



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

---

**1 July 1975 - 30 June 1976**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY - FIRST SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/31/13)**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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

---

**1 July 1975 - 30 June 1976**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY - FIRST SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/31/13)**

**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1976**

#### **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.**

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal . . . . .	v
Letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East . . . . .	vi
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><u>Paragraphs</u></span> <span><u>Page</u></span> </div>
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 52      1
Finance and management . . . . .	4 - 17      5
General operations . . . . .	18 - 32      10
Health . . . . .	33 - 37      14
Education . . . . .	38 - 40      15
Relations with other organs of the United Nations system . . . . .	41 - 46      16
Assistance from voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organizations . . . . .	47 - 49      17
Conclusion . . . . .	50 - 52      17
<u>Chapter</u>	
I. REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1975 TO 30 JUNE 1976 . . . . .	53 - 194      19
A. <u>Relief services</u> . . . . .	54 - 81      19
Eligibility, registration and basic rations . . .	56 - 60      19
Camps and shelters . . . . .	61 - 74      20
Welfare . . . . .	75 - 81      24
B. <u>Health services</u> . . . . .	82 - 123      26
Control of communicable diseases . . . . .	89 - 92      27
Maternal and child health . . . . .	93 - 99      28
Nursing services . . . . .	100 - 105      29
Environmental health . . . . .	106 - 112      30
Nutrition including supplementary feeding . . . .	113 - 121      31
Medical and paramedical education and training .	122 - 123      33



# CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
C. <u>Education and training services</u> . . . . .	124 - 160	34
General education . . . . .	126 - 144	34
Vocational and technical education . . . . .	145 - 150	37
Teacher training . . . . .	151 - 159	38
University scholarships . . . . .	160	41
D. <u>Common services and general administration</u> . . .	161 - 169	42
E. <u>Legal matters</u> . . . . .	170 - 182	45
The Agency's staff . . . . .	170 - 177	45
The Agency's premises and refugee shelters . . .	178 - 180	46
Claims against Governments and other legal matters . . . . .	181 - 182	47
F. <u>Financial operations</u> . . . . .	183 - 194	48
II. BUDGET FOR 1977 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1976 . . . . .	195 - 243	53
A. <u>Introduction</u> . . . . .	195 - 204	53
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	199 - 200	54
Non-recurrent expenditure . . . . .	201	55
General . . . . .	202 - 204	55
B. <u>Budget estimates</u> (tables A, B and C) . . . . .	205 - 241	56
Relief services . . . . .	206 - 215	61
Health services . . . . .	216 - 221	63
Education and training services . . . . .	222 - 229	64
Common costs . . . . .	230 - 241	65
C. <u>Financing the budget - 1976 and 1977</u> . . . . .	242 - 243	67
 <u>Annexes</u>		
I. Tables 1-20 . . . . .		69
II. Resolution WHA29.69 adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly on 20 May 1976 . . . . .		101

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 September 1976

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 1975 to 30 June 1976 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.

The introduction to the report again invites the General Assembly's attention to the Agency's recurring financial difficulties and their serious implications for its work for the Palestine refugees. In particular, it refers to the aggravation of these difficulties by the Agency's unfunded liability for separation benefits for its local staff and suggests for the General Assembly's consideration action which the Assembly might taken in this connexion. As usual, the report gives some account of the political and economic environment in which operations were carried on and the problems encountered, notably those arising from the civil strife in Lebanon.

Chapter I of the report describes the Agency's programmes and how they developed during the year which ended on 30 June 1976.

Chapter II presents the Agency's budget for 1977, for consideration by the General Assembly at its forthcoming session, and the revised budget for 1976.

Of the two annexes to the report, the first contains statistical data on various aspects of the Agency's work, and the second reproduces resolution WHA29.69 adopted by the World Health Assembly.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA examined this report in draft and its views are set forth in a letter dated 9 September 1976 from its Chairman, of which I attach a copy. Although in drafting the report I have had the benefit of the advice of the members of the Commission, it should not be assumed that the Governments represented on the Commission necessarily subscribe to all the views I have expressed.

Since a major part of the Agency's operations during the past year has been conducted in areas under the control of the Government of Israel, I considered it appropriate to continue the practice of showing the report, in draft, to its representatives also and I have taken their views and comments into account in preparing the final text.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) J. S. RENNIE  
Commissioner-General

The President of the General Assembly  
United Nations  
New York

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR  
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

9 September 1976

Dear Sir John,

At its meeting on 9 September 1976, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA carefully reviewed the draft of the annual report describing the activities of the Agency which you propose to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

The Commission notes that you have undertaken to take into consideration the remarks which the representatives of the Arab host countries have made when you draft your report in final form.

The Commission expresses its deep concern for the periodic deficit which faces the Agency every year, and wishes to emphasize the necessity of finding a solution to this chronic problem on the occasion of the next General Assembly of the United Nations. This solution should enable UNRWA to provide the full range of its services to all those entitled persons who are in need among the Palestine refugees, taking into consideration that the current level of these services should not be lowered.

The Commission would like to express its appreciation for the efforts of the Commissioner-General and his staff in their performance of the functions of UNRWA, despite the difficulties they faced during the year covered by the report.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Abdel-Rahman SOLH  
Chairman  
Advisory Commission

Sir John Rennie  
Commissioner-General  
United Nations Relief and Works Agency  
for Palestine Refugees

## INTRODUCTION

1. During the year 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 the dominant feature in the Agency's area of operations 1/ was the situation in Lebanon, which degenerated

1/ The Agency headquarters is located in Beirut, Lebanon, and the five Field Offices are in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In this report "fields" means the areas in which UNRWA operations are administered by these Field Offices. Throughout this report the term "West Bank" means the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the term "Israeli authorities" means the authorities of the occupying Power in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which have been under military occupation by the Government of Israel since 1967.

Information concerning the origin of the Agency, its mission and work, will be found in the following United Nations documents (see also foot-note 4):

(a) Final report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East (28 December 1949) (A/AC.25/6, parts I and II);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Palestine refugees: Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Ad Hoc Political Committee, Annexes, vol. II (A/1060), p. 14;

(c) Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees: document submitted by the Secretary-General (Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/4121 and Corr.1;)

(d) Report by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967) (A/6787 and Corr.1). For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967, document S/8124;

(e) Reports of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8264; ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/8476 and Corr.1; ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8849; ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43, document A/9231; ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/9815 and Corr.1; and ibid., Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/10334;

(f) Pertinent General Assembly resolutions: 194 (III) of 11 December 1948; 212 (III) of 19 November 1948; 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949; 393 (V) of 2 December 1950; 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952; 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952; 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953; 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954; 916 (X) of 3 December 1955; 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957; 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957; 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958; 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959; 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961; 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961; 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962; 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963; 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965; 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965; 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966; 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967; 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967; 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968; 2535 (XXIV) of 10 December 1969; 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970; 2672 (XXV) of 8 December 1970; 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970; 2791 (XXVI) and 2792 A to E (XXVI) of

from what the previous year's report 2/ had termed civil disturbances into an anarchic civil war of appalling violence. In this conflict the Palestine refugees 3/ in Lebanon were inextricably involved, since, whatever its causes, remote or proximate, one factor was the dimensions of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The refugees in Lebanon, half of them residing in camps and half outside, were therefore vitally affected by the fighting. (The position in regard to camps,

---

1/ (continued)

6 December 1971; 2963 A to F (XXVII) and 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972; 3089 A to E (XXVIII) and 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973; 3331 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974; and 3419 (XXX) of 8 December 1975;

(g) Pertinent Economic and Social Council resolution: 1565 (L) of 3 May 1971.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1).

3/ A Palestine refugee, by UNRWA's working definition, is a person whose normal residence was Palestine for a minimum of two years preceding the conflict in 1948 and who, as a result of this conflict, lost both his home and means of livelihood and took refuge, in 1948, in one of the countries where UNRWA provides relief. Refugees within this definition or the children or grandchildren of such refugees are eligible for Agency assistance if they are (a) registered with UNRWA, (b) living in the area of UNRWA's operations, and (c) in need.

including the responsibility for them, has been explained in previous reports, 4/ notably in paragraph 22 of the report for 1974/75, paragraph 22 of the report for 1973/74, paragraph 16 of the report for 1972/73 and paragraphs 55 to 57 of the report for 1970/71 and is referred to again in foot-note 8 of this report.) Because of conditions in Lebanon no figures are yet available for refugee casualties but they are likely to be numerous and they have been accompanied by other hardships. The paralysis of normal economic life deprived of their employment

---

4/ Reports of the Director (Commissioner-General) of UNRWA and special reports of the Director and the Advisory Commission to the General Assembly:

- (i) Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/1451/Rev.1);
- (ii) Ibid., Sixth Session, Supplements Nos. 16 and 16A (A/1905 and Add.1);
- (iii) Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A (A/2171 and Add.1);
- (iv) Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/2470 and Add.1);
- (v) Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 17 and 17A (A/2717 and Add.1);
- (vi) Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplements Nos. 15 and 15A (A/2978 and Add.1);
- (vii) Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplements Nos. 14 and 14A (A/3212 and Add.1);
- (viii) Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686 and Corr.1); and A/3735;
- (ix) Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3931); and A/3948;
- (x) Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213);
- (xi) Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478);
- (xii) Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861);
- (xiii) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214);
- (xiv) Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513);
- (xv) Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813);
- (xvi) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013);
- (xvii) Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313);
- (xviii) Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713);
- (xix) A/6723 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967, document S/8001; and ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1967, document S/8001/Add.1;
- (xx) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213);
- (xxi) Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614);
- (xxii) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013);
- (xxiii) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, documents A/8084 and Add.1;
- (xxiv) Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413);
- (xxv) A/8383 and Add.1;
- (xxvi) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (xxvii) Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013);
- (xxviii) Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9613 and Corr.1);
- (xxix) Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1).

the high proportion of refugees who supplement UNRWA's assistance by working in agriculture, construction, transport and other industries. UNRWA's own services to the refugees were disrupted, though, as can be seen from paragraphs 24 to 27 in the General operations section of this introduction, the extent to which it was possible to maintain services in the north and south was surprising. Many refugees fled the camps and suburbs of Beirut for the south, among them some who had earlier left the south to seek work in Beirut or to escape the effects of the Israeli attacks of 1974 and 1975. In the other host countries the refugees watched the worsening events in Lebanon with feelings of dismay and impotence.

2. The Agency's administration was, of course, directly affected, both the headquarters in Beirut and the Lebanon Field Office. From September 1975 onwards offices were closed more frequently and for longer periods, and communications, internal and external, deteriorated. It gradually became clear that, unless there were more solid grounds for expecting a return to normal conditions, Agency headquarters must be moved temporarily from Beirut because it could no longer discharge effectively its responsibility for the direction, supervision and support of its programmes in the other fields of operation. After reviewing the situation on his return from the General Assembly in December and consulting the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General decided that the headquarters must be moved as soon as possible in the interest of continuation of the Agency's mandate as a whole. The reasons for which part of the headquarters moved to Amman and part to Vienna are given in paragraph 24 below. Upon vacation by headquarters of its office premises in Beirut they were occupied by the Lebanon Field Office, which had already begun to move from Sin el-Fil (in the vicinity of Tal Za'atar), an area to which access had been rendered precarious by the fighting. Unless there has been a sustained improvement in the situation in Beirut which gives a reasonable assurance of acceptable working conditions and security and would justify return to Beirut, the intention is that the headquarters should be reunited in Amman by the end of 1976 and should remain there at least until after a decision has been taken by the General Assembly on the extension of the Agency's mandate beyond 1978.

3. The persistently expressed desire of the refugees to return to the homes they left in 1948 found support in the report 5/ of a committee established by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Among the Committee's recommendations directly affecting the refugees were the return of Palestine refugees and others displaced in 1967 to their original place of refuge or homes and the right of the Palestine refugees to return to their original homes or to receive compensation in lieu thereof, in accordance with the recommendations in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, recalled annually in resolutions of the General Assembly and in the Commissioner-General's reports. At the request of the Committee, the Commissioner-General provided the Committee with information regarding the distribution within UNRWA's area of operations of the Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA. In recommending that

---

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/31/35).

return should take place in two phases, the Committee suggested, in paragraph 68 of its report, that in the first phase UNRWA might assist in "the solution of any logistical problems involved in the resettlement of those returning to their homes" and, "in co-operation with the host countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the identification of the displaced Palestinians". The report (S/12090) was submitted by the Committee to the Security Council through the Secretary-General. The Council considered the report in June 1976 but no resolution was adopted. The report of the Committee will be before the General Assembly at its thirty-first session. There was meantime no significant progress during the year in the return to their original place of refuge or home of refugees and other persons displaced in 1967. The Secretary-General will submit a report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session under Assembly resolution 3419 C (XXX).

#### Finance and management

4. During 1975/76 UNRWA experienced the most serious financial crisis of its history: in the final quarter of 1975 it was on the brink of suspension of services and on 30 June 1976 it was again in the same situation. The incompatibility of UNRWA's system of financing with the obligations it is expected to assume was again demonstrated, and, despite the generosity of many contributors, no solution to this chronic problem is yet in sight.

5. As last year's report stated, on 30 June 1975 the level of income was still inadequate to maintain programmes in full until the end of the financial year on 31 December and the deficit stood at \$13.2 million. There had been no improvement by the end of September 1975, and the Agency was approaching the situation described in paragraph 13 of last year's report in which it would default on its contractual obligations and the Commissioner-General would be in breach of UNRWA's Financial Regulations. The Commissioner-General therefore made a special report to the Secretary-General, informing him that unless sufficient additional contributions were received by 15 November 1975, the Agency would have to cease operations after 30 November 1975, depriving the Palestine refugees registered with it of education, health and relief services and terminating the appointments of staff, with all the hardship and other repercussions that would ensue. Fortunately, by 15 November additional contributions amounting to about \$6 million were received, and the Commissioner-General concluded that, by deferring some non-recurrent capital expenditure and forgoing the make-up of short issues of rations that had occurred earlier in the year for logistical reasons, the Agency could maintain its programmes until the end of the year. In the latter part of the year an improvement in exchange rates, and purchase of flour at a much lower price, contributed to a small surplus of \$1.8 million when the 1975 accounts were finally closed.

6. In his statement to the Special Political Committee on 11 November 1975 (see A/SPC/SR.974), the Commissioner-General explained that UNRWA's financial situation comprised three distinct but related aspects or problems: first, the primary budgetary problem of insufficiency of income to meet expenditure; second, the problem of an insufficiency of cash at any particular time to meet cash expenditures which are then due; and third, the problem of an insufficiency of assets to cover liabilities, including contingent liabilities should these become due.



7. The first two problems are straightforward, once it is appreciated as regards the second of them - insufficiency of cash at any particular time - that contributions are paid irregularly during the year, mainly because the budgetary years of Member States do not always coincide with UNRWA's budget year (the calendar year), and that UNRWA's working capital is now no more than the equivalent of a month's expenditure and is, moreover, partly in the form of commodities. The third problem is more complex and is perhaps the most important because, in effect, it sets the limit beyond which the Agency cannot continue to incur expenditure in conditions of budgetary deficit.

8. The complexity of the third problem arises from the Agency's contractual obligations to pay separation benefits to its large local staff if alternative employment cannot be found for them, and from the effective doubling of the amount due in such benefits if UNRWA were forced to terminate the appointments of its staff because funds were insufficient to maintain services of the refugees. The Agency has assumed that, under conditions of orderly liquidation after a decision of the General Assembly that the Agency's task had been completed, slightly less than half of the staff would be found alternative employment and no separation benefits would be payable to them. Consequently, the Agency practice has been to take into account separation benefits only for slightly more than half of the staff in calculating the liabilities which it must have sufficient assets to cover. If, however, there is an abrupt cessation of operations in circumstances of financial breakdown, the Agency could not hope to find adequate alternative employment for even half of its staff and full funding of separation benefits would be required, thereby doubling the cost to the Agency of providing for separation benefits.

9. Thus, after a certain point in the year which, given the low level of working capital, tends to be a function of the size of the deficit, the Agency, having maintained services during the initial months and given time for response to appeals for additional funds, finds itself in a position in which a financial collapse is precipitated by the potential strain on its assets imposed by the liability for separation benefits. If, on the other hand, sufficient funds can be found to maintain services until the end of the year, with possibly some minor adjustment of expenditure, as has happened so far, there is no need to provide for additional separation benefits, since the prospect of suspension of services, and therefore of termination of staff in circumstances in which adequate alternative employment cannot be found for even half of them, has receded. A new cycle then begins with the new year: during the first months pledged income for the new year is sufficient to cover expenditure on services for that period and also to provide for normal liabilities.

10. The Agency's unfunded liability for separation benefits for its large local staff is thus a serious aggravation of its financial difficulties. The amount required if circumstances are such that separation benefits must be paid out to all staff, who number about 15,900, is of the order of \$20 million at present. In the Agency's chronic financial weakness, this aggravation could only be avoided if the General Assembly were prepared to ease the burden on UNRWA's assets, either by approving a special allocation of funds from the United Nations budget to increase UNRWA's working capital or by agreeing in advance to accept a contingent liability against the United Nations budget for separation benefits for UNRWA's local staff in the event of liquidation of the Agency. The effect would still be that the Agency would be dependent on voluntary contributions to meet expenditure

on services but that the risk of premature suspension of all services and termination of staff because of the unfunded liability for separation benefits would be removed.

11. Even if action on the basis indicated were taken, there would still remain the problem, to which no solution has yet been found, of ensuring equivalence between pledged income and expenditure required to maintain normal programmes. So far it has been impossible to obtain an assurance from the beginning of the year of the full amount of funds the Agency requires to finance the programmes the General Assembly expects to be maintained. If, in default, the Agency is to limit expenditure from the beginning of the year to what pledged income will support, increasing services only as pledged income increases, some guidance must be given to the Commissioner-General on the priorities to be observed in limiting expenditure in this way. So far there has been reluctance by the General Assembly and by the UNRWA Advisory Commission to give such guidance. There are also very serious practical problems, as the Commissioner-General explained in his statement to the Special Political Committee last year, because UNRWA operates ongoing programmes most of which cannot simply be turned on and off, e.g. the education and health programmes, and because parts of some programmes are financed by special contributions. There are also constraints of a political nature that cannot be ignored.

12. The working capital of UNRWA is defined as the excess at any time of its assets (including unpaid pledges) over its liabilities, and its depletion is shown by a comparison of figures for 1967, 1972 and 1976. In 1967, with a budget of \$40.5 million, working capital at the beginning of the year was \$14.3, the equivalent of 35 per cent of the budget or about four months' expenditure and \$12.1 million of working capital was in cash. Normal separation benefits were budgeted for in liabilities at \$4 million and were amply covered by working capital. By 1972, while the budget had risen to \$52.1 million, working capital had decreased to \$5 million, representing 9.5 per cent of the budget or little more than one month's expenditure; only \$3.5 million was in cash, while separation benefits had increased to \$5.9 million. The drastic effects of world inflation, reflected in the prices of commodities and other supplies, and of local inflation, reflected through the cost of living in local staff remuneration, coupled with adverse exchange rates between major donors' currencies and local currencies, greatly increased the cost of operations in more recent years. In 1976 estimated expenditure to maintain services in full is estimated at \$127.7 million, but working capital at the beginning of 1976 was only \$10.8 million, about one month's expenditure; \$1.9 million of it was provisionally reserved to meet Provident Fund capital losses, and only \$5.9 million was in cash, while the liability for normal separation benefits for local staff (i.e. for about half the local staff) had risen to \$11.4 million (at the rates of exchange then prevailing between the United States dollar and local currencies).

13. Expenditure figures for the period 1973-1976 are:

1973	\$62.5 million
1974	\$88.1 million
1975	\$111.8 million
1976	\$127.7 million (revised estimate)

It will be noted from these figures of expenditure that the rate of increase has been much reduced, almost entirely because of more favourable exchange rates for the Agency and lower commodity prices, principally for flour. Despite the unforeseen cost of moving the headquarters from Beirut and continuing local inflation, the revised expenditure figure for 1976, \$127.7 million - a reduction of \$12 million on the original estimate - represents an increase of 14 per cent over 1975, compared with increases of 41 per cent and 26.9 per cent in 1974 and 1975 respectively over the preceding year. It will be noted that between 1974 and 1975 income rose from \$89.2 million to \$113.6 million, an increase of 27.3 per cent. For 1976, however, income will drop to \$98.9 million, a decrease of about 13 per cent unless additional contributions are received.

