

**REPORT
OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST**

1 July 1981-30 June 1982

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

In the present report, the term "West Bank" refers to the occupied West Bank of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the term "Jordan" refers to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan excluding the occupied West Bank, wherever it is necessary to differentiate between these two Fields of the Agency's area of operations.

[16 September 1982]

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

27 August 1982

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982, in compliance with the request in paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and paragraph 8 of resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

In the foreward to the report, I have made some preliminary observations on the emergency situation in Lebanon, which has become the foremost of our preoccupations. The period of the report covers only the initial weeks of the crisis, following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on 6 June. I shall treat the impact on UNRWA's operations of that invasion and its aftermath in a separate report to the Secretary-General.

UNRWA's financial difficulties have been exacerbated by the cost of the emergency operations, and I have found it necessary yet again to focus on them in the foreward. General Assembly decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982 was helpful in pointing to measures which might alleviate the difficulties. But the Agency must still look to Governments for generous additional assistance.

The main body of the report begins with a summary of the three sections which follow. The first of these presents the principal developments in the Agency's area of operations, field by field; the second describes the education, health and relief programmes and the support services; and the third presents the revised budget for 1982 and proposed budget for 1983, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

The three annexes provide statistical data on UNRWA's programmes and financing, pertinent records of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, and the text of General Assembly decision 36/462.

In preparing the final text of the report, I have consulted the UNRWA Advisory Commission, which considered the draft at its meeting on 26 August 1982. I have taken into account members' opinions, although it should not be assumed that all of the Governments represented on the Commission necessarily subscribe to all of the views I have expressed. The Committee's advice is embodied in the Chairman's letter to me of 26 August, of which I enclose a copy.

The President of the General Assembly
United Nations
New York

I have deemed it appropriate also to maintain the practice of showing the draft to representatives of the Government of Israel and to give consideration to their comments, given that a major part of the Agency's operations continues to be conducted in areas occupied by Israel since 1967.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Olof RYDBECK
Commissoner-General

**LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE UNITED
NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR
EAST TO THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL**

26 August 1982

Dear Mr. Rydbeck,

At its meeting held in Vienna on 26 August 1982, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA considered the draft report on the Agency's services and activities during the period 1 July 1981-30 June 1982, which you intend to submit to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

The Commission notes with profound sadness that the hostilities arising from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon have caused loss of life and destruction and hindered the smooth operation of the Agency and its efforts to carry out its humanitarian task. In these circumstances, the Commission wishes to pay tribute to the courage and dedication which UNRWA staff, and more particularly the staff in the field, have demonstrated under your guidance, and congratulates you on the efforts you are exerting in the fulfilment of your task.

Aware of the increased difficulties which the Agency must face and of the added costs resulting therefrom, the Commission strongly encourages you in your efforts to find the necessary resources which will enable the Agency to assure the emergency relief programme. The Agency estimates the first instalment of the credits necessary to implement the initial phase of the emergency programme in Lebanon at \$US 39 million. The second phase, which involves the reconstruction of the damaged installations, will cost several times this amount. It would be particularly helpful if you would provide as soon as possible, to all potential contributors, preliminary estimates of the over-all cost of such reconstruction, so that they can plan their contributions without delay.

Events in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have also disrupted the Agency's operations.

The Commission notes again with regret that, despite your efforts, the financial situation of the Agency has not only remained uncertain but has considerably worsened: at 30 June, the Agency estimated the deficit for 1982 at \$US 42 million and projected for 1983 a deficit of \$US 86 million.

In this respect, the Commission welcomes the initiative of the General Assembly which requested the Joint Inspection Unit to carry out a comprehensive study of the Agency's operations and appreciates in particular the co-operation which you and your staff have shown.

**Mr. Olof Rydbeck
Commissioner-General of the
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East**

Reaffirming, further, that the financing of UNRWA is the responsibility of the entire international community, the Commission is of the opinion that a lasting solution must be found to the Agency's financial difficulties, to enable it to meet the basic needs of the Palestine refugees, particularly in the education field which must again become a priority among the activities of the Agency.

The Commission reaffirms that the continuation of UNRWA's work is an element for stability and peace in the Middle East and that the Agency should continue to provide its services to the Palestine refugees until the question of Palestine is solved in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

To this end, the Commission would like the General Assembly of the United Nations to launch an appeal inviting new contributors to join the all too limited number of those who bear at present the totality of the Agency's financial burden.

The Commission notes with satisfaction the fruitful co-operation between you and the Governments of the Arab States hosting the Palestine refugees in the interest of the Agency and the refugees and thanks those Governments for the direct and indirect services which they provide to the refugees; and thanks all Governments, organizations and individuals who have participated in maintaining the services.

The Commission recalls that the major part of UNRWA headquarters is still outside its area of operations and requests you to consider the relocation of the headquarters as soon as possible in Beirut, as of priority, or, if this is impossible, elsewhere in the area, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

The Commission also thanks the United Nations Secretary-General for his support and for the efforts he exerts to enable the Agency to fulfil its mission.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Albert THABAULT
Chairman
of the Advisory Commission

FOREWORD

BY THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

1. Only three and a half weeks of the reporting period remained when the Israeli Defence Forces invaded south Lebanon and quickly overran that part of the country lying between the northern Israeli border and the southern outskirts of Beirut. By 30 June 1982, the surviving armed forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization in south Lebanon had been driven back to west Beirut, where they were under siege. In Beirut and south Lebanon, mainly in the areas of Sidon and Tyre, there were about 197,000 Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA. About half of these lived in towns or villages which were originally founded by UNRWA as tented camps over 30 years ago and are still commonly called "camps". The other half lived among the rest of the civilian population in other towns and villages. The wave of destruction which has now overtaken the Palestinian people in south Lebanon is far greater than was the case during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1978.

2. At the end of the reporting period, a full assessment had not yet been possible of the displacement of the Palestine refugees resident in Beirut and south Lebanon, nor of the precise extent of the damage to Agency installations or to housing belonging to the Palestine refugees. However, there was already no doubt that the scale of destruction of the refugee camps, of which there are six in south Lebanon, was very severe. Tens of thousands of Palestine refugees were made homeless once more and were reduced to a state of misery. The condition of the families in many cases was made even worse by the absence of the menfolk who had been killed, wounded, taken prisoner or had retreated with units of the Palestine Liberation Army. By the end of the reporting period, the Lebanon Field Office of UNRWA had succeeded, despite the military situation around Beirut, in sending convoys of relief supplies to Sidon, and the Agency's West Bank Field Office had obtained permission from the Israeli Government to send in UNRWA staff and relief supplies to the Tyre and Sidon areas across the Israeli frontier. The immediate need for emergency relief remained acute and UNRWA's international staff from the Lebanon, West Bank and Jordan Field Offices and from UNRWA Headquarters, together with much depleted locally-engaged staff, were struggling to reorganize UNRWA's services. In west Beirut, also, emergency relief was necessary to thousands of Palestine refugees who came into the city from places further south, in particular Damour, or who had to leave their homes in the southern part of the city for places they believed to be safer. Thousands of Palestine refugees also fled from their homes in south Lebanon into the Beqa'a valley in east Lebanon, where relief was provided by UNRWA's Syrian Field Office because of the severing of communications between west Beirut and the Beqa'a valley. Similarly, the Syrian Field Office provided relief to Palestine refugees in the Tripoli area of north Lebanon.

3. In Lebanon as a whole there are many Palestine refugees who are not registered with UNRWA. This distinction has arisen from several historical causes. In the present situation of desperate need, I have not thought it justifiable to confine UNRWA's relief services to those Palestine refugees who are on UNRWA's registers. While UNRWA staff will continue to seek out displaced registered Palestine refugees in Lebanon, they will not turn away other Palestine refugees who may appeal to UNRWA for emergency relief. After the Arab-Israeli war in 1967, the then Commissioner-General of UNRWA also dropped the distinction and the General Assembly, in its resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, approved his decision. The

General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General at that time "to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practical, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and are in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the recent hostilities".

4. In order to enable the Agency to meet the cost of emergency relief measures for a period of six months after the beginning of the invasion, I issued an appeal to Governments and to non-governmental organizations for \$39 million. However, the cost of reconstruction and rehabilitation will be many times this figure and I shall issue a further appeal when the needs and possibilities for reconstruction have been assessed. It is already evident that accommodation will have to be provided for tens of thousands of displaced refugees and that UNRWA will need to replace many of its installations, including schools, clinics, supplementary feeding and sanitation facilities, distribution centres and offices. In the beginning, accommodation will have to be provided in the form of tents until more permanent structures can be erected. One of the most urgent tasks is likely to be the erection of tents to house the Agency's schools until new buildings can be put up. From the humanitarian point of view, speed in providing shelter to the displaced Palestine refugees is of the greatest importance, since the autumn rains will set in by October.

5. Since the war was not yet over at the end of the reporting period and since the outcome of the fighting, in terms of its effects on Palestinian families in Beirut and on their housing, was not known, I shall submit a special report to the Secretary-General on the emergency situation in Lebanon, in time for its distribution to Member Governments of the United Nations during the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

6. The financial situation of the Agency remains serious and I was obliged to report to the General Assembly in October 1981 that the forecast budgetary deficit for 1982 would be \$80 million. Because of the serious financial outlook of the Agency, the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session requested the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA to make proposals for overcoming UNRWA's financial crisis, and I am indebted to the Working Group for the care with which they approached their task. On 16 March 1982, the General Assembly in its decision 36/462 endorsed the recommendations of the Working Group. These recommendations included a request to the Joint Inspection Unit to carry out a comprehensive review of the Agency's organization, budget and operations. The Joint Inspection Unit has commenced its review and my staff and I have had several meetings with the inspectors. I welcome the Unit's involvement and have promised the fullest co-operation of UNRWA's administration in carrying out the review. The General Assembly also called on Governments to be more generous in their contributions to UNRWA's finances and I have, with the support of the Secretary-General, made appeals to Governments to increase their voluntary contributions.

7. In the same decision, the General Assembly also called upon Governments or organizations making contributions in kind either to give cash instead or to allow UNRWA to sell their contributions for cash. For a number of years, my predecessors and I have appealed to donors of commodities to substitute for them gifts in cash. When contributions are made in cash the Agency has greater flexibility in deciding on the use of the resources made available to it. When contributions are made in kind, the Agency is bound to use these contributions in certain ways determined by the donors. Most of the gifts in kind made to the Agency are of foodstuffs which can be used only in one of the Agency's feeding programmes. Over the years the Agency's regular priorities have shifted from the provision of emergency relief to

its education and health programmes. The shortfall of income below budgeted expenditure has threatened the continuation of the Agency's school programme, since only contributions in cash can pay the wages of its school teachers. I have been much encouraged by the response of several Governments, which have in the past given an important part of their contributions in the form of foodstuffs, and in particular I have been heartened by the initial response of the Commission of the European Community, which is the largest contributor to UNRWA of foodstuffs. The Agency still attaches value to its programme of supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups, mainly mothers and small children, to the special rations for families identified as living in poverty and to catering in UNRWA's residential vocational and teacher training centres. UNRWA has informed the European Community and other major donors of commodities of the quantities of foodstuffs it could use for those three purposes. A much lower priority attaches to the distribution of basic rations to the 830,000 persons who now receive them. I recognize that some Governments which in the past have given foodstuffs to the Agency may face difficulties in making the conversion to gifts of cash. If those Governments are unable to make their contributions for 1983 wholly in the form of cash, then UNRWA must ask to be given the freedom to sell donated commodities for cash in so far as the quantities received are in excess of those needed for higher priority feeding programmes. In 1981, the Agency's income in the form of foodstuffs or in cash tied to the distribution of food was \$42 million.

8. UNRWA's school programme was again placed in jeopardy in 1982 by the Agency's budgetary deficit, which had been reduced by 30 June to \$42 million. Any curtailment of the school system, involving the closure of schools, the denial of schooling to some or all of the 340,000 pupils and the dismissal of up to 10,000 teachers, would represent a major upheaval, with explosive consequences for the region. I therefore decided in late April that I would accept the financial risk of keeping the schools open to the end of the financial year in December 1982, rather than incur the inevitable political risks of closing the schools. A favourable response to the decision of the General Assembly, to which I have referred above, by Governments who have in the past given foodstuffs to the Agency will increase the cash income available to the Agency for the maintenance of the school programme.

9. Much of the 12-month period under review has been marked by political tension throughout the region and by unrest in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This unrest was intensified from November 1981 and continued intermittently to the end of the period. It was countered by security measures on the part of the Israeli occupation authorities which in turn intensified the resentment of the population, including the registered refugees. There were numerous instances of the disregard of the United Nations status of UNRWA installations and staff. This caused interruption to the teaching in UNRWA schools and training centres in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the other three Fields there were some demonstrations of political feeling which also interrupted studies. In Syria, the fighting in Hama in February and March 1982 caused disruption to the Agency's services there. In Lebanon, the cease-fire which was arranged in July 1981 brought cross-border hostilities largely to a halt, but anxieties concerning an Israeli invasion and sporadic clashes between various armed factions kept tension high and caused some disturbances to the Agency's programmes. The situation of the Palestine refugees in Lebanon became immeasurably worse after the invasion on 6 June 1982.

10. In the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip there were some differences between the Agency and the Israeli authorities, not all of which had been resolved by the end of the reporting period. There was interference by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip with the construction activities of the Agency, and in two cases, despite prior co-ordination with the authorities, building works were stopped after the Agency had entered into commitments with building contractors, thus causing the Agency to incur financial losses. One serious problem in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai, which remained unresolved at 30 June 1982, was the fate of over 4,500 Palestine refugees living in the southern part of Rafah town who, after the return of the Sinai to Egypt in April 1982, found themselves cut off by the newly re-established frontier from their means of livelihood and from UNRWA's services.

11. In view of the extensive devastation in south Lebanon as a consequence of the war, UNRWA has entered once again a period when many of the Palestinian people to whom it has rendered its services for 32 years need those services desperately. The conversion of contributions in kind to contributions in cash may increase UNRWA's cash income in 1983, and possibly in 1984, sufficiently for the Agency to meet essential expenditure on its education, health and priority feeding programmes. However, the potentially enormous cost of restoration and replacement required in consequence of the war, in addition to the cost of emergency relief to the displaced and dispossessed, will be totally beyond the Agency's means, unless Governments come forward generously with additional help for those of the Palestinian people who are the victims of the war.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

I. SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

Survey of developments in UNRWA's area of operations

1. The security situation in four of the five fields of UNRWA's operations was tense for much of the period under review, with demonstrations and disorders causing interruptions to the Agency's services, while Jordan remained relatively calm. The situation in Lebanon deteriorated drastically with the invasion by the Israeli Defence Forces early in June. The Israeli army quickly overran the southern part of Lebanon and by the end of June west Beirut was under siege (see paras. 29-34, 42-44, 51, 55-59 and 66-68).
2. UNRWA's financial crisis cast its shadow over the fields of operation once more. The threat to the continuation of the schools programme caused particular concern among the teaching staff, and there was in consequence an increased rate of resignations. The Commissioner-General's announcement on 26 April that he hoped to be able to maintain the schools programme until the end of 1982 relieved the anxiety (see paras. 28, 38-39, 45-48 and 63).
3. The remuneration of locally engaged staff is now determined on the basis of salary surveys conducted by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) in all fields except Jordan, where discussions have been held with the staff on the introduction of the system in that field also. The resulting pay levels have generally been satisfactory to the staff. Discussions have continued on certain outstanding matters, including interim adjustments to pay between surveys (see paras. 35, 37 and 53).
4. A number of staff members were detained by the authorities. Some restrictions on duty travel of certain Agency staff members were eased in the occupied territories (see paras. 54, 55 and 177).
5. In the Gaza Strip, certain difficulties have been experienced with the Israeli authorities over the Agency's construction programme. Some families, whose houses were demolished as a punitive measure, were rehoused by the Agency. A new water scheme was installed by the authorities in the middle camps (see paras. 70-74).
6. Assistance has been received from the civil authorities in all fields in conducting the Agency's programmes. In Lebanon, the PLO provided material assistance (see para. 36).
7. Discussions with the Syrian Government over the extension to Syria of the Agency's programme for additional assistance to the poorest families has led to no agreement. In Jordan the programme was implemented in respect of about 12,000 persons. The programme is also being carried out in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (see paras. 45 and 49).
8. The Agency had to meet a sharp rise in the cost of surgical operations in Syria. In Jordan, the Agency reimbursed hospital costs to poor families. Cholera broke out in some fields (see paras. 40, 50-51 and 77-78).
9. The improvement of the infrastructure in camps was continued (see paras. 61 and 76).

10. The withdrawal of Israel from the Sinai in April 1982 left some thousands of Palestine refugees deprived of UNRWA services formerly given from Rafah in the Gaza Strip (see para. 75).

Education and training services

11. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is responsible for the professional aspects of the education programme. The school enrolment in October 1981 was almost 340,000 pupils, nearly 3,000 more than in the previous year. Double-shifting in schools was widespread. Unrest and demonstrations were frequent, particularly in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where schooling suffered interruptions (see paras. 81-90).

12. The number of training places in UNRWA vocational and teacher training centres was increased. Operations at four of the eight training centres proceeded normally, but the centres in the West Bank and Gaza were affected by disturbances. During the academic year 1981/1982, UNRWA awarded 351 scholarships to Palestine refugees studying at Arab universities (see paras. 91-100).

Health services

13. Under the professional guidance of the World Health Organization (WHO), medical care was provided at 100 UNRWA health units and at 22 government and private clinics. Other services were subsidized by UNRWA. The Agency operated 24 dental clinics, three central laboratories and 23 clinical laboratories. It continued to run a small hospital at Qalqiliya in the West Bank and, jointly with the Public Health Department, a tuberculosis hospital in Gaza. A shortage of hospital beds in Beirut persisted (see paras. 101-108).

14. Prevention and control of communicable diseases remained among the main concerns of the Agency's Department of Health. An outbreak of cholera occurred during 1981. A tuberculosis control programme was maintained (see paras. 109-113).

15. Maternal and child health care was provided in most UNRWA health centres. School health services were continued, as well as health education (see paras. 114-121).

16. The Agency provided basic community sanitation services in camps, but lack of funds again reduced subsidies to self-help schemes (see paras. 122-128).

17. The growth of children attending child health centres was monitored. The Agency's supplementary feeding programme provided meals, milk and extra rations for vulnerable groups (see paras. 129-131).

18. The Agency further developed its programme of education and training of health staff (see paras. 132-134).

Relief services

19. These consist of rations, help with housing in needy cases and welfare assistance. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon on 6 June 1982 enormously increased the need for relief services in that field. In Jordan, the Agency continued to distribute rations on behalf of the Jordanian Government to persons displaced in 1967 who were not registered with UNRWA as refugees. The number of registered refugees on 30 June 1982 was 1,925,726 (see paras. 135-142).

20. The average number of basic rations issued by the Agency in 1981 was 826,769. By June 1982, the Agency had identified 42,687 refugees as "special hardship cases" and eligible for additional assistance. The General Assembly, in decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, requested Governments making contributions in kind to UNRWA to convert these to cash. This would release funds for the higher priority education programme, after the needs of the most vulnerable groups had been assured (see paras. 143-147).

21. The number of registered refugees living in camps represented 35.11 per cent of the registered refugee population. After the re-establishment of the border between the Sinai and the Gaza Strip in April 1982, the housing of 173 families living in the border zone had so far been demolished. A shortage of housing remained in the Gaza Strip (see paras. 148-156).

22. The Agency gave relief to welfare cases, ran pre-school activities for young children, youth activities for adolescents and programmes to develop the skills of women, youngsters not receiving formal training and the disabled (see paras. 157-161).

