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II. HEADQUARTERS ACTIVITIES

SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Function and structure of Operations Department

As mentioned in the 1978 Annual Report (page 47), the task of the Operations Department is essentially to conduct the operations which the ICRC undertakes in the field for victims of conflicts or of related situations, pursuant to decisions of the Assembly or, more generally, of the Executive Board. It also proposes action to the Executive Board.

A new "support service" was set up in 1979, the "Liaison with National Societies and Governments" (LNSG). The main aim of this service is to improve the exchange of information between the ICRC and the National Societies relating to current operations and the possibility of obtaining personnel and material or financial assistance from the National Societies.

Relief Division

The tables given on pages 60, 61 and 62 illustrate the ICRC relief activities in 1979. Forty-five countries received 30,040 tons of supplies to a total value of 55 million Swiss francs. This amount includes specially financed actions and material aid donated by the EEC and the Swiss Confederation.

The specially financed actions undertaken by the ICRC with the support of governments, National Societies and various organizations amounted to 33.7 million Swiss francs for a total of 22,360 tons of supplies. These were fowarded to areas concerned, either by the ICRC or by the donors themselves, under ICRC supervision.

In addition to this, aid was given by the EEC and the Swiss Confederation. Thanks to agreements concluded with them, 17 countries received food aid to a value of 21.3 million Swiss france (i.e. 7 680 tops of supplies)

francs (i.e. 7,680 tons of supplies).

Assistance to "political" detainees and their families amounted to 509,550 Swiss francs (not including the aid given to detainees and families coming under the "specially financed actions").

Finally, twelve National Societies received financial aid from the ICRC for a total value of 307,120 Swiss francs.

TRANSPORT

Transport organized and financed by the ICRC in 1979 was as follows:

	Despatch by scheduled transport services Sea or land	Kg. 543,002 147,540	Sw. fr. 196,187 834,606
2.	Chartered transport by air		
	Full charters 14 trips Large aircraft time charters Kampuchea Action (services	206,923	963,207
_	rendered)	2,908,361 2,086,000	3,979,393 ¹ 1,384,331 ¹
	Chad Action, 519 flying hours		282,922 684,888
3.	Low cost transport by air (IATA resolution 200).	5,225	23,732
4.	Import duty	49,531	17,061
5.	Insurance		54,027
To	tal	5,946,582	8,420,354

¹ Provisional figures.

² Pro memoria: ICRC planes in Rhodesia; cost included in expenses of Southern Africa Action (see table VI, pages 92-93).

Beneficiaries	Total Sw.fr.	Swiss Confederation		European Economic Community	
		Commodities	Sw.fr.	Commodities	Sw.fr.
Africa	1,671,550		172,150		1,499,400
Botswana Ethiopia Mozambique	220,180 172,150 827,120	20 t. whole-milk powder	172,150	50 t. sk-milk powder	220,180 332,670
Zambia	452,100			500 t. rice 100 t. sk-milk powder	494,450 452,100
Latin America	2,738,130		448,000		2,290,130
Argentina Honduras Nicaragua	220,000 88,000 1,694,710	25 t. whole-milk powder 10 t. whole-milk powder	220,000 88,000	197 t. sk-milk powder 1000 t. rice	679,700 868,960
Paraguay Uruguay	88,000 647,420	10 t. whole-milk powder 10 t. cheese	88,000 52,000	100 t. porridge oats 100 t. sk-milk powder 30 t. butter-oil	146,050 342,000 253,420
Asia	11,334,110		1,060,800		10,273,310
Kampuchea	1,235,800	25 t. whole-milk powder 200 t. sweetened sk-milk	220,800 840,000	50 t. sk-milk powder	175,000
Philippines East Timor	2,951,480 478,400	200 t. sweetened sk mink	040,000	400 t. sk-milk powder 690 t. rice 100 t. butter-oil 130 t. sk-milk powder	1,454,080 648,950 848,450 478,400
Vietnam	6,668,430			800 t. sk-milk powder 500 t. butter-oil	3,222,960 3,445,470
Middle East	5,596,680		1,422,900	,	4,173,780
Israel & occupied territories	3,919,350	500 t. wheat flour	525,,000	1325 t. wheat flour 250 t. sk-milk powder 200 t. butter-oil	946,580 787,650 1,660,120
Jordan	779,430			100 t. sk-milk powder 50 t. butter-oil	363,830 415,600
Lebanon Syria	290,400 607,500	33 t. whole-milk powder 75 t. whole-milk powder	290,400 607,500	50 t. butter-on	415,000
Total Sw.fr	21,340,470		3,103,850		18,236,620

