....	11,854				312,742	
- With deficit financing.....	(1,504,722)				(4,048,454)	
	(1,492,868)		65,693,054	(67,935,898)	(3,735,712)	11,197,183 *
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>						
- With surplus financing.....					1,840,413	
- With deficit financing.....	(2,678,310)				(4,971,949)	
	(2,678,310)		33,056,940	(33,510,166)	(3,131,536)	598,712
<b>TOTAL</b>						
- With surplus financing.....	7,739,842				29,569,129	
- With deficit financing.....	(16,498,255)				(49,838,058)	
	(8,758,413)	(383,772)	456,535,806	(467,662,550)	(20,268,929)	51,967,459

\* Without headquarters contributions for services worth Sfr 6,666 for Asia and the Pacific and Sfr 18,483 for Eastern Europe and Central Asia .

## SPECIAL FUNDS

### FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr
Securities..... (market value : Sfr 1,987,481)	1,648,110	Inalienable capital..... Inalienable reserve.....	1,466,628 347,094
Time deposits.....	250,000	<i>Total capital</i> .....	1,813,722
Federal Tax Administration, Bern (withholding tax refund).....	9,053	Banks..... International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....	1,056 92,385
	1,907,163		1,907,163

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr
Bank and custody charges..... Charges on purchase / sale of securities Premium on purchase / loss on sale of securities..... Audit fees.....	10,265 3,224 25,927 2,431	Income from securities..... Income from time deposits..... Bank interest..... Profit on refund of securities.....	69,383 4,301 564 63,251
	41,847		137,499

#### RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	Sfr 95,652
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#### ESTABLISHMENT

1 May 1931.

#### OBJECT

To help the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue in complete independence the humanitarian activities which, in accordance with its Statutes, it carries out in time of peace as in time of war.

#### ADMINISTRATION

A Council composed of:

- one member nominated by the Swiss Federal Council;
- four to six members appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross



## AUGUSTA FUND

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds.....	167,853	Inalienable capital.....		100,000
International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....	3,000	<i>Provision</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1995.....	18,470	
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	8,300	
				26,770
		<i>Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account :</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1995.....	32,844	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	11,239	
	170,853			44,083
				170,853

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr
Audit fees.....	204	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	11,443
	204		11,443

### RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996..... 11,239

#### ESTABLISHMENT

*In 1890, at the initiative of the ICRC, to commemorate the services rendered to the Red Cross by the German Empress Augusta, wife of Wilhelm I.*

#### OBJECT

*Modified on several occasions.*

*At the Twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Istanbul in 1969, it was decided that, pending*

*further modification, receipts from the Augusta Fund would be allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund. This decision was confirmed at the Twenty-second Conference, held in Tehran in 1973.*

#### ADMINISTRATION

*In view of the above decision, the same as for the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund.*

SPECIAL FUNDS

FOUNDATION FOR THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND THE RED CROSS

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996**

<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
	Sfr		Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds.....	186,422	Capital.....	75,000
Stock of medals.....	51,668	<i>Reserve :</i>	
Augusta Fund, current account.....	44,084	Balance brought forward from 1995.....	119,556
		Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	23,707
			143,263
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	9,222
		International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....	54,689
	282,174		282,174

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996**

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>RECEIPTS</b>	
	Sfr		Sfr
Audit fees.....	247	Allocation of the excess of receipts over expenditure at 31 December 1996 of the Augusta Fund, in accordance with the decision of the Twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross.....	11,239
		Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	12,715
	247		23,954

**RESULT**

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	Sfr 23,707
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**ESTABLISHMENT**

*In accordance with the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in London in 1907, and with the decision of the Ninth Conference held in Washington in 1912, a Fund was established by contributions from National Red Cross Societies.*

*The regulations were revised by the Eighteenth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Toronto in 1952, and by the Council of Delegates, held in Budapest in 1991.*

**OBJECT**

*The Fund's income is used to distribute a medal, called the "Florence Nightingale Medal", to honour the life and work of Florence Nightingale.*

*The medal may be awarded to Red Cross and Red Crescent nurses and voluntary aides for having distinguished themselves by their service to sick and wounded people in time of peace or war.*

*The medal is awarded every two years by the ICRC on the basis of proposals made to it by the National Societies.*

*Only 50 medals may be distributed at any one time.*

**ADMINISTRATION**

*A Commission composed of five ICRC representatives, including four Committee members.*

## CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds.....	3,487,925	Capital.....		1,632,629
		<i>Provision for portfolio variation :</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1995.....	512,351	
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	172,632	
				684,983
		<i>Receipts and expenditure account :</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1995.....	928,443	
		Attribution decided in 1996.....	(928,443)	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	234,058	
				234,058
		International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....		936,255
	3,487,925			3,487,925

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr
Audit fees.....	3,944	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	238,002
	3,944		238,002

### RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996 for attribution.....	Sfr 234,058
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**ESTABLISHMENT**

1 February 1968.

**OBJECT**

The Fund's income is attributed to assistance activities for

*the victims of armed conflicts, in accordance with Miss Benedict's wishes.*

**ADMINISTRATION**

*A Commission composed of three persons appointed by the ICRC.*

## MAURICE DE MADRE FRENCH FUND

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds.....	3,429,250	<i>Capital :</i> Balance brought forward from 1995.....	2,860,732	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	75,945	
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	169,693	
		<i>Total capital</i>		3,106,370
		Dependant's allowance.....		13,725
		International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....		309,155
	3,429,250			3,429,250

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr
Allocations.....	152,231	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	233,949
Audit fees.....	4,531		
Other expenses.....	1,242		
	158,004		233,949

### RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	75,945
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#### ESTABLISHMENT

ICRC Assembly decision of 19 December 1974.

#### OBJECT

To assist temporary or permanent staff, such as delegates and nurses, of international or national Red Cross or Red Crescent institutions who, in the course of their work or during war operations or natural disasters, have suffered injury and thereby find themselves in straitened circumstances or in reduced health .

In the event that the persons specified above should lose

*their lives in the course of the said humanitarian activities payments may be made to their families.*

#### ADMINISTRATION

A Board composed of five persons appointed by the ICRC, currently:  
 - two ICRC members or staff;  
 - one representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies;  
 - one representative of the de Madre family;  
 - one Swiss lawyer.

## OMAR EL UKTAR FUND

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds.....	980,510	Initial capital.....		760,500
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....		48,533
		<i>Receipts and expenditure account :</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1996.....	103,603	
		Attribution decided in 1996.....	(103,603)	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	65,585	
				65,585
		International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....		105,892
	980,510			980,510

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr
Audit fees.....	1,326	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	66,911
	1,326		66,911

### RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996 for attribution.....	Sfr <u>65,585</u>
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#### ESTABLISHMENT

Pursuant to decision No. 5 of the Executive Board of 20 November 1980, adopted by the Committee in December 1980.

#### OBJECT

A Fund in dollars, made up of one or several donations by the authorities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, the income of which is to be used to finance the ICRC's general assistance and protection activities.

#### ADMINISTRATION

A Board composed of three ICRC representatives.

## PAUL REUTER FUND

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds.....	305,986	Initial capital.....		200,000
		<i>Receipts and expenditure account :</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1995.....	29,159	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	20,552	
				49,711
		<i>Reserve :</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1995.....	35,356	
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	15,159	
				50,515
		International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....		5,760
	305,986			305,986

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr
Audit fees.....	348	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	20,900
	348		20,900

### RESULT

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996.....	Sfr 20,552
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#### ESTABLISHMENT

Pursuant to decision No. 1 of the Executive Board of 6 January 1983.

#### PURPOSE

The Fund's initial capital of Sfr 200,000 donated by Prof. Paul Reuter (his Balzan prize) may be augmented by gifts or bequest. The Fund's purpose is to :

- use the income to encourage and promote knowledge and dissemination of international humanitarian law;

- and to that effect award a prize every two years to reward work, assist in the implementation of a project or make a publication possible.

#### ADMINISTRATION

- A Committee composed of one member of the ICRC, who is its chairman, and two members of the ICRC staff, appointed by the Directorate;
- two persons from outside the ICRC who, with the Committee members, shall compose the Paul Reuter Prize jury.

## SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds.....	3,089,133	Initial capital.....	1,000,000	
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	152,862	
		<i>Receipts and expenditure account :</i>		
		Balance brought forward from 1995.....	1,271,504	
		Excess of expenditure over receipts in 1996.....	(399,342)	
			872,162	
		<i>Total capital</i>	2,025,024	
		Reserve funds (Cambodia project).....	200,000	
		International Committee of the Red Cross, current account.....	864,109	
	<u>3,089,133</u>		<u>3,089,133</u>	

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr
Expenditure for prosthetic / orthotic programmes		Contributions.....	8,167
- Training - Ethiopia	339,799	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation.....	210,745
- Centre equipment - Nigeria	97,764		
- Centre fees - Ho Chi Minh	124,854		
- Fees Malawi-Zambia-Zimbabwe	51,868		
Audit fees.....	3,969		
	<u>618,254</u>		<u>218,912</u>

## RESULT

Excess of expenditure over receipts 1996.....	(399,342)
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## ESTABLISHMENT

Pursuant to the Assembly's decision No.2 of 19/20 October 1983.

## OBJECT

To help finance long-term projects for disabled persons, in particular the creation of workshops for the production of artificial limbs and orthotic appliances, and centres for rehabilitation and occupational retraining.

To participate not only in ICRC and National Society projects, but also in those of other humanitarian bodies working in accordance with ICRC criteria.

## ADMINISTRATION

A Committee composed of six ICRC staff members:

- one member of the ICRC, who shall act as chairman;
- the Chief Medical Officer;
- one representative of the Department of Finance, Administration and Information Technology and one representative of the Department of Principles, Law and Relations with the Movement;
- the person in charge of programmes in aid of disabled persons at the Medical Division;
- one representative of the Operations Department appointed by the Director of Operations.

# RELIEF AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TABLES

The statistical data in the following tables can be summarized as follows:

## Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 1996:

All relief and medical goods received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the country of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 1996.

## Contributions in kind received and purchases made by the ICRC in 1996:

All relief and medical goods received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the country of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 1996. The figures for contributions in kind cover all material support received as a gift but do not include any services received, such as the provision of human resources and/or logistic means. The figures for medical and relief purchases comprise all procurements carried out both with unearmarked and with earmarked financial contributions ("cash for kind"). The grand total of Sfr 120,424,108 therefore corresponds to the grand total given in the table "Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 1996".

## ICRC relief and medical distributions in 1996:

All relief and medical goods distributed by the ICRC in the field between 1 January and 31 December 1996. These goods were either purchased or received in kind during 1996 or taken from stocks already constituted at the end of 1995.



# RELIEF AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC IN 1996

(by receiving countries, according to stock entry date)

COUNTRIES	GIFTS IN KIND			PURCHASES BY THE ICRC			TOTAL DISPATCHED			
	MEDICAL (Sfr)	RELIEF (Sfr)	RELIEF (Tonnes)	MEDICAL (Sfr)	RELIEF (Sfr)	RELIEF (Tonnes)	MEDICAL (Sfr)	RELIEF (Sfr)	RELIEF (Tonnes)	TOTAL (Sfr)
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1,450,955</b>	<b>8,441,430</b>	<b>12,553.4</b>	<b>10,848,732</b>	<b>26,512,885</b>	<b>15,301.6</b>	<b>12,299,687</b>	<b>34,954,315</b>	<b>27,855.0</b>	<b>47,254,002</b>
Angola	90,311	1,224,853	2,146.6	2,370,930	593,228	529.7	2,461,241	1,818,081	2,676.3	4,279,322
Burundi		1,264,058	410.0	282,924	3,466,270	942.9	282,924	4,730,328	1,352.9	5,013,252
Cameroon				16,746	115,785	95.7	16,746	115,785	95.7	132,531
Cape Verde				7,132	4,397	1.9	7,132	4,397	1.9	11,529
Chad				32,134	29,223	33.4	32,134	29,223	33.4	61,357
Central African Republic				27,041	263	0.3	27,041	263	0.3	27,304
Djibouti					6,389	1.5		6,389	1.5	6,389
Ethiopia				80,609	42,608	15.6	80,609	42,608	15.6	123,217
Gambia					5,651	1.0		5,651	1.0	5,651
Guinea Bissau				485	1,376	0.4	485	1,376	0.4	1,861
Kenya				68,974	3,924	4.6	68,974	3,924	4.6	72,898
Liberia				78,789	10,147	4.8	78,789	10,147	4.8	88,936
Madagascar				990	1,251	1.5	990	1,251	1.5	2,241
Malawi		16,623	1.3	177,122	126	0.1	177,122	16,749	1.4	193,871
Mali		290,299	44.3	57,675	320,556	82.6	57,675	610,855	126.9	668,530
Nigeria					23,148	3.2		23,148	3.2	23,148
Rwanda		2,606,548	4,908.3	2,685,216	4,884,033	4,525.4	2,685,216	7,490,581	9,433.7	10,175,797
Senegal					5,547	1.7		6,635	1.7	12,182
Sierra Leone		2,265,059	4,709.9	391,074	2,698,840	1,597.8	391,074	4,963,899	6,307.7	5,354,973
Somalia		227,356	30.5	2,074,165	7,540,870	3,851.5	2,074,165	7,768,226	3,882.0	9,842,391
South Africa					127,511	109.2		127,511	109.2	127,511
Sudan		244,255	107.5	1,216,746	981,029	718.8	1,216,746	1,225,284	826.3	2,442,030
Tanzania					74			74		74
Uganda		85,613	74.4	7,622	965,386	876.8	7,622	1,050,999	951.2	1,058,621
Zaire	380,775	216,766	120.6	665,541	3,356,978	1,456.2	1,046,316	3,573,744	1,576.8	4,620,060
Zimbabwe				14,615	14,615		14,615			14,615
Regional stock in Kenya	979,869			586,581	1,327,261	445.0	1,566,450	1,327,261	445.0	2,893,711
<b>THE AMERICAS</b>				<b>364,095</b>	<b>426,358</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>364,095</b>	<b>426,358</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>790,453</b>
Colombia				23,775	273,619	71.7	23,775	273,619	71.7	297,394
Haiti				206,910	22,817	10.4	206,910	22,817	10.4	229,727
Peru				133,410	129,922	47.9	133,410	129,922	47.9	263,332
<b>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</b>		<b>422,800</b>	<b>2,001.5</b>	<b>4,223,710</b>	<b>12,632,488</b>	<b>25,784.4</b>	<b>4,223,710</b>	<b>13,055,288</b>	<b>27,785.9</b>	<b>17,278,998</b>
Afghanistan		422,800	2,001.5	3,143,070	11,880,015	25,281.5	3,143,070	12,302,815	27,283.0	15,445,885
Cambodia				604,735	21,556	20.2	604,735	21,556	20.2	626,291
Indonesia				108,512	21,784	10.0	108,512	21,784	10.0	130,296
Pakistan (conflict in Afghanistan)				175,416	44,978	50.2	175,416	44,978	50.2	220,394
Philippines				7,760	103,503	107.4	7,760	103,503	107.4	111,263
Sri Lanka				184,217	560,652	315.1	184,217	560,652	315.1	744,869
<b>WESTERN &amp; CENTRAL EUROPE</b>	<b>1,606,637</b>	<b>5,760,447</b>	<b>3,681.5</b>	<b>13,206,861</b>	<b>3,999,921</b>	<b>2,084.8</b>	<b>14,813,498</b>	<b>9,760,368</b>	<b>5,766.3</b>	<b>24,573,866</b>
Former Yugoslavia	1,606,637	5,760,447	3,681.5	13,206,861	3,999,921	2,084.8	14,813,498	9,760,368	5,766.3	24,573,866
<b>EASTERN EUROPE &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>977,088</b>	<b>6,822,668</b>	<b>6,170.4</b>	<b>3,059,597</b>	<b>12,664,954</b>	<b>8,967.3</b>	<b>4,036,685</b>	<b>19,487,622</b>	<b>15,137.7</b>	<b>23,524,307</b>
Armenia		8,000	38.6	94,989	728,423	1,341.9	94,989	736,423	1,380.5	831,412
Azerbaijan				257,758	1,114,231	815.3	257,758	1,114,231	815.3	1,371,989
Georgia		2,203,876	2,893.3	136,462	3,021,501	1,828.0	136,462	5,225,377	4,721.3	5,361,839
Russian Federation	977,088	1,211,878	358.3	2,055,343	4,320,281	2,923.1	3,032,431	5,532,159	3,281.4	8,564,590
Tajikistan		2,265,009	1,679.9	383,192	2,206,915	1,292.9	383,192	4,471,924	2,972.8	4,855,116
Emergency stock "Caucasus"		1,133,905	1,200.3	131,853	1,273,603	766.1	131,853	2,407,508	1,966.4	2,539,361
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>271,946</b>	<b>104,047</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>4,989,654</b>	<b>1,477,235</b>	<b>560.6</b>	<b>5,261,600</b>	<b>1,581,282</b>	<b>605.7</b>	<b>6,842,882</b>
Iraq	271,946			4,217,599	82,793	10.9	4,489,545	82,793	10.9	4,572,338
Israel, the occ. terr. & the autonomous terr.				115,286	502,221	230.4	115,286	502,221	230.4	617,507
Lebanon		6,927	1.1	536,907	884,581	315.9	536,907	891,508	317.0	1,428,415
Syria		97,120	44.0					97,120	44.0	97,120
Western Sahara				27,599			27,599			27,599
Yemen				92,263	7,640	3.4	92,263	7,640	3.4	99,903
<b>EMERGENCY STOCKS W. EUROPE</b>					<b>159,600</b>	<b>49.0</b>		<b>159,600</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>159,600</b>
Stocks in Brussels and Geneva					159,600	49.0		159,600	49.0	159,600
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,306,626</b>	<b>21,551,392</b>	<b>24,451.9</b>	<b>36,692,649</b>	<b>57,873,441</b>	<b>52,877.7</b>	<b>40,999,275</b>	<b>79,424,833</b>	<b>77,329.6</b>	<b>120,424,108</b>

# CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED AND PURCHASES MADE BY THE ICRC IN 1996

(divided by donors & purchases, according to stock entry date)

DONORS	FOOD (Tonnes)	SEEDS (Tonnes)	BLANKETS (Units)	TENTS (Units)	KITCHEN SETS (Units)	CLOTHES (Tonnes)	OTH.RELIEF GOODS (Tonnes)	TOTAL RELIEF (Sfr)	MEDICAL (Sfr)	GRAND TOTAL (Sfr)
<b>NATIONAL SOCIETIES</b>	<b>793.8</b>	<b>1,416.9</b>	<b>175,577</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208.7</b>	<b>1,384.6</b>	<b>8,642,330</b>	<b>4,306,626</b>	<b>12,948,956</b>
Austria	33.9	1,416.9				5.0	764.3	1,813,438	463,301	2,276,739
Belgium	160.7		30,000				24.8	797,084		797,084
Denmark	58.5		27,000			57.5	70.7	925,808	362,257	1,288,065
Finland						20.9	143.6	532,494	190,947	723,441
France									87,001	87,001
Germany			15,000			6.0	49.6	471,179	380,775	851,954
Greece	18.1							19,372		19,372
Italy							8.7	40,300		40,300
Netherlands	215.5		44,290				219.5	1,136,326		1,136,326
Norway	108.0					94.8		1,435,517	2,746,261	4,181,778
Spain			16,875				19.3	256,636		256,636
Sweden	60.0					11.1	27.9	267,329	1,199	268,528
Switzerland	85.0		28,600				18.0	664,400	74,885	739,285
United Kingdom							1.0	1,179		1,179
United States	38.7						1.3	23,444		23,444
Int. Federation of RC & RC Societies	15.4		13,812			13.4	35.9	257,824		257,824
<b>GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>1,859.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>45,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>5,191,419</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,191,419</b>
Austria	731.7	39.1						697,170		697,170
Germany			20,000			131.5	87.0	1,717,440		1,717,440
Finland	304.8		25,188				116.2	1,643,110		1,643,110
Italy	116.6							190,216		190,216
Netherlands	690.0							766,083		766,083
Switzerland	16.0							177,400		177,400
<b>VARIOUS DONORS</b>	<b>17,857.5</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>7,717,643</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,717,643</b>
European Union	10,829.6	170.0					45.0	4,993,025		4,993,025
United Nations (WFP,HCR,...)	6,872.3		1,385		700	0.7		2,574,993		2,574,993
Other donors	155.6	3.6	750				0.4	149,625		149,625
<b>TOTAL GIFTS IN KIND</b>	<b>20,510.4</b>	<b>1,629.6</b>	<b>222,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>1,633.2</b>	<b>21,551,392</b>	<b>4,306,626</b>	<b>25,858,018</b>
ICRC PURCHASES (non-earmarked)	13,175.7	3,206.7	376,123		31,443	178.3	2,903.6	27,809,996	27,531,106	55,341,102
ICRC PURCHASES (cash for kind)	24,669.6	1,077.1	397,560		123,634	11.3	6,017.0	30,063,445	9,161,543	39,224,988
<b>TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES</b>	<b>37,845.3</b>	<b>4,283.8</b>	<b>773,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155,077</b>	<b>189.6</b>	<b>8,920.6</b>	<b>57,873,441</b>	<b>36,692,649</b>	<b>94,566,090</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>58,355.7</b>	<b>5,913.4</b>	<b>996,583</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155,777</b>	<b>530.5</b>	<b>10,553.8</b>	<b>79,424,833</b>	<b>40,999,275</b>	<b>120,424,108</b>

## RELIEF AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 1996

COUNTRIES	MEDICAL (Sfr)	RELIEF		TOTAL (Sfr)
		(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>11,441,911</b>	<b>35,334,378</b>	<b>36,451.1</b>	<b>46,776,289</b>
Angola	2,519,633	7,132,167	9,919.7	9,651,800
Burundi	309,871	1,590,842	638.8	1,900,713
Cameroon	16,426	112,101	93.9	128,527
Cape Verde	7,132	4,397	1.9	11,529
Central African Republic	29,477	263	0.3	29,740
Chad	26,995	29,191	33.3	56,186
Côte d'Ivoire		2,775	0.6	2,775
Djibouti		6,389	1.5	6,389
Ethiopia	129,534	87,749	25.5	217,283
Gambia		5,651	1.0	5,651
Guinea Bissau	485	1,376	0.4	1,861
Kenya	102,360	15,013	9.1	117,373
Liberia	92,237	111,069	28.4	203,306
Madagascar	14,317	8,233	2.0	22,550
Malawi	185,121	18,923	2.1	204,044
Mali	62,725	552,058	120.7	614,783
Nigeria		4,819	0.7	4,819
Rwanda	3,003,694	10,925,223	13,077.4	13,928,917
Senegal	5,547	6,635	1.7	12,182
Sierra Leone	359,983	4,202,415	6,075.7	4,562,398
Somalia	2,201,084	6,591,976	3,697.9	8,793,060
South Africa		146,049	109.8	146,049
Sudan	1,425,062	1,176,835	925.4	2,601,897
Tanzania	38,487	2,094	0.6	40,581
Uganda	12,425	648,340	650.3	660,765
Zaire	884,701	1,950,973	1,032.3	2,835,674
Zambia		822	0.1	822
Zimbabwe	14,615			14,615
<b>THE AMERICAS</b>	<b>360,874</b>	<b>492,479</b>	<b>140.1</b>	<b>853,353</b>
Colombia	22,802	273,619	71.7	296,421
Haiti	211,354	22,817	10.3	234,171
Peru	126,718	196,043	58.1	322,761
<b>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</b>	<b>4,620,210</b>	<b>12,378,541</b>	<b>26,334.5</b>	<b>16,998,751</b>
Afghanistan	3,441,653	11,219,075	25,655.7	14,660,728
Cambodia	604,735	21,556	20.2	626,291
Indonesia	108,512	21,784	10.0	130,296
Pakistan (conflict in Afghanistan)	207,825	44,978	50.2	252,803
Philippines	7,760	103,503	107.4	111,263
Sri Lanka	249,725	967,645	491.0	1,217,370
<b>WESTERN &amp; CENTRAL EUROPE</b>	<b>22,930,336</b>	<b>18,643,893</b>	<b>9,098.8</b>	<b>41,574,229</b>
Former Yugoslavia	22,930,336	18,643,893	9,098.8	41,574,229
<b>EASTERN EUROPE &amp; CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>4,237,220</b>	<b>20,054,418</b>	<b>12,206.4</b>	<b>24,291,638</b>
Armenia	166,058	1,497,472	1,727.0	1,663,530
Azerbaijan	332,452	2,401,782	1,787.0	2,734,234
Georgia	246,953	4,655,371	3,690.1	4,902,324
Russian Federation	3,075,721	8,351,369	3,150.8	11,427,090
Tajikistan	416,036	3,148,424	1,851.5	3,564,460
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>6,382,362</b>	<b>2,243,916</b>	<b>649.1</b>	<b>8,626,278</b>
Iraq	5,568,867	784,997	78.5	6,353,864
Israel, the occupied & the autonom. territories	115,286	552,841	234.3	668,127
Lebanon	577,019	801,318	289.0	1,378,337
Syria		97,120	44.0	97,120
Western Sahara	28,319			28,319
Yemen	92,871	7,640	3.3	100,511
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>49,972,913</b>	<b>89,147,625</b>	<b>84,880.0</b>	<b>139,120,538</b>