Personnel and administrative matters

23. The main headquarters of UNRWA remained at Vienna. The Joint Inspection Unit began a study of the Agency's organization and programmes in April 1982. There was an increase of 110 posts in the staffing table, mainly due to the recruitment of additional teachers. The preparatory work for the implementation of the ICSC job classification standards for international posts was almost finalized by the end of the period. Comprehensive pay surveys were completed by ICSC in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and the results were implemented. The Agency's serious financial position threatened the employment of many Agency staff, particularly teachers. Discussions continued between administration and staff on a new memorandum of agreement to govern conditions of employment. The Agency intended to eliminate inequalities in treatment of female staff compared with their male colleagues, but this had to be postponed for reasons of cost (see paras. 162-176).

Legal matters

24. Twenty-nine staff were arrested and detained without charge, and the Agency again had difficulty in obtaining information concerning the reasons. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the interrogation of staff continued, with interruptions to the Agency's work. The Agency's services were placed under strain at various times, particularly in the occupied territories. In the Gaza Strip, the occupation authorities sought to impose new restrictions on construction by the Agency. An Agency installation was damaged by the fighting in Hama in February 1982. The Agency rehoused some families whose homes in the Gaza Strip had been demolished on punitive grounds. Much damage was caused to Agency property in Lebanon during the fighting in June 1982. Claims against the Governments of Israel and Jordan were pursued (see paras. 177-190).

Financial operations

25. Income for 1981 was \$190.9 million and expenditure \$181.5 million. The projection at 30 June 1982 of the Agency's financial operations for 1982 showed a prospective deficit of \$42 million. The Agency entered the 1982 financial year with a cash balance of \$39.7 million. The level of cash balances is an important

factor in calculating the ability of UNRWA to meet its liabilities until the end of the year. The separation benefit entitlements of locally-recruited staff stood at \$57.3 million at 30 June 1982 (see paras. 191-194).

26. The Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA recognized the importance of maximizing the freely disposable cash income available to the Agency. This was endorsed in March 1982 by the General Assembly, which called upon Governments to make contributions to the Agency in cash rather than in kind. Of the income of \$191.5 million expected as at 30 June 1982, only \$121 million was freely disposable cash (see paras. 195 and 196).

Budget for 1983 and revised budget for 1982

27. The budget proposed for 1983 amounts to \$271.4 million, compared with a revised budget of \$233.5 million for 1982. At 30 June 1982, a deficit of \$86 million was projected for 1983 compared with a revised deficit of \$42 million for 1982 (see paras. 197-217).

II. SURVEY OF DEVELOPMENTS IN UNRWA'S AREA OF OPERATIONS,
1 July 1981-30 JUNE 1982

A. Lebanon

1. Impact of financial crisis

28. The Government, PLO, Agency staff and the refugees were again this year seriously concerned about the likelihood of the closure of UNRWA/UNESCO schools by the end of the school year 1981/1982 and the adverse repercussions to be expected from such a decision. There was no doubt in the minds of the refugee community that closing the schools would precipitate the termination of all the Agency's activities, an eventuality which was alleged to be the aim of a Western plot to liquidate the Palestinian problem. The Agency's financial crisis was the more worrying because it was taking place in Lebanon at a critical time, when the security situation was rapidly deteriorating and it was difficult to see what authority might take over UNRWA's services in the event of the Agency's collapse. The announcement made by the Commissioner-General on 26 April, expressing the hope that he would be able to maintain the Agency's education programme throughout 1982 despite continuing difficulties in raising income, met with great relief.

2. Continuing hostilities in Lebanon

29. The security situation in Lebanon remained a matter for serious concern throughout the year. Israeli military action, clashes between various para-military organizations, clashes between the Lebanese Army and the Arab Deterrent Force, bomb and booby-trapped car explosions, political assassinations, and attacks against diplomatic missions continued in Beirut and elsewhere in the country, terrorizing the population and causing numbers of casualties. The Government was prompted to establish an internal security force special unit, which started its activities on 26 April 1982, to be responsible for the protection of diplomatic missions.

30. The voluntary evacuation of families of United Nations staff, which was authorized by the United Nations in mid-May 1981 on the advice of the United Nations Designated Official in Lebanon, ended in mid-September, when there was a relative improvement in the security situation.

31. Israeli military action (air raids and artillery shelling) during the month of July 1981 (until the cease-fire of 24 July) caused several casualties among registered refugees and severe damage to refugee shelters in the camps of Rashidieh, Burj esh-Shemali, el Buss and Ein el Hilweh, all in south Lebanon. A limited emergency programme was immediately implemented to provide food, kitchen kits and blankets to those refugee families who were badly in need of assistance. An amount of \$92,404 was later allotted, with the help of Caritas and OXFAM, to a programme to assist the refugees in rebuilding or repairing their shelters, and to repair damage to Agency installations and to roads and sewers in camps.

32. Prior to the Israeli invasion on 6 June 1982, internal disturbances, terrorist explosions and Israeli military action caused 44 registered refugees to be killed and 102 injured during the period under review. The injured included two UNRWA teachers and one school attendant.

33. Agency health, education and relief services have been affected in varying degrees. The school programme suffered several interruptions, and the training programme at the Sibliin Training Centre was disrupted more than once during the period from mid-February to mid-April, when rumours spread of an imminent Israeli action in south Lebanon. Health services were interrupted in the Tyre area between 18 and 24 July 1981. In Beirut, the polyclinic, which had had to close from 2 April 1981 because of internal clashes, reopened on 2 September 1981. There were only minor delays in the distribution of ration. On the whole, the Agency's operations were maintained without serious disruptions until the Israeli invasion of June 1982.

34. On 6 June 1982, the Israeli Defence Forces entered south Lebanon and advanced quickly to the southern outskirts of Beirut. Of the six refugee camps in south Lebanon, four were destroyed or severely damaged, including the housing of the refugees and Agency installations. Thousands of Palestinians lost their homes. In west Beirut, further thousands were displaced and found temporary shelter. Some Palestine refugees also fled into the Beqa'a valley in east Lebanon and to the Tripoli area in the north, and a few thousand into Syria. By the end of the period under review, emergency relief and medical care were being organized for these people. Because of the difficulties of communication and supply, these services were being temporarily supplied in south Lebanon by the West Bank Field Office, and in east and north Lebanon by the Syrian Field Office under the direction of the Lebanon Field Office. The Commissioner-General will submit to the Secretary-General a special report on the situation in Lebanon from 6 June to 31 August 1982.

3. Comprehensive survey of remuneration

35. The locally-recruited staff were in general well satisfied with the implementation by the Agency of the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission, which took effect from 1 April 1981 and which helped them to cope with the greatly increased cost of living.

4. Assistance from the Palestine Liberation Organization

36. The PLO has continued to provide direct aid to refugees to improve school premises, electricity and water supplies and road communications, particularly in camps. This has eased pressure on the Agency from the refugees. In one instance, in November 1981, PLO contributed about 18 per cent (LL 160,000) of the cost of the construction of an Agency school in the Beqa'a area.

B. Syrian Arab Republic

1. Comprehensive survey of remuneration

37. The findings of the comprehensive survey of remuneration carried out by the International Civil Service Commission (reported on in paras. 84 and 85 of last year's report) were analysed and the recommendations of ICSC implemented. The outcome was a pay increase and enhanced benefits for locally-recruited staff, retroactive to 1 April 1981, which have led to improved staff relations. However,

they do not appear to have alleviated the difficulty in recruiting qualified local staff, particularly in the more remote areas of the Field, which derives at least as much from the uncertainty of the Agency's future and the scarcity of the requisite skills as from the Agency's rate of pay. Even for posts in Damascus, it has proved almost impossible to find candidates who have both the required professional qualifications and adequate English language proficiency.

2. Impact of financial crisis

38. The uncertainty over their future, occasioned by the Agency's financial crisis, continued to have a serious effect on the morale of the staff, particularly the teaching staff, and was undoubtedly a major factor in the resignations of staff and the difficulty experienced in filling their posts with qualified replacements. As a result, the Agency has again had to fill many teaching posts with inexperienced teachers, even, in some cases, with teachers lacking the requisite academic qualifications.

39. The financial crisis necessitated reducing construction and maintenance to an absolute minimum, with the result that the Agency's infrastructure has become even more dilapidated. However, a new wing at the Damascus Vocational Training Centre was completed, funded by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). For its part, the Syrian Government continued to improve the infrastructure in the refugee camps, most notably paving and asphaltting roads in many of them and improving the water supply system in Khan Damascus.

3. Health care

40. An increase in the cost of surgical operations, together with reduced access to Government hospitals, resulted in a very large increase in hospitalization costs paid on behalf of refugee patients.

41. The pilot family planning project, carried out in co-ordination with the Department of Mother and Child Care and Family Planning in the Ministry of Health, and reported on in paragraph 87 of last year's report, was completed successfully. It will be extended to other Agency health centres in the Field.

4. Impact on UNRWA of local political tensions

42. The state of relations between Syria and her neighbours has had little impact on the Agency's operations other than to increase the time required to obtain visas for staff travelling on duty to Jordan. Events within Syria had little or no direct effect on operations either, except that fighting in the town of Hama resulted in restricted movement and caused severe damage to the premises rented by the Agency as a sub-area office, distribution centre and supplementary feeding centre. The supplementary feeding programme had to be suspended.

43. Limitations on the use of the port of Beirut and the consequent diversion of shipments to the ports of Latakia and Tartous continued to affect supply operations in the Field.

44. In June 1982, the Syrian Field Office was heavily committed in bringing relief to thousands of Palestine refugees who had fled into eastern and north Lebanon and the Damascus area.

5. Assistance to refugees in poverty

45. The discussions with the Government referred to in paragraph 86 of last year's report have not produced an agreement on the provision of additional assistance to refugees in particular hardship.

C. Jordan

1. Impact of threat to school programme

46. The possibility that the financial deficit might force the Agency to relinquish responsibility for its general education programme for approximately 135,000 children in Jordan and to terminate the services of some 3,700 teachers was a matter of grave concern until the end of April 1982 and affected relations with the Jordan Government, the refugee population and the Agency's staff.

47. The Government of Jordan, both as a host Government and as a member of the UNRWA Advisory Commission, was kept closely informed of the Agency's financial difficulties. The Commissioner-General was received by his Majesty King Hussein and had several meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs to discuss the Agency's financial problems and ways to overcome them.

48. Pessimistic information on the Agency's financial situation had a profound effect on staff morale, which, among other things, resulted in significantly increased resignations by teachers. Another factor contributing to low staff morale was the lack of any cost-of-living salary adjustments. The purchasing power of salaries had declined substantially since January 1975, though there is no evidence that UNRWA wage levels are significantly out of line with the rest of the local labour market. Discussions are under way between the administration and the staff unions in Jordan concerning a comprehensive salary survey.

2. Assistance to refugees in poverty

49. It was not possible to remove the refugees' and the Government's opposition to the Agency's measures to give priority in its relief programmes to the most needy refugees. The cause of this opposition was the refugee community's fear that such a policy was likely to lead to a reduction in the general assistance given by the Agency to refugees as a whole. However, in the face of inadequate funds, the Agency considered that it had no alternative but to concentrate its resources on its education and health programmes and to ensure that relief went to those refugees certified as in need of it. The number of poor refugees receiving relief, mainly in the form of extra rations, health care, priority of admission to the Agency's training centres and some minor benefits, was approximately 12,000 persons out of 740,000 registered refugees in Jordan.

3. Medical care

50. On 1 July 1981, the Agency introduced a scheme whereby refugee patients suffering particular financial difficulties are reimbursed the costs, within certain limits, of treatment in Government hospitals. This scheme replaced a previous agreement with the Government, under which refugee patients, on certain conditions, were entitled to free services at government hospitals against payment by the Agency of a fixed annual amount. The present scheme, which concentrates mainly on the poor, has not been generally accepted by the refugee community or the Government of Jordan.

51. A cholera epidemic broke out in Jordan during the period July-September 1981. Although all possible precautionary and preventive measures were taken both by the Government and by UNRWA, 64 cases occurred among camp residents.

4. Response to Israeli invasion of south Lebanon

52. In order to conserve stocks of food for emergency relief in Lebanon, the distribution of basic rations in Jordan (as in Syria) was suspended in June 1982. This measure met with the approval of refugee leaders in Jordan. UNRWA staff in Jordan, as well as in Syria, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, decided to forego a day's pay to assist Palestine refugees in Lebanon who were suffering the consequences of the Israeli invasion.

D. West Bank

1. Staff matters

53. Following the implementation of the recommendations contained in the International Civil Service Commission's report of 1980 on its comprehensive survey of conditions of employment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, there remained a series of seven points which it was agreed the Agency administration would resolve to the extent possible, in consultation with the staff. These consultations were completed in November 1981 with a package settlement, effective 1 December 1981. The staff, it should be noted, are paid in Jordanian dinars.

2. Legal matters

54. In the West Bank, as in the Gaza strip, many staff members were summoned by the occupation authorities during (and after) Agency working hours, and in many instances returned without being interrogated. Discussions continued with the authorities to improve the passing of timely and complete information concerning detained staff and particularly staff brought to trial. This is a problem which the Agency faces in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic as well as the occupied territories.

55. There was progress in easing restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities on the duty travel of certain Agency staff members to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Two staff members of headquarters (Amman) previously unable to travel to the occupied territories are now permitted to do so.

3. Security

56. There was serious unrest in the West Bank during the months of November and December 1981 and from March 1982, provoked by the reaction of the population to various measures and decisions taken by the occupation authorities. Many of these led to strikes throughout the West Bank, curfews on some camps and villages for varying periods and restrictions on travel of residents in certain localities. Demonstrations took the form of stone-throwing, tire-burning and construction of road barriers, all of which led to military intervention. Most of those events affected the Agency's operation to the extent that attendance at Agency schools and training centres varied from nil to 100 per cent during these periods. Some staff had difficulty at times in reaching their duty stations, but wherever it was possible they did so, thus encouraging pupils, trainees and patients to attend the Agency installations. In spite of this, much training time was lost at the three training centres and most of the schools. The 1980/1981 academic year had to be extended to make up for time lost in that year and plans were made to compensate for further loss of time in 1981/1982.

57. During periods of curfew in camps, efforts to maintain essential services such as water supply, garbage clearance and, in some instances, preparation of food at supplementary feeding centres and operation of health centres were successful soon after the imposition of curfews.

58. On more than one occasion, troops entered two training centres to identify and detain those believed to be involved in incidents, but left soon after. In December, at one centre, 246 female trainees and 6 staff were detained, though all but one staff member were released the same night. Subsequently, 20 trainees were brought to trial and were fined or given suspended sentences.

59. Youth Activities Centre have been closed by order of the authorities at Kalandia camp since 13 December, at Dheisheh camp since 16 April, at Balaka camp since 21 May and at Arroub and Fawwar camps since 24 June.

60. Negotiations were in hand with the authorities to reconstruct the shelters of three families in Balata and Dheisheh camps, which were demolished as punitive measures in 1980. No punitive demolitions of shelters took place during the reporting year.

4. Improvements in camps

61. Refugees in camps continued to show considerable initiative by executing projects to enhance their environment, notably in water supply, roads and pathways and sewage disposal. Seventy-seven self-help projects were completed at a total approximate cost of \$189,950, to which the Agency contributed \$14,190 and the community the balance. 4,730 m² of concrete pathways and 1,337 metres of surface drains were completed in the environmental sanitation self-help programme and 475 metres of main drains were constructed by the Agency at a total cost of \$54,045 (including a \$29,506 refugee contribution). The Community has a growing interest in welfare activities. There were considerable construction improvements to youth activities centres; a new centre was constructed at Shufat camp and an extension to the one at Far'a camp, as self-help projects. Two other centres at Arroub and Nur Shams were under construction.

5. Health

62. During the summer of 1981, two refugees (of a total of seven persons affected in the West Bank) were treated for cholera; one refugee died. An outbreak of measles was reported at the end of December 1981, peaking in January and then declining.

6. Effects of financial crisis

63. In common with the other four Fields, the freezing of non-recurrent expenditure except for the most urgent needs again caused many projects in the West Bank to be suspended. Less maintenance was carried out and the construction of new premises to replace unsatisfactory schools and health centres was deferred.

7. Construction projects

64. The Field Office completed several construction projects at a cost of \$620,237. Some of these, namely the Aida Girls school, an extension to the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre, a central library for Kalandia and an extension to the Qalqilia hospital, had started before July 1981.

65. Twenty-seven shelters occupied by families in special hardship were repaired or reconstructed at a cost of \$9,993. The occupants of the shelters could not afford to pay for the work themselves.

8. Help for disabled

66. The Field Office has paid special attention to handicapped refugees during this International Year of Disabled Persons. Committees were formed to identify the handicapped and to discuss ways and means of improving their condition. Many seminars were held and practical measures included the provision of wheel-chairs and crutches, suitably designed toys and games for disabled members of the family, and the organization of group picnics. Efforts were made to improve facilities for the convenience of the disabled in the camps.

E. Gaza Strip

1. The security situation

67. The year was much more difficult than the previous one, although at the beginning life in the camps was relatively quiet. During the first half of December 1981, operations were disrupted, particularly in the schools and the vocational training Centre, as a consequence of the widespread disturbances throughout the Gaza Strip. UNRWA exerted great efforts to keep Agency schools working, but was frequently frustrated when gangs of youths roaming the streets threw stones at the tiled roofs and windows of schools to frighten the children into leaving. The situation was further aggravated after a pupil in Rafah was killed in a clash with the Israeli army, following which a curfew was imposed there for three days.

68. Tension has continued during 1982, mainly in Rafah in January when a curfew was imposed for four days following earlier demonstrations. In February, schools were disrupted by demonstrations over several days in Gabalia and in Rafah. March and April saw an escalation in the disturbances. During March there were many disruptions in schools, municipality strikes, throwing of hand grenades in Gaza, curfews imposed in some areas, and two school children shot dead. The situation worsened in April, particularly after the shooting incident at the Dome of the Rock on 11 April. Added to the already tense situation, this sparked off widespread demonstrations the like of which had not been seen before in the Gaza Strip, involving in some cases violent clashes between hundreds of demonstrators of all ages and the Israeli security forces. They were particularly bad in Jabalia, Nuseirat and Khan Younis, resulting in the deaths of three school children and many wounded. Also during April, more hand grenades were thrown in Gaza, and curfews were imposed for periods ranging from 2 to 10 days in various areas and camps. At one point, almost three quarters of the refugee camp population was under curfew.

69. In such areas, the Agency's services were seriously affected, e.g., schools, normal health centre services, supplementary feeding, ration distribution, and garbage collection. However, though not without some difficulty, in most of the camps under curfew the Agency managed to arrange to pump water to the refugees' shelters, to provide essential health services (e.g., maternity wards) and ambulance transport for emergencies. In one or two instances, it was also possible to arrange some garbage collection.

2. Relations with the Israeli occupation authorities

70. Following the punitive demolition of shelters in May and June 1981, which left 76 refugees homeless, the Agency decided to rehouse the refugees. Standard Agency shelters were built elsewhere in the camp and the families moved into them in early December.

71. The occupation authorities are installing a new water distribution network in Nuseirat, Maghazi and Bureij camps. An agreement was concluded in May 1982 between the authorities and UNRWA, under which UNRWA contributed \$31,500 towards the costs of connecting its installations and the shelters of poor refugees to the network.

72. In December 1981, the agency was told by the authorities that, under IDF Order No. 654 of July 1980, amending the Education Ordinance of 2 January 1933 of the Mandatory Government of Palestine, it would henceforth have to obtain permits for all school construction, including additions and changes to existing schools. This followed a request by the Military Government early in 1981 to co-ordinate all UNRWA construction outside the camps. Accordingly, in April 1981 details had been provided concerning a school the Agency wished to build. In the absence of any reply to the contrary, the Agency proceeded to make the necessary plans, drawings and lease agreements, and had let a contract for over \$160,000. Construction commenced on 9 February 1982. The authorities ordered the work to stop later that day and temporarily detained the contractor. The Agency objected both to the Civil Administration and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Over two months later, the authorities responded that they had decided to complete the construction of an unfinished building in the same area, intended as a Government school but which would also serve refugee children in the vicinity.

73. In April 1982, Law No. 4/1960 of the Egyptian Administration of the Gaza Strip was cited by the authorities in support of their requirement that the Agency must obtain permission before carrying out any kind of construction in the camps. However, the Explanatory Note attached to the Law made it clear that the law had been necessary because of contraventions committed by individual refugees, against whom, not UNRWA, it had been aimed. Furthermore, the law had never been applied to UNRWA in practice. The authorities were therefore notified that the Agency wished to continue its operations, such as the addition of classrooms to house extra pupils, without impediment.

74. On 23 May 1982, the authorities prevented the continuation of another project, this time for disabled refugees within the Khan Younis camp, which had a contract value of some \$50,000. The obstruction came despite detailed co-ordination of the project some time ago with the Military Government, which had finally informed UNRWA after almost a year of discussion that it could go ahead and build the centre without further referral.

3. Withdrawal from Sinai

75. Following implementation of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel and the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in April 1982, several thousand registered refugees remained on the Egyptian side of the border, deprived of access to UNRWA's services. The biggest problem was that of the Canada housing project (an Israeli Government scheme built on the site formerly occupied by a Canadian contingent with UNEF): over 4,500 refugees in the project were cut off from UNRWA's health centre, supplementary feeding centre, ration distribution centre, youth activities centre, pre-school, womens activities centre and sewing centre. Perhaps most important, over 1,000 children were deprived access to their elementary and preparatory schools, although ad hoc arrangements were made for them to continue to receive instruction, using rooms in a former Government school, and for some students to cross the border to sit for their final examinations. As movement across the new border was restricted to a few exceptional cases, UNRWA's 56 employees in the Canada project were prevented from attending their places of work. Efforts were in hand at the end of the reporting period to try to provide some temporary alternative arrangements for essential services.

4. Improvements

76. UNRWA has again received special contributions to improve conditions for the refugees in the densely-populated Gaza Strip. Three new youth activities centres have been built and six school libraries; a building formerly used by the tuberculosis hospital at Bureij has been converted into a school; roads have been improved; and pathways and drains have been constructed on a self-help basis with the participation of the refugees. In addition, more dilapidated old army barracks have been replaced by 214 shelters during the reporting period, two multi-purpose schoolrooms were almost completed, and construction of a new health centre had begun.

5. Health

77. Cholera broke out in the Gaza Strip between August and November 1981, when 161 confirmed cases were reported, of whom 88 were from the indigenous population

and the remaining 73 were refugees. The incidence of the disease was 40.7 per 100,000 among the combined population of refugees and residents living in the towns and villages, but only 28.3 per 100,000 among the inhabitants of the refugee camps.

78. A three-year study, to evaluate the effect of the mass use of the oral rehydration salt (ORS) formula recommended by WHO for use in communities of developing countries, was completed at the end of 1981.

6. Housing

79. Three hundred and fifty-eight families comprising 2,183 individuals moved out of the camps into Government housing projects. Many of these were refugees whose shelters were demolished to make way for a security zone at the new Rafah border and who had moved to plots of land in a nearby housing project.

7. Supply and transport

80. Some 18 tons of prescribed textbooks based on the Egyptian syllabus were received from Cairo via the Neot Sinai border crossing point for use in UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip. A new workshop was opened in March 1982 to overhaul major vehicle assemblies for the Gaza and West Bank Fields.

III. REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY,
1 July 1981-30 June 1982

A. Education and training services

81. Under an agreement between UNRWA and UNESCO, the latter is responsible for the professional aspects of the education programme, which in 1981/1982 included general education at elementary and preparatory (lower secondary) levels in Agency schools, vocational and teacher training at Agency centres, and a university scholarship programme. Many refugee children continued their education at the upper-secondary level in government schools of the host countries or in private schools. In 1981, expenditure on education and training amounted to \$104.5 million and accounted for 57.8 per cent of the Agency's total expenditure.

82. In addition, the Agency provided some pre-school education (para. 159), youth activities and adult training in crafts (para. 161), and medical and para-medical education and training (paras. 132-134).

83. The crisis facing the education programme in 1981 and 1982, when forecast income was insufficient to cover the entire school system to the end of either 1981 or 1982, is referred to in the Foreword (para. 8) and in paragraphs 28, 38, 46-47 and 192.

1. General education

84. In 1981/1982 as in previous years, the largest single Agency activity was general education. In October 1981 a total of 338,386 pupils, 2,967 more than in 1980/1981, was enrolled in the 645 Agency elementary and preparatory schools in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, served by a teaching force of 9,816. A further 88,662 refugee pupils were known to be enrolled in government and private elementary and secondary schools in the same areas, and approximately 45,750 non-eligible children were in Agency schools (see foot-note a/ to table 3 of annex I). The education staff in each field is headed by a locally-recruited Field Education Officer, working under the professional guidance of the Director of Education and of the specialist staff of the Department of Education at Headquarters.

85. Double-shifting of schools continued to be a problem and, because of the steady natural growth in the school population and the Agency's lack of funds for school construction on the scale required, was necessary in 479 schools (74.3 per cent of the total) during 1981/1982. In elementary schools in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, double-shifting affected 95.3 and 93.5 per cent of the pupils respectively. It was possible to avoid turning children away from school only through double-shifting and the construction of some additional classrooms. Lack of funds for capital expenditure generally limited school construction to the minimum necessary to prevent triple-shifting and to replace the most unsatisfactory school premises. During 1981/1982, over all fields, 19 prefabricated classrooms, 75 standard class and administration rooms and 8 specialized rooms were completed, while 66 standard class and administration rooms and 3 specialized rooms were under construction. In addition, under community-help schemes, 16 classrooms and 8 specialized rooms were constructed, and 2 specialized rooms were under construction.

86. In Lebanon, while schools in most areas opened for the new school year on the schedule date of 14 September, the schools in Beirut and Damour (south of Beirut) opened on 1 September in order to complete their work on the 1980/1981 curriculum, which had been disrupted as a result of armed clashes in the area between March and June 1981 (see para. 118 of last year's report). While incidents of occasional violence occurred in various parts of Lebanon between the beginning of the school year and mid-April, disruption to the normal operation of schools was usually limited to those schools in the immediate vicinity of the violence, and then only for a few days on each occasion. There was, however, a significant interruption to the education programme in the schools in the latter half of April and in May, due particularly to air-raids and their aftermath. June began with a heavy Israeli air attack on Beirut followed almost immediately by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, when all schools throughout the country were closed down for this remaining month of the school year. Enrolment in Agency schools in Lebanon totalled 36,860 refugee pupils, 26,251 of whom were in the elementary and 10,609 in the preparatory cycle. Of the 87 schools, comprising 743 elementary and 310 preparatory class sections with a total of 1,261 teachers, 48 schools (with 518 class sections) operated a double shift. Prescribed textbooks for Agency schools in Lebanon totalled 195, all but one of which have been approved by UNESCO.

87. In the Syrian Arab Republic, Agency schools started the year on 26 September and operated satisfactorily, except that the four schools in the Hama area could not operate between 6 February and 13 March because of fighting in the area. A total of 47,724 pupils attended the 65 elementary and 46 preparatory schools, comprising 1,199 class sections served by 1,422 teachers. Ninety-four of these schools, involving 1,065 class sections and 42,869 pupils, operated a double shift. Of the 115 textbooks currently prescribed, 71 have been approved by UNESCO.

88. In Jordan, the 208 Agency schools recommenced on 22 August and operated normally throughout the year. The total enrolment was 135,224 in the elementary and preparatory cycles comprising 3,326 class sections served by 3,760 teachers. Double-shifting occurred in 194 schools, involving 3,129 class sections and 127,877 pupils. The total number of textbooks prescribed in Jordan was 111, of which 79 have been approved by UNESCO.

89. In the West Bank, Agency schools started the school year on 1 September and operated normally until November, when widespread unrest and demonstrations occurred and continued for the remainder of the school year, with serious adverse effects on the operation of the schools. Enrolment in the 99 Agency schools in the West Bank totalled 39,417 pupils in 785 elementary and 317 preparatory class sections, served by 1,265 teachers. Fifty-five schools, with 582 class sections and 22,104 pupils, operated a double shift. The 111 textbooks prescribed for Jordan are also the prescribed textbooks for the West Bank. Of the 79 approved by UNESCO, the Israeli occupying authorities have refused import permits for 11.

90. In the Gaza Strip, the Agency schools also commenced on 1 September and operated normally until December, when the work of most schools and pre-school centres was interrupted for up to 14 days by demonstrations in support of a strike by local doctors and pharmacists against certain measures introduced by the occupation authorities in the Gaza Strip. In 1982, as in the West Bank, demonstrations for various reasons by the Palestinian community escalated during March, April and May, with consequent serious disruptions to the operation of Agency schools. Enrolment totalled 79,161 pupils in 140 schools, comprising 1,254 elementary and 460 preparatory class sections with a teaching force

of 2,108. Double-shifting occurred in 88 schools, involving 1,044 class sections with 48,703 pupils. The total number of textbooks prescribed by the Egyptian Ministry of Education was 117; of these, UNESCO has approved 72, of which the occupying authorities have permitted the importation of 61, have disallowed the importation of 10 and have one under consideration.

2. Vocational and technical education

91. A further increase was registered in the number of training places available to Palestine refugees in the vocational and technical courses conducted in UNRWA training centres, bringing the training capacity to 3,868. The increase, a net total of 202 places, was due mainly to a generous contribution from the Fund of OPEC and was achieved by extending the double-shift system at the Damascus Vocational Training Centre, Wadi Seer Training Centre (Jordan) and Gaza Vocational Training Centre to include additional class sections in existing courses; and by the addition of a new course (Auto-body Repairer) at the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre (West Bank), two new courses (Auto-body Repairer, Air-conditioning and Refrigeration) at the Damascus centre, a new course (Auto Electrician) at the Gaza centre, and a new class section in the Business and Office Practice course at the Sibliin Training Centre (Lebanon). Details of the training places available in the Agency training centres in 1981/1982 by the trade group, centre and sex are given in table 5 of annex I. In addition, the Agency sponsored the vocational training of 45 refugees in private institutions.

92. Operations at four of the seven training centres proceeded normally during 1981/1982. But two of the Centres in the West Bank and the Gaza centre were affected by disturbances such as protest demonstrations and strikes, the West Bank centres seriously.

93. Work opportunities for graduates of the Agency's vocational and technical education training centres continued to be excellent, as shown by the figures of 1,441 employed (88.2 per cent) out of the 1980/1981 graduates of Agency training centres. The demand for vocational training in Agency centres from Palestine refugees eligible for this form of assistance rises each year, but fewer than 20 per cent (approximately 1,900) of those applying can be accepted because of the limited capacity. Clearly there is ample justification for a large-scale expansion of the programme, but only limited expansion is possible given the Agency's present financial resources.

3. Teacher training

94. The teacher-training activities aim primarily at providing qualified teachers for Agency schools. The teacher-training sections of the Agency training centres accept Palestine refugee candidates who have successfully completed 12 years of general schooling, and provide them with a two-year professional training programme which qualifies them to teach at the elementary school level. Graduates of these centres are given priority for Agency appointments. If further teachers are needed, the Agency then resorts to employing university or high-school graduates, who usually lack professional qualifications. The Agency arranges basic in-service teacher-training courses for such underqualified teachers through the Institute of Education, which forms part of the Department's Teacher and Higher Education Division.

95. During 1981/1982, pre-service teacher training continued to be provided at four Agency centres - one in Amman, two in Ramallah, West Bank, and one in Sibliin, Lebanon. Enrolment totalled 1,323, made up of 684 males and 639 females (see table 4 of annex I for details). Operations at the Amman centre during the year were satisfactory, but, as described in paragraphs 44, 67 and 69, teacher training at the West Bank centres and in Lebanon suffered serious interruptions as a result of the political situation in the region.

96. Towards the end of 1981, the Jordanian Ministry of Education issued a new set of revised syllabuses which are now being followed by the Agency's teacher-training centres in Amman and Ramallah. At the end of the 1981/1982 school year, the second-year trainees of the Amman centre will sit for the General Comprehensive Examination to be conducted by the Jordan Government for the second time in Jordan. Of the 272 second-year teacher trainees of the Amman centre who sat for the first General Comprehensive Examination held by the Jordan Government in July 1981, 244 passed, recording an average percentage of 80 per cent passes, the highest percentage obtained by any institution in Jordan.

97. At the end of the 1980/1981 training year, 635 teacher trainees (299 men and 336 women) graduated from the pre-service teacher-training centres. By 30 June 1982, 244 of them were employed in Agency schools and 179 were known to have found employment outside the Agency, making a total of 66.6 per cent of the 1981 graduates known to be employed.

98. In co-ordination with the Institute of Education, the two education development centres established in Jordan and the Gaza Strip in 1974 and the centre and units established in the West Bank, Lebanon and Syria in 1980/1981 continued their efforts to improve the quality of education provided by UNRWA schools in their respective fields. Fourteen senior Palestinian education staff members were awarded fellowships for overseas study aimed at improving their professional competence; of these, eight were awarded by UNESCO, two by UNRWA, three by Governments and one by a voluntary organization.

4. University scholarships

99. During the academic year 1981/1982, UNRWA awarded 351 scholarships to Palestine refugees for study at Arab universities, of which 280 were continuing scholarships and 71 were new awards (see table 5 of annex I). The UNRWA scholarships, partly funded from special contributions, are awarded for one year, but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study, provided the student passes the end-of-year university examinations and is promoted to the next stage of his course.

100. By its resolution 36/146 H of 12 February 1982, the General Assembly appealed, inter alia, to all Member States and United Nations agencies to make special allocations, scholarships and grants to Palestine refugees and requested UNRWA to receive, hold in trust and award them. The Secretary-General's report to the Assembly A/37/427 will describe the response in detail.

B. Health services

101. Preventive and curative medical care services were provided to eligible Palestine refugees at the 100 UNRWA health units and by special arrangement at 20 government and two voluntary agency clinics. Other health services were subsidized by UNRWA at government, university and private health institutes.

102. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon which started early in June, resulting in the destruction of refugee camps and UNRWA facilities, caused total disruption of health and supplementary feeding services, particularly in the south and around Beirut. Emergency assistance to displaced refugees was provided when the cessation of fighting permitted. Plans were prepared for the re-establishment of essential health services in places where displaced refugees had congregated, to be implemented as soon as the situation stabilized.

1. Medical care

103. Curative services, both in- and out-patient, were provided at about the same levels as in previous years. However, their delivery was interrupted from time to time by military action in south Lebanon, fighting in the Syrian Arab Republic and disturbances in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. (Statistical data in respect of the out-patient care directly provided by the Agency are shown in table 6 of annex I.)

104. The Agency operates 24 dental clinics and continues to strengthen its specialist clinics, where patients with degenerative and chronic diseases are seen by appointment and proper follow-up is ensured.

105. The laboratory facilities and equipment were further improved. The Agency administers three central laboratories in Gaza, Amman and Jerusalem, and 23 clinical laboratories where simple tests are carried out. In Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, subsidized private laboratories provide the services normally performed by an UNRWA central laboratory.

106. The Agency continues to administer a small cottage hospital of 36 beds in Qalqiliya (West Bank) and nine camp maternity wards, the majority in the Gaza Strip. It also administers, jointly with the Public Health Department in Gaza, a tuberculosis hospital with a complement of 70 beds in Bureij camp. UNRWA continued to subsidize the necessary in-patient care facilities in government and private hospitals. The daily average number of hospital beds made available to refugee patients during the year was 1,460 (as shown in table 6 of annex I). The continually rising cost of medical care services entailed substantial increases in almost all the subsidies paid by UNRWA. In addition to their use of the subsidized facilities, an undetermined number of refugee patients independently sought admission to government hospitals at nominal cost. In Jordan, the Ministry of Health continued to collect fees from refugee patients referred to its hospitals by Agency medical officers. The Agency has therefore established a scheme to refund the cost of hospitalization at government hospitals to patients who are members of poor families. In the Gaza Strip, the Agency maintained its refund scheme for refugee patients hospitalized in government institutions in Gaza or Israel.

107. The prevailing circumstances in Beirut are responsible for a persistent shortage of hospital beds in Lebanon, since many of the hospitals are still inaccessible to Palestine refugees. Consequently, a large number of cases continue to be referred to the Medical Centre of the American University of Beirut at a

relatively high cost. Many refugee patients, on their own initiative, seek admission to institutions run by the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

108. The Agency provides to a limited extent for the medical rehabilitation of crippled children in specialized institutions, as well as orthopaedic devices. Contributions from voluntary agencies usually help to meet the cost of appliances.

2. Control of communicable diseases

109. Prevention and control of communicable diseases are among the main concerns of the Agency's Department of Health. An expanded programme of immunization forms an integral part of the Agency's maternal and child health services. Infants and young children attending the clinics are thus protected against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and measles in all fields and also against enteric fevers in Syria. Reinforcing doses of vaccines are given to children on admission to school.

110. Among the control measures of public health importance are the improvement of environmental conditions; the emphasis on personal and food hygiene through health education activities, particularly in schools and health centres; and the administration of specific chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis. Close co-operation is maintained with the government health authorities in disease surveillance and control.

111. An outbreak of cholera occurred in the area during 1981, involving 70 cases in Jordan, two in the West Bank and 68 in the Gaza Strip. Of these, two ended fatally, one in Jordan and one in the West Bank. Six cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis were reported by the West Bank, mostly in the Jericho area. Three imported cases of malaria were reported by Jordan.

112. The following diseases showed a decrease in incidence compared with the period of the previous report: brucellosis, conjunctivitis, diarrhoeal diseases, infectious hepatitis, poliomyelitis and trachoma; while an increase was observed in influenza, measles, mumps and whooping cough. There was no significant change in the incidence of other communicable diseases. (Further details are given in the annual report of the Director of Health.)

113. The Agency operates a comprehensive tuberculosis control programme, including case detection, hospital and domiciliary treatment and follow-up of cases and their contacts. The incidence of respiratory tuberculosis has for several years been about one case in 10,000 of the population eligible for health services.

3. Maternal and child health

114. Maternal and child health care is provided in most UNRWA health centres, supported by specialist and hospital referral services. A number of government and voluntary agencies supplement Agency services, especially in Amman, Damascus and Jerusalem. Data on maternal and child health services are presented in table 6 of annex I.

115. Pre-natal care included regular health supervision and the issue of extra rations and iron-folate tablets. Approximately half the number of deliveries

reported took place at home, attended by Agency-supervised dayahs (traditional birth attendants). A smaller number of deliveries were carried out in UNRWA maternity centres, six in the Gaza Strip, one in the Syrian Arab Republic and two in the West Bank. More babies were delivered in hospitals, especially urban areas; but only complicated cases were referred by the Agency health staff.

116. The planned parenthood services continued in seven health centres in Gaza, two in Jordan and one in the Syrian Arab Republic.

117. Regular health supervision was provided in child health clinics for children up to three years of age and for special cases up to five years of age. Immunization was given against the six diseases included in the generalized expanded programme of immunization. The nutrition of children was promoted through educational activities in child health clinics and through the provision of nutritionally-balanced meals at feeding centres. Dry milk was distributed to all children from six months to three years of age.

118. All health centres offered early and effective treatment, with oral rehydration salt, of children suffering from diarrhoea. The study in Gaza of the efficacy of oral rehydration therapy was concluded by the end of 1981. Children at risk from malnutrition received special attention and care in the nutrition rehabilitation clinics, set up as an integral part of the child health clinics. A WHO Consultant helped evaluate these clinics in the West Bank.

119. School health services were provided by health centre and special school health teams for children in UNRWA elementary and preparatory schools (see table 6 of annex I). Children entering school for the first time were medically examined, and the necessary health care was carried out in health centres and through referral to specialist care. Immunization against tuberculosis, diphtheria and tetanus was given to school children in all Fields; in Syria, typhoid immunization was also given. Children in need received a mid-day meal at the supplementary feeding centres.

120. In each field, a team of health education workers promoted the health education programme with the participation of health, education and welfare staff. Their activities in health centres, schools, welfare centres and camp communities were supported by camp and school health committees and included camp sanitation and disease prevention campaigns. Classes in mother and child health care were included in the sewing courses for young women in all Fields. The health calendar for 1981, used primarily in Agency schools, covered topics related to the various aspects of the Agency's health programme. A series of assignments on health education was prepared for use in teacher-training programmes. World Health Day, on the theme Add Life to Years, was celebrated Agency-wide on 7 April with exhibitions, meetings and various other activities.

4. Nursing services

121. Registered nurses, auxiliaries and traditional birth attendants participate in the curative and preventive activities in health centres, schools and in the community. But there is difficulty in some Fields with recruitment of nursing staff, because of the scarcity of trained personnel and the increasing demand for them from employers in the region who are able to offer more competitive conditions of service.

5. Environmental health

122. In co-operation with the host Governments, municipalities and local councils, the Agency provided basic community sanitation services in camps, comprising supplies of potable water, sanitary disposal of waste, drainage of storm water, latrine facilities, and control of insect and rodent vectors of disease. A total of 710,000 refugees and displaced persons living in 61 locations benefited from these services. There was some improvement in the sanitary conditions in a few camps, mainly through community self-help efforts.

123. Lack of funds again prevented the Agency from providing adequate subsidies (in the form of building materials) to self-help schemes, which resulted in a serious set-back to efforts to improve sanitation services further. However, a modest input by the Agency enabled pathways to be paved, drains constructed, sewer-lines laid and water-supplies improved in some camps. The refugee communities are more than willing to participate in projects of this kind, but further financial support is needed to boost the programme.

124. At Amman New and Jabal el Hussein camps in Jordan, about 2,700 shelters have been connected to the municipal sewerage system and the rest will benefit soon from the Jordan Government scheme to provide sewerage facilities to all refugees living in the two camps. In Lebanon, three sewer-lines were laid at Ein el-Hilweh camp in continuation of a self-help scheme initiated in 1979, before the camp was destroyed in the Israeli invasion of June 1982.

125. The self-help and municipality-assisted programmes to provide indoor taps to refugee shelters made further progress. Five camps in the Gaza Strip benefited, three in Jordan, one in Lebanon, one in the Syrian Arab Republic, and 11 in the West Bank, including Jalazone camp where most of the shelters were provided with indoor taps.

126. In the Syrian Arab Republic, a scheme to provide an adequate, independent supply of water to schools, clinics, and supplementary feeding centres at four camps in the Damascus area has been completed. Improvised chlorinators were replaced with electrically-driven chlorine-solution feeders at most of the Agency's water pumping stations, improving the disinfection of the water supplies. In the West Bank, financial and technical assistance was provided to Nur Shams camp inhabitants to build an elevated water reservoir.

127. Refuse collection and removal facilities were maintained at an adequate level with the replacement of worn-out vehicles. Contractual arrangements with the nearby municipalities further improved the service in four camps in the West Bank and one camp in Jordan.

128. The condition of the sanitary facilities at the Agency's schools has caused concern. To improve them will require a substantial capital outlay, but a special effort is being made to find the resources in view of the priority which must be accorded to this task.

6. Nutrition, including supplementary feeding

129. Constant supervision, protection and promotion of the nutritional status of the refugees is an important feature of the Agency's health services, directed

particularly at the most vulnerable groups of refugees: infants, pre-school and school children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, non-hospitalized tuberculosis patients and certain others. The growth of children attending the child health clinics is closely monitored through regular weight measurements. The data collected during the year show a generally satisfactory nutritional state in most refugee children, although a sizeable percentage of them continue to suffer from mild or moderate degrees of malnutrition. In both respects, the refugee children compare closely with the indigenous residents of the host countries.

130. The Agency's supplementary feeding programme provides hot mid-day meals, milk and extra rations for vulnerable groups. At the 92 UNRWA supplementary feeding centres and four voluntary agency centres, nutritionally balanced mid-day meals are served six days a week to young refugee children and, on medical grounds, to older children and adults. A special high-protein high-calorie diet is also available daily to infants and children suffering from diarrhoea or malnutrition. Vitamin A and D capsules are issued with the meals. Whole and skim milk are distributed in dry form to non-breast-fed infants up to six months and to all children from six to 36 months attending the child health clinics. Over 62,000 children benefit from this programme (see annex I, table 7).

131. In Jordan, as in previous years, the Agency continued to provide, on behalf of the Government and on a reimbursable basis, milk and mid-day meals for persons displaced in 1967 (other than UNRWA-registered refugees) and living in the camps.

7. Medical and para-medical education and training

132. The Agency maintained and further developed its programme of education and training in the field of health. In 1981/1982, 144 refugee students held UNRWA medical university scholarships (see annex I, table 5) and 190 refugee trainees were enrolled in laboratory technician, public health inspector and assistant pharmacist courses in Agency training centres. Of these, 26 university students and 96 trainees either successfully completed their courses of study or were expected to pass their qualifying examinations.

133. Scholarships for basic nursing education are funded from donations received from voluntary agencies for the purpose. While UNRWA's need for nursing staff is very great, the Agency has no means of providing nursing training itself and relies entirely on outside sources. It is becoming more and more difficult to fill vacant posts with properly qualified staff.

134. Intensive in-service training was carried out by the Department of Health for its own staff in the various disciplines of the programme. Within the framework of a WHO-sponsored training and fellowship programme for health personnel, one graduate nurse was granted a fellowship by the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office to attend a teacher-training programme (diploma course) in the academic year 1981/82, and four medical officers successfully completed a one-year WHO fellowship in public health training in 1981. Study leave was also authorized to two medical officers in the academic year 1981/82, to enable them to complete their studies for the Master's Degree in pediatrics. Two senior staff nurses (one each from Syria and the Gaza Strip) completed a one-year post-basic midwifery training course in Cairo, and two (one each from Jordan and the Gaza Strip) were following a similar course of training in Amman. Two other senior staff nurses from Gaza completed a one-year course of training in Cairo, one in public health nursing and the other in

midwifery teacher-training. The basic midwifery programme for 18 students in Gaza, which commenced in the previous reporting period, was continued.

C. Relief services

135. The Agency's relief services comprise the distribution of basic rations; the provision of, or assistance with, shelter in individual cases of special hardship or in such exceptional circumstances as the displacement of refugees or destruction of or damage to shelters; and hardship and welfare assistance. Services are provided for registered Palestine refugees according to eligibility; in addition, a small measure of humanitarian assistance is still provided for persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities.

136. The unsettled situation in Lebanon disrupted the relief programme throughout the period under review, culminating in the Israeli invasion on 6 June 1982. The invasion had a direct effect on the relief services provided to some 197,000 out of the almost 239,000 persons registered in Lebanon. At the end of the reporting period, UNRWA had been unable to assess the extent of the damage to refugee shelters in the camps and to UNRWA installations, although preliminary estimates indicated that the damage is extensive. Further damage to the camps on the outskirts of Beirut was being sustained as a result of the continuing Israeli siege of the city.

137. The Commissioner-General made an early decision that UNRWA should provide assistance to all Palestinians in need as a result of the conflict, irrespective of whether they were registered refugees or not. UNRWA commenced distributing foodstuffs, blankets and household items from stocks held in its warehouses in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and donations in kind received from OXFAM (UK), the Norwegian Refugee Council, Rädde Barnen (Sweden) and World Vision (US) on 13 June. By the end of June approximately 30,000 persons (6,000 families) had been assisted. UNRWA also provided logistical support and other aid to sister United Nations organizations and voluntary agencies, e.g., UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Palestine Red Crescent.

138. Although accurate figures of the number of Palestinians who required assistance were difficult to ascertain, given the confused state of affairs in south Lebanon and the continuing state of war around Beirut, UNRWA estimated that between 150,000 and 200,000 Palestinians would be in need of the Agency's emergency relief until at least the end of 1982.

139. In the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the relief services were sporadically interrupted by local unrest with increasing frequency during the period under review. Eleven refugees have been reported killed and 323 wounded by Israeli soldiers and armed Israeli civilians during the period under review.

140. Fighting in the Syrian city of Hama during February 1982 resulted in some interruption to the relief programme. Five refugees, including one Agency staff member, were reported killed during this action. The building accommodating the UNRWA camp office, supplementary feeding centre and ration distribution point in Hama refugee camp was badly damaged, and some refugee shelters received minor damage.

141. At the request of the Jordan Government, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 (and subsequent resolutions up to and including 36/146/D) requesting the Agency to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities who were not registered with UNRWA as refugees, the Agency has continued to distribute rations in Jordan on behalf of the Government to some 193,500 such persons, and to provide schooling, supplementary feeding, milk, and medical, sanitation and other camp services to those residing in the post-1967 refugee camps. The Government reimburses the Agency for the cost of supplies used in the supplementary feeding and milk programmes and, until April 1981, half the cost of distributing basic rations to displaced persons. Since 1 April 1981, for financial reasons, the Agency has been obliged to charge the Government for the full cost of this distribution.

1. Eligibility and registration

142. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1982 was 1,925,726 which, compared with 1,884,896 on 30 June 1981, represents an increase of 2.17 per cent. The eligibility of refugees for Agency services is continually revised to the extent possible. However, except for its own employees and their dependants (estimated to total 80,000 refugees), the Agency is unable, without the agreement and co-operation of the authorities within its area of operations, to investigate employment status and income to the extent necessary to establish eligibility for Agency services, which is governed by need.

2. Rations

143. Because of difficulties in rectifying ration rolls and the potential financial burden attendant upon lack of success, an absolute ceiling on the number of ration recipients was introduced in Jordan in 1952 and the increase in the other fields was limited to 2 per cent per annum until 1963, when it was necessary to impose a ceiling there, too. New beneficiaries can be added only when deletions are made. As a result, with the natural increase in the refugee population, the percentage of registered refugees receiving rations has fallen (it is now 43.45), and the number of notionally eligible children of refugees aged one year and over (some of whom are now adults) for whom no ration is permanently available within the ceiling continues to grow. By June 1982, this category totalled 642,714: 343,171 in Jordan; 98,392 in the West Bank; 64,420 in Lebanon; 85,302 in the Syrian Arab Republic; and 51,429 in the Gaza Strip. The average number of rations issued by the Agency in 1981 was 826,769, including issues made on an emergency basis; this compares with 824,317 in 1980. Deletions on grounds of false and duplicate registration, death, absence, employment or graduation from UNRWA training centres were largely offset by the addition of children not previously receiving rations because of ration "ceilings".

144. Despite UNRWA's continuing efforts to rectify the ration rolls (over a million persons have been removed from the rolls since 1950), there has never been a reliable list of those in need of food aid because it is very difficult in the face of resistance from the refugees and the opposition of the host Governments to establish the individual refugee's need of rations. In the early days of UNRWA's operations, when mass indigence was evident, the basic ration programme was a means - albeit a rough and ready one - of distributing support widely among the

refugee community (even today, two thirds of all refugee families receive one or more rations). However, in recent years work opportunities in Arab oil-producing countries, the mobility and skills of the Palestinian labour force and economic development in the host countries have resulted in a high level of employment, and today nearly all refugee families are self-supporting. This change in the economic circumstances of the refugees has gathered pace over a period in which UNRWA's financial resources have been placed under increasing strain by inflation and the struggle to keep pace with school enrolment.

145. Obligated in early 1978, for financial reasons, to reduce the content of the basic ration issued to more than 825,000 refugees each month, UNRWA took measures to protect the nutritional status of those families in which family composition, age or sickness made self-support impracticable: the "special hardship cases". This category of refugee, which includes widows, orphans, the aged, the physically and mentally handicapped and the chronically sick, has been given extra basic rations, assistance in the repair and reconstruction of shelters, token cash grants, blankets, clothing and preferential access to vocational and teacher training. The programme of assistance for special hardship cases began in east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the summer of 1978 and was introduced in Lebanon in 1981 in respect of widows and divorced women with young children. By the end of June 1982, 42,687 refugees were benefiting. Needy refugees have to apply for this assistance, which is given after verification (and periodic re-verification) of the family's means by Agency staff. The present level of UNRWA support still leaves special hardship case families dependent on relatives and neighbours. The programme has not been introduced in the Syrian Arab Republic because of opposition from the Government; the Government of Jordan has also voiced objections. The number of cases eligible for the programme was projected to be 60,000-70,000 Agency-wide.

146. Persons registered as special hardship cases are eligible to receive a larger ration than other basic ration recipients and in 1981 each person so registered received, by Field, the following:

Field	Flour	Rice	Sugar	Cooking oil	Skim milk powder
	(Kilograms per annum)				
Gaza	120.000	9.000	12.000	6.000	-
West Bank	120.000	6.000	7.200	4.500	-
Jordan	124.000	3.400	12.000	3.750	4.000
Lebanon	115.000	-	7.200	4.500	4.000

Basic ration recipients received, by Field, the following:

Field	Flour	Rice	Sugar	Cooking oil
	(Kilograms per annum)			
Gaza	60.000	5.000	7.200	4.500
West Bank	60.000	2.000	7.200	3.000
Jordan	60.000	2.200	7.200	3.000
Syrian Arab Republic	60.000	-	7.200	3.750
Lebanon	60.000	-	7.200	3.000

147. In its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, inter alia, the General Assembly called upon Governments and organization making contributions in kind to UNRWA either to give cash instead or to allow UNRWA to sell their contributions for cash. A positive response by donors to this call will release funds for the higher-priority education programme. The Agency will still require certain quantities of foodstuffs for rations for special hardship cases, for the supplementary feeding programme (mainly for mothers and infants) and for catering in residential training centres. However, the basic ration programme for over 800,000 eligible persons will be phased out.

3. Camps and shelters

148. The population of the 51 camps established before 1967 increased from 547,048 to 557,198. In the 10 post-1967 camps (six in east Jordan and four in the Syrian Arab Republic), accomodating refugees displaced as a result of the 1967 hostilities, the population also showed an increase, from 162,256 last year to 165,272 at present. The number of registered refugees living in camps represented 35.11 per cent of the registered refugee population, varying from 55.31 per cent in the Gaza Strip and 51.72 per cent in Lebanon to only 25.30 per cent in the West Bank, because of the continuing presence in east Jordan of many former West Bank refugees who fled the West Bank in 1967/68 and are prevented by the Government of Israel from returning.

149. UNRWA provides services to Palestine refugees whether they live in camps or not. The camps were constructed on government land or on private land made available (with one or two minor exceptions) by the Governments, which remained responsible for the maintenance of law and order and similar governmental functions as part of their normal responsibilities towards the population within their borders. It is desirable to distinguish between three categories of buildings in camps: installations constructed or rented by the Agency (for example, schools, clinics and stores) which are in the possession of the Agency and used by it for the purpose indicated; shelters (huts) constructed by the Agency, which are the dwellings of and in the possession of refugees, who have maintained them in repair and in many cases added to and improved them; and houses and other buildings constructed and occupied or otherwise used by refugees (or others), for some of which the Agency may at most have given some assistance at the time they were constructed. It should be noted, too, that some camps contain large numbers of persons who are not registered refugees or even registered camp inhabitants. The camps established on the edges of towns have, in the course of time, tended to merge with the towns and to be indistinguishable for other parts of them.

150. The Agency assisted 339 families registered as special hardship cases in repairing or reconstructing their camp shelters during 1981, at a cost of \$55,343.

151. Absolutely essential maintenance of Agency buildings and installations continued to be carried out, but much important maintenance work (e.g. external painting, repair of roads) was not executed because of lack of funds. This deferral adds to the problems in the following financial year, when the maintenance required may well be more serious and costs have risen.

152. Many self-help projects were completed, with the Agency contributing part of the cost and the refugee communities, municipalities or other local sources contributing the remainder, in the form of labour, materials or cash (see para. 123). The Governments of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Palestine

Liberation Organization in Lebanon, the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund in respect of the Gaza Strip and the Jordanian Government in respect of the West Bank contributed to or carried out various work for the improvement of living conditions and facilities in the camps.

153. Extensive damage has been caused to Nuweimeh camp in the West Bank in the course of military exercises carried out in the camp by the Israeli army. The camp has been unoccupied since the exodus of refugees to Jordan in 1967.

154. Since the re-establishment of the border between the Sinai and the Gaza Strip on the return of the Sinai to the Egyptian Government by the Israeli Government, 515 rooms housing 173 families (1,060 persons) have so far been demolished by, or on the order of, the Israeli occupation authorities. About twice these numbers are expected to be affected in order to complete the border security zone. Compensation has been paid by the Israeli occupation authorities to all the families whose shelters were demolished, and they have all taken advantage of the Israeli offer of plots of land in a housing project developed by the authorities. A consequence of the erection of a border fence by Egypt and Israel has been to deny access to Agency services in Rafah to refugees living in the Sinai, most of whom have built or purchased houses in a housing project there; this deprivation affects some 7,000 refugees.

155. Details of the housing situation of refugees whose shelters were demolished by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip in 1971 are given in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly (A/37/425). Some of these refugees are among those who have moved into new housing in projects developed by the Israeli authorities. Other refugees have purchased plots of land in these housing developments and built their own homes. In the year under review, according to UNRWA's records, 393 refugee families (2,424 persons) moved into homes built on land they had purchased. The Agency acknowledges that the accommodation provided in the projects is superior to the shelters in which these families were formerly living. But the over-all shortage of housing for refugees on the Gaza Strip persists, partly because families moving from camps into the housing projects are required by the Israeli authorities, as a pre-condition, to demolish the rooms they previously occupied. In the year under review, 314 rooms (excluding those mentioned in para. 154) were demolished for this reason, and were therefore not available to alleviate overcrowded conditions in the camps. A programme to replace unsuitable and dilapidated ex-army barracks housing 381 families in the Gaza Strip by more suitable accommodation commenced in 1980. One hundred and eleven families have so far been provided with 214 new rooms under this programme, which was funded initially by the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation. OXFAM has contributed funds towards a similar though smaller programme in the Syrian Arab Republic.

156. Financial aid was given to refugees in south Lebanon to assist them in repairing their shelters damaged during the first half of 1981 by shelling and bombing by Israeli forces and Lebanese irregular militia. Cash grants from OXFAM and CARITAS contributed towards the cost of this aid.

4. Welfare

157. A pilot project started with the co-operation and financial support of OXFAM during the International Year of Disabled Persons, with the aim of showing a camp community in Jordan how the disabled can be assisted in the community by the community, has been making slow but steady progress.

158. The number of families registered with UNRWA as welfare cases totalled 21,298, comprising 40,229 persons. Small cash grants totalling \$150,085 were given to 62,359 persons, while assistance in other forms was given to 56,985 persons. Welfare workers helped solve individual and family problems through counselling and guidance. Prosthetic devices were issued to 565 persons, while 118 destitute persons, 152 aged persons and 834 orphans were placed in institutions, mainly free of charge. Voluntary agencies donated 44 tons of used clothing to UNRWA for distribution to refugee welfare cases.

159. Pre-school activities for children are directed to the particular needs of the three to six-year-olds and aimed at developing their potential through play periods supervised by trained teachers. Of the 51 centres serving 4,626 children, the American Friends Service Committee financed 15 UNRWA-operated centres in the Gaza Strip and the Holy Land Christian Mission financed and operated six in the West Bank. The remaining centres were financed either by local groups or other voluntary agencies.

160. Youth activities were carried out in co-operation with the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations in 34 refugee camps and 11,036 young refugees participated. There were 930 boys under 16 years of age who participated in self-help projects and recreational programmes. Sixteen projects were completed on a self-help basis by the members of youth activities centres.

161. Activities for women are carried on during the afternoons in 14 centres operated by the Agency. The object of the programme is to give refugee girls and women living in camps a chance to develop skills which will help them to raise their standard of living. The Agency also organizes training activities outside schools to equip with basic skills young refugees who would not otherwise receive vocational training or further education. These activities include 33 sewing centres for 831 refugee women and girls and, in the West Bank, three carpentry centres where 34 young refugees attend a one-year course. Special training was provided for 201 disabled refugee children to integrate them into the life of their community; 53 of them were trained at the Centre for the Blind in Gaza, which is operated for refugees by the Agency and financed by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, and the others in similar specialized institutions in the area.

D. Personnel and administrative matters

1. Location of UNRWA headquarters

162. The General Assembly reiterated at its thirty-sixth session its request to the Commissioner-General to reunify his headquarters in UNRWA's area of operations as soon as practicable (para. 3 of resolution 36/146 F of 16 December 1981). He has every intention of complying with this request, since he fully accepts the desirability of reducing the distance between his main Headquarters (located at Vienna since the summer of 1978) and the five Field offices. Unfortunately, there has been no change in the situation reported last year, 1/ and it does not now seem likely that it will be possible to reunify Headquarters as a whole in the near future. A review has been made to determine whether it would be feasible in the meantime to transfer some units or parts of units from the main Headquarters in Vienna to that part of Headquarters located in Amman, but it was concluded that this would not be practicable. At the meeting of the Advisory Commission on 27 August 1981, the Lebanese representative, on behalf of Lebanon, Jordan and the

Syrian Arab Republic, expressed the hope that Headquarters would be reunified in Beirut.

2. Joint Inspection Unit study of UNRWA

163. The Commissioner-General welcomed the General Assembly decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, which, inter alia, requested the Joint Inspection Unit to carry out a comprehensive study of the Agency's organization and programmes. The study, which began in April 1982, is being conducted in two phases. The first phase, scheduled for completion in 1982, will concentrate on Headquarters. In the second phase, in 1983, the Joint Inspection Unit will turn its attention to the Field operations. It is expected that the final report and recommendations will be presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, in 1983.

164. The Joint Inspection Unit has been particularly requested by the Commissioner-General to advise on means of facilitating decision making, for example, through streamlined administrative procedures, a more rational grouping of functions and greater delegation of authority, particularly from Headquarters to Field offices.

3. Changes in the staffing table

165. During the period under review, there was an increase of 110 posts in the staffing table:

	<u>30 June 1981</u>	<u>30 June 1982</u>
(a) International posts		
(i) UNRWA	95	95
(ii) UNESCO (filled on non-reimbursable loan)	20	21 <u>a/</u>
(iii) WHO (filled on non-reimbursable loan)	5	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Subtotal	120	121
(b) Local posts	17 053 <u>b/</u>	17 162 <u>b/</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>17 173</u>	<u>17 283</u>

a/ Including one post reimbursed by the Japanese Government.

b/ See annex I, Statistical information, table 8 for details of the distribution of local posts.

The number of staff actually in service increased by 47:

	<u>30 June 1981</u>	<u>30 June 1982</u>
(a) International staff		
(i) UNRWA	89	93
Male	78	81
Female	11	12
(ii) UNESCO	10	11
Male	8	9
Female	2	2
(iii) WHO	5	5
Male	3	3
Female	2	2
(b) Local staff	16 626	16 668
Male	10 929	10 957
Female	5 697	5 711
(c) Total staff	16 730	16 777
Male	11 018	11 050
Female	5 712	5 727

166. The increase in the number of local posts almost entirely represents the recruitment of additional teachers to accommodate the growth in the school population. There has been no increase in UNRWA international posts. Until the seven new posts reported last year 2/ have been included in the international staff table financed from the United Nations regular budget the Agency will endeavor to reduce the number of international staff from 93 to 88. 3/

167. Throughout the reporting period, all the posts of WHO staff on non-reimbursable loan were occupied. But the long-standing and alarmingly high vacancy rate in posts funded by UNESCO continues to be of considerable concern, as it adversely affects the quality of the Agency's education programme.

168. Despite continuing efforts to increase the proportion of female staff members at all levels, the results are still disappointing. The proportion of female staff members to the total staff complement at the end of the last three reporting periods was:

	<u>30 June 1980</u>	<u>30 June 1981</u>	<u>30 June 1982</u>
International	12.6 %	14.4 %	14.8 %
Local	33.6 %	34.3 %	34.3 %

4. Implementation of ICSC common system job classification master standards

169. Implementation of the ICSC job classification standards for international posts is several months behind schedule, but the appropriate grade for nearly all posts will have been determined by 1 July 1982. However, unless the Commissioner-General decides it would be justified to meet any increased costs from voluntary contributions, it will not be possible to implement immediately all grade adjustments warranted, because of the time required to obtain United Nations budgetary approval.

5. Pay administration

170. Under the Agency's new system of remuneration for locally-recruited staff, 4/ comprehensive pay surveys were completed by ICSC in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and the results have been implemented. Remuneration was increased by an average of 20 per cent for staff in Lebanon and an average of 5.5 per cent for staff in Syria. In addition there were substantial improvements to other conditions of service, as warranted by the survey findings. In accordance with the formula recommended by ICSC for interim adjustments between surveys there have been subsequent increases in cost-of-living allowances for staff in Lebanon and Syria. The average cost-of-living increase for staff in Lebanon was 15 per cent and for staff in Syria 6 per cent.

171. Discussions are now under way with the Jordan staff concerning a survey in Jordan, the only Field which is still on the old remuneration system.

6. Threatened termination of teachers

172. In early 1982, the Agency's financial position was so serious that it appeared there would be no alternative but to close all schools and dismiss the teachers in Syria, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza by 31 May 1982, and in Lebanon by 30 June 1982. By the end of April the outlook had improved sufficiently for the Commissioner-General to decide to keep the schools open for the remainder of the calendar year. His decision was based not only on a certain improvement in the Agency's financial position, but also on the expectation of additional cash contributions.

173. The constant financial threat in recent years to the UNRWA school system is causing considerable anxiety among teachers, students, the host Governments and the refugee population at large. The increased apprehension of teachers over job security helps explain the growing number of resignations: 5.1 per cent in 1981 compared with 3.8 per cent in 1980.

7. Staff-management consultations

174. Representatives of the local staff and the administration have met periodically to discuss a new Memorandum of Agreement. Part of the package proposal is the establishment of a joint-study group to develop recommendations to the Commissioner-General on a new job classification system based on occupational groupings.

175. At the end of the reporting period, the staff representatives had not accepted the new Memorandum of Agreement. If signed, the Agreement would provide, inter alia, for improvements in disability benefits, working hours, overtime, annual leave, maternity leave, education assistance, etc. The staff consider that the Agreement does not make sufficient provision for improvements in their social security benefits, but the Agency feels unable to offer more at this time.

8. Sex discrimination

176. As foreseen in last year's report, 5/ the 1982 budget contained provision for \$1.4 million to cover the estimated cost of removing from the area (local) staff regulations, rules and personnel directives those provisions which result in inequitable treatment of female staff members by comparison with their male colleagues. This has not been implemented for lack of funds. The estimated cost is included in the 1983 budget estimates, but implementation will depend on funds becoming available for the purpose.

E. Legal matters

1. Agency staff

177. Twenty-eight staff were arrested and detained without charge or trial in the period under review; 6/ the particulars are given in the table below:

	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>
Released without charge or trial	5	16	-	3
Charged and sentenced	-	2	1	-
Still detained without charge	-	-	-	1

Note: A number (as yet undetermined) of UNRWA staff in south Lebanon are understood to have been detained by the Israeli armed forces in June 1982. The Agency has taken the matter up with the Government of Israel.

178. The Agency continues to face difficulties in obtaining adequate and timely information from the governments or authorities concerned on the reasons for the arrest and detention of its staff. In the absence of such information, UNRWA cannot ascertain whether the staff member's official functions are involved and is consequently hampered in giving effect to the rights and duties of the staff member and the Agency itself under the United Nations Charter and the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 1946.

179. No progress has been made in securing the first-arrival privileges for expatriate staff members in Jordan mentioned in paragraph 220 of last year's report.

180. The Israeli Government has withdrawn its objections to the travel on duty to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of one of the three international staff and one of the two locally-recruited staff members affected. The remaining cases are being pursued. 7/

181. The Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have continued to summon Agency staff for interrogation; some staff in Gaza have been summoned twice daily. So far as the Agency is aware, there are no charges against these staff but only charges - or suspicion about - some relative of each one of them. The Agency has taken this up with the Israeli authorities, as it views the practice with great concern.

2. Agency services and premises

182. Agency services in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were placed under severe strain at various times in the reporting period, particularly in November-December 1981 and March-May 1982. Most camps in the West Bank - except those in the Jericho area - and in the Gaza Strip - except Maghazi and Deir El Balah camps - were under curfew at one time or another, the maximum being, in the West Bank, 11 consecutive days at Dheisheh camp and, in the Gaza Strip, 10 consecutive days at the Jabalia camp. The Agency made ad hoc arrangements during this period to try to maintain essential services. In several instances, Israeli military personnel entered Agency premises in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, e.g., on the grounds that students had acted in breach of the peace by erecting road-blocks or throwing stones. Armed Israeli civilians broke windows in the two Agency schools in the West Bank and severely beat a head-teacher and an attendant at one of these schools. Protests have been lodged with the Israeli authorities.

183. Two Agency schools and three youth activities centres in the West Bank closed temporarily for varying periods at the instance of the Israeli authorities, who invoked grounds of security. A serious violation of the Agency's privileges and immunities was the temporary take-over of an Agency youth activities centre at Jalazone camp by Israeli soldiers, who flew Israeli flags over the building for several days. Following strong protests by the Agency, including an oral protest by the Commissioner-General at his meeting with Israeli officials on 13 May 1982, the Israeli soldiers withdrew.

184. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli authorities are seeking to impose new restrictions on construction by the Agency of installations in the refugee camps. The authorities have now invoked local legislation which, however, was never applied to UNRWA before 1967 by the Egyptian authorities nor subsequently by the Israeli authorities themselves. Two new constructions by the Agency have been stopped, including work on a project to help disabled refugees in the Khan Younis camp. The Agency has protested against these actions and opposed the imposition of these new restrictions, drawing attention to the obligations of Israel to the Agency.

185. Agency services were disrupted by the fighting in Hama, in the Syrian Arab Republic, in February 1982, and premises used by the Agency as an office and a distribution and supplementary feeding centre were severely damaged. The Agency will make an appropriate claim in respect of the damage incurred.

3. Refugee shelters

186. Last year's report mentioned the demolition on punitive grounds by the Israeli authorities of refugee shelters in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Failing a response to the Agency's repeated requests that the Israeli authorities

facilitate the prompt rehousing of the refugee families concerned, and having regard to the onset of winter, the Agency constructed replacement shelters for those families from the Jabalia and Bureij camps whose shelters had been demolished. Subsequently, the Agency was informed by the Israeli Minister of Defence that, on humanitarian grounds, instructions had been given to resettle these families within the framework of a housing project in the Gaza Strip. The families whose shelters were demolished in September 1980 in the Jenin camp in the West Bank and those affected by the punitive demolitions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1979/80 have not yet been rehoused. The Agency has not been compensated for the demolition of these shelters.

4. Lebanon

187. The Israeli military action starting in June 1982 in Lebanon has caused substantial damage to Agency property, the extent of which is being surveyed. Agency services have inevitably been affected, as mentioned elsewhere in this report.

188. In the wake of this military action, the Israeli authorities have made a protest to the Agency alleging that it has knowingly allowed certain of its premises in south Lebanon, particularly the Agency's Training Centre at Sibliin, to be misused for military purposes. The Agency has denied this allegation but, because of its serious nature, has embarked on a thorough investigation.

5. Claims against Governments

189. The Government of Israel has yet to complete the examination of the claims filed by the Agency in 1969 relating to loss and damage caused in the hostilities in June 1967. 8/ The matter is being followed up by the Agency.

190. The Government of Jordan has responded to the Agency's proposal that discussions be held between officials of the Government and of the Agency regarding various pending claims. 9/ The matter is being followed up and it is expected that these discussions will commence soon.

F. Financial operations

191. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors. a/ The following is a summary of the Agency's financial operations in 1981:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Sources of income for 1981

Governments	171 386	
United Nations agencies	6 322	
Non-governmental sources	2 192	
Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund	818	
OPEC Fund	263	
Miscellaneous income	6 240	
Exchange adjustments	3 701	
	<hr/>	
Total income	190 922	
<u>Less</u> income from Joint Jordanian- Palestinian Fund	(818) <u>b/</u>	
Income reported in the Annual Accounts		<hr/> 190 104

Expenditure in 1981

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non-recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Education services	103 152	2 187	105 339
Health services	31 049	396	31 445
Relief services	36 124	261	36 385
Other costs	-	8 378	8 378
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure	170 325	11 222	181 547
<u>Less</u> expenditure on behalf of the Joint Jordanian Palestinian Fund	(644)	(174)	(818) <u>b/</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure reported in the Annual Accounts	169 681	11 048	<hr/> 180 729
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of income over expenditure			<hr/> 9 375 <u>c/</u>

a/ UNRWA accounts for 1981, together with the corresponding report of the Board of Auditors, will be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5C (A/37/5/Add.3)).

b/ Part of the contributions from this Fund were applied to items outside the regular budgeted programme although within the Agency's mandate. As a result, their receipt and expenditure were not incorporated as an integral part of the accounts of the Agency's operations produced for audit.

c/ This figure is the excess of income over the amount actually expended or committed by the end of 1981. The Agency's revised budget, however, was \$239,667,000, against which income fell short by \$48,563,000, necessitating reductions in the planned level of operations.

192. The following is a projection of the Agency's financial operations for the current year, as at 30 June 1982:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Sources of income for 1982 (pledged and expected)

Governments	178 319
United Nations agencies	7 187
Non-governmental sources	1 700
Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund	1 543
OPEC Fund	238
Miscellaneous	2 500
	<hr/>
Total income	191 487
	<hr/>

Budgeted expenditure in 1982

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non-recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Education services	123 277	8 730	132 007
Health services	38 046	1 440	39 486
Relief services	50 963	1 409	52 372
Other costs	1 400	8 261	9 661
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure	213 686	19 840	233 526
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

To meet budgeted expenditure in full would involve a deficit in excess of \$42 million, despite special contributions and increased regular pledges of nearly \$17.5 million in response to appeals by the United Nations Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General, Heads of State, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Secretary-General of the Arab League. Early in 1982, it appeared that the only way of maintaining the Agency's solvency would be a full or partial curtailment of the education programme, the only one where savings of the magnitude required could be realized. With the receipt of the additional pledges and cutbacks in both recurrent and non-recurrent expenditure, it was decided to keep the schools open in all Fields. It is hoped that the programme can be maintained throughout 1982. But if no further increase in income is received, this will make inescapable a serious draw-down of the Agency's cash by the end of 1982.

193. The cash balance at 1 January 1981 was \$22.1 million, which would not have covered two month's operations; however, expeditious payment of pledges by major donors averted a cash crisis at that time. By vigorous cost containment throughout 1981, including significant staff reductions in the non-educational sectors, the Agency avoided any suspension of operations. The year-end cash balance on 31 December 1981 was approximately \$39.7 million, the increase over the opening balance reflecting a major donor's pre-payment of its 1982 contribution in December 1981, investment income on cash in hand and exchange rate gains.

194. The level of the cash balance is an important factor in calculating the ability of UNRWA to meet its liabilities until the end of the year. The Agency must have regard to the monthly cash outlay, currently averaging \$12 million. In addition, it must attempt to ensure that, in the event of the curtailment of programmes and the redundancy of the staff who run them, there will be sufficient cash to meet separation benefits. It was originally envisaged that UNRWA would continue to operate until a general political settlement of the Palestine question made its further existence unnecessary. Provision was therefore made to cover these benefits for about half of the Agency's locally-recruited employees on the assumption that at least the other half of the staff who are mainly teachers, would be offered employment by whatever successor authorities took over responsibility for the Agency programme on its ceasing its operation. About three years ago, it became apparent that it was more likely that UNRWA would be forced to make large numbers of its staff redundant through shortage of income than that it would cease to employ them on their transfer to a successor employer. The Agency has therefore gradually increased, and is increasing, the provision for separation benefits, until by the end of the reporting period this provision represented about 80 per cent of the total contingent liability. However, funds have not been set aside to meet this liability, although to the extent stated it is covered by the Agency's assets. These assets are only partly in the form of current bank balances; mostly they are in the form of accounts receivable and inventories such as sacks of flour in the Agency's warehouses, which could only become available for conversion into cash on liquidation of the Agency. In such circumstances, they could not be expected to realize their full book value. In the event, for instance, of the closure of schools in one or more Fields, the Agency would require sufficient cash to meet the separation benefits of thousands of staff. The total liability for all locally-recruited staff, which must be taken into account when the Commissioner-General establishes the period of continued financial viability of the Agency, was approximately \$57.3 million at 30 June 1982, and the figure increases by some \$260,000 every month. The cash available to the Agency can be used either for meeting the costs of the programmes or for paying separation benefits but not for both. If net savings on staff costs are to be made by closing down programmes, the closure must take place at least by mid-year, because by the autumn the savings on salaries are exceeded by the size of the separation benefits. Because of this burden on UNRWA's financial viability the Commissioner-General advocated, during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, that the liability for separation benefits in the event of mass redundancies should be placed on the regular budget of the United Nations. The Commissioner-General's suggestion was not adopted.

195. In its report to the General Assembly, the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA recognized the vital importance of maximizing the freely disposable cash income available to the Agency. The recommendations of the Working Group, endorsed by the General Assembly in decision 36/462 on 16 March 1982, included a call to "Governments and organizations making contributions in kind either to give cash instead or to allow the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to sell their contributions for cash".

196. A part of UNRWA's total income is represented by gifts in kind, particularly food-stuffs, cash tied to the transport and distribution of these food-stuffs under the Agency's relief programme, and services rendered to UNRWA by Governments. That part of UNRWA's income which is derived from the United Nations, WHO and UNESCO

(\$7.2 million in 1982) covers the cost of the international staff. The remainder is available to meet the costs of the education and health programmes and certain cash costs of the relief programme, and it is the size of this freely disposable cash income that determines whether UNRWA can meet programme costs of its schools and health centres. Of the total income of \$191.5 million expected as at 30 June 1982 for the current year, approximately \$121 million only is freely disposable cash.

IV. BUDGET FOR 1983 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1982

A. Budget provisions

197. This section of the report presents the proposed budget for 1983 and the budget for 1982 (revised as of June 1982). The original budget estimates for 1982 were submitted in last year's report. 10/ The budget proposed for 1983 is \$271.4 million, compared with a revised budget of \$233.5 million for 1982.

198. The budget for 1982 has decreased by \$32.1 million since the original estimates were prepared. This is the result of decreases in staff costs (\$23.7 million, as the combined effect of reductions in the anticipated rates of local inflation and gains in currency exchange), decreases in the valuation of contributions in kind (\$4.9 million, matched by reduction of income estimates), a decrease in the provision for exchange losses (\$3.7 million) and deferral of non-recurrent costs (\$0.3 million). These decreases are partly offset by miscellaneous additional costs (\$0.5 million) related to expenditure on behalf of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund.

199. In the proposed budget for 1983, recurrent costs 11/ are estimated at \$31.1 million more than in 1982, as explained in the following paragraph; there is also an increase in the non-recurrent cost estimates of \$6.8 million (see para. 201 below), resulting in a total increase of \$37.9 million over the adjusted budget for 1982.

200. The budget proposed for recurrent costs in 1983 is \$244.8 million compared with \$213.7 million for 1982. The increase of \$31.1 million provides principally for the following: normal programme increases (\$1.8 million, mainly for education services as a result of the natural growth in school population); normal salary increments (\$3.2 million); higher staff costs due to continued inflation (\$22.6 million); provision for improvements in services (\$1.5 million, principally for special hardship assistance); continued inflation in non-staff costs (\$1.2 million, including a provision for increases in hospital subsidies) and a net increase in basic commodity costs (\$0.8 million).

201. The budget proposed for non-recurrent costs in 1983 is \$26.6 million compared with a provision of \$19.8 million in the budget for 1982, an increase of \$6.8 million. The estimate for 1983 includes provision for the following: replacement of unserviceable vehicles and equipment (\$1.1 million); classrooms for additional pupils (\$0.5 million); urgently needed capital additions or improvements, particularly in education, shelter, medical and environmental sanitation facilities (\$9.3 million); and for increases in the provisions for local staff separation benefits and repatriation costs (\$15.7 million), as summarized in paragraph 212 below.

202. The provision for increased staff costs calls for a word of explanation. The greater part of the Agency's assistance to the refugees takes the form of personal services, particularly those provided by teachers and health personnel. Staff costs therefore constitute by far the largest item of expenditure in the Agency's budget (some 65 per cent in 1982 and an estimated 71 per cent in 1983). Consequently, the effects of high inflation on staff costs, and hence on the total budget, are much greater than on non-staff costs.

203. Apart from the effect of inflation on staff costs, the Agency foresees an increase in the number of staff, mainly to provide the additional teachers and supervisors required to cater for about 5,250 more pupils than in 1982.

204. In 1983, education services will account for approximately 57 per cent of the total budget, compared with 16 per cent for health services, 21 per cent for relief services and 6 per cent for other costs. (Comparable figures for the 1982 budget are 57 per cent for education services, 17 per cent for health services, 22 per cent for relief services and 4 per cent for other costs.)

205. The budget for education services provides for continuation of the Agency's general education programme and the costs of vocational, technical and pre-service teacher-training courses conducted in Agency centres, including provision for the natural growth in these programmes. Youth activities conducted outside UNRWA's schools, adult craft training, the training of physically handicapped children, some vocational training outside UNRWA centres and other minor activities are also budgeted under education services, as is a provision for scholarships at universities in or near the Agency's area of operations. The budget for non-recurrent costs includes provision for construction and equipment of classrooms to avoid triple-shifting, for construction and equipment of additional multi-purpose rooms, school libraries and science laboratories and for extraordinary maintenance and structural repairs to older schools and other buildings.

206. The proposed budget for health services, which incorporates the medical services, supplementary feeding and environmental sanitation programmes, includes provision for the basic needs of a slightly larger refugee population in 1983. The objective has always been that the Agency's health services should not fall below the level of those provided by the Governments of the host countries for their own citizens. With the rapid increase in hospital costs and in the cost of supplies, utilities and staff required for UNRWA's own health centres, the Agency continues to find it extremely difficult to achieve this objective. (The environmental sanitation programme provides only for the minimum requirements considered necessary to maintain essential community sanitation and water supply services at reasonably safe levels in camps inhabited by refugees.)

207. Staff and other costs in the health services programmes are expected to be greater than in 1982, essentially due to inflation as there will be only a minimal increase in the number of staff required. Provision is also made for essential replacement of equipment in medical and camp sanitation installations, and highly desirable improvements in facilities (including surface water drainage, sewage and refuse disposal and water supply systems). Camp sanitation improvement schemes also include self-help projects, in which the refugee beneficiaries participate substantially alongside the Agency.

208. In the budget for relief services, comprising the basic rations, shelter and the special hardship assistance programmes, provision has been made for the continuation of services in 1983 at the same level as in 1982, except for an expansion of the milk distribution programme, improvements in the special hardship assistance programme, and some increases in the numbers of beneficiaries. Recurrent costs are therefore expected to be higher than in the previous year, attributable to the foregoing, to inflation, and to provision for increases in cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration of staff. The estimates for non-recurrent costs provide mainly for improvements in shelter facilities and extraordinary road maintenance and improvements.

209. The budget for basic rations covers both the value of the basic rations themselves and the cost of their final distribution, but transport and warehousing of rations within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to supply and transport services (part of common costs). The budget provides for the issue of rations throughout the year to an average of 832,900 beneficiaries (1,900 more than in 1982). As in 1981 and 1982, basic ration distributions will be restricted to contributions in kind, no allowance being made for their purchase.

210. The special hardship assistance budget provides for relief assistance to refugees who are living in dire poverty, in addition to the basic ration. Assistance is limited to welfare case-work, small cash grants, blankets, used clothing, issues of skim milk, and supplementary flour, sugar and cooking-oil rations. Unfortunately, in its present financial position, the Agency cannot provide further for the special needs of the aged, widows with minor children and the chronically ill. Only the most urgent cases can be assisted.

211. Under common costs, provision is made for the over-all support services and overhead activities which directly and indirectly serve the operational programmes; these costs are categorized under three main headings as follows:

(a) Supply and transport services, covering the procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment, port operations, and passenger and freight transport within the Agency's area of operations;

(b) Other internal services, covering investigation and determination of eligibility of refugees for Agency assistance; personnel and administrative services; translation, legal, financial and data processing services; internal and external audit services; technical (architectural and engineering) services; and protective services;

(c) General administration, covering general administration services at Agency headquarters at Vienna and Amman, in the five Field offices (including subordinate area and camp services offices), the Liaison Offices in New York and Cairo, and also the public information services.

212. Other costs in the 1983 budget are estimated at approximately \$7.4 million more than in 1982, almost entirely because of adjustments in the provision for area staff separation costs, as summarized below. (The projected effect of increases in staff remuneration required in 1983 is greater than in 1982; hence the consequential adjustments to the provision for area staff separation costs are also expected to be higher in 1983.) The \$1,400,000 in recurrent costs is to provide for realignment of family allowances. The estimate of \$15,654,000 for non-recurrent costs is to cover adjustments in the provision for local staff separation costs necessitated by increased remuneration (\$12,404,000, comprising increased cost-of-living allowances, \$2,004,000, and cost of incorporation of a part of cost-of-living allowances into salaries, \$10,400,000), an increase in the provision for termination indemnities for local staff in the event of closure of the Agency (\$3,000,000) and an increase in the provision for eventual repatriation of local staff transferred to Vienna and Amman from Beirut (\$250,000).

213. Attention must be drawn to an under-provision in the budget. For budgetary purposes, the Agency assumed in the past that, in the event of an orderly turnover of its responsibilities to Governments or other organizations, nearly half of its local staff of approximately 17,000 would be offered suitable continued

employment. In this case, in accordance with the Agency's staff rules, only the remaining 50 per cent or so would be entitled to receive a termination indemnity (or retirement benefit) for loss of employment. Prior to 1980, provision was made in the Agency's accrued liabilities for only this number. However, in the event of an abrupt suspension of the Agency's operations, for lack of income or any other cause, all local staff would be entitled to receive a separation benefit (termination indemnity or retirement benefit). Because the possibility of this happening now appears to the Agency to be serious, the estimates for the 1982 budget and for the proposed 1983 budget both include \$3 million under "other costs", in implementation of the Agency's plan to establish the necessary additional provision in five annual instalments, the first of which was made in 1980. If these instalments are maintained, the total provision as at the end of 1983 will still be some \$3 million short of the full liability.

214. At the time of writing this report, it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the costs of meeting the emergency situation which broke out in Lebanon in June. It is evident, though, that the amounts involved will be substantial. The Agency has begun issuing emergency relief, medical and other supplies wherever these are needed and can be delivered to the thousands of displaced refugees. The consequential problem of rehousing and re-establishing schools, medical clinics and other services has also to be considered. Whatever the costs may be for the immediate life support of the displaced refugees and their eventual resettlement, it is hoped that the necessary funds will be received as special contributions for the purpose, in response to appeals already made and yet to be made. The Agency's present finances cannot provide for such costs. In view of the foregoing, no attempt has been made to incorporate in this report any estimates either of costs or of special contributions.

B. Budget estimates

215. Tables 12 A, 12 B and 12 C in annex I to this report present in summary form the budget estimates for 1983, together with comparative data on the budget for 1982. Table 12 A shows the estimates of recurrent costs, table 12 B, the estimates of non-recurrent costs and table 12 C, the estimates of total costs.

C. Financing the budget - 1982 and 1983

216. The critical problems facing the Agency in financing the budget for 1982 and the proposed budget for 1983 will be appreciated from the summary below:

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982 (at 30 June)</u>
	(Thousands of United States dollars)	
Budgeted expenditures:	271 352	233 526
Estimated income available from:		
Governments	172 317	178 319
United Nations agencies	7 441	7 187
Non-governmental sources	1 600	1 700
Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund	1 436	1 543
OPEC Fund	-	238
Miscellaneous income (including exchange adjustments)	<u>2 500</u>	<u>2 500</u>
Total estimated income	<u>185 294</u>	<u>191 487</u>
Estimated surplus (deficit)	<u>(86 058)</u>	<u>(42 039)</u>

217. At the time the 1983 budget was prepared, pledges for that year had not yet been made by Governments and other contributors. The estimate of income for 1983 can therefore be little more than an extrapolation of contributions for 1982, excluding special contributions limited expressly or by implication to that year.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/36/13 and Corr.1), paras. 199-201.

2/ Ibid., para. 204.

3/ The increase in the number of international staff since last year is due to the recruitment of two staff members as replacements for two staff members on terminal sick leave (making for temporary double occupancy of the posts concerned) and the recruitment of two staff members on short-term contracts in June 1982, to assist with the emergency operation in Lebanon.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/36/13 and Corr.1), paras. 208-211.

5/ Ibid., para. 214.

6/ The Government of Jordan has now indicated that the staff member mentioned in para. 217 of last year's report as being in detention as at 30 June 1981 was tried and convicted for a security offence. The two staff members mentioned in para. 218 of last year's report as being in detention in the Syrian Arab Republic as at 30 June 1981, one of whom had been in detention since April 1980, continue to be detained so far as the Agency is aware.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/35/13), para. 222.

8/ Ibid., para. 230.

9/ Ibid., para. 231.

10/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/36/13 and Corr.1), chap. III, sect. B.

11/ Recurrent costs include salaries, supplies, rents, subsidies and other costs incurred on a regularly recurring basis. Non-recurrent costs include construction and equipment and other items not regularly incurred, which, if necessary, can be deferred in most cases for a certain time without giving rise to immediate difficulty. They are also to a certain extent a function of special contributions. Recurrent costs, on the other hand, are a measure of the Agency's basic programmes which it cannot easily reduce, even in the short run.

ANNEX I

Statistical information

Table

1. Number of registered persons (as at 30 June each year)

2. Distribution of registered population

Chart: Elementary and preparatory pupils in UNRWA schools, 1950-1982

3. Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education

4. Training places in UNRWA training centres

5. University scholarship holders by faculty and country of study

6. Medical care services

Chart: Communicable diseases - Agency-wide, 1967-1981

Chart: Infant mortality studies - West Bank camps, 1971-1981

7. Beneficiaries of UNRWA's food-aid programmes, 1 July 1981-30 June 1982

8. Distribution of local UNRWA posts (as at 30 June each year)

9. Summary statement of income and expenditure, 1 May 1950-31 December 1982

10. Detailed statement of income to UNRWA, 1 May 1950-31 December 1982

11. Statement of income from non-governmental sources for the year ended 31 December 1981

12. Budget estimates for 1983 and revised budget for 1982

13. Direct assistance to Palestine refugees, 1 July 1981-30 June 1982

Further statistical information on UNRWA's education and health programmes is given in the following UNRWA publications:

(a) UNRWA-UNESCO Department of Education Statistical Yearbook, 1980-1981;

(b) Annual Report of the Director of Health, 1981.

For more detailed information on the financing of the Agency's programmes, please see: Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 1981 and Report of the Board of Auditors, Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5C (A/37/5/Add.3).

Table 1

Number of registered persons (as at 30 June each year) a/

Field	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
Lebanon	127 600	100 820	136 561	159 810	175 958	196 855	226 554	238 667
Syrian Arab Republic	82 194	88 330	115 043	135 971	158 717	184 042	209 362	220 572
Jordan	506 200	502 135	613 743	688 089	506 038	625 857	716 372	748 552
West Bank	-	-	-	-	272 692	292 922	324 035	340 643
Gaza Strip	198 227	214 701	255 542	296 953	311 814	333 031	367 995	377 292
Total	960 021 b/	905 986	1 120 889	1 280 823	1 425 219	1 623 707	1 844 318	1 925 726

a/ These statistics are based on the Agency's registration records, which do not necessarily reflect the actual population due to factors such as unreported births and deaths and false and duplicate registrations. The Agency presumes that the number of registered persons present in the area of UNRWA operations is less than the registered population.

b/ This total includes 45,800 persons receiving relief in Israel who were the responsibility of UNRWA until June 1952.

Table 2

Distribution of registered population

Field	Population	Number of camps	Total camp population a/	Registered persons not in camps	Percentage of registered population not in camps
Lebanon	238 667	13	123 422	115 225	48.28
Syrian Arab Republic	220 572	10	67 491	155 147	70.34
Jordan	748 552	10	235 151	556 160	74.30
West Bank	340 643	20	87 724	254 437	74.70
Gaza Strip	377 292	8	208 662	168 630	44.89
Total	1 925 726	61	722 470	1 249 599	64.89

1
4
9

a/ The total camp population is made up as follows:

676,127 registered persons;

32,295 persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities and subsequent fighting in the Jordan valley in early 1968 who are not registered with the Agency (see para. 159);

14,048 persons who are neither registered persons nor displaced persons.

Elementary and Preparatory Pupils in UNRWA Schools 1950 - 1982

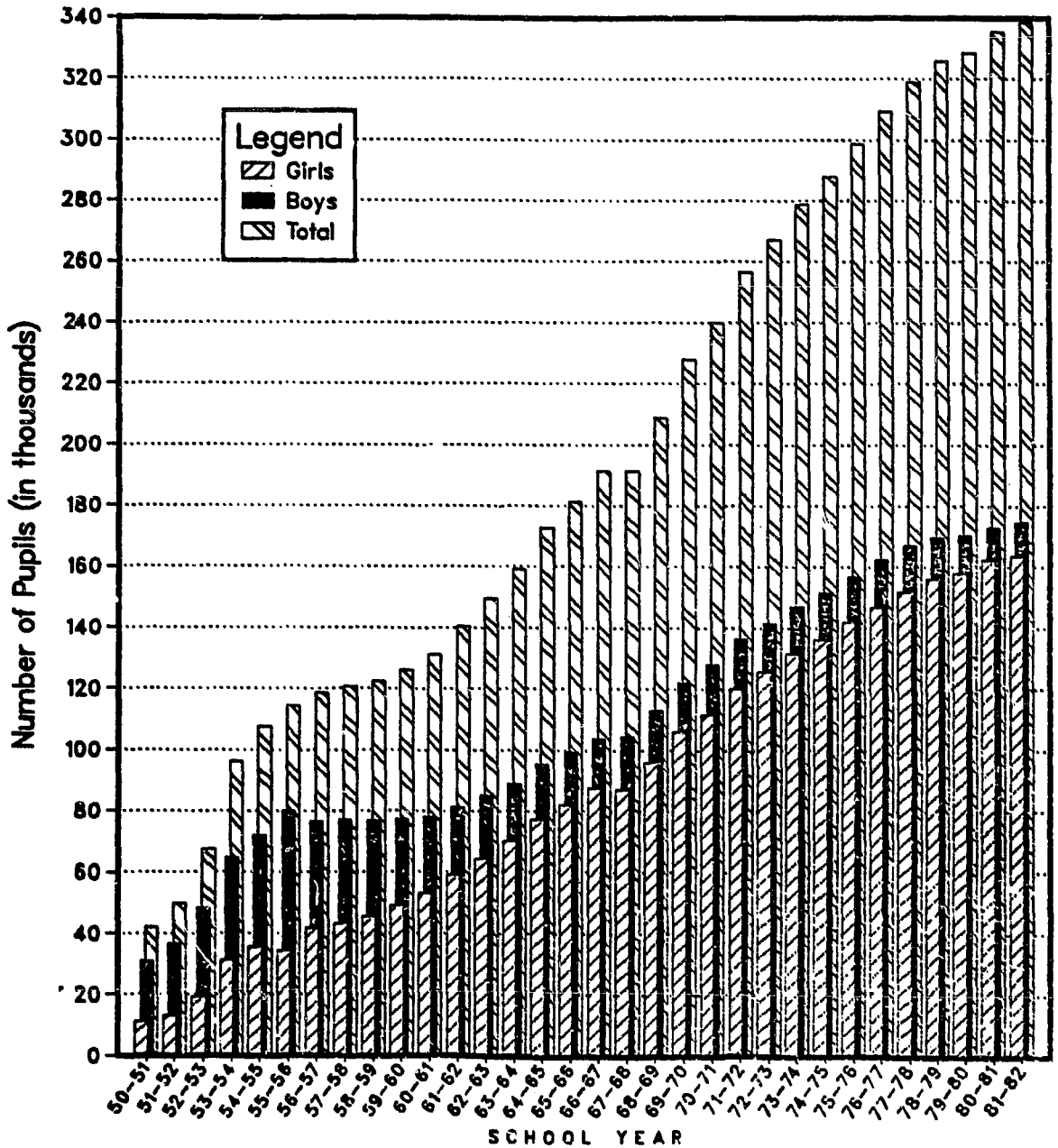


Table 3

Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education^{a/}

Field	Number of UNRWA schools	Number of teachers	Number of pupils in elementary classes at UNRWA schools ^{b/}		Number of pupils in preparatory classes at UNRWA schools ^{b/}		Total number of refugee pupils in UNRWA schools		
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
			Total	Total	Boys	Girls			
Lebanon	87	1 261	13 412	12 839	26 251	5 249	5 360	10 609	36 860
Syrian Arab Republic	111	1 422	17 324	16 010	33 334	7 683	6 707	14 390	47 724
Jordan	208	3 760	49 770	46 933	96 703	20 559	17 962	38 521	135 224
West Bank	99	1 265	13 365	15 206	28 571	5 361	5 485	10 846	39 417
Gaza Strip	140	2 108	30 794	27 445	58 239	11 139	9 783	20 922	79 161 ^{c/}
Total	645	9 816	124 665	118 433	243 098	49 991	45 237	95 288	338 356

a/ Excluding 88,662 refugee pupils attending elementary, preparatory and secondary government and private schools.

b/ Including non-eligible children attending UNRWA schools, who now number 5,746. Of these 11,410 are registered children in the Gaza Strip, where all refugee children have always been regarded in practice as eligible for education services.

c/ In addition, 1,300 refugee children attend 15 pre-school centres served by 53 teachers.

Table 4

Training places in UNRWA training centres

	Lebanon		Syrian Arab Republic		Jordan				West Bank				Gaza Strip		Grand Total		
	M	F	M	F	Ammen Training Centre	M	F	M	F	Wadi Seer Training Centre	M	F	M	F		M	F
A. Vocational and technical education																	
1. Post-preparatory level	480	-	508	3	-	32	576	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	588	-	2 433
2. Post-secondary level	140	92	125	51	-	144	221	71	192	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	678
Total	620	92	634	54	-	176	797	71	472	-	364	-	-	588	-	-	3 111
B. Pre-service teacher training	25	95	-	-	300	250	-	-	-	-	300	350	-	-	-	-	675
Grand Total	645	187	634	54	300	426	797	71	472	-	664	350	-	588	-	-	3 786

a/ Courses are offered in metal, electrical and building trades.

b/ Courses are offered in technical, commercial and para-medical fields.

Table 5

University scholarship holders by faculty and country of study

Faculty	Lebanon		Syrian Arab Republic		Jordan		West Bank		Egypt		Others ^{a/}		Grand Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Engineering	21	3	16	2	90	4	22	3	26	-	5	-	180	12
Medical and para-medical	2	2	56	17	25	10	-	-	24	5	3	-	110	34
Arts and sciences	2	2	2	1	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	6	9
Total	25	7	74	20	115	18	23	4	51	6	8	-	296	55

Note: Additionally, during 1981/82 a total of 18 scholarships were awarded from various sources to refugees, mostly in response to an appeal by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/146 H of 12 February 1982.

a/ Other countries were: Iraq (two male students), Saudi Arabia (two male students), Turkey (three male students) and Sudan (one male student).

Table 6

Medical care services

Type of Service	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Agency-wide
I. Out-patient Care						
A. Curative Services						
1. No. of patients	96 310)	116 836	247 176	104 913	101 922	667 157
2. No. of clinic attendances ^{a/}	482 228) ^{b/}	590 715	1 200 839	786 795	1 159 881	4 220 458
B. Maternal and child health care						
1. Pregnant women (Average attendance)	511)	663	2 612	1 671	4 536	9 993
2. Children below 3 years (Average attendance)	6 858) ^{c/}	10 165	30 334	14 498	29 870	91 725
3. School entrants examined	1 592)	6 905	13 781	4 435	4 251	30 964
4. Routine immunizations	27 203) ^{b/}	62 691	88 762	70 847	105 134	354 637
II. In-patient care						
1. Hospital beds available	241	79	252	274	614	1 460
2. No. of patients admitted	3 940) ^{b/}	3 087	885) ^{d/}	11 856	27 517	47 285
3. Annual patient days per 1,000 population ratio	319	82	14	444	435	198

^{a/} Includes attendance for medical consultation and treatment; injection/dressing and skin treatment; eye treatment and dental treatment.

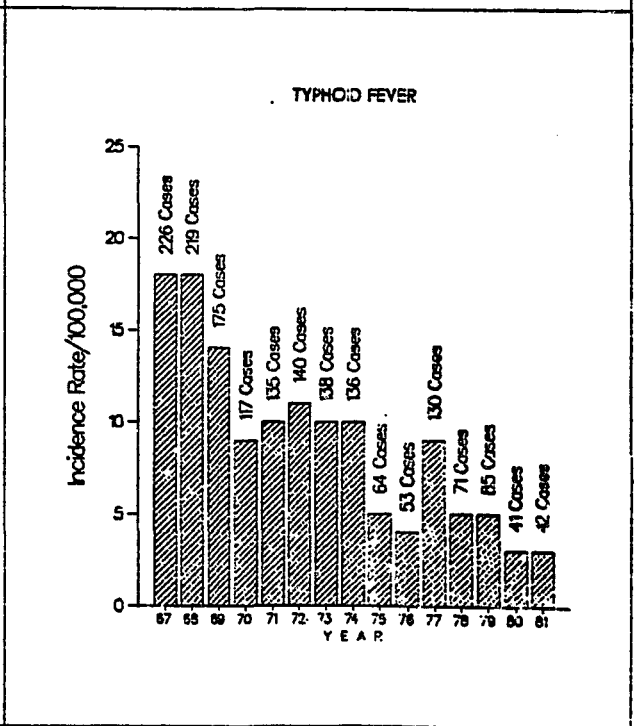
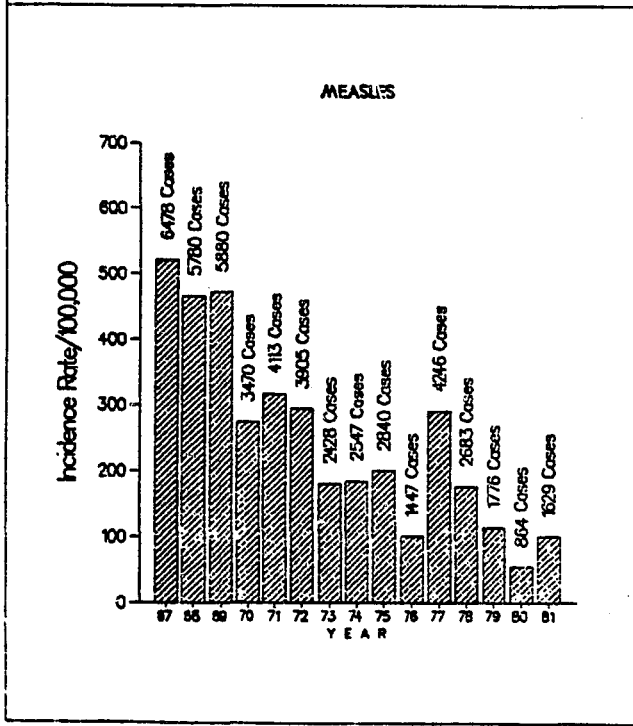
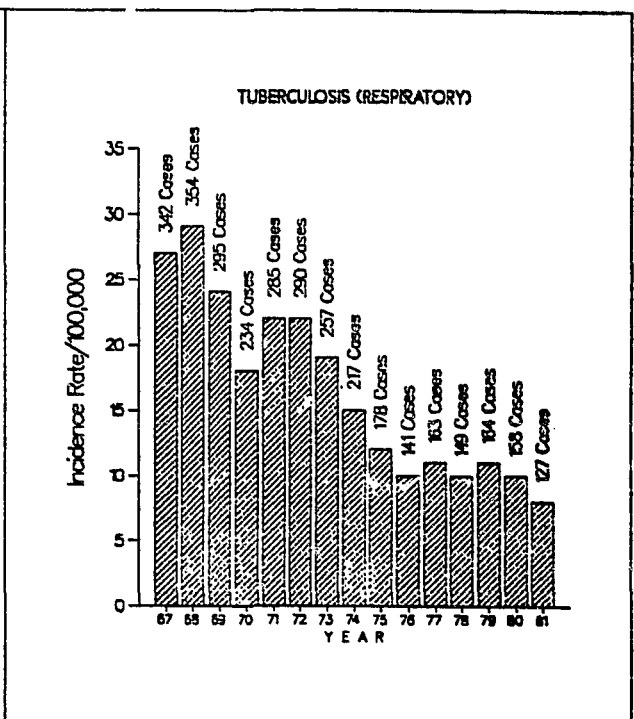
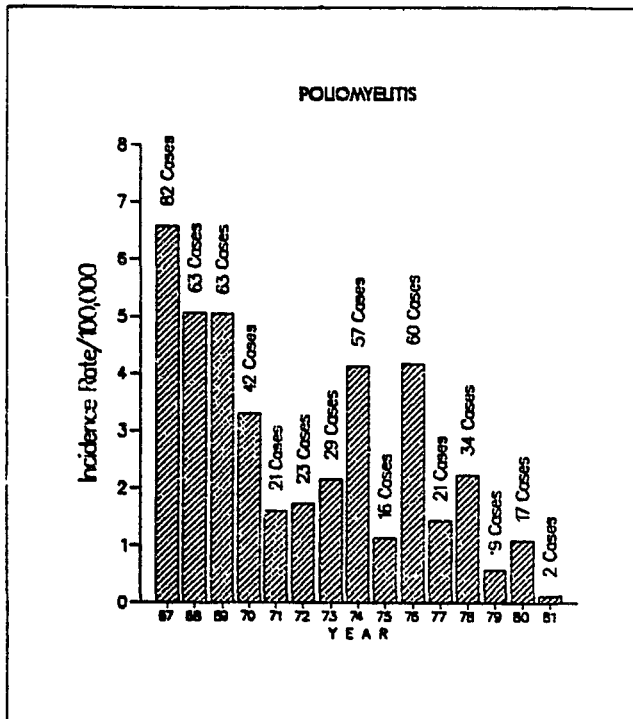
^{b/} Total for 10 months.

^{c/} Average for 9 months.

^{d/} No report from Government hospitals.

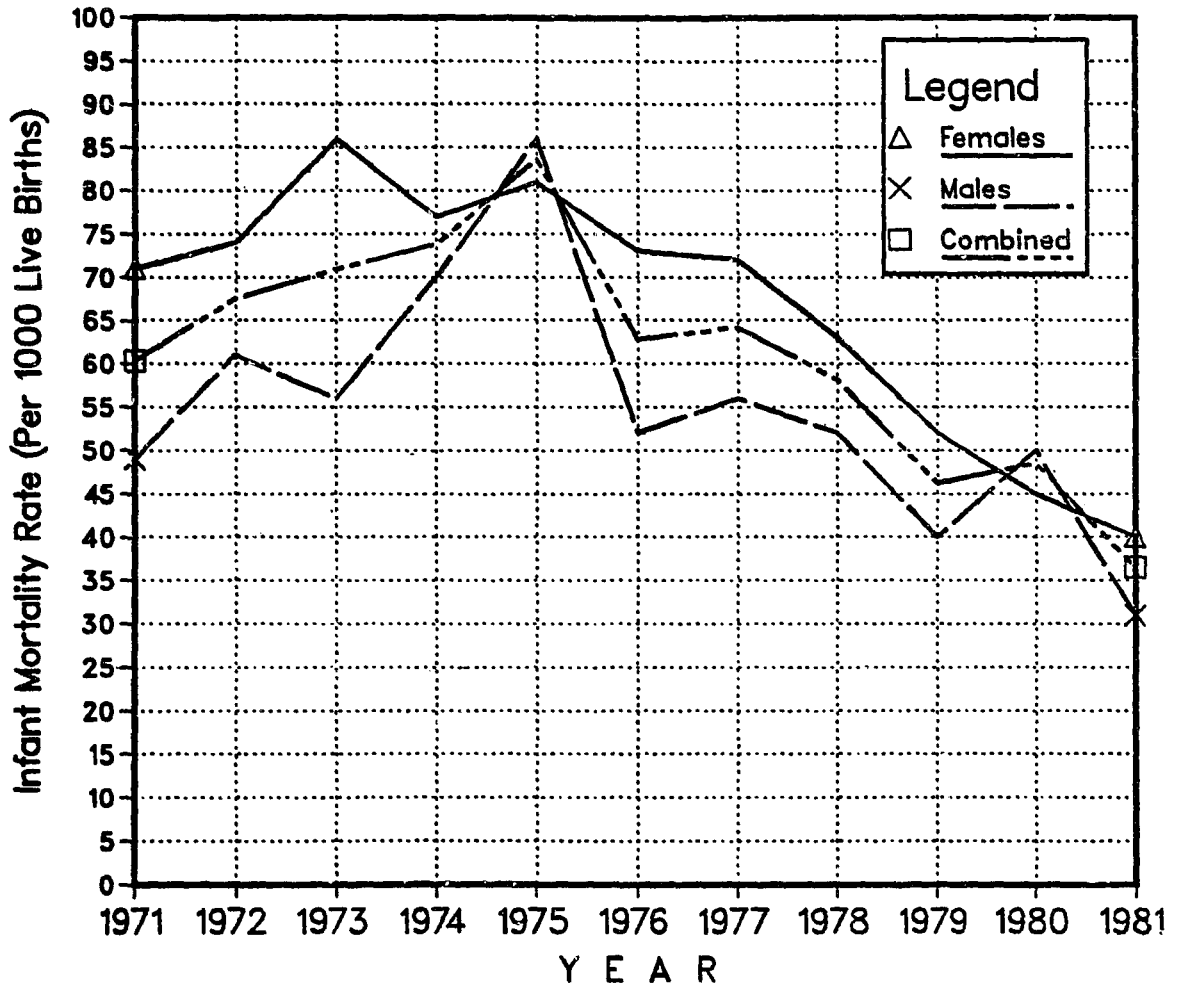
Communicable Diseases - Agency-Wide

1967 - 1981



Cases and incidence rates per 100,000 population eligible for UNRWA health services

**Infant Mortality Studies - West Bank Camps (*)
Males, Females and Combined
1971-1981**



(*) West Bank was the first Field to start these studies, which are now conducted in all 13 camps there. In other Fields studies are carried out in a few selected camps only.

Table 7

Numbers of beneficiaries of UNRWA's food aid programmes^{a/}
(1 July 1981 - 30 June 1982)

	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total
I. Supplementary feeding						
Mid-day meal for beneficiaries below 15 years	3 899)	5 197	6 958 ^{c/}	7 875	7 281	31 210
Milk programme for beneficiaries below 3 years	4 513)	8 198	18 646 ^{d/}	9 858	21 983	63 198
Extra dry rations))))))
(i) pregnant and nursing women	1 536)	2 972	7 397	6 494	12 060	30 459
(ii) TB out-patients	110 ^{b/}	26	102 ^{b/}	138	279	655
II. Basic ration programme	97 090	99 582	302 989	131 474	200 594	831 729
III. Special hardship programme	647	-	9 558	11 540	17 181	38 926

a/ The figures in this table are average monthly numbers, except for the mid-day meal programme which is an average daily number.

b/ Average for 10 months.

c/ Includes 1,670 displaced persons in emergency camps, included at the request of the Government of Jordan on a reimbursable basis.

d/ Includes 1,371 displaced persons in emergency camps, included at the request of the Government of Jordan on a reimbursable basis.

Table 8

Distribution of local UNRWA posts (as of 30 June each year)

	Headquarters (Vienna)		Headquarters (Amman)		Lebanon		Syria		Jordan		West Bank		Gaza Strip		Total	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
EDUCATION SERVICES																
General	12	10	32	30	37	37	35.5	35.5	78	82	77	67	28	28	299.5	289.5
Teaching	-	2	16	16	1 372	1 376	1 488	1 524	3 892	3 953	1 406	1 428	2 262	2 284	10 436	10 583
Manual	-	-	-	-	159	160	152	153	345	349	202	204	214	216	1 072	1 082
Sub-total	12	12	48	46	1 568	1 573	1 675.5	1 712.5	4 315	4 384	1 685	1 699	2 504	2 528	11 807.5	11 954.5
HEALTH SERVICES																
General	13	13	3	3	156.5	156.5	150.5	151.5	263	264	209.5	211.5	226	230	1 021.5	1 029.5
Manual	-	-	-	-	288	302	214	215	537	511	372	372	535	544	1 946	1 944
Sub-total	13	13	3	3	444.5	458.5	364.5	366.5	800	775	581.5	583.5	761	774	2 967.5	2 973.5
RELIEF SERVICES																
General	-	-	6	3.5	25.5	24.5	23	23	46.5	46.5	34.5	37.5	33.5	33.5	169	168.5
Manual	-	-	-	-	18	18	15	15	111	111	28	28	63	63	235	235
Sub-total	-	-	6	3.5	43.5	42.5	38	38	157.5	157.5	62.5	65.5	96.5	96.5	404	403.5
COMMON COSTS																
General	181	171 ^b	16	12.5	244	243	203	204	265.5	260.5	254	250	237.5	234.5 ^a	1 401	1 375.5
Manual	1	1	2	2	70	70	50	50	78	77	127	126	145	129	473	455
Sub-total	182	172	18	14.5	314	313	253	254	343.5	337.5	381	376	382.5	363.5	1 874	1 830.5
TOTAL	207	197	75	67	2 370	2 387	2 331	2 371	5 616	5 654	2 710	2 724	3 744	3 762	17 053	17 162

a/ Includes 4 posts in Cairo Office.

b/ Excludes 4 posts in Cairo Office which were transferred to Gaza Field Office with effect from 1 January 1982.

Table 9

Summary statement of income and expenditure^{a/}
(1 May 1950 - 31 December 1982)
(in United States dollars)

	Income			Total income	Expenditure	Excess (shortage) of income over expenditure
	Contributions by Governments	Other income				
1 May 1950 to 31 Dec. 1975	1 050 682 075	50 094 419		1 100 776 494	1 099 427 470	1 349 024
1 January to 31 Dec. 1976	112 261 271 ^{b/}	8 457 398		120 718 669 ^{b/}	114 774 837	5 943 832
1 January to 31 Dec. 1977	114 109 995 ^{c/}	8 868 471		122 978 466	126 771 889	(3 793 423)
1 January to 31 Dec. 1978	122 338 708	8 165 993		130 504 701	132 111 444	(1 606 743)
1 January to 31 Dec. 1979	138 639 249 ^{d/}	13 549 278		152 188 527 ^{d/}	158 871 622	(6 683 095)
1 January to 31 Dec. 1980	166 930 874 ^{e/}	17 638 122		184 568 996	183 677 394	891 602
1 January to 31 Dec. 1981	171 385 733	19 536 730 ^{f/}		190 922 463	180 728 868	10 193 595
1 January to 31 Dec. 1982 ^{g/}	178 319 000	13 168 000		191 487 000 ^{h/}	233 526 000	(42 039 000) ^{i/}
Total	2 054 666 905	139 478 411		2 194 145 316	2 229 889 524	

a/ The figures in this table reflect, for each year, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that year, regardless of when the income was received (except as indicated in footnotes (b) and (d) below) or the expenditure incurred. The accumulated figures for the period 1 May 1950-31 December 1975 are provided for record purposes.

b/ Includes \$6 million pledged for 1976 but too late to be reflected in the Agency's audited accounts for that year.

c/ Excludes \$6 million (see (b) above) reflected in the Agency's audited accounts for 1977.

d/ Includes \$6,044,034 pledged for 1979 but too late to be reflected in the Agency's audited accounts for that year.

e/ Excludes the late pledge for 1979 (see (d) above) recorded in the Agency's audited accounts for 1980 as \$6,035,215 (representing the value of the commodities actually received against the \$6,044,034 pledged).

f/ Includes Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund contribution of \$818,563, which was not incorporated in the annual accounts for 1981 (see also footnote to table 11).

g/ Income as estimated, expenditure as budgeted.

h/ Excludes extraordinary contributions for emergency assistance in Lebanon or any contribution pledged towards these costs.

i/ This will be the position if budgeted expenditure is fully implemented and no additional income is received.

Table 10

**Detailed statement of income to UNRWA
(1 May 1950 - 31 December 1982)
(in United States dollars)**

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1981	1982 ^{a/}			Grand Total
			Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash ^{b/}	Total	
I. Contributions by Governments						
Argentina	163 000	10 000	10 000	-	10 000	183 000
Australia	7 898 500	571 691	902 000	-	902 000	9 372 191
Austria	869 721	196 500	193 000	-	193 000	1 259 221
Bahamas	500	-	1 000	-	1 000	1 500
Bahrain	148 867	15 000	15 000	-	15 000	178 867
Barbados	1 000	-	1 000	-	1 000	2 000
Belgium	10 105 907	1 942 543	409 000	1 378 000	1 787 000	13 835 450
Benin	1 653	-	1 000	-	1 000	2 653
Bolivia	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
Brazil	95 009	10 000	10 000	-	10 000	115 009
Burma	9 546	-	-	-	-	9 546
Canada	56 777 918	6 146 694	2 858 000	3 692 000 ^{b/}	6 550 000	69 474 612
Central African Republic	2 198	-	-	-	-	2 198
Chile	21 000	3 500	4 000	-	4 000	28 500
China	153 279 ^{c/}	50 000	50 000	-	50 000	253 279
Congo	4 717	-	-	-	-	4 717
Cuba	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
Cyprus	13 764	2 239	2 000	-	2 000	18 003

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1981	1982 ^{a/}			Grand Total
			Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash	Total	
Democratic Kampuchea	7 141	-	-	-	7 141	
Democratic Yemen	750	-	-	-	750	
Denmark	17 582 577	3 287 432	2 510 000	-	23 380 009	
Dominican Republic	6 000	-	-	-	6 000	
Egypt	5 517 076	8 580	7 000	-	5 532 656	
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	500	
Ethiopia	38 500	-	-	-	38 500	
European Community	147 055 059	25 086 988	-	33 585 000 ^{b/}	205 727 047	
Finland	2 828 871	377 870	297 000	-	3 503 741	
France	31 491 116	1 930 224	1 005 000	824 000	35 250 340	
Gambia	30	-	-	-	30	
Gaza authorities	2 301 799	103 241	-	99 000	2 504 040	
Germany, Federal Republic of	54 106 750	5 807 749	4 139 000	1 692 000	65 745 499	
Ghana	85 780	5 200	5 000	-	95 980	
Greece	843 498	35 000	40 000	-	918 498	
Guinea	1 000	-	-	-	1 000	
Haiti	7 000	-	-	-	7 000	
Holy See	112 965	12 500	13 000	-	138 465	
Honduras	2 500	-	-	-	2 500	
Iceland	156 439	17 500	18 000	-	191 939	

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1981	1982/			Grand Total.
			Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash	Total	
India	495 600	16 290	-	21 000	21 000	532 890
Indonesia	297 768	7 500	8 000	-	8 000	313 268
Iran	282 047	30 000	-	-	-	312 047
Iraq	6 457 225	3 500 000	500 000	-	500 000	10 457 229
Ireland	1 446 195	282 775	131 000	-	131 000	1 859 970
Israel	10 157 594	468 691	-	543 000	543 000	11 169 285
Italy	4 199 768	1 167 065	1 546 000	-	1 546 000	6 912 833
Jamaica	34 370	3 000	3 000	-	3 000	40 370
Japan	47 791 959	10 862 385	7 000 000	4 291 000	11 291 000	69 945 344
Jordan	5 060 623	740 003	-	749 000	749 000	6 549 626
Kuwait	10 962 860	2 100 000	2 100 000	-	2 100 000	15 162 860
Leo People's Democratic Republic	4 687	-	-	-	-	4 687
Lebanon	1 713 536	62 860	-	56 000	56 000	1 832 396
Liberia	86 500	-	-	-	-	86 500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11 066 100	4 250 000	1 250 000	-	1 250 000	16 566 100
Luxembourg	486 294	10 712	9 000	-	9 000	506 006
Madagascar	6 526	-	-	-	-	6 526
Malawi	280	-	-	-	-	280
Malaysia	63 785	5 000	5 000	-	5 000	73 785
Maldives	-	1 500	2 000	-	2 000	3 500
Malta	6 100	1 012	1 000	-	1 000	8 112

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1981	1982 ^{a/}			Grand Total
			Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash	Total	
Meuritenia	543	-	-	-	543	
Mauritius	12 932	2 000	2 000	2 000	16 932	
Mexico	148 191	4 941	5 000	5 000	158 132	
Monaco	12 224	1 010	1 000	1 000	14 234	
Morocco	798 123	59 221	39 000	39 000	896 344	
Netherlands	15 843 797	2 202 219	2 397 000	2 397 000	20 443 016	
New Zealand	3 676 351	96 681	93 000	93 000	3 866 032	
Niger	4 920	-	-	-	4 920	
Nigeria	104 240	20 020	-	-	124 240	
Norway	21 721 137	4 680 836	4 582 000	4 582 000	30 983 973	
Oman	220 000	35 000	25 000	25 000	280 000	
Pakistan	887 360	18 665	17 000	17 000	923 025	
Panama	2 000	500	1 000	1 000	3 500	
Philippines	42 750	5 000	6 000	6 000	53 750	
Portugal	2 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	22 000	
Qatar	2 270 728	500 000	100 000	100 000	2 870 728	
Republic of Korea	68 500	-	5 000	5 000	73 500	
Romania	5 555	3 300	-	3 000	11 855	
San Marino	7 888	4 195	2 000	2 000	14 083	
Saudi Arabia	46 231 172	6 200 000	6 200 000	6 200 000	58 631 172	
Senegal	3 988	-	2 000	2 000	5 988	
Seychelles	-	-	1 000	1 000	1 000	
Sierra Leone	26 746	-	-	-	26 746	

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1982 ^{a/}			Grand Total	
		1981	Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash		Total
Singapore	18 500	1 500	3 000	-	3 000	23 000
Spain	9 028 633	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	1 000 000	11 028 633
Sri Lanka	21 767	1 000	-	1 000	1 000	23 767
Sudan	199 000	6 020	6 000	-	6 000	211 020
Suriname	1 000	1 000	1 000	-	1 000	3 000
Swaziland	660	-	-	-	-	660
Sweden	76 347 700	10 176 848	10 608 000	-	10 608 000	97 132 548
Switzerland	23 827 347	4 142 328	789 000	3 441 000 ^{b/}	4 230 000	32 199 675
Syrian Arab Republic	2 938 349	168 107	-	139 000	139 000	3 245 456
Thailand	153 655	17 390	16 000	-	16 000	187 045
Togo	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000
Trinidad and Tobago	30 277	4 975	2 000	-	2 000	37 252
Tunisia	111 517	9 815	11 000	-	11 000	132 332
Turkey	265 759	20 000	20 000	-	20 000	305 759
United Arab Emirates	4 655 927 ^{d/}	800 000	630 000	-	800 000	6 255 927
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	182 824 514	10 026 938	7 181 000	1 796 000 ^{b/}	8 977 000	201 828 452
United Republic of Cameroon	5 408	-	-	-	-	5 408
United States of America	871 364 592	62 000 000	67 000 000	-	67 000 000	1 000 364 592
Upper Volta	1 887	-	2 000	-	2 000	3 887

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1981	1982 ^{a/}			Grand Total
			Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash	Total	
Uruguay	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
Venezuela	5 000	10 000	10 000	-	10 000	25 000
Viet Nam	42 000	-	-	-	-	42 000
Yemen	-	2 000	2 000	-	2 000	4 000
Yugoslavia	883 700	25 000	-	25 000 ^{b/}	25 000	933 700
Zaire	21 500	-	-	-	-	21 500
Zimbabwe	39 200	-	-	-	-	39 200
Sundry Governments through the World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238 211	-	-	-	-	238 211
	1 704 164 999	171 385 733	125 984 000	52 335 000	178 319 000	2 053 869 732
Unpaid pledges subsequently written off	797 173	-	-	-	-	797 173
	1 704 962 172	171 385 733	125 984 000	52 335 000	178 319 000	2 054 666 905

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1981	1982 ^a / ₁			Grand Total
			Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash	Total	
II. Contributions by United Nations agencies						
United Nations	24 455 417	5 300 164	5 974 000	-	5 974 000	3 729 581
United Nations Children's Fund	30 000	-	-	-	-	30 000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	13 079 262	715 960	-	815 000	815 000	14 610 222
United Nations Truce Supervision Organiza- tion in Palestine	300	-	-	-	-	300
World Food Programme	1 650 866 ^b / ₁	-	-	-	-	1 650 866
World Health Organization	2 954 515	305 400	-	398 000	398 000	3 657 915
	42 170 360	6 321 524	5 974 000	1 213 000	7 187 000	55 678 884

III. Contributions by OPEC Fund

1 969 906	263 480	238 000	-	238 000	2 471 386
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Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1980	1981	1982 ^{a/}		Grand Total
			Cash	Contributions in kind and associated cash	
<u>IV. Contributions from non-governmental sources</u>					
	28 524 258	3 010 539 ^{f/}	3 143 000	100 000	34 777 797
<u>V. Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments</u>					
	34 109 157	9 941 187	2 500 000	-	46 550 344
TOTAL INCOME	1 811 735 853	190 922 463 ^{f/}	137 439 000	53 648 000	2 194 145 316

a/ The figures represent confirmed and expected pledges, rounded off in thousands of dollars.

b/ Commodities at donor's valuation.

c/ Received up to 24 October 1971. By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-Shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

d/ Includes contributions made by Abu Dhabi and Dubai before being part of United Arab Emirates.

e/ Special contributions to the Government of Jordan (in 1971) and the Syrian Arab Republic (in 1977) for the benefit of the Palestine refugees, for which UNRWA acted as executing agent. As these contributions were used for purposes budgeted for by UNRWA, they have been included in the Agency's income and expenditure accounts.

f/ Includes Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund contribution of \$810,563, which was not incorporated in the Annual Accounts for 1981 (see also footnote to table 11).

Table 11

Statement of income from non-governmental sources
for the year ended 31 December 1981

(in United States dollars)

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Amount</u>
American Friends Service Committee	408 787
ARAMCO, Saudi Arabia	200 000
Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	5 411
Canadian Save the Children Fund	30 682
CARITAS, Austria	25 800
Council of Organizations for Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (CORSO) Inc., New Zealand	30 000
Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund a/	818 563
Norwegian Refugee Council	230 949
OXFAM, United Kingdom	186 403
Palestine Liberation Organization	62 180
Pontifical Mission for Palestine	143 613
Redd Barna, Norway	91 240
Save the Children Fund, United Kingdom	7 875
Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen)	524 660
Syrian-Lebanese Mission	5 118
Sundry donors	<u>239 258</u>
Total	3 010 539
<u>Less income from Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Fund a/</u>	(818 563)
Total as reported in the Annual Accounts for 1981	<u>2 191 976</u>

a/ Although used within the Agency's mandate, part of the contribution from this Fund was applied to items outside the regular budgeted programme. Consequently, its receipt and expenditure were not integrated into the audited accounts of the Agency's operations in 1981.

Table 12

Budget estimates for 1983 and revised budget for 1982

A. Recurrent costs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1983 proposed <u>budget</u>	1982 revised <u>budget</u>
<u>Part I. Education services</u>		
General education	118 374	98 530
Vocational and professional training	14 660	12 914
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>13 280</u>	<u>11 833</u>
Total Part I	<u>146 314</u>	<u>123 277</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>		
Medical services	17 121	15 195
Supplementary feeding	10 579	9 816
Environmental sanitation	7 142	6 292
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>7 556</u>	<u>6 743</u>
Total Part II	<u>42 398</u>	<u>38 046</u>
<u>Part III. Relief services</u>		
Basic rations	36 341	35 383
Shelter	582	560
Special hardship assistance	5 953	4 486
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>11 773</u>	<u>10 534</u>
Total Part III	<u>54 649</u>	<u>50 963</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>		
Supply and transport services	10 943	9 845
Other internal services	15 898	14 055
General administration	<u>5 768</u>	<u>5 210</u>
Total Part IV	32 609	29 110
Costs allocated to programmes	<u>(32 609)</u>	<u>(29 110)</u>

Table 12 (continued)

	<u>1983 proposed budget</u>	<u>1982 revised budget</u>
<u>Part V. Other costs</u>		
Provision for realignment of family allowances	1 400	1 400
Adjustment in provision for local staff separation costs necessitated by increased remuneration	-	-
Adjustment in provision for termination indemnities for local staff in event of closure of the Agency	-	-
Adjustment in provision for repatriation of local staff	-	-
Local disturbances	-	-
	<u>1 400</u>	<u>1 400</u>
Total Part V	<u>1 400</u>	<u>1 400</u>
	<u>244 761</u>	<u>213 686</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>		

B. Non-recurrent costs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Part I. Education services

General education	7 829	7 268
Vocational and professional training	689	1 057
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>130</u>	<u>405</u>
	8 648	8 730
Total Part I	<u>8 648</u>	<u>8 730</u>

Part II. Health services

Medical services	403	326
Supplementary feeding	64	272
Environmental sanitation	972	562
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>90</u>	<u>280</u>
	1 529	1 440
Total Part II	<u>1 529</u>	<u>1 440</u>

Part III. Relief services

Basic rations	148	51
Shelter	347	698
Special hardship assistance	70	66
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>195</u>	<u>594</u>
	760	1 409
Total Part III	<u>760</u>	<u>1 409</u>

Table 12 (continued)

	<u>1983 proposed budget</u>	<u>1982 revised budget</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>		
Supply and transport services	310	928
Other internal services	98	295
General administration	<u>7</u>	<u>56</u>
Total Part IV	415	1 279
Costs allocated to programmes	<u>(415)</u>	<u>(1 279)</u>
 <u>Part V. Other costs</u>		
Provision for realignment of family allowances	-	-
Adjustment in provision for local staff separation costs necessitated by increased remuneration	12 404	4 910
Adjustment in provision for termination indemnities for local staff in event of closure of the Agency	3 000	3 000
Adjustment in provision for repatriation of local staff	250	350
Local disturbances	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Part V	<u>15 654</u>	<u>8 261</u>
 <u>Grand Total</u>	 <u><u>26 591</u></u>	 <u><u>19 840</u></u>

C. Total costs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Part I. Education services

General education	126 203	105 798
Vocational and professional training	15 349	13 971
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>13 410</u>	<u>12 238</u>
Total Part I	<u>154 962</u>	<u>132 007</u>

Part II. Health services

Medical services	17 524	15 521
Supplementary feeding	10 643	10 088
Environmental sanitation	8 114	6 854
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>7 646</u>	<u>7 023</u>
Total Part II	<u>43 927</u>	<u>39 486</u>

Table 12 (continued)

	1983 proposed <u>budget</u>	1982 revised <u>budget</u>
<u>Part III. Relief services</u>		
Basic rations	36 489	35 434
Shelter	929	1 258
Special hardship assistance	6 023	4 552
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>11 968</u>	<u>11 128</u>
Total Part III	<u>55 409</u>	<u>52 372</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>		
Supply and transport services	11 253	10 773
Other internal services	15 996	14 350
General administration	<u>5 775</u>	<u>5 266</u>
Total Part IV	33 024	30 389
Costs allocated to programmes	<u>(33 024)</u>	<u>(30 389)</u>
<u>Part V. Other costs</u>		
Provision for realignment of family allowances	1 400	1 400
Adjustment in provision for local staff separation costs necessitated by increased remuneration	12 404	4 910
Adjustment in provision for termination indemnities for local staff in event of closure of the Agency	3 000	3 000
Adjustment in provision for repatriation of local staff	250	350
Local disturbances	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Part V	<u>17 054</u>	<u>9 661</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u><u>271 352</u></u>	<u><u>233 526</u></u>

Table 13

Direct assistance to Palestine refugees a/
(1 July 1981-30 June 1982)

N.B. All data shown in the table below were provided by the Governments concerned and are expressed in United States dollars (computed by applying the Agency's accounting rates of exchange, which are based on official or free market rates, as appropriate). UNRWA is unable to verify them independently.

	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
Education services	47 590 000	10 000 000	6 914 056	f/	24 841 829
Social welfare services	2 644 000	1 333 333	4 429 650	41 422	1 624 062
Medical services	-	6 000 000	f/	f/	1 268 801
Housing	c/	3 026 666	e/	196 863	2 055 455
Security services	-	d/	738 275	f/	4 034 083
Miscellaneous services	c/	d/	e/	39 501	6 435 929
Administrative costs	123 760 000	3 200 000	18 356 470 e/	140 921	4 060 158
Total	173 994 000	23 559 999	30 438 451	418 707	44 321 017

a/ This assistance was rendered direct to the refugees, in addition to contributions to UNRWA (see table 10).

b/ Includes medical services.

c/ Housing and miscellaneous services are included in administrative costs.

d/ Security and miscellaneous services are included in administrative costs.

e/ Includes housing, miscellaneous services, administrative services and expenditure for displaced persons.

f/ No figure provided.

ANNEX II

Pertinent records of the General Assembly
and other United Nations bodies a/

1. General Assembly resolutions

<u>Resolution number</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>	<u>Resolution number</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
194 (III)	11 December 1948	2341 (XXII)	19 December 1967
212 (III)	19 November 1948	2452 (XXIII)	19 December 1968
302 (IV)	8 December 1949	2535 (XXIV)	10 December 1969
393 (V)	2 December 1950	2656 (XXV)	7 December 1970
513 (VI)	26 January 1952	2672 (XXV)	8 December 1970
614 (VII)	6 November 1952	2728 (XXV)	15 December 1970
720 (VIII)	27 November 1953	2791 (XXVI)	6 December 1971
818 (IX)	4 December 1954	2792 A to E (XXVI)	6 December 1971
916 (X)	3 December 1955	2963 A to F (XXVII)	13 December 1972
1018 (XI)	28 February 1957	2964 (XXVII)	13 December 1972
1191 (XII)	12 December 1957	3089 A to E (XXVIII)	7 December 1973
1315 (XIII)	12 December 1958	3090 (XXVIII)	7 December 1973
1456 (XIV)	9 December 1959	3330 (XXIX)	17 December 1974
1604 (XV)	21 April 1961	3331 (XXIX)	17 December 1974
1725 (XVI)	20 December 1961	3410 (XXX)	8 December 1975
1856 (XVII)	20 December 1962	31/15 A to E	24 November 1976
1912 (XVIII)	3 December 1963	32/90 A to F	13 December 1977
2002 (XIX)	10 February 1965	33/112 A to F	18 December 1978
2052 (XX)	15 December 1965	34/52 A to F	23 November 1979
2154 (XXI)	17 November 1966	35/13 A to F	3 November 1980
2252 (ES-V)	4 July 1967	36/146 A to H	16 December 1981

2. General Assembly decision

<u>Decision number</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
36/462 b/	16 March 1982

3. Reports of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA

1980: Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth session, Supplement No. 13 (A/35/13).

1981: Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/36/13 and Corr.1).

4. Reports of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA

1980: Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/35/526.

1981: Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60, document A/36/615.

1982: Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60, document A/36/866 (special report).

5. Economic and Social Council resolution 1565 (L) of 3 May 1971

6. Reports of the Secretary-General

1980: Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 34/52 C of 23 November 1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/35/438 and Corr.1 (Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees)).

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 34/52 E of 23 November 1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/35/472 (Population and refugees displaced since 1967)).

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 34/52 F of 23 November 1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/35/473 (Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip)).

1981: Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60, document A/36/385 and Add.1 (Offers of scholarships and grants for higher education for Palestine refugees)).

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 35/13 E of 3 November 1980 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60, document A/36/558 (Population and refugees displaced since 1967)).

Report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 35/13 F of 3 November 1980 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60, document A/36/559 (Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip)).

Notes

a/ Further information on pertinent reports and other documents of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies concerning UNRWA can be found in the document UNRWA at the United Nations 1948-1982, available from the UNRWA Public Information Division.

b/ Decision reproduced at annex III.

Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for
Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(Decision 36/462 adopted without vote by the General Assembly on 16 March 1982)

The General Assembly, having considered the recommendations of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: a/

- (a) Took note of the report of the Working Group; b/
- (b) Urged the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts to make the most efficient use of the resources of the Agency and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to carry out a comprehensive review of the Agency's organization, budget and operations with a view to assisting the Commissioner-General to make the most effective and economical use of the limited funds available to the Agency;
- (c) Called upon:
 - (i) Governments that had not yet contributed to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to start contributing;
 - (ii) Governments that had hitherto only made relatively small contributions to contribute more generously;
 - (iii) Governments in a special position to do so to increase their contributions;
 - (iv) Governments that in the past had made generous contributions to continue to make generous contributions and strive whenever possible to increase their contributions;
- (d) Called upon Governments and organizations making contributions in kind either to give cash instead or to allow the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to sell their contributions for cash;
- (e) Decided to suspend temporarily the consideration of agenda item 60 (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East).

Notes

- a/ A/36/866 and Corr.1, para. 26.
- b/ A/36/866 and Corr.1.