SPECIALLY FINANCED ACTIONS

(Relief in kind)	33.7 Million
	Sw.fr.
Africa	19,207,400
Southern Africa	6,656,300
of which: Sw.fr.	
— Angola. 608,400 — Botswana 1,066,900 — Mozambique 397,800 — Rhodesia 3,014,400 — South Africa 23,100 — Zambia 1,545,700	
Algeria (Western Sahara conflict) Ethiopia (Ogaden and Eritrea conflicts) Mauritania (Western Sahara conflict) Uganda Sudan (Eritrea conflict) Tanzania Chad Zaire	73,700 1,971,200 38,200 1,797,800 6,032,200 347,500 2,250,500 40,000
Latin America	8,678,200
Argentina	307,800 357,400 8,013,000
Asia	4,633,600
Pakistan	17,400 212,200 342,400 4,061,600
Middle East	1,201,300
Lebanon	896,100 305,200
1,2 These figures are only the value of relief in the ICRC. The value of relief in kind of the joint action is:	kind given by UNICEF-ICRC

Asia	14,750 14,750
Middle East. Egypt	414,600 1,800 376,600 10,300 4,500 21,400
AID TO NATIONAL SOCIETIES (Financed by ordinary budget, not by special)	0.3 million financing)
Europe	15,000
Yugoslavia (donation to the League earthquake)	15,000
Africa	37,300 30,000
Central African Republic	7,300
Latin America	121,350 100,900
Chile	400 17,450
El Salvador (for various sections of population)	2,600
Asia	31,120
Philippines	31,120
Middle East	102,350
occupied territories)	78,700
Jordan (for various sections of population) Syria (for various sections of population,	10,300
hospitals, etc.)	5,200
	8,150

Argentina...........

AID TO DETAINEES AND THEIR FAMILIES

Sw.fr. 0.5 million

74,000

11,100 250 33,000 13,750

15,400

500

6,200

100

500

5,600

<sup>for the People's Republic of Kampuchea.
for Thailand Sw.fr. 8,380,800
Sw.fr. 4,667,200</sup>

³ Relief in kind for Vietnam was given only by the EEC. (See table page 61.)

Medical Division

The steps taken in 1978 to increase the efficiency of the Medical Division in emergency actions have born fruit, both for the despatching of medicine and the use of personnel provided by National Societies.

In 1979 the Medical Division sent 511 doctors and paramedical personnel in the field, 388 of whom were provided by the National Societies. In the ICRC depots standard packages were prepared (medicine, bandaging material, etc.) to a value of about 2 million Swiss francs and these enabled prompt action to be taken during emergencies in the field.

Action for the benefit of the war-disabled has been expanded and the pilot projects of Debré Zeit in Ethiopia (see page 24), and Humabo in Angola (see page 19), have been worthwhile experiences. They have opened new horizons in artificial limb production by a technique suited to local conditions.

Detention Service

The Detention Service maintains the central captivity records up-to-date. This is done by classifying information given by delegates after their visits to places of detention. It also collects documents from various organizations concerned with penitentiary problems. In 1979 it recorded more than 3,780 visits to persons deprived of freedom.

The Detention Service processes all reports on visits to detainees before they are sent, in strict confidence, to the respective authorities. Historical research connected with captivity carried out by this Service last year enabled it to supply information to various institutions conducting studies on detention of persons captured during the Second World War

In 1979 the Head of the Detention Service made several surveys for and of the operations carried out in Africa. He also participated in choosing and training future delegates to visit prisons (course on the methods of visiting), and during seminars and conferences he dealt with certain problems relating to detention and the prevention of torture.



Telecommunication Service

Six new radio stations were brought into operation in 1979 by the ICRC: in Teheran on 20 February, in San Salvador on 15 October, and four in Thailand, i.e. at Bangkok on 27 October, Aranyaprathet on 29 October, Sa Kaeo on 30 October and Kamput in December.

Three local stations serving as radiotelephonic links were set up in El Arish (Egypt) in August, in Leon (Nicaragua) in July (closed down in August), and in Moundou (Chad) in October.

ICRC radio stations and planes maintained contact during operations in Chad, Rhodesia, Thailand and elsewhere.

The number of VHF connections (short range portable or fixed transmitting-receiving sets) have continued to increase. Networks have been set up in the Lebanon, Rhodesia, Israel and Thailand. Sets were operated in Chad and Zambia. By 31 December about one hundred VHF sets and 50 HF (long range transmitting-receiving sets) were in the field.

(The World Administration Radio Conference and the 1979 TELECOM exhibition are dealt with on pages 69 and 82.)

At the end of 1979 the ICRC radiocommunication network could be illustrated as follows:

