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MIDDLE EAST

In 1980, owing to the Israelo-Arab conflict and the internal Lebanese conflict, the ICRC has maintained its delegations in Egypt, Israel and the occupied territories, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

In addition to continuing its activities in Iran on behalf of political detainees, the ICRC had to begin a welfare and assistance campaign in this country and in Iraq to help civilian and military victims of the conflict between these two States. In order to do this, it set up a delegation in Baghdad and reinforced its existing organization in Teheran.

Finally, at the end of the year, the ICRC had occasion to carry out a mission in the Yemen Arab Republic in connection with problems of protection.

* * *

In 1980, the total value of material assistance and medical relief supplied or dispatched by the ICRC to the Middle East amounted to 8.1 million Swiss francs (see Table, page 58).

Missions by the President

From 27 January to 6 February, Mr. Alexandre Hay, the President of the ICRC, accompanied by the head of the Financing Division and the regional delegate for the Arabian peninsula and North Africa, carried out a mission which took him successively to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Apart from the fact that it constituted the first official visit undertaken by a President of the ICRC to this part of the world, this tour enabled the various activities of the ICRC throughout the world, and more particularly in the Middle East, to be explained in detail to the Sovereigns and high-ranking dignitaries of the countries visited, as well as to representatives of the National Societies in Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar. In addition, it provided the opportunity to expose certain problems confronting the ICRC, particularly its ever-greater financial needs owing to its numerous commitments in situations of conflict.

In response to the invitation of the Libyan authorities, Mr. Hay, accompanied by the delegate-general for the Middle East and the head of the Financing Division, visited Tripoli from 7 to 9 July where he was received by Colonel Moammar Kadhafi, by the President of the People's Council (Prime Minister) and by the Ministers of Health and the Economy. In the course of lengthy and far-ranging conversations, he described to them the activities of the ICRC throughout the world. The authorities, as well as senior members of the

Libyan Red Crescent, showed keen interest and promised their support for the ICRC action. Following this visit, the representative of the Libyan Permanent Mission in Geneva handed the ICRC, on 10 October, the first annual contribution from his government as well as a non-recurring gift of one million dollars.

Conflict between Iraq and Iran

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the ICRC appealed to both sides, through the intermediary of their permanent Missions in Geneva, on 23 September, to honour their obligations under the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. In particular, the ICRC asked the two governments concerned for the wounded, sick, prisoners of war and civilians to be protected and treated humanely and for hospitals and hospital units to be respected. In addition, it stated that it was ready to assume the tasks that fell to it in such a situation by virtue of the Geneva Conventions, notably concerning military and civilian prisoners, displaced persons, and its role of neutral intermediary between the belligerents for all humanitarian questions.

On 26 September, the ICRC was authorized to send delegates to Iraq. Arriving in Baghdad two days later, these delegates immediately embarked on a preliminary mission of assessment in the region of Kirkouk, visiting hospitals in particular. They also had various discussions with representatives of the authorities and senior members of the Iraqi Red Crescent in order to establish the procedure for visits to Iranian prisoners of war in Iraqi hands. These visits actually began on 10 October.

In Iran, where the ICRC already had a delegation, steps were taken to obtain access to Iraqi prisoners of war. This authorization was obtained on 21 October and visits started on the 22nd.

In order to deal with its new tasks, the ICRC had to set up a delegation in Iraq and reinforce the one in Teheran. By the end of October this had been achieved and there were 8 delegates in Teheran and 7 in Baghdad.

Appeal for funds

To obtain the necessary funds to finance its action, the ICRC launched an appeal on 9 December to a number of governments and National Societies, calling for 2.5 million Swiss francs and covering the period from 1 November 1980 to 31 March 1981.

Activities in Iraq

Protection

Between 10 October and 31 December, ICRC delegates carried out about a dozen visits to approximately 1,500 Iranian prisoners of war held in four detention centres (including two hospitals) and talked without witnesses to the prisoners of war of their choice.

The ICRC also made approaches to the Iraqi authorities with a view to obtaining access to all camps where Iranian prisoners of war were held. By the end of 1980, these efforts had not produced any results. The delegation in Baghdad also requested permission to visit the Iranian Minister of Oil and representatives of the Iranian Red Crescent, captured in October. Here again, no results were obtained.

At the same time, ICRC delegates approached the authorities with a view to visiting the occupied territories to assess the situation of the civilians affected by the fighting. Authorization having been granted, visits were made in December to the localities of Qasr-Shirin, Mehran, Korramshahr and Shalemjeh.

Medical activities

A doctor from the ICRC took part in each visit carried out by the delegates in Iranian military hospitals and prisoner of war camps. A list of the severely wounded and dangerously ill was drawn up and submitted to the authorities with a view to their repatriation.

More generally, regular contacts concerning the medical situation were maintained with the National Society, whose President is the Minister of Health.

Tracing Agency

The activities of the Agency in Iraq consisted mainly of listing the names of Iranian prisoners of war visited by the ICRC, making out captivity cards and transmitting family messages—delivered by delegates during visits to places of detention—in order to enable prisoners to communicate with their families.

As regards the tracing of persons captured or reported missing, families were able to submit requests for inquiries to the ICRC through the Tracing Bureau of the Iraqi Red Crescent or through a governmental body, the "Permanent Committee for War Victims".

In 1980, 339 requests for inquiries were received by the Tracing Agency, 50 of which had positive results and 2 negative. Out of a total of 3,023 family messages received, 2,793 had been transmitted to their addressees by the end of the year.

Activities in Iran

Shortly before the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the delegate-general for the Middle East and the regional

delegate carried out a mission to Iran, starting on 4 September, during which they met representatives of the civilian and military authorities, as well as senior members of the Iranian Red Crescent. On 17 September, they were received by the President of the Republic, Mr. Aboulhasan Banisadr, with whom they took stock of the activities of the ICRC in Iran, especially in connection with visits to political detainees (see below). Regarding the situation at the Iraqi-Iranian frontier, the delegates reminded the President of the treaty obligations of Iran in case of armed conflict and the role incumbent on the ICRC.

Protection

Begun on 22 October, in a prison in Teheran, visits by the ICRC to Iraqi prisoners of war in Iranian hands were subsequently extended to other places (including three hospitals) in and near the capital. At the end of these visits, the delegates requested the transfer of detainees to prisoner of war camps in accordance with treaty provisions. In all, some 600 Iraqi prisoners of war were seen by the end of the year.

Assistance

From the outset of the conflict, the ICRC offered to assist the victims. These offers were declined by the President of the Iranian Red Crescent. Assistance was therefore limited to the sending of three tons of medicines and five tons of dried milk.

Tracing Agency

In close co-operation with the Iranian Red Crescent, the Tracing Agency of the ICRC in Iran handled the transmission of captivity cards and family messages from Iranian prisoners of war visited in Iraq. In addition, it collected and dispatched approximately 1,330 messages written by Iraqi prisoners of war, and it dealt with some 500 requests for news of civilian or military persons reported missing.

Iran

Apart from the activities it developed as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the delegation in Teheran carried on with its protection action on behalf of political detainees throughout the year. It was also concerned with the fate of the victims of events in Kurdistan, as well as that of the American hostages and certain religious minorities.

Protection

VISITS TO PLACES OF DETENTION IN TEHERAN AND THE PROVINCES. — Following the approaches made in 1979 to the civilian and religious authorities for permission to continue its action of protection for persons arrested in

connection with the events, the ICRC received a reply from the Iranian government that was in principle positive. In consequence, visits began on 24 January 1980, first of all in Teheran and in February in two towns in the provinces. Later, between June and September, delegates visited eight places of detention outside the capital and, in November, went again to the prison of Evin in Teheran.

Some 3,300 political detainees were visited by the ICRC in 1980.

REPORTS ON VISITS BY THE ICRC. — Following the publication in the press by the Iranian authorities of extracts from one of the general reports on visits carried out in April and May 1977 to Iranian places of detention, the ICRC, applying the principles that guide it in matters of this kind, decided to make all reports available to the public. In a press release which appeared on 9 January 1980, it reiterated that

its delegates' findings in places of detention were recorded in confidential reports intended only for the detention authorities. Should this confidential character not be respected and the detaining authorities publish incomplete versions of its reports, the ICRC reserves the right to publish such reports in full.

VISIT TO THE AMERICAN HOSTAGES. — On 14 April, two ICRC delegates—one being a doctor sent from Geneva—visited the hostages held in the American Embassy in Teheran.

This visit made it possible both to establish the identity of all the hostages (a question that had hitherto remained vague) and to ascertain the conditions in which the hostages were being detained, to bring them moral support and, above all, to enable their relatives to hear from them. The hostages were able to write Red Cross messages which were conveyed to their families by the ICRC.



Visit to Iranian prisoners of war in Iraq

Israel and occupied territories

During 1980, the ICRC continued its activities in Israel and the occupied territories. Principally based on the Fourth Geneva Convention relating to the protection of civilians, these activities consisted mainly of visits to Arab civilian detainees; ensuring that the legal rights of accused persons were respected; transferring people and Red cross messages across the demarcation lines; intervening in cases of houses' being destroyed, of settlements or expulsions; and assisting protected persons. In this connection, the ICRC considers that all the conditions for the application of the Fourth Convention exist in the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries, whereas the Israeli authorities maintain that the Fourth Convention is not legally applicable but declare they are in fact willing to comply with it. Regarding East Jerusalem in particular, the ICRC endeavours to ensure that its residents are not deprived of the benefit of the Convention and that their inalienable rights in the meaning of Article 47 are respected.

The head of the ICRC delegation in Israel and the occupied territories, in talks with the Israeli Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. Menahem Begin, and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice, broached the problems encountered by ICRC delegates, especially in the realm of protection.

Activities for detainees

Throughout 1980, the ICRC continued its protection action for the benefit of persons from the occupied territories and from Arab countries detained in Israel or the occupied territories. Its delegates had interviews, without witnesses, both with security detainees under interrogation, to whom the ICRC has had access since 1978, and with other categories of detainees (sentenced prisoners, those awaiting trial and persons in administrative detention).

DETAINEES UNDER INTERROGATION. — As stated in the preceding Annual Report, in October 1979 the ICRC had proposed new amendments to the agreement of 1 January 1978, first amended on 18 March 1979. Wishing to extend its protection action as far as possible, the ICRC had asked that notification of changes in the status of detainees (persons awaiting trial or sentenced detainees being exceptionally subjected to renewed interrogation) should be provided for in the agreement and that it be permitted to visit those concerned within seven days. It also requested other facilities, including permission for delegates to visit detainees under interrogation in their place of detention and for the period before notification of an arrest to be reduced from 12 to 10 days. Finally, the ICRC hoped to be allowed, in exceptional cases, to revisit a detainee under interrogation immediately, without having to await a further period of 14 days.

In response the Israeli authorities drew up a counter-project which is still under negotiation.

In 1980, ICRC delegates carried out 3,535 visits to 1,482 detainees under interrogation: 1,454 visits on the West Bank and 2,081 in the Gaza Strip.

OTHER DETAINEES. — At the same time, the ICRC continued to visit other detainees, most of them arrested for security reasons. Delegates went to 15 places of detention in Israel and the occupied territories where they saw more than 3,000 detainees.

Generally, each prison was visited once every three months and, as is the custom, reports were made on these visits and sent to the detaining power and to the countries of origin of the detainees.

At the end of 1980, the number of administrative detainees had fallen to 7, as against 23 recorded in December 1979.

ASSISTANCE TO DETAINEES AND THEIR FAMILIES. — As in the past, the ICRC continued to provide material assistance to detainees and their families. The detainees received parcels of fruit each month, along with books and magazines, as well as 2,079 parcels of summer clothes and 296 parcels of winter wear. The neediest among them were also given financial help, enabling them to buy a few things in the prison canteens. In addition, the ICRC paid for spectacles and dentures for 440 detainees.

Families of detainees were provided with transport to visit their relatives in places of detention; 32,116 people benefited from this travel assistance in 1980.

Assistance to detainees and their families amounted to 535,360 Swiss francs.

ATTENDANCE AT TRIALS. — The ICRC continued to help protected persons against whom legal proceedings had been instituted. Since 1973 the Israeli authorities have notified the ICRC of cases being brought before military courts. It was agreed that notification should reach the ICRC at least one week before the opening of the trial and should include at least the name of the defendant, the designation of the court, the charge brought, and the date and time of the first hearing. The ICRC has made repeated requests that this notification period should be respected and that all bills of indictment be attached to the notification.

In 1980, the legal delegate in the ICRC delegation attended 27 hearings, of which 24 were security cases brought before military tribunals in Lod, Ramallah, Nablus and one civil district court. He had discussions, notably with legal experts from the Ministry of Justice and the Armed Forces, regarding the main problems concerning legal proceedings before military courts. In particular, the ICRC delegate is still not allowed in the courtroom for the phase of the trial called "mishpat zuta", during which the validity of the defendant's confessions is examined *in camera*.

Renewed requests were made about this matter and the question was brought up during a discussion between the head of the delegation and Mr. Begin. The Prime Minister confirmed that the *in camera* hearings decreed by the courts would continue to apply to ICRC delegates.

The ICRC again drew the attention of the authorities to the fact of confessions written in Hebrew which the defendants are obliged to sign, even though most of them do not know this language.

The Israeli authorities, and particularly the Prime Minister, formally condemned this practice which they pledged to abolish.

Activities in relation with strike action in prisons. — During July and August more than 600 detainees held in 7 prisons in Israel and the occupied territories (including the prison of Nafha, opened in May, where the action was initiated) maintained a hunger strike with the aim of obtaining various improvements in their conditions of detention. As soon as they were informed of this affair, the ICRC delegates immediately made a special visit to the prison of Beit-Maatsar and to the Assaf Harofé hospital where, respectively, 23 and 2 detainees from Nafha had been transferred. In all, 23 complaints of ill-treatment were collected by the delegates and passed on to the authorities concerned on 5 August. Two detainees having died in hospital as a result of this hunger strike, the ICRC intervened in order that the corpses should be delivered to the families. During these events, the office of the sub-delegation in Jerusalem was occupied by the families of detainees and "sympathizers" with their cause; this occupation lasted 34 days.

Expulsions

Following the events on the West Bank, especially those of 2 May in the town of Hebron, which led the Israeli authorities to take action in various ways, notably by expelling the mayors of the towns of Hebron and Halhoul and the Qadi of Hebron, the ICRC took several steps at headquarters and in the field. In particular, it called the Israeli authorities' attention to its concern at this renewal of violence and, on the grounds of Articles 49 and 53 of the Fourth Convention, it protested against the expulsion orders regarding residents of the occupied territories, and against the destruction of houses on the West Bank.

Settlements

The ICRC reaffirms that the settlements in the occupied territories are incompatible with Articles 27 and 49 of the Fourth Convention. It has reminded the Israeli authorities of its stance on this matter, particularly during a meeting in Geneva on 5 May between President Hay and the Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of Israel.

Destruction of houses

In 1980, about thirty cases of destruction or walling up of houses in the occupied territories were reported to the ICRC. The ICRC renewed its protests to the Israeli authorities against these acts which have increased in number compared to 1979 and which violate Article 53 of the Fourth Convention.

Travel across the demarcation lines

In agreement with the authorities concerned in the occupied territories and in the neighbouring Arab countries, the ICRC delegates arranged for certain categories of people to travel across the demarcation lines. These included students from the occupied territories on their way to Cairo or Damascus to continue their studies, or returning for holidays, visitors and pilgrims, people being reunited with their families, released detainees being transferred to their countries of origin, or people who had entered the occupied territories without authorization.

In 1980, the following operations took place under ICRC auspices:

AT ROSHANIKRA. — Eighteen people, including a released detainee repatriated to Lebanon via Cyprus, were transferred from Israel to Lebanon.

AT KUNEITRA. — Between the occupied territory of Golan and Damascus, the operations which took place enabled 116 people, including 103 students, to go from Golan to Syria to begin or continue their studies, and to return to Golan during the holidays. Five family reunions were also brought about between Syria and the Golan heights.

AT THE ALLENBY BRIDGE. — Twenty people (14 civilians, 5 students and 1 soldier) were transferred under the auspices of the ICRC, 14 to Amman and 6 to the West Bank.

In addition, on 22 February, the ICRC undertook an operation for the simultaneous release of prisoners at Larnaca in Cyprus, those concerned being one person in the hands of the Palestine Liberation Movement and two Palestinians held by the Israeli authorities.

Tracing Agency

The ICRC delegates conducted investigations in an endeavour to locate missing civilians and soldiers. In 1980, they submitted to the appropriate authorities 154 requests for information, 16 concerning military personnel reported missing. Twenty-four positive replies were received and 20 negative replies (seven of these concerning cases submitted in preceding years).

Delegates also arranged the exchange of Red Cross messages and transfers of money between members of separated families, especially to detainees from families. In 1980, 5,582 messages were delivered to detainees and 8,664 to families in about 15 Arab countries. All these activities were carried out in co-operation with ICRC delegations in nearby countries and with the assistance of the National Societies of the countries concerned.

In addition, 182 inquiries, mainly from civilian internees in Israel and the occupied territories who were without news of their families, were sent to the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva. In 90% of cases, the replies obtained were positive.

FAMILY REUNITING. — Under the procedure established by the Israeli authorities, applications for family reuniting involving entry into the occupied territories must be made directly to these authorities by members of the family already living in the occupied territories. Only in the event of a refusal by the authorities, and at the request of the families concerned, will the ICRC consider intervening with the Israeli authorities.

In 1980, 14 requests were submitted (13 for the West Bank and one for the Gaza Strip); one was accepted, two refused and 11 left in abeyance. In six other cases that had been outstanding since 1978, one negative and two positive replies were received.

Food assistance

The ICRC continued its food assistance to needy civilians in the occupied territories. Provided by the European Economic Community, the food was distributed under the supervision of the delegates, with the co-operation of the Israeli Ministry of Social Affairs and various charitable organizations.

Other activities

The ICRC delegation in Israel actively promoted awareness of the principles of international humanitarian law: it was invited by the authorities to give lectures to the legal corps of the Israeli defence forces. Delegates then took part in the training programme for guards and officers in the prison service. In addition, the brochure entitled "The Red Cross" was translated into Hebrew and printed.

Various lectures were also given to protected persons, particularly within the framework of professional associations.

Organization

To carry out the work described above in Israel and the occupied territories, the ICRC maintains a delegation in Tel Aviv and two sub-delegations, one in Jerusalem and one at Gaza. In addition, the ICRC has various offices, staffed by local personnel, in different localities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. At the end of the year, there were 14 delegates and 35 locally recruited employees.

Lebanon

Since the end of the civil war, the constant problem of the ICRC in Lebanon has been to adapt its organization to the actual needs of the victims. While reducing the size of the delegation, it was nevertheless essential to maintain the necessary organization to permit rapid intervention by the ICRC in the case of a sudden deterioration in the situation.

Specific actions

The ICRC had to intervene following the combats which broke out periodically in various regions of the country:

- During the fighting at Knat (northern Lebanon), on 12 February ICRC delegates were able to reach this isolated village which had been seriously damaged by the combats. With the co-operation of the Lebanese Red Cross, they evacuated the wounded and civilians and provided medical aid to dispensaries in the region. In April, renewed combats prompted the ICRC to negotiate a cease-fire to enable the relief workers of the National Red Cross to evacuate two wounded and two dead.
- During armed clashes in early June at Sidon (southern Lebanon), ICRC delegates intervened to negotiate two cease-fires and evacuate about twenty wounded persons to the town hospitals, with the assistance of the Lebanese Red Cross and the "Palestinian Red Crescent". The precarious truce made these operations hazardous and two relief workers from the Lebanese Red Cross were wounded when their ambulance was hit by gunfire.
- In July, fighting between the forces of the "Kataëb" and those of the National Liberal Party necessitated the intervention of the ICRC who negotiated cease-fires on several occasions in order to allow civilians to leave the fighting area.
- In December, following combats which had broken out at Zahlé (in the east of the country), ICRC delegates managed to enter the encircled locality and deliver emergency medical supplies to the local Red Cross who were nursing the wounded.

Medical assistance

The ICRC undertook limited medical assistance (surveys in dispensaries and hospitals, provision of medical material, transfer of the wounded) as required by the events, such as the confrontations between armed groups and the Israeli military operations in the south of the country where the breakdown of medical facilities led the ICRC to conduct regular missions of assessment.

In view of the results of these inquiries, which were passed on to the Lebanese authorities concerned, the ICRC delegates distributed medicines and medical material amounting to 150,000 Swiss francs to the Lebanese Red Cross, to the "Popular Relief" (which made it possible, in particular, to increase the equipment in the emergency centre at Tyre), to the "Palestinian Red Crescent" and to various dispensaries.

The ICRC also helped to set up three mobile clinics, in co-operation with the Lebanese Red Cross and the Ministry of Health, in order to alleviate the needs encountered in regions deprived of medical facilities.

Material assistance

Since the criteria for intervention by the ICRC, particularly that of emergency, no longer prevailed in the greater part of

the country, with the exception of southern Lebanon, the amount of material assistance had already been reduced from Spring 1979 and was suspended from the month of March 1980. However, occasional distributions of relief supplies continued to be made throughout the year in aid of displaced persons, victims of the fighting. This material (food, blankets and clothes), worth an estimated total of 532,430 Swiss francs, was distributed directly or delivered to the Lebanese Red Cross, the "Palestinian Red Crescent" and to various charitable organizations.

Tracing Agency

The activities of the Agency were mainly concerned with transmitting family messages (6,360 in 1980) within the country or between delegations in the Middle East, and with handling requests from families for information regarding disappearances and arrests. In 1980, 319 investigations were undertaken, mostly during the first half of the year, and 219 were closed. In addition, the Agency in Beirut arranged for the transfer of about a hundred people inside Lebanon or between Israel, Syria and Lebanon. About a dozen travel documents were issued, in accordance with the ICRC criteria, thus helping to reunite separated families.

Organization

In view of the way the situation had developed, the number of delegates was reduced from 11 at the beginning of the year to 7 by 31 December.

At the end of 1980, the ICRC maintained a delegation at Beirut and four offices, at Achrafieh, Tripoli, Sidon and Tyre.

Activities of other ICRC delegations in the Middle East

AMMAN

The Amman delegation continued its protection action for the benefit of detainees in Jordan. Two series of visits, one in May (8 places of detention) and the other in December (7 places of detention) took place in accordance with ICRC procedure and enabled the delegates to see some 2,600 detainees. Relief material (sports equipment, games, etc.) was delivered during these visits.

Following the permission granted by the civil authorities in February, and the military authorities in March 1980, ICRC

delegates also made regular visits, once every three weeks, to all security detainees under interrogation.

The Amman delegation also continued to handle the transmission of messages between members of dispersed families, some being in Jordan and others in the occupied territories. Approximately 8,700 messages were exchanged in this way during 1980.

CAIRO

Apart from the activities of the Tracing Agency, directly relating to the Israelo-Arab conflict, the ICRC delegation in Egypt concerned itself with the situation of civilians residing in the part of Sinai affected by the Israeli withdrawal. A survey of overall needs in this region was made in April. No emergency action, however, was found to be necessary and the ICRC bureau in El Arish, which had been placed under the control of the Cairo delegation on 26 May 1979 (see Annual Report 1979), was closed at this time.

The Cairo delegation actively promoted awareness of international humanitarian law within the armed forces and helped to work out a teaching programme prepared by the legal department of the Egyptian armed forces.

DAMASCUS

The Damascus delegation continued its activities connected with the Israelo-Arab conflict. Displaced persons in Golan benefited from the assistance of the ICRC (transmission of Red Cross messages, family reuniting and supervision of distributions of dried milk provided by the Swiss Confederation). In order to support the activities of the National Society, the ICRC shared in providing medical equipment for a dispensary situated in the north of the country.

Yemen Arab Republic

In December 1980, the regional delegate for the Arabian peninsula and North Africa went to the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR). At Sana'a, where he visited some 630 detainees, he had discussions with the authorities concerning visits to prisons which the ICRC aims to carry out in this country in 1981. As for the relief action, undertaken in 1979 on behalf of persons displaced in the central part of the YAR (see Annual Report 1979, page 58), it was found unnecessary to continue this in 1980.

**RELIEF AND MEDICAL AID SUPPLIED
OR DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC IN 1980***

MIDDLE EAST

Country	Beneficiaries	Relief		Med. Aid	Total (Sw.fr.)
		Tonnage	Sw.fr.	Sw.fr.	
Israel and occupied territories	Detainees and their families, local Red Crescents, civilians in occupied territories	3,645.-	6,007,900	—	6,007,900
Lebanon	Displaced civilians, detainees, the sick	84.2	532,430	150,000	682,430
Iran	Displaced civilians	5.-	71,900	126,000	197,900
Jordan	Detainees and their families, National Society	662.-	498,630	—	498,630
Syria	Civilians, refugees, hospitals, etc.	93.2	767,120	—	767,120
Yemen Dem. Republic	National Society	—	—	10,350	10,350
Egypt	Civilians and others	—	1,900	—	1,900
Yemen Arab Republic	Detainees	—	14,660	—	14,660
TOTAL		4,489.4	7,894,540	286,350	8,180,890

* Including food assistance from the EEC and the Swiss Confederation, aid to National Societies, aid to detainees and their families, and aid provided within the framework of specially financed actions.