14. It is against this background that the Agency's current financial crisis must be seen. On 8 December 1975, after the announcement of pledges in the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to UNRWA had failed to assure the Agency of sufficient funds to maintain programmes in full for the whole of 1976, the Commissioner-General informed the General Assembly (see A/PV.2430) that he proposed to review the financial position in April 1976 and make reductions in services sufficient to reduce the deficit by one half, and that he would again review the position at the end of June. When he reviewed the position in April, the deficit was no less than \$32 million, and to reduce it by one half would have necessitated reductions in the education programmes, i.e. closing of schools in the course of the school year or reduction in the health service, involving risk to refugee health (and in both cases, of course, the discharge of large numbers of staff). In view of the situation in the area of operations, especially in Lebanon, he decided that such drastic reductions should be deferred while further efforts to raise funds were made. Reductions in relief services would not have produced the required amount in economies, because a large part of the commodities used is donated. Taking into account the cash position, however, the Commissioner-General decided that the Agency could not afford to purchase more flour after March unless the financial position improved very substantially (and none has been purchased since then). As a result there were reductions in flour issues from May onwards in some fields and in others a ration of 10 kg. was maintained only by borrowing from the Government against an undertaking by the Agency to repay later from donated supplies or by running down stocks, the implication in both cases being that no flour would be available for issue later in the year unless more could be bought or was donated.

15. On 30 June 1976, the revised statement of expenditure to maintain services in full in 1976 was \$127.7 million; pledged and other income was estimated at \$98.2 million; there was thus a deficit of \$29.5 million. The Agency's assets, including unpaid pledges for 1976 and inventories of supplies at book value, amounted to \$62.4 million; liabilities, including a liability for payment of separation benefits to half the local staff, amount to \$16.7 million.

16. The table below extrapolates these figures, monthly expenditure on services at the current rate being deducted from assets. If the figure for separation benefits had to be doubled for the reason given above, there would not be sufficient assets available for this purpose by the end of September because some assets consist of contributions made for special purposes and presumably could not therefore be used to meet liquidation expenses and it is unlikely that the full book value of supply assets could be realized.

Estimated assets and liabilities as of 30 June 1976  
(in thousands of US dollars)

Assets

Cash assets (including unpaid  
pledges and accounts  
receivable)

As at end June	As at end July	As at end Aug.	As at end Sept.	As at end Oct.	As at end Nov.	As at end Dec.
45 300	37 900	30 000	22 700	15 400	8 100	800

Supply assets (including  
undelivered pledges)

17 073	14 731	11 429	9 552	7 298	5 044	2 390
62 373	52 631	41 429	32 252	22 698	13 144	3 190

Liabilities

Accounts payable (estimated)  
Liquidation of commitments  
Provision for staff separation  
benefits (normal)

3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
12 700	12 785	12 870	13 055	13 140	13 225	13 310
16 700	16 785	16 870	17 055	17 140	17 225	17 310

Excess of assets over  
liabilities  
Provision for additional staff  
separation benefits required  
to cover all staff  
Net excess of assets over  
liabilities on basis of  
liability for all staff

45 673	35 846	24 559	15 197	5 558	(4 081)	(14 120)
11 725	11 800	12 805	12 050	12 130	12 235	12 285
33 948	24 046	11 754	3 147	(6 572)	(16 316)	(26 405)

17. In view of financial regulation 9.5, which states that commitments cannot be entered into unless there is an assurance that funds will be available to meet them, on the basis of these calculations the Commissioner-General would therefore have been forced to plan suspension of operations after 15 September 1976 unless additional contributions were received. At this point the contractual obligation to give staff 30 days' notice of termination of their appointments would become relevant, and because of the difficulty of ensuring that notices reach staff in time, these notices would have had to be issued late in July. The position subsequently improved, a lower estimate of expenditure in 1976 being justified by the final figures for 1975 on production of the 1975 accounts in July, recalculation of the cost of separation benefits on the basis of recent more favourable exchange rates reducing this liability, and some additional income being pledged. Nevertheless, at the time this report was being completed, the threatened date for the suspension of operations, if sufficient contributions were not received, had been postponed only to 30 November and the issue of termination notices to late October.

#### General operations

18. Refugees registered with the Agency as of 30 June 1976 totalled 1,668,205, an increase by natural growth of 2.2 per cent during the year under review. Foot-note a/ to table 1 of annex I, which gives the total registered refugee population, explains that these statistics "are based on the Agency's registration records, which do not necessarily reflect the actual refugee population owing to factors such as unreported deaths and births /or/ false or duplicate registrations". The foot-note explains further that the statistics include registered refugees who are no longer within the area of operations. The Agency is primarily concerned with those refugees to whom it actually provides services and has not the resources to concern itself with changes in family composition affecting persons who, because of their families' income levels or absence from the area, do not receive services and have not reported such changes. Subject to this qualification the Agency continues, within the limits of its ability, to keep its records current and, in the light of its experience with rectification of the registration rolls, of use of health facilities and of school population, believes that the margin of error in the registration figure should not be exaggerated. It is relevant in this connexion that there is a school population of over 280,000 between the ages of 6 and 15/16 in elementary and preparatory classes of UNRWA/UNESCO schools. It will be noted from table 2 of annex I that the number of births to Palestine refugee families notified to the Agency during the period 1950 to 1975 is almost matched by the total of deletions from registration for rations during the same period, in each case over 900,000. It is worth remembering also that Palestine refugees registered with the Agency do not include all Palestinians who left that part of Palestine which became Israel in 1948, since many were able to fend for themselves without assistance; still less, of course, does it include all Palestinians.

19. The distribution of the refugees by place of registration within the Agency's area of operations (Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, West Bank and the Gaza Strip) is shown in table 4 of annex I. The largest concentrations of refugees are in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, under Israeli occupation (38.2 per cent), and in east Jordan (38.6 per cent). Much smaller proportions are in Lebanon (11.9 per cent) and in the Syrian Arab Republic (11.3 per cent).

Of the approximately 645,000 registered refugees in east Jordan, over 360,000 are members of families who originally sought refuge there in 1948, as many as 50,000 are believed to belong to families who moved from the West Bank to east Jordan between the hostilities of 1948 and 1967, and over 220,000 belong to families who fled from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during or immediately after the hostilities of 1967.

20. The Agency provides three kinds of service to the refugees: education, including general education and vocational and teacher training; relief, mainly the basic rations; and health services, with emphasis on preventive medicine. Of the three, education is the largest element in the Agency's 1977 budget (\$68.9 million), relief is substantial (\$50.8 million), and health is the smallest (\$15.9 million). The host Governments supplement the services of UNRWA by providing, in some cases, upper secondary and university education, access to hospitals and other medical facilities, sites and water supplies, and in other ways. In the Syrian Arab Republic and in Jordan, the host Governments bear the financial burden of caring for an estimated 300,000 persons displaced from territory occupied by Israel in 1967 who are not refugees registered with UNRWA.

21. Only about one half of the registered refugees (49.6 per cent) received the Agency monthly basic ration of flour, rice, sugar and cooking oil, which is distributed to refugees living in and out of camps. The ration does not constitute a balanced diet, as it is deficient in vitamins derived from fresh food-stuffs and in animal protein. Absence, high family income, award of university scholarships or graduation from UNRWA/UNESCO training centres disqualify for receipt of rations. The largest single group of potentially eligible non-recipients, however, are young children who are excluded because of ration ceilings, and who totalled 471,095.

22. The function of UNRWA is to provide the services described in paragraph 20 above to eligible Palestine refugees registered with the Agency. Its functions do not include the administration or policing of refugee camps. There are no "UNRWA camps" in this sense. Somewhat more than a third of the refugees registered with UNRWA live in refugee camps and the Agency provides services to them, but it also provides services to refugees outside the camps. Some few UNRWA installations connected with the provision of services exist only in camps (for example, camp services offices), but most exist both in and outside camps (schools, ration distribution centres, clinics) and some only outside (vocational and teacher training centres, central warehouses and the Agency's headquarters and field offices). (For further details on the camps, UNRWA's relationship to them, and shelters and other buildings in them, see foot-note 8 below and the sections of previous annual reports cited therein.) The registered camp population represented 35.8 per cent of total registered refugees, varying from 59.4 per cent in the Gaza Strip to 25.3 per cent in the West Bank. In general, the maintenance and repair of the camp shelters in which the refugees live is the responsibility of the refugees themselves.

23. The Agency's provision of services to refugees throughout the area of operations was made much more difficult by the fighting in Lebanon. Armed conflict continued from late June 1975 into the first few days of the reporting period, subsided during July and August and was renewed in September. From mid-September onwards, except for intermittent periods of relative calm, the

conflict increased in intensity and affected more and more of the country and consequently more and more of the Agency's operations. In the nine months from October 1975 to June 1976, what had been essentially periodic outbursts of relatively disorganized factional gun battles confined largely to Beirut developed into larger-scale military activity akin to civil war. A particularly disturbing aspect of the situation was the free hand given to ordinary criminals by the general breakdown in law and order and by the release of many from the prisons by armed bands. Crimes of violence, theft and extortion - unrelated to the politically motivated civil conflict - increased alarmingly.

24. Both of the UNRWA offices located in Beirut - Agency headquarters and the Lebanon Field Office - felt the effects of the conflict. There were two related but separate consequences: first, the personal safety of staff and their dependants was threatened and, second, it became increasingly difficult to carry on the Agency's operations not only in Lebanon but, as regards the rest of the area of operations, from Lebanon. The Lebanon Field Office's ability to carry on operations in Lebanon was most seriously affected and, because headquarters would function less and less effectively as central management for the area as a whole, operations in Syria, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza suffered as well. The threat to personal safety was met in part by the voluntary evacuation of dependants of staff members of United Nations organizations, beginning in late October 1975. The disruption of work in headquarters was at first palliated by the redeployment of programme personnel (mainly from the Education and Health Departments) on extended mission elsewhere in the area in the period from October to December and, subsequently, early in January, more radically dealt with by the temporary relocation of headquarters in Amman and Vienna. The Agency would have preferred to have the whole of headquarters moved to Amman but since available office space in Amman was quite limited, priority was given to accommodating there headquarters personnel whose duties required frequent travel, consultation and close supervision in the area of operations. A smaller group, made up of administrative and legal personnel, whose functions are normally performed without the same frequent travel and consultation in the area, were sent on temporary duty to Vienna, where fully equipped office space, communications facilities and administrative services were provided until March, when the Agency leased its own space on a temporary basis. With the help of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) the Vienna contingent became immediately operational on arrival in January. It was only in June 1976 that sufficient office space had become available and had been adequately enough equipped to accommodate fully all of the departments moved to Amman. The Agency leased a building under construction that could eventually accommodate the Vienna unit, if it were decided later in the year to reunite headquarters in Amman rather than return to Beirut.

25. Although the division of Headquarters created some new problems and the Agency was anxious to reunite headquarters in the area of operations, it at least became possible to perform essential functions again, and communications with the area of operations could be adequately maintained. Work backlogs resulting from the inability of staff to get to the office in Beirut were eliminated and headquarters-field communications, the flow of supplies and the Agency's financial operations were restored to nearly normal, except as they related to Lebanon (though even as regards Lebanon communications with Beirut were better from Vienna than from Amman). An important by-product of the relocation of headquarters, although it was undertaken at the time primarily for operational

reasons, was of course the elimination of the threat to the personal safety of headquarters staff and therefore to the viability of the whole operation.

26. The Lebanon Field Office continued to operate as effectively as it could in the circumstances, but during the entire year under review, except for brief periods totalling a few weeks, only a fraction of its employees were able to reach the field's central office in Beirut. The situation with respect to subordinate area offices elsewhere in Lebanon was much closer to normal than in Beirut during the summer of 1975 but with the spread of fighting their operations, too, were seriously curtailed. Rations were distributed when it was possible to supply the distribution centres and the refugees were able to reach them - and both were possible to a surprising extent. Health services suffered but these, too, were continued to the best of the Agency's ability. Progressively during the reporting period, the Agency was forced to suspend much of its general education, teacher training and vocational training in Lebanon, since in many parts of the country neither teaching staff nor students could safely reach the UNRWA/UNESCO schools and training centres. The fighting undoubtedly resulted in casualties amongst refugees and probably also amongst the large staff of over 2,000, but the Agency cannot yet determine how many. There was extensive damage to UNRWA installations and refugee shelters in camps in and around Beirut and, to a lesser extent, elsewhere in Lebanon. School books and furniture, flour and other food supplies and medicines were looted. In mid-June United Nations international staff were evacuated after security in western Beirut deteriorated still further, shelling intensified, internal communication even in this restricted area was disrupted and work had become impossible. As the Lebanon Field Office was cut off from both north and south Lebanon at this time, the three UNRWA international staff were evacuated with a view to their safety, to rest and recuperation after a period of severe strain and heavy responsibility, and to consideration of means of maintaining direction of the operation in Lebanon from some centre other than Beirut. Such routine operations as were feasible, including distribution of rations in some areas, continued under local staff with whom contact was maintained directly from headquarters.

27. In addition to the problems created by internal conflict, during July, August, September and December of 1975, Israeli air raids and attacks from the sea caused serious loss of life among refugees and damage to Agency installations and refugee shelters. In total, 42 registered refugees were reported killed and 101 registered refugees reported injured during these attacks. Damage to UNRWA installations in these attacks is estimated at \$120,000 and destruction or damage to refugee shelters, mostly privately built, at \$200,000. In Nabatieh Camp, reconstruction of Agency installations destroyed during an Israeli air raid in 1974 was nearly completed when they were again slightly damaged during another raid in December 1975. Shelter reconstruction in this camp has not been started because of the fighting. In some other camps, the reconstruction and repair of shelters destroyed or damaged during Israeli attacks proceeded on a self-help basis with the Agency providing building materials.

28. In the other fields, the Agency's education/training, relief and health programmes continued as normally as possible given the disruption at headquarters in Beirut and the adverse effect of the Agency's financial difficulties on the supply of flour - the most important ration component. The Agency was forced by its financial difficulties to stop purchasing flour as of March 1976 and by



1 May was assured of only five months' supply of flour through contributions in kind for the remaining seven months of the year. In all fields in 1976, the prospect was of one month without flour and two months in which rice would be substituted for flour in whole or in part although which months these would be in any field would depend upon delivery schedules for donated flour and whether flour could be borrowed from host Governments against later repayment from donated flour.

29. In the Syrian Arab Republic, supply operations increased considerably in volume as they were shifted from Beirut to Latakia. The Syrian Government made further improvements in conditions in the refugee camps, particularly by extending the supply of electricity in some camps.

30. In east Jordan, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, the Agency continued to distribute rations on behalf of the Government to 197,618 persons displaced as a result of the Arab-Israeli hostilities of 1967 but not registered with the Agency as Palestine refugees. Self-help projects costing \$77,500 were completed, paid for mainly by the refugees, the Government of Jordan, municipalities and voluntary agencies.

31. In the West Bank, numerous self-help projects were carried out, improving living conditions in the camps. The refugees organized protest meetings, submitted petitions and engaged in some sit-in demonstrations in UNRWA offices in reaction to announcements that the Agency's flour resources would permit issue of a 10-kg. ration in only five of the seven months beginning in May.

32. In Gaza, the Agency carried out limited improvements in housing in two camps, refugee self-help projects were completed in several camps, and the Israeli authorities began construction of three paved roads in one camp. Two housing projects were completed by the Israeli authorities near Rafah and two others were nearing completion near Khan Younis and Gaza town. Three hundred and twenty-one refugee families from Rafah Camp and 81 refugee families from Beach Camp bought some of the housing thus provided and moved into these projects. As a condition of purchase, with few exceptions the Israeli authorities, over Agency objections, and without compensating the Agency for shelters it had build, required the refugees to demolish shelters in the camps they had left. The Agency would prefer to have vacated shelters reallocated to other refugees, particularly those whose housing was demolished in 1971 and who were subsequently identified by the Israeli authorities and the Agency as hardship cases or as having unsatisfactory housing. (A separate report on the demolition of shelters and progress in rehousing their occupants is made by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 3419 C (XXX). The practice of punitive demolitions was continued by the Israeli authorities as recorded in paragraph 178 below (see also A/31/240).

### Health

33. The Agency continued to promote the health of the refugees living in and outside camps through integrated family health care with emphasis on preventive medicine, nutritional protection of particularly vulnerable groups and health education. Despite budgetary stringency, modest improvements were achieved in accordance with a three-year (1974-1976) health development plan designed to overcome deficiencies in the current health programme.

34. Continuous surveillance was maintained over the important communicable diseases. A limited outbreak of cholera occurred in October 1975 in Damascus, giving rise to eight cases among the refugees. The rapid and efficient control measures taken in close co-operation with the Ministry of Health succeeded in containing the outbreak, which arose from infection introduced by transiting pilgrims.

35. Medical care was provided at almost the same level as in previous years in all fields except Lebanon, where the persistent fighting caused serious disruption. The paralysis of the Beirut port led to delay and interruption in the procurement of drugs for the neighbouring countries, particularly Syria and Jordan. These deficiencies were palliated by local purchase of essential items.

36. Governments and non-governmental bodies again rendered valuable assistance to the Agency's health programme by providing funds, staff, specialized technical advice and guidance, some free hospital services, medical supplies, layettes and food-stuffs, and by co-operating in mass vaccination campaigns. Some donors met the operational costs of individual units, such as health centres, mother-and-child clinics or rehydration/nutrition centres. Funds were also received for professional and vocational training at universities and other institutions in various courses related to public health. The Commissioner-General would like to record his appreciation of this valuable assistance and of the co-operation which the Agency has received from Ministries of Health in the Agency's area of operations.

37. The World Health Organization (WHO) continued its secondment of the Agency's Director of Health and four other public health experts for the technical direction of the health programme. The Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly examined the report of the Director-General of WHO entitled "Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East", which also embodied an abbreviated version of the annual report of the Director of Health, UNRWA, for the year 1975, and adopted resolution WHA29.69 (see annex II).

#### Education

38. Satisfactory progress was made in the education of refugees during the 1975/1976 school year in all fields except Lebanon. Refugee children numbering 288,893 - 13,587 more than in 1974/1975 - attended the 592 UNRWA/UNESCO schools staffed by 8,360 teachers and headteachers. Double-shifting had to be resorted to on an increased scale since limited funds permitted only a modest school construction programme; Syria and east Jordan were the fields worst affected, with 84.7 per cent and 91 per cent, respectively, of the total school population on double-shift.

39. Like all other Agency activities in Lebanon, education was disrupted by the prolonged fighting. Schools in the Beirut area, covering about 24 per cent of all refugee pupils in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon, were especially affected and remained closed for all but one month of the school year. Schools in the south (Sidon and Tyre areas), in contrast to last year, 6/ had an almost

---

6/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1),  
pages 118-123.

normal school year, with little disruption until June 1976, while schools in the north and Bekaa areas suffered intermittent interruption. The Siblin Training Centre near Sidon remained closed for the whole school year.

40. The temporary transfer of the headquarters of the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education to Amman was accomplished without any significant disruption of the programme, although some delays in the production and distribution of training materials for Institute of Education in-service courses were experienced. About 70 staff, together with the files, furniture and equipment of the headquarters Department of Education, were transferred from Beirut and eventually established in two rented buildings in Amman over a three-month period from the initial movement on 29 December 1975.

#### Relations with other organs of the United Nations system

41. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and WHO continued their collaboration with UNRWA in the conduct of the education and health programmes, thereby assuring professional competence in these two fields. The UNESCO staff, including associate experts made available to UNRWA from or through UNESCO, without reimbursement, numbered 28 at the beginning and 23 at the end of the period under review.

42. The agreement providing for co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO and UNRWA in the operation of the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education was reviewed and there were discussions on its extension for a further two years from 31 December 1976, the termination date of the present agreement. By providing the salaries of three local staff and the cost of some materials and equipment, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued its support of the extension services through which the experience of the Institute is made available to Ministries of Education in the region, the provision of those services being co-ordinated by the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in the Arab States, the UNICEF Regional Office and UNRWA.

43. The United Nations Children's Fund continued to extend certain procurement services free of charge and acted as a supplier to the Agency of its competitively-priced pharmaceuticals. The Agency assisted UNICEF with the transport of supplies in the area of operations.

44. When the Agency was forced to relocate part of its headquarters in Vienna, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) extended most valuable assistance, providing temporary accommodation, office equipment and furniture, and supporting administrative services without which the headquarters units transferred to Vienna could not have begun to function there so speedily.

45. In the Syrian Arab Republic the Agency made available 20 per cent of its workshop capacity for the servicing of vehicles of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) against reimbursement of the cost.

46. The Agency's accounts for 1975 were audited by the Auditor-General of Colombia on behalf of the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Assistance from voluntary agencies and  
other non-governmental organizations

47. The Commissioner-General gratefully acknowledges the generous assistance provided by voluntary agencies, business and professional organizations and individuals, without which many projects would not have been carried out for lack of funds.

48. Projects financed by these contributions are noted in the appropriate sections of the present report and all contributions made direct to UNRWA are shown in table 17 of annex I. The main contributors were: American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA); the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO); Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE); the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation; the Canadian Save the Children Fund (CANSAVE); the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee of the United States of America; the Danish Refugee Council; Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI-AGIP) of Italy; the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; the Lutheran World Federation; the Mennonite Central Committee; the Norwegian Refugee Council; OXFAM of the United Kingdom; the Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen); the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada; the United Kingdom Save the Children Fund; the Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA; the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; the World Health Foundation of Iran; and Zonta International.

49. The Commissioner-General also wishes to pay tribute to the devoted service rendered direct to the refugees by the voluntary agencies in the Agency's area of operations (see table 19 of annex I).

Conclusion

50. In the last two reports the Commissioner-General has expressed concern about the Agency's ability to maintain its regular programmes, under its mandate from the General Assembly, in conditions of chronic financial instability and in a turbulent operating environment. There has been even greater cause for concern in 1975/76. As feared, the budgetary crises of 1975 and 1976 have been more acute, and the latter, occurring earlier in the year, has already brought the Agency to the brink of suspension of services. At the beginning of 1976, having surmounted the financial difficulties of 1975, the Agency was forced, after months of extreme disruption of work, to move headquarters for the first time in 25 years and to split headquarters into two temporary units, one of them outside the area of operations. During the worst period, in June 1976, at the end of the reporting year, operations in Lebanon were almost entirely paralysed. Survival as a functioning organization in these conditions, maintenance of normal operations in Jordan, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and operation at all in Lebanon imposed a severe strain on the small international staff and would have been impossible without the self-reliance and devotion to the Agency's work of senior Palestinian staff.

51. The ability of the Agency to remain financially and administratively viable until the end of the current extension of its mandate on 30 June 1978 cannot be taken for granted. It will require both a better assurance of financial resources and a better understanding of the Agency's financial and operating problems. The exclusive identification of UNRWA with camps and relief is out of date and the time long past when UNRWA's financial problems could be dealt with as if it were a purely

temporary relief organization, to be financed on a hand-to-mouth basis by periodic appeals to humanitarian sentiment. Over the 25 years of UNRWA's existence it has developed services of a recurrent, quasi-governmental kind, notably in education and training, which cannot be accommodated to an uncertain income. To staff these services, it has recruited and given professional training to thousands of Palestinian staff members - the total Palestinian staff now employed is about 15,000. In developing in this way UNRWA has acquired institutional characteristics, including staff liabilities which are inescapable. When these liabilities become current rather than contingent, through forced insolvency and suspension of services, as is now threatened, UNRWA is obliged to divert assets from the maintenance of programmes to meet the liabilities or must look to the General Assembly to do so. It is the existence of these liabilities that precipitates the crisis of insolvency and suspension of services.

52. When the then Director of UNRWA proposed to the General Assembly in 1960 a more positive policy of expansion of education and training, he concluded the introduction to his report for 1959-1960 by saying: "The Palestine refugee problem has a bearing on the stability and peace of the Middle East and hence on the stability and peace of the world. It is in this broad context that the Director requests the General Assembly to make its decision." 7/ The programme of education and training, carried out by UNRWA with the co-operation of UNESCO, is the most constructive assistance the United Nations has been able to give the Palestine refugees and it also makes a valuable contribution to economic and social progress in the whole region. The Agency's mandate has since been renewed periodically by the General Assembly on the understanding that UNRWA would maintain its regular programmes, including education and training. The financial consequences of this commitment now face the Agency and the General Assembly with the problem how it can continue to be effectively fulfilled.

---

7/ Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478), para. 44.

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1975 TO 30 JUNE 1976

53. The following section describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1976. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1976 and the actual expenditure in 1975 is given in chapter II below, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1977.

#### A. Relief services

54. The Agency's relief programme comprises the distribution of basic food rations; the provision or assistance with shelter in individual cases of special hardship or in such special circumstances as displacement of refugees or large-scale destruction or damage of shelter; and hardship and welfare assistance. These services are provided to registered Palestine refugees and certain other categories of refugees and displaced persons eligible within the Agency's mandate.

55. The Agency's relief programme in Lebanon was seriously affected by the fighting and although the level of the Agency's relief, health and education services was essentially maintained, albeit with difficulty, at a level of approximately 80 per cent in areas outside Beirut until late in the reporting period, in Beirut itself, the level was not more than 20 per cent from September 1975 onwards. The closure of the Beirut port, through which a large proportion of the Agency's supplies for Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic are normally received, from the autumn of 1975 also caused a serious disruption on the flow of supplies.

#### Eligibility, registration and basic rations

56. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1976 was 1,668,205 compared with 1,632,707 on 30 June 1975, an increase of 2.2 per cent. The number of UNRWA rations issued in December 1975 was 815,082, including issues made on an emergency basis, compared with 827,229 1/2 in December 1974, deletions on grounds of false and duplicate registration, death, absence, employment or graduation from UNRWA training centres being largely offset by the admission of eligible children not previously receiving rations because of ration ceilings. It will be noted that only 49.5 per cent of registered refugees were in receipt of rations in June 1976. Tables 1 to 4 of annex I below give statistics of registered refugees, the categories of service to which they are entitled and changes in the composition and entitlement of refugee families as recorded by the Agency.

57. Because of financial difficulties and of difficulties the Agency encountered in the rectification of ration rolls, a limit or ceiling has been maintained on the number of ration recipients in east Jordan and the West Bank since 1953, and in the other fields since 1963, new beneficiaries being added only when deletions are made. As a result, with the natural increase in the refugee population, the percentage receiving rations has fallen, and the number of children aged one year and over,

for whom no rations are available on a permanent basis within the ceiling and who are potentially eligible, continues to grow. By 30 June 1976, these children totalled 471,095: 267,536 in east Jordan, of whom 38,520 are receiving government rations (see para. 58 below); 81,248 on the West Bank; 37,020 in Lebanon; 60,152 in the Syrian Arab Republic; and 25,139 in the Gaza Strip.

58. In east Jordan the Agency, as requested by the Government in 1967, has continued to distribute rations on the Government's behalf to displaced persons who are not registered with the Agency as Palestine refugees of 1948. In June 1976, the number of such persons issued with rations was 197,618 compared with 204,572 in June 1975. In addition, 38,549 children of displaced West Bank refugee families in east Jordan, the majority of whom live outside the emergency camps, were also issued with rations provided by the Government. The Agency co-operates with the Government in these tasks in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 requesting the Agency to provide humanitarian assistance, so far as practicable, to persons other than refugees who were displaced in 1967. The cost of the rations and 50 per cent of the distribution and transport costs are borne by the Government of Jordan. Displaced persons residing in the post-1967 emergency camps benefit also from sanitation and other Agency camp services and many of the children attend Agency schools.

59. The monthly basic dry ration during the period of the present report was normally composed of 10 kilogrammes of flour, 600 grammes of sugar, 500 grammes of rice and 375 grammes of cooking oil. An unfortunate feature of the ration distribution programme over the year had been the impossibility of maintaining the components of the basic ration in full in every month because of logistic problems arising from the late arrival of donated food commodities and the Agency's inability, for lack of sufficient funds, to purchase flour from March onwards. The host Governments have been most co-operative in lending commodities to the Agency against repayment in kind, but, when they were unable to do so, short issues, particularly in flour, were unavoidable.

60. Other supplies distributed by the Agency included 1.5 litres of kerosene allocated during the five winter months to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services in camps in all fields except Gaza, where one litre was issued monthly during November through March to the same beneficiaries whether they lived in camps or not.

#### Camps and shelters 8/

61. The registered population of the 53 camps established before 1967 increased from 498,472 to 505,299. In the 10 emergency camps (six in east Jordan and four in

---

8/ Attention is invited to paras. 55 to 57 of the annual report for the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413)), in which the origin and nature of the Palestine refugee camps and UNRWA's relationship and limited responsibilities towards them are explained. In particular, it was explained in para. 57 that 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

the Syrian Arab Republic) set up to accommodate refugees and other persons displaced as a result of the 1967 hostilities, the population (146,437) increased only slightly over the previous figure of 143,270. The registered camp population represented 35.8 per cent of the registered refugee population, varying from 59.4 per cent in the Gaza Strip and 51.4 per cent in Lebanon to only 25.3 per cent in the West Bank because of the continuing presence in east Jordan of many former West Bank refugees who left the West Bank in 1967 and have been prevented by the Israeli authorities from returning. Table 4 of annex I provides more detailed statistics on the distribution of the refugee population.

62. Despite its financial instability, the Agency was able to make the improvements to sanitary installations in camps which are described in detail in the section on environmental health (paras. 106 to 122 below). It also carried out, from special contributions, some essential school construction (see para. 127 below). Other construction work is described, field by field, in the following paragraphs.

63. In east Jordan, minor repairs to camp roads were carried out. Work on the external repairs to 2,299 prefabricated shelters (1,533 occupied by refugees registered with the Agency and 766 occupied by displaced persons) in five emergency camps was completed. The cost will be borne by the Agency for shelters occupied by refugees registered with the Agency and by the Government of Jordan for those occupied by displaced persons. Six self-help projects were completed at a total cost of some \$77,500, of which about \$27,000 were contributed by the Agency and the remainder by the refugee community, the Government of Jordan, municipalities and voluntary agencies. The construction of a second play centre in Marka Camp and a day-care centre for retarded children in Baqaa Camp by voluntary agencies was completed.

64. In the Syrian Arab Republic 220 shelters are being constructed by the Agency in Dera'a on a site recently made available by the Government to house refugees displaced in 1967 and who have been living under tents. In Sa'sa village, which suffered damage during the October war in 1973, the refugees have constructed 106 shelters using materials donated by the Lutheran World Federation.

65. The distribution centre at Ein el-Tal near Aleppo has been completed and a health centre and a supplementary feeding and milk centre are under construction at Qabr Essit Camp.

66. The Syrian Government has constructed some 3,000 square metres of pathways in Nairab Camp near Aleppo, and has extended the supply of electricity to Jaramana,

---

8/ (continued)

also desirable to distinguish between three categories of buildings in camps: installations constructed or rented by the Agency, for example, schools, clinics, stores, etc., which are in the possession of the Agency and used by it for the purposes indicated; shelters (huts) constructed by the Agency, which are the dwellings of and in the possession of the refugees, who have maintained them in repair and, in many cases, added to and improved them; and shelters 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 also that some camps contain large numbers of persons who are not registered refugees or even registered camp population (see table 4 of annex I).



Qabr Essit and Sbeineh camps. Similar work in Khan Eshieh and Khan Danoun is in progress.

67. In Lebanon during the first half of the period under review air raids and attacks from the sea by Israeli forces caused loss of life among refugees and damage to Agency installations and refugee shelters. There were deaths and damage in Rashidieh Camp near Tyre and in areas of refugee concentration in south Lebanon during attacks on 7 July, 4 and 28 August and 3 and 11 September. Damage was also sustained and deaths occurred in el-Hilweh Camp near Saida on 13 July and refugees were killed on the outskirts of El Buss Camp near Tyre on 4 and 16 August. At Nabatieh Camp in the south where no refugees had been living since the Israeli attack on 16 May 1974, and in the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi camps in the north, refugees were killed and damage sustained during an Israeli attack on 2 December 1975. In all, 42 registered refugees were reported killed and 101 registered refugees injured. Damage caused to UNRWA installations in camps, including the complete destruction of an UNRWA/UNESCO school in Nabatieh, is estimated at \$120,000, and the cost of repair to destroyed or damaged refugee shelters, mostly privately built, is estimated at some \$200,000.

68. The reconstruction of the Agency installations in Nabatieh Camp, which was largely destroyed during an Israeli air raid in 1974, was 90 per cent completed when they were again slightly damaged in the Israeli raid of 2 December 1975. The reconstruction of the Agency shelters destroyed in 1974 in this camp has so far not started owing to the fighting in Lebanon. The reconstruction and repair of damage to refugee shelters in the Rashidieh, Ein el-Hilweh, Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi camps is being carried out on a self-help basis with the Agency providing building materials. This reconstruction is now in an advanced stage of completion in spite of many delays caused by the civil strife of the past months and rapidly increasing costs. Damage caused to Agency installation by air raids in 1975 and damage caused to schools by temporary occupancy by refugees whose dwellings had been destroyed is being made good. The Agency-built school destroyed in Nabatieh Camp, consisting of 22 rooms, has not been reconstructed so far.

69. The severe fighting which has taken place in Lebanon during the year undoubtedly caused heavy casualties amongst refugees but no accurate figures are available. There was extensive damage to UNRWA installations and shelters in the camps located in and around Beirut and, to a limited extent, in north Lebanon. All camps in and around Beirut were affected in varying degrees by artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire, the worst affected being Dbayeh, Dekwaneh (in Tal Za'atar) and Jisr el-Basha, which are situated in the middle of fighting zones. There was also looting of books and furniture from schools, of flour and other food from distribution centres and milk and supplementary feeding centres and of drugs from clinics. There have also been casualties amongst refugees living in Beirut outside camps. UNRWA installations in the Beirut suburbs, particularly schools, have been damaged, looted or occupied by families who had to evacuate their homes. It has so far been impossible to carry out a comprehensive survey of damage because of the fighting.

70. A comprehensive plan for the improvement of installations, environmental sanitation, shelters and roads in Lebanon camps, at a cost of some \$200,000 over two years, has had to be postponed.

71. There are 19 camps in the West Bank still inhabited by refugees, including two in the Jericho area which are only partly inhabited. In the Jericho area there is

also a totally vacant camp. The Agency is replacing seven shelters in the Nablus area in a dangerous state and in Nablus also some welfare cases were issued building materials. Living conditions in camps have continued to improve through self-help projects. These included the concrete paving of some 19,739 square metres of pathways and drains and improvements to schools, the construction of a Youth Activities Centre in Camp No. 1 at Nablus, a canteen in the Preparatory Boys' School in the same camp, a store-room in the Jalazone Boys' School, a domestic science classroom at Shufat Girls' School, a canteen and a storage room at Dheisheh Preparatory Boys' School and the extension of the playground and the building of a wall at Arroub Boys' School.

72. In the Gaza Strip the continued insistence by the Israeli authorities on demolition as a condition of allocation of new housing retarded improvement of the rehousing of refugees whose shelters were demolished in 1971. (This matter is also dealt with in the Secretary-General's report in response to General Assembly resolution 3419 C (XXX) document A/31/240.) As a condition of purchase of new housing, the Israeli authorities still require refugees, with some exceptions, to demolish their shelters in the camp before moving into a housing project. The materials are salvaged by the refugees and they are paid compensation for private additions or improvements made to Agency shelters. No compensation has been paid for demolished Agency shelters. When shelters are listed for compulsory demolition for town planning purposes the authorities give a choice to refugees. They may purchase houses or land in a government housing project or move to shelters vacated in another section of a camp by families who have moved on their own initiative to government housing projects. While the Israeli authorities will make loans to refugees purchasing housing in these circumstances, movement from their shelters is compulsory and they must purchase the new housing. The practice of punitive demolition of shelters continued as recorded in paragraph 178 below. The Agency has lodged claims for compensation.

73. Two housing projects were completed near Rafah by the Israeli authorities, and a project near Khan Yunis of 842 houses and another near Gaza town of about 750 houses were nearing completion. It is expected that refugees in Khan Yunis Camp will be offered houses for purchase, as were those in Rafah and Beach camps. Three hundred and twenty-one families from Rafah Camp moved into one or other of the housing projects near Rafah. Near Gaza town, also on the purchase of houses 81 families from Beach Camp moved into a housing project and 16 families out of 108 families who purchased plots of land in the same project constructed houses and moved into them. In Rafah and Beach camps, families involved in the moves demolished 351 Agency rooms, 16 Agency-assisted rooms and 321 private rooms before moving from the camps. Twenty-eight rooms (15 Agency, 2 Agency-assisted and 11 private rooms) were not demolished but allocated by the Israeli authorities to 16 families who had lost their shelters as a result of demolition in connexion with other construction (e.g. bus station, water reservoir) carried out by the Israeli authorities in Rafah Camp. Between April and the end of June 1976 the Israeli authorities carried out a survey of 415 families and their shelters in Beach Camp. Most of these families were informed by the authorities that their shelters were listed for demolition and that they could purchase houses or land in the nearby government housing project or move into shelters vacated by other refugees which would be allocated to them by the authorities. The Agency contends that vacated Agency shelters should be allocated by the Agency with a view to housing as many refugees as possible. There are over 2,000 families whose shelters were demolished by the Israeli authorities in 1971 and who have not yet been provided with housing; of this number 208 families are

recorded as being in hardship and 422 families as unsatisfactorily accommodated after surveys in 1972 and 1973.

74. Work is in hand by the Agency for the replacement of one old barrack housing of 20 families in Bureij Camp; this project is unrelated to demolition by the Israeli authorities. In Jabalia Camp the Israeli authorities completed the construction of three asphalt roads through the main parts of the camp; one of the roads is designed to serve a new market place which is under construction also by the authorities. One of these roads was extended at Agency cost to serve some Agency installations. Self-help projects continued. These covered laying of surface drains and paths, construction of two classrooms, school playgrounds and repairs and additions to youth activities centres.

#### Welfare

75. Voluntary agencies donated about 480 tons of used clothing, 59,630 blankets and 7,620 layettes, which UNRWA distributed to hardship cases among the refugees in east Jordan, the West Bank, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and generally to registered refugees in Gaza. The Agency itself spent some \$4,000 on inland transport costs and on ocean freight for some of the clothing received from abroad. The following agencies contributed to this programme: American Friends Service Committee (USA), Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Canadian Red Cross Society, Caritas-Verband (Federal Republic of Germany), Catholic Relief Services (USA), Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (USA), Help the Aged (UK), Church World Service, Lutheran World Federation (Sweden), Lutheran World Relief, Inc. (USA), Mennonite Central Committee (USA), Near East Council of Churches, Pontifical Mission for Palestine, Rädda Barnen (Sweden), Unitarian Service Committee of Canada and Women's Royal Voluntary Services (UK).

76. The most needy refugees, such as the physically handicapped, tuberculous and chronically ill, widows with minor children and the aged, continued to receive special assistance. Small cash grants were given to 16,525 persons; others received special issues of clothing, blankets and shoes. Welfare workers, through counselling and guidance, helped solve a large number of individual and family problems and assisted in obtaining prosthetic devices, supplementary feeding and rations for children. Fifteen destitute aged persons and 77 orphans were placed in institutions, mainly free of charge.

77. Youth activities were carried out in co-operation with the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, and about 4,750 young refugees in 35 camps participated. In addition to recreational programmes, these activities included projects to improve youth centres and services to the community. The programme for boys under 14 years of age was expanded and during the year some 900 boys (400 in 1975) participated in regular recreational programmes organized in 20 camps, and in several camps the members collected funds and materials for self-help projects.

78. YMCA leadership and training courses were attended by 284 refugees from east Jordan and Gaza, including 180 refugee orphan boys. At Deir Ammar, near Ramallah, 164 boys and girls from Agency schools in the West Bank and Gaza attended summer camps organized by local and international volunteers with funds donated from abroad and assistance in cash and kind given by the local community. Other summer camps organized in east Jordan and Gaza were attended by 274 boys and girls.

79. Activities for pre-school children are directed to the special needs of children in the age group 3-6 years and are much appreciated by refugee mothers. The mental development and initiative of the children are stimulated through play periods supervised by trained teachers, their health is supervised and they are given milk and a hot meal daily. Through the assistance of a number of voluntary agencies, 48 centres serving more than 5,000 children are now operating within this programme, which is exclusively funded from special contributions. The American Friends Service Committee finances and administers on behalf of the Agency 13 of these centres in Gaza, the Holy Land Mission finances four in the West Bank and the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada finances three in Lebanon.

80. Afternoon activities in women's activities centres, which provide young refugee women and girls living in camps with the opportunity to develop skills and improve their standard of living, are carried out in 14 centres - 11 sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA (WAWA) and 3 by CORSO (New Zealand). In these centres, some 394 members are taught a variety of arts and crafts, including embroidery, crochet, knitting, bead and straw work. Instruction is also given in health education, first aid and basic domestic skills and special classes for illiterates are run by the well-educated members. These programmes are dependent on special donations.

81. The Agency also organizes training activities outside schools designed to provide some basic training in various skills for refugees who would not otherwise receive vocational training or education. At the end of July 1975, 819 girls graduated from 11-month courses held in 33 UNRWA sewing centres, and 937 trainees are currently participating. In the West Bank, UNRWA operates three carpentry centres where 46 young refugees attended a one-year carpentry course. The majority of young men who complete this course find employment locally. Special training was provided for 230 handicapped refugees to integrate them into the life of their community; 54 of them were trained at the Centre for the Blind in Gaza, administered by the Agency on behalf of the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, and the others have been placed in 12 similar specialized institutions in the area.

## B. Health Services

82. UNRWA continued to provide curative and preventive out-patient medical care at 98 of its health units, and , by special arrangements, at 17 government and 15 voluntary agency units. The degree of utilization of the Agency's out-patient services is influenced by their accessibility to the place of residence of the intended beneficiaries and by the availability of other free or low cost services. Statistical data in respect of the out-patient curative medical care services are provided in table 5 of annex I. In addition, the refugees enjoy either free or at subsidized charges the medical care services which are provided by the host Governments for their indigenous population or by the voluntary agencies operating in the area.

83. In order to ensure adequate treatment and proper follow-up of certain common chronic diseases, health units were encouraged to establish specialized clinics where patients are seen by appointment. During the year new diabetes, cardio-vascular and ophthalmic clinics were established, increasing the total to 17, 2 and 4, respectively. In addition, there are seven rheumatic and four ear, nose and throat clinics. Specialized clinics are also maintained for the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

84. As at 30 June 1976, 31 government hospitals (of which the Bureij tuberculosis hospital is administered jointly by the health authorities in Gaza and the Agency) and 37 private hospitals provided in-patient medical care to eligible refugees by arrangement with UNRWA, in most cases free of charge. In-patient care was also provided directly by the Agency at Qalqiliya Hospital in the West Bank, at the paediatric ward of one UNRWA health centre in the Gaza Strip (for which the Swedish voluntary organization Rädde Barnen meets the cost, including the salary of a doctor) and at nine UNRWA maternity centres, one in the Syrian Arab Republic, two in the West Bank and six in Gaza.

85. During the period of this report the average number of hospital beds available to the refugee patients in the Agency's area of operations was 1,687 (see table 6 of annex I). The general beds available included 654 free government beds, 564 private and voluntary agency beds subsidized by UNRWA and 51 beds operated by UNRWA. The rapidly rising cost of medical care in the Middel East entailed increases in almost all Agency subsidy rates. In addition to beds shown in table 6 of annex I, many refugee patients were directly admitted to government facilities, particularly in Syria and Jordan. Their number is, however, impossible to assess.

86. In April the Israeli authorities in Gaza introduced legislation requiring payment of fees for most curative medical services provided by government institutions. The fees which will mainly concern the refugees are a hospital charge of £I 20 per day and a medical consultation fee of £I 3. This innovation deprived the refugees of free services previously enjoyed at in- and out-patient government services in Gaza unless they registered with the Department of Social Welfare of the Israeli authorities. The Agency was considering the policy and financial implications of this development.

87. The Agency continues to operate a central laboratory in Gaza, but in all the other fields laboratory services are provided under agreements with private laboratories and are paid for either by a fixed-sum subsidy or on a fee-for-service

basis. Laboratory tests of a public health nature, such as cultures, virology, bacteriological examination of water, etc., are usually performed free of charge at the host Government laboratories. In addition, 20 of the larger Agency health centres possess their own clinical laboratories where simple tests are performed. Arrangements are being made for the progressive introduction of the most current biochemical tests at these units in order to reduce the number of specimens referred to central laboratories. In the West Bank the Agency is preparing for the establishment of a central laboratory in the Jerusalem Health Centre to complement the services so far received from two private subsidized hospitals.

88. In addition to the provision of medical rehabilitation to crippled children through physical therapy in specialized private and government institutions, the Agency provided prosthetic devices, on a priority basis, mainly to children.

#### Control of communicable diseases

89. Continuous surveillance was maintained over the important communicable diseases. A limited outbreak of cholera in October 1975, which centred in a large village on the north-eastern outskirts of Damascus, gave rise to six cases among refugees living there and to two more cases in Yarmouk Camp lying to the south. The UNRWA Field Health Department co-operated closely with the Ministry of Health in containing the outbreak, which arose from infection introduced by transiting pilgrims. Agency-wide, only one case of malaria was reported, an imported case in east Jordan. The incidence of influenza was similar to that in the previous period, with 14,691 cases, the majority reported from the Gaza and Syria fields.

90. Diarrhoeal diseases and dysentery remained near the previous year's level, while typhoid declined sharply from 96 to 53 cases. The incidence of poliomyelitis was sharply reduced from 61 Agency-wide to 8 cases mainly as a result of the mass immunization campaign conducted among all children under three years in the Gaza Strip jointly by UNRWA and the Israeli health authorities.

91. Whooping cough increased moderately from 111 to 153 cases while measles was greatly reduced from 3,606 to 1,422 cases. The communicable eye diseases, acute conjunctivitis and trachoma, were little changed in incidence. There were 140 newly discovered cases of respiratory tuberculosis reported, a substantial decline from the figure of 209 for 1974/75 even allowing for considerable interruption in case-detection in Lebanon because of the situation prevailing there.

92. Environmental sanitation, food hygiene and health education continued as general preventive and disease control activities in support of immunization and other specific measures and the special tuberculosis control programme. From early infancy, primary and reinforcing immunization was provided against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, typhoid, measles and smallpox. Close liaison and collaboration as appropriate were maintained by UNRWA with government health authorities in communicable disease surveillance and control.

## Maternal and child health

93. Health protection was provided for mothers and young children by 84 UNRWA health centres and three voluntary agency centres, supported by specialist and hospital referral services. A number of government and voluntary agency centres complemented UNRWA's maternal and child care centres, especially in Amman, Damascus and Jerusalem. In Gaza, the Swedish Save the Children Federation continued its support for the maternal and child care and related planned parenthood educational and service programmes based on the UNRWA health centre in Beach Camp. In east Jordan, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Commonwealth Save the Children Fund continued to provide the full operational cost of the child-care services in Baqa'a Camp, while the Lutheran World Federation provided these services on the Agency's behalf in Jarash Camp. Some data on the maternal and child health services are provided in table 7 of annex I.

94. Maternal nutrition was supported by the issue of extra rations, skim milk and iron-folate tablets. There were 28,674 women registered for ante-natal care, and 28,828 deliveries were assisted, the majority at home by UNRWA-supervised "dayahs" (traditional midwives) but also many in Agency maternity centres (especially in Gaza), hospital delivery being reserved mainly for women with complications or at special risk. The maternal death rate per 1,000 was 0.2 among the 28,919 live births registered in the health centres. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births was 9.9.

95. The average number of children from birth to three years registered for child-care services at the health centres was 84,533. Protection was provided against a number of serious communicable diseases by the immunization programme described in the preceding section, and nutrition was promoted both through the educational programme in the maternal and child health clinics and through the provision of milk and hot meals at the feeding centres. Reference is made in paragraph 117 below to the successful pilot experiment in issuing dry milk from the child health clinics for children up to two years for consumption at home. For undernourished children, and for diarrhoeal disease cases, a special menu was made available at the feeding centres by medical prescription, while admission to the day-care rehydration/nutrition centres was provided for the more serious of such cases not requiring hospitalization. Twenty-one of these centres with a total of 240 cots (reduced to 229 cots as of 1 January 1976) admitted 1,888 children during the period and thus were occupied on average to 85 per cent of their capacity. The proportions of underweight children among those attending the child health clinics during 1975 were 9.2 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively, for children 0-1 year and 1-2 years, reflecting the continued downward trend in prevalence of protein-calorie malnutrition in these age groups. For financial reasons, it was still not possible to extend regular health supervision to children between three and six years, but curative medical service and supplementary feeding were available for them.

96. School health services were provided for children in the UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools, and certain data appear in table 7 of annex I. Comprehensive medical examinations and necessary treatment were given to children at school entry, and other pupils received medical attention when required. Reinforcing immunization was given against diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid, smallpox and tuberculosis. Nutritional support was provided through the issue of hot meals on a medical selection basis (para. 115) and the school milk programme (para. 116). Supervision was maintained over school sanitation and systematic health education was conducted in all schools.

97. Broad-based programmes were maintained for common health problems, as for example, the early detection and care of vision and hearing defects, the "blanket" treatment of ascariasis and, in the Syrian field, the prophylaxes and treatment of simple goitre. A pilot project in treatment of anaemia among school entrants was successfully complete in Syria. For the proposed mental health programme for elementary-school and pre-school children, the training of a Palestinian doctor in child psychiatry and mental health under a WHO fellowship continued in London.

98. The health education programme was carried out as an integral part of all the health services with the participation of health, education and welfare staff under the general guidance of teams of health education workers, supported by camp and school health committees in which UNRWA staff and refugee communities are represented. While all aspects of health care received attention, the special theme selected for highlighting through a series of monthly topics during 1976 was "Promotion of Health - Prevention of Disease". A health calendar, pamphlets and other visual aids were provided for use in lectures, panels and group discussions in presentation of the different topics.

99. Special activities included cleanliness campaigns in the camps, exhibitions on a variety of themes and drives in connexion with such activities as anti-epidemic campaigns, recruitment for nursing training and nutrition programmes. World Health Day, with the theme, "Foresight Prevents Blindness", was celebrated in all fields through public meetings, various activities in schools and health and welfare centres and exhibitions. The health education programme on "Health and Family Life" continued for senior girls' preparatory classes in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Gaza, and a similar programme was conducted for young women in the sewing centres in all fields.

#### Nursing services

100. Comprehensive nursing services continued in both preventive and curative fields, but as a consequence of the events in Lebanon the services were seriously affected at some health centres and could only be provided to a limited extent and mainly by auxiliary nursing staff who resided in camps or near a health centre.

101. Besides maternal and child health nursing care, which is the major activity of the nursing staff at health centres, they were engaged in school health services, immunization programmes, home visits, tuberculosis control, health education and various studies and surveys. Nursing services were also provided at an Agency-operated rural hospital and a pediatric ward and also at a tuberculosis hospital, the latter under the joint management of the local health authorities and the Agency.

102. In Gaza specially selected and trained nurses continued to give regular lectures in motherhood and child care at all the third preparatory classes at UNRWA/UNESCO girls' schools and participated in planned parenthood services, provided at some centres.

103. The strength of the nursing staff was increased by the establishment of 10 additional posts. At the end of the period under review the Agency employed



118 qualified nurses, 299 practical nurses (auxiliary), 57 trained midwives and 55 dayahs (traditional midwives). In addition, 90 dayahs were registered at health centres, of whom 52 were paid a token fee while the remainder worked on a private basis.

104. Much emphasis was placed on in-service training of the nursing staff including the dayahs. Refugee girls and boys are encouraged to enrol for basic nursing training, for which sufficient scholarships were secured from various sources. In addition, the Agency subsidized the training of students at the Lutheran World Federation School of Nursing at the Augusta Victoria Hospital, Jerusalem. At a number of private and government institutions in the area, free nursing education was provided to refugee students.

105. The long-established layette programme was maintained through special contributions in kind and cash from voluntary agencies and groups. A token layette (blanket and soap) was issued to entitled new-born infants, a complete layette to new-born infants in the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic and hardship cases elsewhere, and also to multiple birth and premature babies. In addition, woollen baby blankets were provided during the period October 1975 to April 1976 to those residing in the emergency camps.

#### Environmental health

106. The Agency continued to maintain and further improve the environmental health services. These comprise mainly: provision of potable water, sanitary disposal of wastes, drainage of storm water and control of rodent and insect vectors of disease. A total of 651,736 refugees and displaced persons living in 63 refugee camps benefited from the programme. With the co-operation of host Governments and the active participation of the refugee communities, a number of improvements were carried out.

107. The joint self-help scheme of construction of drains and pavement of pathways in various camps (see para. 100 of last year's report) continued to progress satisfactorily in the West Bank and the programme has now been extended to Irbid Camp in east Jordan, Bureij Camp in the Gaza Strip and Khan Dannoun Camp in Syria. The Agency had allocated enough funds for the continued support of the programme in Lebanon, but progress in this and other self-help programmes (e.g. the Shatila Camp sewerage scheme) was hampered by the civil strife.

108. The programme of replacement of public with private latrines is nearing completion and about 90 per cent of the refugee population is now served by private latrines. Sewerage projects for Jaramana and Sbeineh camps in Syria have been completed and the refugees have connected their shelters with the newly installed systems at their own expense. A sewerage system for Dera'a Camp extension (where the refugees are replacing their tents with durable shelters at their own cost) is under consideration. Encouraged by the successful outcome of the self-help sewerage scheme at Balata Camp (where the entire camp is now covered by the system), the refugees at Tulkarm Camp in the West Bank are also eager to execute a similar scheme and the installation of a terminal sewer by the municipality concerned is anxiously awaited.

109. There has also been considerable progress in the execution of water augmentation schemes. At Shu'fat and Kalandia camps in the West Bank and in a section of Khan Younis Camp in Gaza the refugees have executed private water

connexion schemes entirely at their own expense. The Syrian General Authority for Palestine Arab Refugees (GAPAR) with a subsidy from the Agency is also executing a similar scheme at Khan Eshieh Camp, and the municipality of Nablus on its own initiative is implementing a scheme which will provide private water connexions to refugee shelters at Balata and Askar camps in the West Bank. With construction of an elevated reservoir by the Agency, the self-help water-supply scheme at Shatila Camp in Lebanon is now completed. By providing two additional drilled wells and pumping stations, the Government of Jordan has solved the water shortage problem at Baq'a Camp and a similar scheme is under consideration for Suf Camp, also in Jordan. The Agency has completed the installation of an independent water supply system at Qabr Essit Camp in Syria, which in combination with the sewerage system has considerably improved the living conditions of the inhabitants. GAPAR also is executing similar schemes in Jaramana and Sbeineh camps in Syria where the current water supply is very inadequate. A self-help private water connexion scheme for Fara'a Camp in the West Bank is under consideration and an adequate response from the refugees is expected.

110. To solve the problem of overcrowding at Homs and Hama camps, both urban communities in Syria, GAPAR has developed suitable sites adjacent to each camp for the construction of durable shelters by the refugees on a self-help basis. Under the scheme 400 developed plots of land at Homs and 200 at Hama (varying in size from 62 to 120 square metres) have been allotted free of cost to needy families and they are now in the process of building shelters. GAPAR has already provided paved roads, electricity, sewerage and water distribution networks in the newly developed areas at its own expense. It may be pointed out here that overcrowding is a common problem in most of the urban refugee camps and is beyond the capacity of the Agency to deal with adequately because of the scarcity and high cost of land.

111. A number of unserviceable tractor trailer units and trucks were replaced by new ones and a few additional vehicles were provided for the refuse collection in camps. A contractual arrangement has recently been made with the municipality of Tulkarm in the West Bank for the removal of garbage from the camp located within its boundaries. Mechanization of refuse transport at Neirab Camp in Syria is under consideration.

112. The municipality of Amman is planning a rodent control programme which will cover Amman New and Jabal Hussein camps, where rodent infestation has been on the increase.

#### Nutrition including supplementary feeding

113. Assessment and promotion of the nutritional state of the refugees continued to be a main objective of UNRWA's health programme and the services provided by the supplementary feeding programme were directed towards the most vulnerable groups. The nutritional state of the refugees has been maintained at a satisfactory level, as evidenced by the data collected during the year through routine surveillance and confirmed by the findings of a nutrition survey conducted in east Jordan and Gaza in May 1975.

114. As in previous years, the supplementary feeding programme provided to eligible refugees daily hot meals, reconstituted milk and monthly extra rations to certain categories of refugees: pregnant and nursing women, tuberculous

patients on ambulatory treatment, selected medical cases and displaced refugees, especially those in the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 8 of annex I). The supplementary feeding programme is important because the monthly basic ration does not contain any fresh food or animal protein and because many children, though eligible, do not receive monthly basic rations. As in previous years, the cost of the programme was almost entirely met from a generous contribution by the European Economic Community (EEC).

115. The hot meal programme provides nutritionally balanced midday meals on six days a week at 102 Agency supplementary feeding centres and four voluntary Agency centres. The meals are available on an open basis to all eligible refugee children up to the age of six years and to older children and adults on medical recommendation. Suitable menus are prepared for the different age groups and include fresh vegetables and fruits, as well as meat, eggs and fish as sources of animal protein. A special high-protein, high-calorie diet is also available daily to infants and children suffering from the effects of diarrhoea, malnutrition or under-nutrition. Vitamin A and D capsules are issued daily with the hot meals to beneficiaries under six years of age, and during the school summer holidays also to children over six.

116. The Agency's milk programme normally consists of daily distribution of reconstituted whole/skim milk mixture for seven days a week to infants from 6-12 months and non-breast-fed babies under six months of age, reconstituted skim milk on six days a week to children one to six years of age, pregnant women from the fifth month of pregnancy and for one year after delivery, and to sick adults upon medical recommendation, and reconstituted skim milk five days a week to children in elementary classes of UNRWA/UNESCO schools. Because of unavoidable delays in shipments of skim milk from Europe which coincided with a surplus in the Agency's stocks of whole milk, the whole/skim milk mixture for infants under one year was replaced by whole milk as in the previous year. Skim milk stocks reached a critically low level during the later part of 1975 and stocks were transferred between fields in order to maintain the programme in the fields which ran short of milk. In Syria, the general skim milk distribution was interrupted for about a month in December 1975 until a loan from the Government of Jordan was received. Because of shortage of supplies the general skim milk distribution to displaced children of 6-15 years and the school milk programme were suspended with effect from February 1976 in all fields, with the exception of Jordan.

117. A pilot study on the distribution of dry milk powder to infants 6-24 months and non-breast-fed babies under six months began in May 1975 in one camp in each field and was extended to a second camp in each field in September/October. Distribution of the dry milk powder (900 gms. whole and 900 gms. skim) was made monthly at the maternal and child health centres during the routine visits by the children and was coupled with education of the mothers on proper reconstitution, storage and child feeding. This monthly distribution replaces the daily distribution of reconstituted milk to the category of children concerned. The results of the study are under evaluation for possible extension to all camps in all fields.

118. Monthly special extra rations were issued to pregnant women from their fifth month of pregnancy and for one year after delivery. Tuberculous patients on ambulatory treatment continued to receive monthly extra rations similar to the

monthly basic rations. Infants 6-24 months of age continued to receive from the child health centres an infant feeding supplement made of WSB (wheat/soya blend).

119. The emergency feeding programme established for the benefit of the refugees displaced or directly affected by the 1967 hostilities continued to provide daily issues of reconstituted whole milk to infants of four to six months among displaced families in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, daily hot meals and reconstituted skim milk to all displaced children up to the age of 15 years, and a monthly protein supplement (one 12-ounce tin of meat) to all displaced refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, to those living in the emergency camps and to displaced pregnant and nursing women and tuberculous out-patients living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan.

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

121. The civil strife which prevailed in Lebanon during most of the period under review seriously affected the smooth running of the programme in Lebanon and also, to a lesser extent, in other fields. In Lebanon the programme was interrupted in many areas for varying periods and three supplementary feeding centres were looted or seriously damaged. Other fields suffered from loss of contact with headquarters and from shortage of a few commodities usually supplied through Beirut.

#### Medical and paramedical education and training

122. In the 1975/1976 scholastic year, 208 refugee students held UNRWA university scholarships (see table 14 of annex I), 117 refugee trainees were enrolled in paramedical courses in Agency training centres and three in non-Agency institutions in the area of operations. Of these, 27 university students and 72 trainees either successfully completed their courses of education or were expected to pass their qualifying examination.

123. In-service training of doctors, nurses and midwives was promoted. One medical officer was granted study leave of one-year duration to pursue post-graduate ear, nose and throat specialization. A post-graduate in-service training course was arranged by the Agency for 15 medical officers from 9 to 20 May 1976 at the University of Jordan. Post basic midwifery training of one-year duration was also made available to three Agency-employed nurses. Refugee girls and boys are encouraged to take up basic nursing training at local schools of nursing. Some were accepted free of charge at certain government and private schools and the others were granted financial assistance from special contributions received by the Agency for this purpose.

### C. Education and training services

124. Under an agreement between UNRWA and UNESCO, the latter is responsible for the professional aspects of the UNRWA/UNESCO education programme, fulfilling its responsibility in part by the secondment to UNRWA, without reimbursement, of directing and specialist staff, including the Director of Education, who numbered 23 at the end of the period under review. As in previous years, the UNRWA/UNESCO education programme in 1975/1976 included general education at elementary and preparatory levels, vocational and teacher training, the work of the Institute of Education and a university scholarship programme. Many refugee children continued their education at the upper secondary level in schools of the Government of the host country or in private schools. In Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, book allowances were paid and, where no government secondary school was available, cash grants were paid to refugee pupils attending private schools. In 1975, expenditure on education and training amounted to \$50.8 million and accounted for 45.4 per cent of the Agency's budget.

125. In addition, the Agency provides some pre-school education (para. 79), youth activities (paras. 77 and 78), training activities outside schools (para. 81), and medical and paramedical education and training (paras. 122 and 123).

#### General education

126. In 1975/1976, as in previous years, the largest single Agency activity was general education, and a total of 288,893 pupils, 13,587 more than in 1974/1975, were enrolled in the 592 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, served by a teaching force of 8,360. A further 85,207 refugee pupils were known to be enrolled in government and private elementary, preparatory and secondary schools in the same area and, in east Jordan, 10,388 non-eligible children - mostly children of displaced persons - were in Agency schools. The education staff in each field is headed by a locally appointed Field Education Officer working under the professional guidance of the Director of Education and of specialist staff of the Department of Education at headquarters.

127. 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, double-shifting was necessary in 404 schools (68.2 per cent of the total) during 1975/1976. In elementary schools in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, double-shifting again affected 92.8 and 89.7 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, financed mostly from special contributions. Lack of funds for capital expenditure generally limited school construction to the minimum necessary to prevent triple-shifting. During 1975/1976, 10 prefabricated classrooms and administrative rooms, 26 standard type classrooms and administrative rooms, 1 library and 2 science laboratories were completed, and 36 standard-type and 10 prefabricated classrooms and administrative rooms were under construction.

128. As in previous years since 1969, all textbooks newly prescribed or revised by host Governments were submitted to the Director-General of UNESCO for approval before they were procured for Agency schools. In the West Bank and the Gaza

Strip, where Jordanian and Egyptian books respectively are used, books approved by the Director-General are subject to the further requirement of a special import permit from the Israeli authorities. The situation is described in greater detail, field by field, in paragraphs 130, 133, 136, 139 and 142 below.

129. In Lebanon, the opening of the UNRWA/UNESCO schools on 15 September 1975 coincided with a renewed outbreak of civil strife which seriously affected the operation of most schools, especially those in the north and central areas. The schools in the Beirut area remained closed, the opening of the schools in the Tripoli area was delayed until 16 October; the 46 schools located in the Saida, Tyre and Beqa'a areas, which cater for about 68.5 per cent of the total school population, opened on 15 September 1975 as scheduled but suffered intermittent interruptions later in the school year whenever fighting erupted in adjacent areas. Several attempts were made, whenever relative calm prevailed, to open as many schools as possible in the Beirut area but generally these attempts were unsuccessful as fighting repeatedly flared up. It is estimated that about 24,100 children benefited from the schools in the south and north areas. In the central region, including the Beirut and Beqa'a areas, about 9,400 children could attend schools intermittently and about 4,300 could not receive any education as their schools were located in dangerous areas. As a result of this situation, the usual number of new teachers were not appointed; elementary teachers vacancies occurring outside the Beirut area were filled by transferring unoccupied teachers from Beirut, and vacant posts in the preparatory cycle were filled by transferring 22 qualified teachers from the elementary cycle and appointing 6 university graduates. Most of the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Beirut area have suffered damage, both to structure and to furniture and equipment, and the cost of repair and replacement is likely to be heavy.

130. The new curriculum approved in 1971 by the Lebanese Ministry of Education for schools in Lebanon would normally be in its last phase of implementation this year, when it would cover the last two remaining classes, i.e. fifth and sixth elementary. Implementation in the preparatory cycle was completed during the previous school year. Mainly, as a result of the new curriculum, 39 newly prescribed textbooks were examined and approved by UNESCO and 16 became obsolete. On 30 June 1976, the number of approved textbooks in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon was 193.

131. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNRWA/UNESCO schools started the year on 13 September 1975 and operated normally throughout the school year.

132. A total of 39,265 pupils attended the 105 elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency with 1,187 teachers. Eighty-two of these schools involving 643 class sections had to operate on double shift.

133. During the school year three textbooks were revised and one was replaced, in both cases after approval by UNESCO, leaving the total number currently prescribed unchanged at 93, of which 68 have been approved and 25 are under consideration by UNESCO.

134. In east Jordan, the UNRWA/UNESCO schools started the year on 30 August 1975 and operated normally throughout the year.

135. Of the 186 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools in east Jordan,

2,414 class sections in 169 schools were on double shift. The total enrolment of pupils was 110,217, with a teaching force of 3,049.

136. During the school year, eight textbooks were revised and one was newly prescribed by the Ministry of Education, Jordan. All these books were approved by UNESCO, bringing the total number of textbooks prescribed to 101, of which 83 have been approved by UNESCO, three remain without approval and 15 are under consideration.

137. In the West Bank, UNRWA/UNESCO schools started on 1 September 1975. The political unrest which began in February 1976 affected practically all schools, the worst affected being four schools in the Jerusalem area and four in the Nablus area which were closest to the centres of disturbance. These schools lost from 23 to 35 days of instruction time between February and the end of the school year on 31 May 1976, including 12 days when three of the schools could not open because of curfews imposed by the Israeli authorities. Some of the instruction time lost was made up with additional periods before the end of the 1975/76 school year and the remaining parts of the curriculum will be completed under an intensive make-up programme during September and October in the next school year. Of the remaining 84 schools in the West Bank, 23 lost between one and three weeks' instruction time and 61 lost either little or none. All but six of these 84 schools were able to complete almost the whole curriculum by giving additional periods before and/or after normal school hours; the other six schools, which do not have serious deficiencies remaining to be made up, will complete the curriculum early in the 1976/1977 school year.

138. Of the 92 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools, 391 class sections in 44 schools were on double shift. There were 33,329 pupils enrolled, with 1,097 teachers.

139. Of the 83 textbooks approved by UNESCO (see para. 136 above), the Israeli authorities have granted import permits for 76.

140. In Gaza the UNRWA/UNESCO schools started on 1 September 1975 and operated without interruption. Textbooks from the Arab Republic of Egypt continued to be transported to Gaza by land across the Suez Canal under the same arrangements as were made during the previous year with the Governments concerned and with the assistance of the International Red Cross and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).

141. Of the 129 Agency elementary and preparatory schools, 776 class sections in 72 schools were on double shift; 1,850 teachers served in these schools with a total enrolment of 68,292 pupils.

142. The total number of textbooks prescribed by the Egyptian Ministry of Education remained at 97, of which 69 have been approved by UNESCO and 28 are under consideration. Out of the 69 approved, the Israeli authorities had permitted the importation of 58 but later withdrew their permission for two Arabic handwriting books. In addition, the importation of the new editions of four other books was not allowed, leaving a total of 17 books without permits for importation into Gaza.

143. UNESCO, in consultation with the Governments of Egypt and Israel and with

UNRWA's assistance, organized the holding of examinations in the Gaza Strip for the seventh year in succession for the Egyptian Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Tawjihi), for the fourth year in succession for the Al-Azhar Tawjihi, for the second time for the Agriculture Secondary School Diploma, and for the first time for the Teacher Training Certificate. The last three examinations started on 28 June 1975 with Al-Azhar ending on 7 July, Agriculture on 8 July and the Teacher Training examination on 9 July, while the General Secondary Certificate examination started on 29 June and ended on 8 July. The second session of the Al-Azhar examination for 1975 was held from 27 to 30 September 1975. A total of 7,847 candidates sat for these examinations, supervised by 992 local government and UNRWA teachers and by 35 international specialists formally assigned by the Director-General of UNESCO, most of them from among the staff of the Agency's Education Department. Logistical support and other essential facilities for these examinations were provided by the Israeli authorities through the Gaza Directorate of Education and Culture and by the UNRWA field office in Gaza.

144. Subsequently the Egyptian authorities announced that 4,312 pupils had passed the examinations for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate, 327 for the Al-Azhar Tawjihi, 23 for the Agricultural Diploma and 185 for the Teacher Training Diploma. Of those who had passed the 1974 examinations, 1,200 crossed the Suez Canal in convoys arranged by the International Committee of the Red Cross to enter universities in Egypt.

#### Vocational and technical education

145. Most of the seven UNRWA/UNESCO training centres offering courses in vocational training were affected by the disturbances in Lebanon in 1975 and 1976. The Sibli Training Centre, being situated in Lebanon, was the worst affected, and a considerable amount of training time was lost already in the 1974/1975 school year; nevertheless, trainees scheduled to complete their courses in 1975 were able, as a result of special measures, to reach a satisfactory standard and qualify for the Centre's diploma by August 1975. Unfortunately because of the fighting in Lebanon, classes could not resume at the Sibli Centre for the new school year commencing in October 1975, and the Centre has remained closed up to the time of this report.

146. The events in Lebanon also interrupted UNRWA's supply system, leading to a shortage of supplies and equipment at UNRWA/UNESCO training centres throughout the area of UNRWA operations. The shortages were largely overcome by local purchases, but some items were not available locally in the required quantities and consequently modifications had to be made to some practical training exercises. Further, equipment ordered for two new courses at the Wadi Seer Training Centre, Jordan, for the school year 1975/1976 was delayed, necessitating postponement of these courses until 1976/1977.

147. Demonstration and security measures in the West Bank (see para. 137 above) disrupted vocational training at the Ramallah Women's Training Centre for seven days in November 1975 and at both the Ramallah Women's Training Centre and the

---

9/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1), para. 141.



Kalandia Vocational Training Centre for periods amounting to nearly one month between February and May 1976. At the time of this report, special measures were being taken to make up for the instruction time lost at these centres.

148. The approved vocational training programme for 1975/1976 provided for 3,316 student places in UNRWA/UNESCO training centres, an increase of 180 over the previous school year. But, owing to the delays mentioned above in receiving equipment for new courses, and the suspension of training at the Sibliin Centre, the effective increase was only 104 training places. As a result of measures taken by the Agency to encourage recruitment, the Kalandia and Gaza Vocational Training Centres did not experience difficulty, as reported last year, 10/ in attracting sufficient suitably qualified candidates for some courses, all of which had enrolments in 1975/1976 up to capacity or near capacity. Details of the training capacity by course, centre and year of study are given in table 13 of annex I. The Agency also subsidized the vocational training of 59 refugees in private institutions.

149. A noteworthy development at the Damascus Vocational Training Centre, one of the five such UNRWA/UNESCO centres for men, was the enrolment, during 1975/1976, of 11 girls in the courses for architectural draughtsmen, laboratory technicians and assistant pharmacists. This trend will, it is hoped, continue with further impetus in the future.

150. Reliable placement statistics are not at present available for refugees living in Lebanon, but the placement figures for other areas of operation indicate that in general employment opportunities exceed the output of the vocational training centres. The margin is such as to justify further expansion of the vocational training programme if funds can be made available.

#### Teacher training

151. Primarily in order to provide teachers for the general education programme, which covers elementary and preparatory (lower secondary) levels during the 9-year compulsory cycle (10 years in Lebanon), the Agency also has its own pre-service teacher training centres, complemented by a programme of in-service training. Many teachers trained by UNRWA/UNESCO have, however, found employment with the Governments of the host countries and other Arab Governments, frequently after gaining practical experience in UNRWA/UNESCO schools. UNRWA/UNESCO teacher training centres accept Palestine refugees who have completed secondary education and provide a two-year course of professional training, which is adequate for teaching at the elementary level. At present the UNRWA/UNESCO system relies on two sources of Palestinian recruitment for subject teachers at the preparatory level: (1) university graduates, who, if without professional training, are encouraged by the incentive of up-grading to follow a course at the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education; and (2) non-graduate teachers, who may or may not have received Agency pre-service or in-service professional training and who are encouraged by the incentive of up-grading to follow a course of in-service specialist and, if necessary, also professional training.

152. In the school year 1975/1976, Agency pre-service teacher training was carried

---

10/ Ibid., para. 140.

on in three out of four centres: one in Amman (east Jordan) and two in Ramallah (West Bank); the fourth centre, Sibli in Lebanon, did not operate at all during the school year because of the situation in Lebanon. The two centres at Ramallah also suffered some disruption to their programmes because of the disturbances in the West Bank, losing nearly one month of instruction time between February and May 1976; additionally, the Ramallah Women's Training Centre lost a week of instruction time in November 1975. But by the end of the school year on 30 June 1976, measures had been taken to make up for the instruction time lost. The number of trainees in the three operating centres was 1,107, which is 136 less than the total of last year because the Sibli Centre, whose teacher training capacity is 150, was inoperative.

153. In July 1975, at the end of the 1974/1975 school year, 612 trainees (including 281 women) graduated from the pre-service centres, an increase of 52 over last year; UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan employed 133 of the 271 teacher graduates from the Amman Centre; West Bank and Gaza schools, 113 of the 262 graduates from the two Ramallah Centres; and 221 of the remaining 366 graduates were employed in government and private schools in the host and other Arab countries, making a total of 76.3 per cent of the graduates employed. Because of the situation in Lebanon, nothing is known of the employment status of the 79 graduates from the Sibli Centre; UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon were able to absorb only a few new teachers because the predicted increase in school population did not occur (see para. 129 above) and the usual number of additional teachers were not needed. (This situation led to a two-day "sit-in" demonstration at UNRWA offices in Lebanon by protesting unemployed teacher graduates. The employment status of a further 46 graduates was unknown, but 14 known to be without employment as teachers came from Gaza, reflecting an easing of the difficulty previously experienced by graduates from Gaza in finding employment as teachers. It is relevant that the Agency has continued its policy of maintaining both Ramallah centres, which previously served east Jordan as well, at a level near their pre-June 1967 strength, thus providing more places for refugees from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Even without graduates from Sibli, there will again be more teachers graduating in 1976 than the Agency requires, and, as in previous years, the Agency's Placement Office will make every effort to find them employment.

154. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education, which continued to receive financial support from UNDP under a project commencing on 1 July 1972, completed its eleventh year of operation. By means of correspondence courses and tutorial staff in each field, the Institute provides in-service training for various categories of UNRWA/UNESCO educational staff, working in Jordan and Gaza through the newly established Education Development Centres (see para. 158 below), which have incorporated the Institute's field representatives in their staff. During the school year 1975/76, the events in Lebanon affected the Institute's training activities, completely disrupting the continuing courses in Lebanon and preventing the implementation of new courses planned for Lebanon in this school year. The closure of the Institute's headquarters on many days in Beirut, together with the difficulties of transfer to Amman, created problems and delays in the production of instructional materials for the various courses. Nevertheless, with the co-operation of the Field Education Offices and the Education Development Centres and through arrangements for decentralizing some operations, the in-service training activities in the other fields were not seriously affected. In 1975/1976, 954 teachers in Agency schools participated in the courses offered by the Institute: 188 teachers followed the basic course of professional training for

unqualified elementary teachers; 324 preparatory teachers followed specialized courses; 25 followed courses for head teachers; 112 followed refresher courses for professionally qualified elementary teachers; and 305 followed various special and ad hoc courses. These figures exclude over 300 teachers from Lebanon who should have been enrolled for in-service training courses which could not take place because of the civil strife. As in recent years, the emphasis has continued to shift towards refresher courses for qualified teachers and ad hoc courses in educational techniques and knowledge to meet special needs and curricular developments.

155. A cumulative total of 4,161 teachers has so far participated in the Institute's basic in-service professional courses for elementary teachers and 3,243 of them who successfully completed their training have been recognized by the Agency as qualified elementary teachers and graded accordingly. In-service training for preparatory teachers, introduced in 1967, has since been provided for 2,218 teachers, of whom 1,616 have successfully completed their courses.

156. In co-operation with UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and the host and other Governments in the region, the Institute continued to render assistance to government education systems in the region, mainly by making available its experience of in-service teacher training based on the multi-media approach it has developed. The following countries have so far adopted this approach after adapting it to suit their specific conditions and needs: the State of Bahrain, the Republic of Iran, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic, the Sultanate of Oman, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Five countries - Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic - have established special institutions or departments and the two Yemen Republics are in the process of establishing such institutions or departments for in-service training.

157. During the reporting period, the main services rendered by the Institute were missions - the Institute's Extension Services staff carried out 16 missions to six of the countries concerned; exchanges of experiences and instruction materials and programmes; preparation and review of programmes, instruction materials and evaluation devices; and orientation programmes and training courses for project personnel - this important function was severely hampered during the period under review because of the interruptions experienced by the Institute's headquarters while still in Beirut. After the Institute's transfer to Amman this activity was resumed early in May 1976, when 14 Omani supervisors, followed by 45 Iraqi chief supervisors, underwent two separate training programmes. A special activity, accomplished with UNICEF assistance, was the holding of the second conference of Directors of UNICEF-assisted in-service teacher training projects. The conference, held in Bahrain from 3 to 8 April 1976, aimed at helping the projects develop their curricula with reference to innovative trends and techniques in in-service teacher education.

158. The two Education Development Centres (EDCs), which have been established as integral parts of the UNRWA/UNESCO education programmes in east Jordan and the Gaza Strip, 11/ had a successful year of operation. Their activities during

---

11/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013), para. 36; and ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1), para. 38.

1975/1976 covered the in-service training of education personnel, including those enrolled in Institute of Education courses, visits to schools by EDC staff in order to guide and assist teachers in their class-room practices, development projects related to educational research and enrichment of the school curriculum, preparation of audio-visual and other education materials and evaluation devices for experimental and general use in schools, and the provision of library and documentation services for education personnel in the field.

159. To supplement the in-service training courses provided by the Institute and the EDCs, Divisions of the Department of Education have also carried out such staff training activities as short summer courses, seminars, workshops and conferences designed to give guidance and specific technical assistance to teachers, instructors and supervisors. During the period under review, 30 such courses and meetings were held, involving 700 education staff in all five fields - a few seminars, scheduled to be held in Lebanon, were cancelled because of the situation there. In addition, 14 senior Palestinian education staff members were awarded UNESCO fellowships tenable during the reporting period, eight of which were for overseas study and six for study in Egypt.

#### University scholarships

160. During the academic year 1975/76, UNRWA awarded 314 scholarships for study at universities (see table 14 of annex I) of which 255 were continuing scholarships and 59 were new awards granted to school leavers. The UNRWA scholarships, partly funded from special contributions, are awarded for one year at a time, but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study, provided the student satisfactorily passes the end-of-year university examinations.

D. Common services and general administration

161. Fighting in Lebanon seriously disrupted the operations of Agency headquarters and of the Lebanon Field Office, both located in Beirut, and threatened the personal safety of staff.

162. A Palestinian area staff member employed by the Lebanon Field Office was killed by sniper fire in October 1975 during off-duty hours, and the wife of one WHO staff member on loan to UNRWA received a serious eye injury from intruders who burgled the staff member's apartment in January 1976. Because of the disturbed situation in Lebanon and, in particular, the difficulties of internal communication, the number of deaths or serious injuries among the large area staff of over 2,000 and their dependants is not known. Both International and area staff have suffered loss of property through looting, war damage and the common theft that the breakdown of law and order encouraged.

163. The administrative capability of the some 400 international and area staff at headquarters in Beirut was seriously handicapped from mid-September 1975 until most were moved temporarily, beginning early in January 1976. The headquarters office was closed for fairly long periods because of the dangerous security situation and when it was open intermittently, many staff were unable to attend. The disruption of work, culminating in a virtual breakdown, seriously affected the Agency's programmes. It became urgent that headquarters should restore its support, direction and supervision of operations in the Agency's field offices. After consulting the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General decided at the end of December 1975 to relocate headquarters temporarily in Amman, where there were prospects of quickly obtaining about half the necessary office accommodation. While it appeared likely that the balance of the office accommodation required could ultimately be obtained, it was also clear that a shortage of housing for staff would present serious problems. As an interim measure, therefore, a limited group of international and area headquarters staff were placed on extended temporary duty in Vienna, where office space and housing were readily available, in order to restore urgently essential administrative, personnel, legal and financial services. The group began to function effectively almost from the day it arrived, thanks largely to the very generous assistance given by UNIDO, including the loan of fully equipped office space for over two months until UNRWA could find other temporary accommodation, the use of communication facilities, and help with the myriad of administrative details associated with the installation of an office in a new location. The Government of Austria was similarly helpful and co-operative.

164. The Departments of Health and Education, together with Relief Operations, Technical, Audio-Visual and Audit Divisions, representing in total a much larger number than the contingent moved to Vienna, were temporarily relocated in Amman. Some staff from these departments had been sent to field offices on extended mission from early October 1975 and movement out of Beirut, involving larger numbers after the decision to temporarily relocate headquarters, was still in progress at the end of the reporting period. The Agency is grateful to the Government of Jordan for the valuable assistance and co-operation received.

165. The period of relocation in Vienna, until the Vienna contingent could be reunited with the rest of headquarters in Amman, was initially thought to be about three or four months, but finding office space in Amman proved to be a more difficult problem than had been anticipated and sufficient space will not be

available before October 1976. The additional annual staff costs for 1976 (travel and transportation, subsistence allowances for relocated staff and authorized accompanying dependants, salaries for staff who had to be recruited locally in Vienna, etc.) resulting from temporary relocation are estimated to be approximately \$350,000 for international staff and \$1,120,000 for area staff in Amman and \$340,000 for international staff and \$980,000 for area staff in Vienna. Costs for international staff are charged to the regular budget of the United Nations and those for area staff to the UNRWA budget.

166. During the period of this report the International staff manning table decreased by five posts to bring the total to 122. This decrease was in posts provided on non-reimbursable loan from UNESCO. Of the 122 posts, 89 (the same as in the previous year) were financed by the regular budget of the United Nations, one was financed by voluntary contributions from a non-governmental organization, 27 were provided on non-reimbursable loan by UNESCO and five by WHO. During the same period there was an increase of 419 posts in the local area staff manning table, almost entirely as a result of the growth of the school population, bringing the total number of local posts to 15,885.

167. The disruption of headquarters work delayed implementation of agreed changes in conditions of service for area staff recorded in a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 15 April 1975, referred to in last year's report. Nevertheless, most of the agreed changes have now been implemented. As a result of the continued rise in consumer prices as measured by Government indices, cost-of-living allowances had to be increased in all fields with effect from 1 January 1976 and a substantial part of cost-of-living allowances was incorporated into salaries with effect from 1 March 1976, thus increasing the amounts of Provident Fund contributions and separation benefits. The estimated cost of these commitments in 1976 is \$5,855,000 and on an annual basis, \$6,846,000. As a result of an Agency undertaking in the Memorandum of Understanding to review dependency allowances in the light of amounts paid by Governments in the Agency's area of operations, monthly rates payable to eligible staff in the Syrian Arab Republic in respect of a dependent wife and recognized dependent children were increased by one third at an estimated annual cost of \$91,000.

168. With regard to the Provident Fund Scheme for locally recruited staff to which reference was made in last year's report, progress in review had been delayed by the disturbances in Lebanon, but a draft of revised rules was prepared by a legal consultant. Certain specific changes in the rules are being discussed in the Provident Fund Advisory Committee which has been established to advise the Commissioner-General on all aspects of the Provident Fund, including its general administration and investment policy. The Committee - consisting of five representatives of the Agency Administration, five representatives of the participants, and a representative of the Secretary-General - held its first meeting on 29 June 1976.

169. The staff representatives' approach to achieving improved conditions of service was, in the main, one of understanding for the difficult circumstances with which headquarters was faced. Even so, during trying times for headquarters in Beirut, the Gaza staff ceased work for a short time despite considerable efforts to reach an understanding on the immediate effect which devaluations of the Israeli pound have on the cost of living for staff where remuneration is fixed in another currency and what Agency action would be appropriate. Agreement on procedure was

finally achieved, however, staff proposals were submitted to the Agency and priorities are being identified. Although the Administration recognizes the importance of staff relations and of giving proper attention to staff requests, the dispersion of headquarters staff has placed even greater demands on its limited administrative resources for dealing with urgent operational matters. In these circumstances, while the Administration is doing its best to give due consideration to staff matters, circumstances beyond its control may not allow the realization of everything which it and the staff would like to achieve in this respect.

F. Legal matters

The Agency's staff

170. In the year under review nine Agency staff members were arrested and detained in the Gaza Strip (for various periods, not exceeding six months in any case) of whom eight were subsequently released without being charged and brought to trial. In addition, two staff members were brought to trial and convicted by military courts.

171. Last year's report (para. 167) mentioned that, as of 30 June 1975, two Agency staff members had already spent over a year under detention without trial in the Gaza Strip. One of these two staff members still remained under administrative detention as of 30 June 1976, having thus been detained for over two years without being brought to trial. As regards the other staff member, the Agency was subsequently informed that he had been brought to trial and convicted by a military court prior to 30 June 1975, after having spent eight months under detention before trial. Of the three Agency staff members arrested in the Gaza Strip during the period of the previous report who were still under detention on 30 June 1975 without being brought to trial (para. 167 of last year's report), one staff member still remained under detention on 30 June 1976, having thus been detained for over 15 months without being brought to trial.

172. In the year under review three Agency staff members in the West Bank were arrested and detained (for various periods, not exceeding six months) two of whom were subsequently released without being charged with any offence while the third was still under detention on 30 June 1976.

173. In east Jordan two staff members were arrested and detained during the year under review, one of whom was released without being charged (having been detained for under six months); the other was still under detention on 30 June 1976, having then been detained for over nine months without being brought to trial. Of the three staff members mentioned in last year's report as being under detention on 30 June 1975, one was, in fact, released on 10 June 1975 (this was not reflected in last year's report due to a delay in receipt of information by the Agency's headquarters) and the other two staff members have been charged, brought to trial and convicted.

174. The Agency is still unable to obtain adequate information on the reasons for the arrest or detention of staff which would permit it to determine whether the staff member's official functions were involved, having regard to the rights and duties of the staff members under the United Nations Charter and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 1946, and the Agency's Staff Regulations and Rules. The Agency nevertheless follows up cases of arrest and detention of its staff members and has made it clear to the authorities or Government concerned that the Agency should be informed of the reasons for the arrest of a staff member and that a detained staff member should be either speedily brought to trial or released. In particular, the Agency views with the utmost concern cases of prolonged detention of staff without charge or trial.

175. With reference to paragraph 170 of last year's report concerning travel of Agency staff to, from and through the Syrian Arab Republic, such practical difficulties as the Agency has experienced in the year under review have been related to the consequences of the situation in Lebanon.



176. Six international and five area staff members were prevented in the year under review from travelling on duty to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip because of refusal by the Israeli authorities to provide them with visas. In response to the Agency's protests and requests for the reasons for the refusal of travel facilities, the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Commissioner-General and the Director of UNRWA Operations, West Bank, that the attitude of the Israel Government was related to security and to the refusal of some Governments to permit Israeli nationals employed in international organizations to visit or work in their territory. The Agency must maintain the view - previously communicated to the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs - that Israel, as a member of the United Nations, is under an obligation to facilitate the travel on duty of United Nations staff. This obligation is multilateral in nature and no derogation from it can be envisaged. The Agency continues to pursue the matter with the Israeli authorities.

177. The security interrogation by the Israeli authorities of Agency staff in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continued in the year under review. The Agency will continue to take up with the military authorities, as necessary, the circumstances and scope of the interrogations.

#### The Agency's premises and refugee shelters

178. Reference was made in last year's report (para. 175) to the Agency's note of 24 June 1975 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel, protesting against the punitive demolition of refugee shelters in the Gaza Strip. The Ministry replied by note of 29 July 1975 reiterating that the demolitions were carried out for security reasons in accordance with the law in force in the Gaza Strip. In the year under review four refugee shelters were demolished by the Israeli authorities for punitive reasons, three in the Gaza Strip and the other in the West Bank. The Agency has lodged appropriate claims for compensation with the Israeli authorities. In addition, a refugee family which had purchased housing in one of the housing projects constructed near Rafah in the Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities also suffered the demolition of their house for punitive reasons.

179. On 17 May 1976, during a period when demonstrations were taking place in the West Bank, a student trainee at the Agency's Vocational Training Centre at Kalandia was killed by a bullet fired from an Israeli military vehicle travelling past the main gate of the Centre in the direction of Ramallah. According to eye witnesses, the trainee was struck by the bullet while standing with some other trainees well within the Centre's premises, in the vicinity of the main gate where the United Nations flag was flying, and no demonstration was taking place in the premises. The Commissioner-General of the Agency immediately protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the UNRWA Field Director and a formal note of protests from the Agency to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was subsequently sent requesting an investigation to identify and bring to justice those responsible. The note also referred to the inviolability of United Nations premises and requested that appropriate steps be taken to preclude a recurrence of such an incident. The Israeli authorities have informed the Agency that the soldier who opened fire in the course of the incident will be brought to trial before a military court.

180. Difficulties have arisen regarding the use by the Agency of one of its premises in Hebron in the West Bank. Prior to 1945 the building in question had been used by a Jewish charitable organization and the Israeli authorities have objected to the Agency using it for purposes - a clinic - which would allow public entering. The

Agency, which has held and used the building under lease from the Jordanian Custodian of Enemy Property since 1953, has informed the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs that, if the Ministry informs the Agency that the use of the building as a clinic cannot be allowed for reasons of public order, the Agency will not insist on such use but will expect the Israeli authorities to facilitate the provision of alternative accommodation for the clinic in Hebron and to bear any additional expense which the Agency might incur as a result of its use of alternative accommodation for the clinic. At the same time the Agency has communicated its legal position on the matter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and made it clear that it must reject any challenge to its right of tenancy of the building, which by virtue of the Agency's lease of it constitutes United Nations premises.

Claims against Governments and other legal matters

181. There is no progress to report on outstanding claims against Governments.

182. Reference was made in paragraph 179 of last year's report to a dispute that had arisen between the Agency and one of its contractors concerning the carriage by sea from Trieste to Latakia of a quantity of wheat flour. The contractor has now advised the Agency that his claim amounts to \$192,839 and Italian Lira 55,414,213 (approximately \$65,000). The Agency has requested the contractor to comply with the agreement reached between the parties by submitting a detailed statement of claim setting out the facts and the law on which he relies in order to enable negotiations for an amicable settlement to commence. The contractor has not yet submitted the necessary statement of claim.

## F. Financial operations

183. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors. 12/ This section therefore presents, in summary form only, the Agency's actual financial operations in 1975 and its estimated financial operations in 1976.

184. The following table summarizes the Agency's financial operations in 1975:

(In thousands of US dollars)

### Income received in 1975:

Contributions by Governments	106,903
Contributions by United Nations agencies	4,155
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,498
Miscellaneous income	1,310
Exchange adjustments	(288)
	<hr/>
Total income	113,578
	<hr/>

### Expenditure in 1975:

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non- recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Relief services	44,779	270	45,049
Health services	11,901	477	12,378
Education services	49,378	1,431	50,809
Other costs <sup>a/</sup>	-	3,573	3,573
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure	106,058	5,751	111,809
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

<sup>a/</sup> "Other costs" comprised a \$3,106,000 increase in the provision against liabilities for local staff separation costs necessitated by the incorporation in salaries of part of cost-of-living allowances and \$467,000 for costs due to local disturbances.

---

12/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/31/7/Add.3).

Excess of income over expenditure 1,769

Add

Working capital at 1 January 1975 (after  
adjustment of prior year's accounts) 9,006

Working capital at 31 December 1975 before  
reservation for past capital losses on  
assets of the Staff Provident Fund not  
already offset against Fund income 10,775

Deduct

Amount temporarily reserved to cover past  
capital losses on assets of the Staff  
Provident Fund not already offset against  
Fund income 1,930

Unreserved balance of working capital at  
31 December 1975 8,845

185. The foregoing summary distinguishes between expenditure on "recurrent operations" (salaries, supplies, rents, subsidies and other costs incurred regularly) and expenditure on "non-recurrent operations" (capital improvements, such as shelter and schoolrooms, replacement of worn-out equipment and other essentially non-repetitive costs). The distinction is significant because (a) the cost of recurrent operations is a measure of the cost of maintaining in full the three programmes - relief, health and education - which the Agency regards itself as obliged to maintain under its mandate to the extent that its financial resources permit (these programmes are not a series of finite projects but indefinitely continuing basic services for which a degree of financial stability is required); and because (b) non-recurrent operations are sometimes financed by special contributions which cannot be used for recurrent operations.

186. It will be noted that the Agency succeeded in eliminating the deficit with which it was faced at the beginning of the year. It did so partly by an increase in income of \$5 million during the year; partly by a decrease in expenditure of \$10 million mainly as a result of lower flour prices and more favourable exchange rates, and partly by deferring non-recurrent capital expenditure (school building) and forgoing make-up of short issues of rations. Nevertheless, the Agency's working capital at year end amounted to only \$10.8 million (before reservation of \$1.9 million to cover the Agency's contingent liability in respect of the Staff Provident Fund), which was considerably less than the value of the supply pipeline (\$17 million). Cash in hand represented less than one month's cash expenditure.

187. The reservation of working capital referred to in the preceding paragraph was necessary to cover the remainder of the losses on the Agency's Provident Fund scheme for its local staff arising from currency exchange rate fluctuations in 1973. These losses were reduced in 1975 from \$2.8 million by capital gains (also arising from currency exchange rate fluctuations) of \$0.9 million, and it is probable that

sufficient capital gains will accrue in 1976 to offset the \$1.9 million of losses remaining at the end of 1975.

188. The small surplus in 1975 did not unfortunately improve the Agency's cash position in equal measure, as cash had to be spent late in the year to secure food commodities for issue in 1976. The \$5.9 million of cash remaining at the end of 1975 was not enough to cover the requirements for January 1976, and only a payment in that month of some of the contributions still in arrears at 31 December 1975 and timely payment of certain contributions for 1976 prevented a breakdown for lack of cash then and later in the early months of 1976.

189. Unliquidated budget commitments carried forward from 1975 (or prior years) to 1976 totalled \$3.8 million. The increase of \$1.2 million over the \$2.6 million carried forward from 1974 to 1975 was largely due to increased costs for approximately the same amount of incomplete construction and other similar expenditure. During 1975 savings on liquidation of budget commitments from prior years totalled approximately \$131,000 and were credited to working capital.

190. At the end of 1975 unpaid contributions for 1975 or previous years totalled \$9.9 million, compared with \$8.5 million unpaid at the end of 1974. Of the pledges unpaid at the end of 1975, \$8.1 million were payable in cash and \$1.8 million in supplies of various kinds. Inventories of supplies and advances to suppliers (the Agency's supply "pipeline") at \$17 million were substantially higher than at the close of 1974 (\$12.2 million) mainly because of late delivery of certain contributions in kind and because of substantial cash advances made for purchases of flour needed to secure supplies of that commodity for issue in the early months of 1976.

191. At the beginning of 1976 the Agency estimated its deficit for the year at some \$55 million. Subsequently substantial increases in estimated income reduced the deficit to an estimated \$29.5 million at the time this report was prepared. The following table summarizes the Agency's estimated financial operations for 1976 as at 30 June 1976:

(In thousands of US dollars)

Estimated income in 1976:

Contributions by Governments	91,410
Contributions by United Nations agencies	4,908
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,305
Miscellaneous income	690
Exchange adjustments	(120)
Total estimated income	<u>98,193</u>

Estimated expenditure in 1976: 127,684

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non- recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Relief services	46,676	821	47,497
Health services	13,318	921	14,239
Education services	56,427	2,934	59,361
Other costs <sup>a/</sup>	-	6,587	6,587
Total estimated expenditure	<u>116,421</u>	<u>11,263</u>	<u>127,684</u>

Estimated deficit of  
income over expenditure<sup>b/</sup> 29,491

<sup>a/</sup> The "Other costs" category of expenditure includes the cost of increasing the provision for staff separation costs as a result of incorporation of part of cost-of-living allowances in salary and of relocation of Agency headquarters.

<sup>b/</sup> Against this deficit the Agency had available working capital of only \$10.8 million.

192. In 1976, expenditure on recurrent operations is expected to increase by \$10.4 million over 1975, mainly because of a higher school population, normal increases such as annual staff salary increments, certain improvements in staff remuneration to keep pace with the rise in the cost of living and generally in line with that of local government employees, and the continuing increase in prices of general supplies. The assumption by the United Nations regular budget, with effect

from 1 January 1975, of responsibility for the cost of international staff not paid for by other United Nations organizations (UNESCO and WHO) has had the effect of reducing by \$3.5 million in 1976 that part of the Agency's budget that must be financed by voluntary contributions. Non-recurrent expenditure is expected to increase by \$5.5 million, the main item being the cost of temporary relocation of headquarters, so that total expenditure is expected to be \$15.9 million greater than in 1975. If income remains at a level \$15.4 million below 1975, the resulting deficit of about \$29.5 million will be of such magnitude as to leave the Agency with several million dollars more in liabilities than in assets and the Agency will not be able to continue operations to the end of 1976. At the time of preparation of the present report, it is uncertain what the outcome will be.

193. A comparison of the summary tables for 1975 and 1976 confirms that education continues to increase in importance. Recurrent expenditure on education services is expected to increase by 14 per cent in 1976, while for health services the increase in recurrent expenditure is expected to be less than 12 per cent. The 4 per cent increase in relief services is mainly due to the issue of food-stuffs in 1975 below the standard levels because logistical difficulties prevented issue of full rations in certain months. Expenditure on school construction to cope with the increasing school population (triple shifting is not feasible) is also expected to be higher than in 1975, provided funds become available to permit budgeted expenditure to be carried out.

194. Independently of (but related to and in addition to) its chronic budgetary problem of failure of income to match expenditure, the Agency throughout the reporting period ran the risk of having at one time or another insufficient cash or food commodities because of delays in payment or delivery of contributions. Early payment of a substantial pledge at the end of June 1976 enabled the Agency to meet its payroll for that month. On occasion the shortage of food commodities was so acute that it could not be dealt with by the Agency's normal "pipeline" of supplies: commodities had to be borrowed from host Governments, against the Agency's undertaking to reimburse them in kind when contributions arrived later in the year, and scarce cash had to be used for emergency purchases. On occasion also it was necessary to move commodities from east Jordan to the occupied territories, and these movements involved additional transport costs and caused inconvenience. The adverse effect of late payments or late delivery of contributions aggravated by inadequate working capital, was thus more serious than in past years, and by 30 June 1976, it was clear that the effect of the Agency's consequent logistical difficulties would be felt well into the next reporting period. Sugar, all of which comes from a donation in kind, was in particular short supply, none of the sugar pledged for the year under review having arrived during that period. Flour deliveries were generally later than anticipated. No donated cooking oil was received between November 1974 and June 1975 and it appeared unlikely any would be received before the end of 1975. As a result, the Agency was obliged to purchase cooking oil for the first time in many years. None of the rice pledged for 1976 was expected to arrive before September/October 1976. No services were reduced in 1975 but in some months ration components could not be issued in full because of the logistical difficulties arising from late receipt of contributions in kind. Thus in the period January/April 1976 \$0.3 million of food commodities could not be issued, and, because the financial situation precluded further purchases of flour after March, there was a further deficiency of the value of \$2.6 million in the period May/August 1976.

## CHAPTER II

### BUDGET FOR 1977 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1976

#### A. Introduction

195. This part of the report presents both the budget estimates for 1977 and the adjusted budget estimates for 1976. Actual expenditure for 1975 is also shown for purposes of comparison. The original budget estimates for 1976 were submitted to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly in the Commissioner-General's report for 1974-1975. 13/ The revised estimates for 1976 show a very significant net reduction of \$12,022,000 since the original estimates were prepared. The major causes of budget reductions are as follows: decreases in basic commodity prices (\$7,263,000), partial substitution of rice for flour in the basic ration (\$99,000), depreciation of local currencies against the United States dollar (which affects the budget costs of local staff salaries and allowances) and miscellaneous reductions (\$9,044,000). These reductions are partly offset by provision for the cost of temporary relocation of Agency headquarters in Amman and Vienna (\$3,460,000), repair of damage and other costs arising from civil disturbances in Lebanon (\$521,000) and a contribution to the cost of recognition of pre-1961 staff service of international staff for United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund purposes (\$403,000).

196. Total expenditure for 1977 is estimated at \$139,733,000 compared with an adjusted budget estimate of \$127,684,000 for 1976 and actual expenditure of \$111,809,000 in 1975. These totals include both recurrent and non-recurrent costs: the budget presentation which follows deals separately with each type of cost. 14/

197. The budget submission for 1977 has been prepared on the basis of current (30 June 1976) estimates. The following table demonstrates how, as a result of continued inflation and unfavourable exchange rates, the rate of expenditure increased sharply between 1973 and 1975 and has since declined because of more favourable exchange rates and lower prices of flour and other food-stuffs:

---

13/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/10013 and Corr.1).

14/ "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, and, if necessary, they can be deferred for a certain time without giving rise to immediate difficulty in most cases. 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, without causing hardship for the refugees and risking local disturbances.



(In thousands of US dollars)

	Recurrent costs	Increase over previous year	Non-recurrent costs	Total costs
1971	47,129	2,033	1,302	48,431
1972	51,024	3,895	1,102	52,126
1973	59,851 <sup>n/</sup>	8,827	2,681	62,532 <sup>n/</sup>
1974	83,391 <sup>n/</sup>	23,540	4,758	88,149 <sup>n/</sup>
1975	106,058 <sup>n/</sup>	22,667	5,751	111,809 <sup>n/</sup>
1976 (est.)	116,421 <sup>n/</sup>	10,363	11,263	127,684 <sup>n/</sup>
1977 (est.)	131,917 <sup>n/</sup>	15,496	7,816	139,733 <sup>n/</sup>

a. For the years before 1973 the figures of recurrent and total expenditure include approximately \$1.4 million for payments to local Governments in respect of relief, health and education services provided to the refugees. No such provision was made in 1973 and subsequent years.

198. In the 1977 budget expected inflation accounts for some \$11.4 million of the \$12.0 million increase in total costs over the adjusted budget for 1976. Cost increases from other causes, made up of \$2.2 million for normal programme increases (principally in education services as a result of the increase in school population), \$1.6 million for annual salary increments for all staff and \$0.2 million for minor improvements and miscellaneous items, are offset by a reduction of \$3.4 million in non-recurrent costs, including a reduction of \$1.5 million in non-recurrent costs, including a reduction of \$1.5 million in non-recurrent provision for staff separation costs, being a net increase of \$0.6 million. It should be noted that almost the entire increase in the number of staff budgeted for in 1977 is in education services, where provision has been made for additional teachers and supervisors for the increased school population. Since staff costs represent a substantial part of the Agency's budget, the effect of inflation on staff costs constitutes a major part of the annual increase in the Agency's costs. The effect is twofold: as staff remuneration is increased in response to the increased cost of living, the Agency's recurrent costs increase; in addition, non-recurrent provision must be made for the corresponding increase in staff entitlements to separation benefits related to past service. The latter effect, although non-recurrent, assumes something of the nature of a recurrent cost when it occurs annually as a consequence of sustained inflation such as is now being experienced. It should be appreciated, however, that in the event of an abrupt suspension of the Agency's operations for lack of income to maintain services, or any other cause, the cost of providing separation benefits to the Agency's local staff of about 16,000 would be nearly doubled, because the Agency could not hope to arrange offers of alternative employment for even half of them (as assumed in making annual provision for this purpose), and could add \$9 to \$10 million to the Agency's liabilities.

#### Recurrent expenditure

199. The significant increase in recurrent costs for 1976 over 1975 is due to the

higher cost of some food-stuffs and other supplies and services, adjustments in the remuneration of the Agency's local staff to compensate for the increased cost of living (offset to some extent by improved exchange rates against the United States dollar). Other contributing factors are the natural increase in the number of refugees for whom services (other than basic rations, for which there is a ceiling) must be provided (this applies particularly to the growth in the school population) and the normal annual salary increments of staff.

200. The budget for recurrent costs in 1977 is set at \$131,917,000 compared with the adjusted budget of \$116,421,000 for 1976 and actual expenditure of \$106,058,000 in 1975. The estimates for 1977 provide for approximately \$3.8 million of "normal" annual increase (in particular, growth in school population and annual increments for staff), some \$11.4 million for higher costs resulting from inflation and \$0.2 million for essential improvements in services and miscellaneous items, a total increase in recurrent costs of \$15.4 million over the 1976 adjusted budget.

#### Non-recurrent expenditure

201. The budget for non-recurrent costs in 1977 is established at \$7,816,000 compared with provision of \$11,263,000 in the adjusted budget for 1976 and actual expenditure of \$5,751,000 in 1975. The estimate for 1977 includes \$1,143,000 for replacement of unserviceable equipment, \$2,478,000 for urgently needed capital additions or improvements, particularly in education, health and environmental sanitation facilities, \$3,500,000 to cover the costs of the temporary relocation of headquarters <sup>15/</sup> and \$664,000 for the non-recurrent cost (adjustment of provision for staff separation benefits) of incorporating a part of cost-of-living allowances of local staff into salaries, and \$31,000 for staff training costs. The major items involved are described under each of the main activity headings in the paragraphs which follow.

#### General

202. In relief services, provision has been made for maintaining normal services in 1977 but recurrent costs are expected to be \$3.4 million more than in 1976, because of increases in the prices of some food-stuffs, blankets and kerosene, increases in cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration for staff and higher prices for some other supplies and services. The estimates for non-recurrent costs provide mainly for miscellaneous improvements in supplementary feeding facilities.

203. In health services, provision has been included to meet the basic needs of a slightly larger population in 1977, but staff and other costs are also expected to be greater than in 1976, although there will be only a minimal increase in the number of staff required. The estimates include provision for essential replacement of equipment in medical and camp sanitation installations, and a minimal amount (\$492,000) for certain highly desirable improvements in facilities.

---

<sup>15/</sup> This figure simply extrapolates 1976 costs at this stage in the absence of a decision on the location of headquarters in 1977, the timing of any move and the exact financial implications.

Provision is included under environmental sanitation for Agency participation in small-scale camp improvement schemes of a self-help kind, involving participation by the beneficiary refugees.

204. In education services, the expected increase in costs is mainly due to provision for cost-of-living adjustments for staff and for the growth of pupil population (about 12,400 more than in 1976). In 1977 education services will account for approximately 49 per cent of the total budget, compared with 36 per cent for relief services, 12 per cent for health service and 3 per cent for other costs (comparable figures for the 1976 adjusted budget are 47 per cent for education services, 37 per cent for relief services, 11 per cent for health services and 5 per cent for other costs). Other costs in 1977 are represented by provision for the cost of continued temporary relocation of the Agency's headquarters and for staff separation costs due to incorporation of part of cost-of-living allowance into salaries.

#### B. Budget estimates

205. The following tables present in summary the budget estimates for 1977, together with comparative data for the adjusted budget for 1976 and actual expenditure in 1975; table A shows the estimates for recurrent costs, table B the estimates for non-recurrent costs and table C the estimates for total costs. The estimates for 1977 are described briefly in the paragraphs following the tables.

Table A

Recurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1977 budget estimates</u>	<u>1976 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1975 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	34 624	32 330	32 026
Supplementary feeding	5 911	5 555	5 145
Shelter	486	474	378
Special hardship assistance	1 218	1 125	919
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>7 875</u>	<u>7 192</u>	<u>6 311</u>
Total, Part I	<u>50 114</u>	<u>46 676</u>	<u>44 779</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	9 018	8 084	7 137
Environmental sanitation	3 365	2 922	2 724
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>2 540</u>	<u>2 312</u>	<u>2 040</u>
Total, Part II	<u>14 923</u>	<u>13 318</u>	<u>11 901</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	52 530	43 564	37 901
Vocational and professional training	8 049	7 144	6 408
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>6 301</u>	<u>5 719</u>	<u>5 069</u>
Total, Part III	<u>66 880</u>	<u>56 427</u>	<u>49 378</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	7 553	6 949	6 036
Other internal services	5 798	5 184	4 750
General administration	<u>3 365</u>	<u>3 090</u>	<u>2 634</u>
Total, Part IV	<u>16 716</u>	<u>15 223</u>	<u>13 420</u>
Costs allocated to programmes	<u>(16 716)</u>	<u>(15 223)</u>	<u>(13 420)</u>

Table A (continued)

	1977 budget <u>estimates</u>	1976 adjusted budget <u>estimates</u>	1975 actual <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part V - Other costs</u>			
Temporary relocation of Headquarters	-	-	-
Other local disturbances costs	-	-	-
Adjustment in provision for staff separation costs	-	-	-
Other costs	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, Part V	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total	<u>131 917</u>	<u>116 421</u>	<u>106 058</u>

Table B

Non-recurrent costs  
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1977 budget estimates</u>	<u>1976 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1975 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	3	24	4
Supplementary feeding	284	228	17
Shelter	5	322	95
Special hardship assistance	-	-	1
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>356</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>153</u>
Total, Part I	<u>648</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>270</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	630	499	126
Environmental sanitation	294	366	315
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>99</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>36</u>
Total, Part II	<u>1 023</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>477</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	1 600	2 647	871
Vocational and professional training	148	169	483
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>233</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>77</u>
Total, Part III	<u>1 981</u>	<u>2 934</u>	<u>1 431</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	443	369	224
Other internal services	240	38	30
General administration	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
Total, Part IV	688	421	266
Costs allocated to programmes	<u>(688)</u>	<u>(421)</u>	<u>(266)</u>
<u>Part V - Other costs</u>			
Temporary relocation of Headquarters	3 500	3 460	-
Other local disturbances costs	-	521	467
Adjustment in provision for staff separation costs	664	2 203	2 964
Other costs	<u>-</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>142</u>
Total, Part V	<u>4 164</u>	<u>6 587</u>	<u>3 573</u>
Grand total	<u>7 816</u>	<u>11 263</u>	<u>5 751</u>

Table C

Total costs  
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1977 budget estimates</u>	<u>1976 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1975 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	41 627	32 354	32 030
Supplementary feeding	6 195	5 783	5 162
Shelter	491	796	473
Special hardship assistance	1 218	1 125	920
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>8 231</u>	<u>7 439</u>	<u>6 464</u>
Total, Part I	<u>50 762</u>	<u>47 497</u>	<u>45 049</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	9 648	8 583	7 263
Environmental sanitation	3 659	3 288	3 039
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>2 639</u>	<u>2 368</u>	<u>2 076</u>
Total, Part II	<u>15 946</u>	<u>14 239</u>	<u>12 378</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	54 130	46 211	38 772
Vocational and professional training	8 197	7 313	6 891
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>6 534</u>	<u>5 837</u>	<u>5 146</u>
Total, Part III	<u>68 861</u>	<u>59 361</u>	<u>50 809</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	7 996	7 318	6 260
Other internal services	6 038	5 222	4 780
General administration	<u>3 370</u>	<u>3 104</u>	<u>2 646</u>
Total, Part IV	<u>17 404</u>	<u>15 644</u>	<u>13 686</u>
Costs allocated to programmes	<u>(17 404)</u>	<u>(15 644)</u>	<u>(13 686)</u>
<u>Part V - Other costs</u>			
Temporary relocation of Headquarters	3 500	3 460	-
Other local disturbances costs	-	521	467
Adjustment in provision for staff separation costs	664	2 203	2 964
Other costs	<u>-</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>142</u>
Total, Part V	<u>4 164</u>	<u>6 587</u>	<u>3 573</u>
Grand total	<u>139 733</u>	<u>127 684</u>	<u>111 809</u>

## Relief services

### Basic rations

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	34,627,000	34,624,000	3,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	32,354,000	32,330,000	24,000
1975 actual expenditure	32,030,000	32,026,000	4,000

206. The components of the basic ration have been described in paragraph 59 above. The costs included under this heading cover both the purchase and the final distribution of basic rations but transport and warehousing of rations within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services" (paras. 230 to 232 below). The budget estimate for 1977 provides for the issue of rations throughout the year to approximately the same number of beneficiaries as in 1976.

207. The net increase of \$2,294,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1977 is attributable to an estimated increase in the price of purchased flour (\$1,774,000), the absence of savings which resulted from the partial substitution of rice for flour in 1976 (\$362,000) and by increased staff costs (\$158,000, largely for cost of living).

208. The provision of \$3,000 in the 1977 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs is for miscellaneous minor improvements.

### Supplementary feeding

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	6,195,000	5,911,000	284,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	5,783,000	5,555,000	228,000
1975 actual expenditure	5,162,000	5,145,000	17,000

209. This programme is described in paragraphs 113 to 121 above and in table 8 of annex I. In this activity also, as for basic rations (para. 206 above), the costs of transport and warehousing within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services".

210. The increase of \$356,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1977 is mainly attributable to increased costs of staff (\$292,000, largely for cost of living) and of supplies (other than basic food commodities) and services (\$64,000). It is assumed that the total increase will be largely covered by the special contribution that will be received for this programme.

211. The 1977 estimate of \$284,000 for non-recurrent costs is for highly desirable improvements of existing facilities (\$260,000) and the replacement of essential unserviceable furniture and equipment (\$24,000).



Shelter

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	491,000	486,000	5,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	796,000	474,000	322,000
1975 actual expenditure	473,000	378,000	95,000

212. This programme is described in paragraphs 61 to 74 above and in table 4 of annex I. The 1977 estimate for recurrent costs includes \$325,000 for the rental value of camp sites, most of which represents contributions in kind by Governments. The small increase of \$12,000 for recurrent costs is related entirely to inflation factors.

213. The 1977 budget estimate of \$5,000 for non-recurrent costs is for miscellaneous minor improvements.

Special hardship assistance

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	1,218,000	1,218,000	-
1976 adjusted budget estimate	1,125,000	1,125,000	-
1975 actual expenditure	920,000	919,000	1,000

214. This budget estimate provides for additional relief assistance to refugees who suffer from special hardship (as distinct from the basic relief services provided for needy refugees generally). This assistance is limited to welfare case-work, and the distribution of blankets, kerosene, soap and donated used clothing and layettes. The programme is described in paragraphs 75 and 76 above. Unfortunately, in its present financial position, the Agency can make little cash provision for the special needs of the aged, widows with minor children and the chronically ill. Only the most urgent cases can be considered for some form of assistance.

215. The increase of \$93,000 in the 1977 budget estimate for recurrent costs provides for increased cost-of-living remuneration for staff (\$54,000), for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$28,000), and for normal salary increments for staff (\$11,000).

### Health services

#### Medical services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	9,648,000	9,018,000	630,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	8,583,000	8,084,000	499,000
1975 actual expenditure	7,263,000	7,137,000	126,000

216. The Agency's programme of preventive and curative medical services is described in paragraphs 89 to 105 above and in tables 5 to 7 of annex I. The objective of the Agency has always been that its health services should not fall below the level of those provided by the Governments of the host countries for their own indigent citizens. With the rapid increase in hospital subsidy rates, higher costs of supplies, services, utilities and staff remuneration, the Agency finds it increasingly difficult to achieve this objective.

217. The increase of \$934,000 in the 1977 budget estimate for recurrent costs is to provide for increased cost-of-living remuneration for staff (\$638,000), for normal salary increments for staff (\$117,000), for inflation in non-staff costs (\$50,000), for normal programme increases (\$82,000) and for miscellaneous increases to deal with a larger population (\$47,000).

218. The non-recurrent costs provision for 1977 of \$630,000 is principally for the construction and equipment of a polyclinic and of two health centres presently housed in highly unsatisfactory premises and other minor improvements (\$530,000), for replacement of essential equipment (\$75,000) and for in-service staff training (\$25,000).

#### Environmental sanitation

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	3,659,000	3,365,000	294,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	3,288,000	2,922,000	366,000
1975 actual expenditure	3,039,000	2,724,000	315,000

219. The programmes under this heading are described in paragraphs 106 to 112 above. The 1977 estimate provides only for the minimum basic requirements considered necessary to maintain essential community sanitation and water supply services at reasonably safe levels. Once again, the Agency is unable to raise existing standards of sanitation to more desirable levels because of rising costs over which it has no control.

220. The increase of \$443,000 in recurrent costs in 1977 is to provide for increased cost-of-living remuneration for staff (\$349,000), for annual salary increments for staff (\$61,000) and for inflation in non-staff costs (\$33,000).

221. The 1977 budget estimate of \$294,000 for non-recurrent costs provides for the replacement of unserviceable special purpose vehicles, refuse trucks, tractor units, corroded water pipes and wheelbarrows (\$105,000) and for essential capital improvements mainly required to minimize the risk of serious outbreaks of intestinal diseases among refugee camp populations (\$189,000). A large portion of the capital improvements provided for would be constructed with refugee participation in "self-help" projects.

### Education and training services

#### General education

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	54,130,000	52,530,000	1,600,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	46,211,000	43,564,000	2,647,000
1975 actual expenditure	38,772,000	37,901,000	871,000

222. For a description of the Agency's general education programme, see paragraphs 126 to 144 above and tables 9 to 12 of annex I. Certain minor activities conducted outside the UNRWA/UNESCO schools are also included under this heading, namely, youth activities (para. 77), pre-school children's activities (para. 79) and women's activities (para. 80). Although these minor activities are considered part of the Agency's general education programme, they are carried on only to the extent special contributions are received for the purpose or associated programmes carried out by other agencies are maintained (the 1977 budget estimate assumes the same level of operations as in 1976). This programme also includes the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education (paras. 154-157 above), which provides in-service training for teachers and works to improve the content and presentation of the curricula offered in the Agency's schools.

223. The increase of \$8,966,000 in the 1977 budget estimate for recurrent costs reflects in part the continuing growth in the school population, estimated at some 12,425 additional pupils in the financial year 1977, at an estimated cost of \$2 million. Other components of the increase in recurrent costs for 1977 provide for increase in cost-of-living remuneration of staff (\$5,329,000), for normal salary increments (\$977,000), for essential improvements in services (\$407,000) and for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$253,000).

224. The 1977 budget estimate of \$1,600,000 for non-recurrent costs includes provision for construction and equipment of additional class-rooms to avoid triple-shifting (\$445,000) and to replace unsuitable premises (\$1 million), for replacement of essential unserviceable equipment, and for library books and other supplies and minor capital improvements (\$155,000).

Vocational and professional training

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	8,197,000	8,049,000	148,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	7,313,000	7,144,000	169,000
1975 actual expenditure	6,891,000	6,408,000	483,000

225. Details of these programmes are given in paragraphs 145 to 160 above and tables 13 and 14 of annex I. The budget under this heading provides for the costs of vocational, technical and teacher-training courses conducted in Agency training centres. The estimates assume a total enrolment of 4,600 trainees throughout the 1977 fiscal year. No provision has been made for any further construction of training facilities in 1977, but a slightly larger number of trainees will be accommodated in existing facilities than in the 1975/76 academic year. The Gaza Training Centre is expected to continue to operate on a day basis during 1976/77. If the situation in Lebanon permits, it is hoped that the Siblín Training Centre may be able to operate on a residential basis as in the past.

226. Also included is the cost of scholarships awarded at universities in the Agency's area (described in para. 160 and in table 14 of annex I), the amount of the scholarship (within a general maximum of \$600 a year in most cases) being related to the candidate's economic circumstances. In past years a high proportion of the scholarship programme was funded from special contributions. For 1977, however, only \$40,000 of the total scholarship budget of \$195,000 is expected to be funded by a special contribution.

227. This heading also includes certain minor categories of training such as adult craft training (largely funded by special contributions), the training of physically handicapped children and some vocational and nursing training outside UNRWA centres.

228. The increase of \$905,000 in the recurrent costs estimate is to provide for additional trainees in the 1976/77 and 1977/78 academic years (\$100,000), for increase in cost-of-living remuneration for staff (\$635,000), for normal salary increments for staff (\$131,000), and for the effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$39,000).

229. The estimate of \$148,000 for non-recurrent costs provides only for the replacement of essential unserviceable equipment (\$100,000), for minor capital improvements (\$42,000) and for in-service staff training (\$6,000).

Common costs

Supply and transport services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	7,966,000	7,553,000	443,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	7,318,000	6,949,000	369,000
1975 actual expenditure	6,260,000	6,036,000	224,000

230. The services provided for under this budget heading cover the procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment, port operations and the provision of passenger and freight transport within the Agency's area of operations.

231. The increase of \$604,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1977 is accounted for by provision for increase in cost-of-living remuneration for staff (\$419,000), normal salary increments for staff (\$85,000) and provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$100,000).

232. The provision of \$443,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1977 is required to replace passenger and freight vehicles which are unserviceable and have reached the end of their economic life (\$426,000), for motor transport workshop and warehousing equipment (\$13,000) and for minor capital improvements (\$4,000).

#### Other internal services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	6,038,000	5,798,000	240,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	5,222,000	5,184,000	38,000
1975 actual expenditure	4,780,000	4,750,000	30,000

233. The estimate under this heading provides for the following costs: 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.

234. The increase of \$614,000 in recurrent costs for 1977 is for increase in cost-of-living remuneration for staff (\$458,000), for normal salary increments for staff (\$132,000), for essential improvements in services (\$13,000) and for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$11,000).

235. The provision of \$240,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1977 is mainly for the replacement of essential computer facilities in Beirut.

#### General administration

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	3,370,000	3,365,000	5,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	3,104,000	3,090,000	14,000
1975 actual expenditure	2,646,000	2,634,000	12,000

236. The cost of providing general administration services at Agency headquarters (temporarily relocated in Amman and Vienna) and the five field office headquarters (including subordinate area and camp services offices), of the liaison offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo, and of public information services is included under this budget heading.

237. The increase of \$275,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1977 is attributable to provision for increase in cost-of-living remuneration for staff (\$217,000), for normal salary increments for staff (\$47,000) and for the effect of inflation on non-staff costs (\$11,000).

238. The provision of \$5,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1977 is mainly for the replacement of unserviceable audio-visual equipment.

#### Allocation of common costs

239. The summary tables under paragraph 205 above reflect the allocation of common costs to the three main categories of Agency services - relief, health and education. Any such allocation is to some extent a matter of judgement but the percentages applied have been evolved and retested periodically on the basis of a detailed study of all Agency operations in all offices and extracted as weighted averages. The most recent study was carried out in 1973; the next review is due in 1976.

#### Other costs

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1977 budget estimate	4,164,000	-	4,164,000
1976 adjusted budget estimate	6,587,000	-	6,587,000
1975 actual expenditure	3,573,000	-	3,573,000

240. The budget estimate of \$4,164,000 for 1977 is to cover costs arising from the relocation of headquarters (\$3,500,000) and local staff separation costs arising from the incorporation of a part of cost-of-living allowances into salaries (\$664,000).

241. No provision is included in the 1977 adjusted budget estimate for the cost of possible reconstruction or repair of refugee shelters or of Agency installations which may have been demolished or damaged as a result of civil disturbances in Lebanon.

#### C. Financing the budget - 1976 and 1977

242. The acute problems facing the Agency in financing the adjusted budget for 1976 and the proposed budget for 1977 will be appreciated from the summary below:

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
Estimated expenditure per budget:	<u>139,733</u>	<u>127,684</u>
Estimated income available from:		
Contributions by Governments	79,200	91,410
Contributions by United Nations agencies	4,500	4,908
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,000	1,305
Miscellaneous income	1,000	690
Exchange adjustments	-	(120)
Total estimated income	<u>85,700</u>	<u>98,193</u>
Estimated (deficit) surplus	<u>(54,033)</u>	<u>(29,491)</u>

243. Because at the time the budget is prepared pledges for the following year have not yet been made by Governments and other contributors, the estimate of income for 1977 can be little more than an extrapolation of regular contributions for 1976, excluding special contributions limited expressly or by implication to one year and also a few contributions pledged for an earlier year but not received or used until 1976 and included as income for that year.

## ANNEX I

### Tables

1. Total registered population according to category of registration
2. Recapitulation of changes in families registered for rations
3. Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population
4. Distribution by place of registration of total registered refugee population and of camp population
5. Number of patient-visits to UNRWA clinics and UNRWA-subsidized clinics
6. Number of hospital beds available to UNRWA patients
7. Maternal and child health
8. Supplementary feeding programme
9. Number of elementary and preparatory pupils in UNRWA/UNESCO schools
10. Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools
11. Number of pupils in UNRWA/UNESCO schools
12. Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education
13. Number of training places in UNRWA/UNESCO training centres
14. University scholarship holders by course and country of study
15. Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital
16. Detailed statement of income to UNRWA (1 May 1950-31 December 1976)
17. Statement of income from non-governmental sources
18. Direct assistance to Palestine refugees
19. Voluntary agencies which have operational programmes for direct assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees
20. UNRWA manning table posts at 30 June 1975 and 30 June 1976



Table 1

Total registered population according to category of registration a/

Year ended	Members of families registered for rations "R" category b/					"S" category c/		"N" category d/	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	
	Full-ration recipients e/	Half-ration recipients e/	Babies and children registered for services only	Total 1-2-3	Other members receiving no rations	Members of families receiving education and medical services		Members of families receiving no rations or services	
	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)						
1950				960 021	-	-	-	-	960 021 f/
1951	826 459	51 034	2 174	879 667	-	-	-	24 455	904 122 f/
1952	805 593	58 733	18 347	882 673	-	-	-	32 738	915 411 f/
1953	772 166	64 817	34 765	871 748	-	-	-	45 013	916 761
1954	820 486	17 340	49 232	887 058	-	-	-	54 793	941 851
1955	828 531	17 228	60 227	905 986	-	-	-	63 403	969 389
1956	830 266	16 987	75 026	922 279	-	-	-	74 059	996 338
1957	830 611	16 733	86 212	933 556	18 203	4 462	4 462	62 980	1 019 201
1958	836 781	16 577	110 600	963 958	19 776	5 901	5 901	63 713	1 053 348
1959	843 739	16 350	130 092	990 181	21 548	6 977	6 977	68 922	1 087 628
1960	849 634	16 202	150 170	1 016 006	22 639	8 792	8 792	73 452	1 120 889
1961	854 268	15 998	169 730	1 039 996	23 947	9 515	9 515	77 566	1 151 024
1962	862 083	15 805	176 772	1 054 660	20 004	9 027	9 027	91 069	1 174 760
1963	866 369	15 705	197 914	1 079 988	21 195	10 420	10 420	98 567	1 210 170
1964	863 284	15 617	226 494	1 105 395	23 369	13 168	13 168	104 653	1 246 585
1965	859 048	15 546	251 131	1 125 725	29 387	18 589	18 589	107 122	1 280 823
1966	845 730	15 392	284 025	1 145 147	39 485	24 367	24 367	108 750	1 317 749
1967	845 790	15 328	312 649	1 173 767	39 997	25 331	25 331	106 991	1 346 086
1968	824 366	14 704	316 166	1 155 236	60 219	26 900	26 900	121 939	1 364 294
1969	806 366	13 466	326 185	1 146 017	73 738	27 315	27 315	148 004	1 395 074
1970	804 576	13 602	342 009	1 160 187	77 735	27 238	27 238	160 059	1 425 219
1971	821 338	9 688	352 143	1 183 169	91 442	26 683	26 683	166 867	1 468 161
1972	821 749	9 521	375 224	1 206 494	90 007	25 686	25 686	184 453	1 506 640
1973	820 279	9 418	394 449	1 224 146	90 072	25 077	25 077	201 399	1 540 694
1974	820 748	9 320	420 267	1 250 335	98 827	26 329	26 329	208 155	1 583 646
1975	818 844	9 061	459 197	1 287 102	96 416	27 851	27 851	221 338	1 632 707
1976	819 115	8 999	484 673 g/	1 312 787	93 944	28 243	28 243	233 231	1 668 205

(Foot-notes on following page)

a/ These statistics are based on the Agency's registration records, which do not necessarily reflect the actual refugee population owing to factors such as unreported deaths and births, false or duplicate registrations or absences from the area of UNRWA operations.

b/ The "R" category (columns 1 to 5) comprises registered families with some or all members eligible for all Agency assistance including basic rations.

c/ The "S" category (column 6) comprises refugees whose income is above that of "R" category refugees but below that of "N" category refugees, and who are eligible for general education, medical services and some other UNRWA assistance but not for basic rations.

d/ "N" category (column 7) comprises:

- (i) Refugees who are members of families whose absence from the area or the level of whose reported income disqualifies all family members for basic rations, general education and medical services; or
- (ii) Refugees who have themselves received or whose families have received assistance enabling them to become self-supporting (but see foot-note a/ of table 9 in respect of Gaza children).

e/ Before 1954, half rations were issued to bedouins and babies as well as to frontier villagers in Jordan. Since then bedouins have been regarded as eligible to receive full rations and babies have also been eligible for full rations after their first anniversary if the ration ceiling permits. Half rations are issued only to frontier villagers on the West Bank (8,999). Frontier villagers displaced to east Jordan as a result of the hostilities of June 1967 (3,338) are issued with full rations under the normal programme and are therefore included in the figure of full ration recipients (column 1). Also included in column 1 are Gaza Poor (911) and Jerusalem Poor (1,336).

f/ This grand total included refugees receiving relief in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility through 30 June 1952.

g/ The total of 484,673 comprises:

- (i) 13,578 infants under the age of one year who receive services but no rations;
- (ii) 432,575 children (CRS) aged one year and over who are not receiving rations because of ration ceilings; and
- (iii) 38,520 displaced children (CRS) who receive rations donated by the Government of Jordan on an emergency and temporary basis.

Table 2

Recapitulation of changes in families registered for ration<sup>a/</sup>

Nature of changes	Year ended							Total 1950-1976
	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1971	30 June 1971	30 June 1972	30 June 1973	30 June 1974	30 June 1975	30 June 1976	
<u>b/</u>								
<u>Increases</u>								
Births	749 317	42 678	41 654	58 489	55 003	40 859	988 000	
New registration	46 213	2	-	1	-	2	46 218	
Loss of self-support <sup>c/</sup>	114 012	8 430	6 628	5 403	5 107	3 608	143 188	
Returned from absence	50 862	2 192	2 375	5 535	2 415	1 925	65 304	
Miscellaneous <sup>d/</sup>	36 624	657	839	691	673	436	39 920	
Total	997 028	53 959	51 496	70 119	63 198	46 830	1 282 630	
<u>b/</u>								
<u>Decreases</u>								
Deaths	148 648	6 315	9 086	16 750	8 117	6 975	195 891	
False and duplicate registration	59 869	293	309	358	431	286	61 546	
Self-support <sup>c/</sup>	259 653	15 046	14 760	10 341	11 079	6 977	317 856	
Absence	158 439	7 468	7 999	13 945	5 068	4 151	197 070	
Miscellaneous <sup>d/</sup>	147 693	1 521	1 746	2 466	1 716	1 253	156 395	
Total	774 302	30 643	33 900	43 860	26 411	19 642	928 758	
Population at 30 June	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>		
	1 183 169	1 206 494	1 224 146	1 250 335	1 287 102	1 312 787		

(Foot-notes on following page)

---

a/ This table recapitulates changes over 25 years affecting the total number of ration recipients, their babies and children registered for services (column 4 of table 1). Births, new registrations, deaths, false registrations and duplications result in additions to or deletions from the registration records. Self-support and absence reflect transfers to or from the lower categories of registration (shown in columns 5, 6 and 7 of table 1).

Transfers within or between areas, as well as issue of rations (when available) to children registered for services, are not shown in this table.

b/ Includes changes effected during the 1950-1951 census operations.

c/ Self-support: included under this heading are those persons who, because of income derived from employment or other sources, have become self-supporting and those who have, through vocational or university training or other UNRWA programmes, received assistance to enable them to become self-supporting.

d/ Miscellaneous changes include up to June 1953 a number of additions to or deletions from the registration records, as well as certain changes in category of registration. The deletion of refugees in Israel from the Agency's records (40,930 persons over the period July 1950-June 1953) is included under this heading.

Table 3

Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population<sup>a/</sup>

Nature of changes	Year ended										Total 1950-1976
	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1971	30 June 1971	30 June 1972	30 June 1973	30 June 1974	30 June 1975	30 June 1976	30 June 1976	30 June 1976	30 June 1976	
<u>Additions</u>											
Births	773 724	45 746	45 186	62 083	59 807	44 564	1 031 110				
New registration	46 213	2		1		2	46 218				
Miscellaneous b/	9 771	361	391	198	189	-	10 910				
Total	829 708	46 109	45 577	62 282	59 996	44 566	1 088 238				
<u>Deletions</u>											
Deaths	157 601	7 265	10 930	18 634	10 125	8 610	213 165				
False and duplicate registration	75 631	395	553	551	711	438	78 279				
Miscellaneous b/	89 165	-	-	-	-	-	89 165				
Total	322 397	7 660	11 483	19 185	10 836	9 048	380 609				
Total registered population at 30 June	1 468 161	1 506 640	1 540 694	1 583 646	1 632 707	1 668 205					

(Foot-notes on following page)

---

a/ This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over 25 years.

Transfers within or between areas are not shown herein.

In comparing the figures in this table with those in table 2, it should be borne in mind that deletions from the ration rolls do not necessarily entail deletions from the total registered population. Persons ceasing to draw rations because of absence or self-support continue to be registered within the total population. On the other hand, some deaths and false and duplicate registrations are reported among persons registered but not receiving rations, and this accounts for the minor differences under those headings in the two tables. In the early years of the Agency's history the distinction between ration recipients and registered population was incompletely recorded.

b/ Nature of changes reported under "miscellaneous" was not specified during the census operation. Figures reflect those amendments which resulted in addition or deletion in the total registered population, removal of refugees in Israel from UNRWA registration records, and correction of deletions previously made by error which were included in the figures of new registration in the reports of previous years.

Table 4

## Distribution by place of registration of total registered refugee population and of camp population

	Total registered population	Number of camps		Number of persons officially registered in established camps a/	Number of persons actually living in camps	
		Established	Emergency		Established b/	Emergency c/
East Jordan	644 669	4	6	72 265	89 214	127 031
West Bank	296 628	20	-	74 120	74 341	-
Gaza Strip	339 824	8	-	191 956	201 960	-
Lebanon	198 637	15	-	96 815	102 136	-
Syrian Arab Republic	188 447	6	4	30 160	35 550	19 406
Total	1 668 205	53	10	463 316	505 299	146 437
					651 736	

a/ Persons officially registered in these camps are refugees registered with UNRWA who are shown in UNRWA records as living in camps, irrespective of their category of registration (RSN), although some may have moved to villages, towns or cities in other parts of the country and their removal has yet to be reported to the Agency. The figures do not include refugees in camps who are not given shelter by UNRWA but benefit from sanitation services.

b/ Of the 505,299 persons actually living in these camps, 498,570 are UNRWA-registered refugees and their unregistered dependants. The balance of 6,729 are not UNRWA-registered refugees and are thus not eligible for UNRWA assistance.

c/ Persons actually living in these camps comprise 103,610 UNRWA-registered refugees and 42,827 other persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities or subsequent fighting in the Jordan valley in early 1968.

Table 5

Number of patient-visits (first visits and revisits combined)  
to UNRWA clinics and UNRWA-subsidized clinics  
(1 July 1975-30 June 1976)

Type of services	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon <sup>a/</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
Medical consultation	713 928	283 031	401 178	130 834	380 461	1 909 432
Injection	358 808	195 644	336 126	73 793	140 912	105 283
Dressing and/or skin treatment	257 443	151 206	191 346	70 831	88 877	759 703
Eye treatment	186 294	82 948	183 374	33 206	17 549	503 371
Dental treatment	18 395	19 789	19 746	6 180	18 716	82 826
All services	1 534 868	732 618	1 131 770	314 844	646 515	4 360 615

<sup>a/</sup> Data incomplete.

Table 6

Number of hospital beds available to UNRWA patients  
(as at 30 June 1976)

Type of service	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
General medicine and surgery	185	135	417	186	82	1 005
Tuberculosis	5	0	84	27	20	136
Maternity	25	32	57	16	6	136
Paediatrics	28	52	104	17	0	201
Mental care	36	75	0	94	4	209
All services	279	294	662	340	112	1 687
Rehydration- nutrition centres	8	1	6	3	3	21
Number of cots	81	5	98	25	20	229



Table 7

Maternal and child health  
(1 July 1975-30 June 1976)

A. Ante-natal services	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon <sup>a/</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
Number of ante-natal clinics	11	24	9	22	19	85
Pregnant women newly registered	7 834	4 592	12 204	1 670	2 374	28 674
Average monthly attendance	2 501	1 251	3 585	487	720	8 544
Home visits	1 101	101	49	107	196	1 554
B. Child health care	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon <sup>a/</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
Number of child health clinics	10	23	9	18	19	79
Infants 0-1 year : registered b/	12 774	3 943	10 996	3 345	3 319	34 377
: attended c/	6 012	3 485	8 969	1 551	2 232	22 249
Infants 1-2 years: registered b/	7 493	4 257	10 223	3 442	2 718	28 133
: attended c/	6 402	3 384	3 956	968	2 221	16 931
Infants 2-3 years: registered b/	5 205	4 101	9 586	1 169	1 962	22 023
: attended c/	2 200	2 772	1 806	194	1 491	8 463
Home visits	9 692	9 419	11 230	3 773	11 660	45 774
Routine immunizations	42 821	20 080	55 920	5 224	24 666	148 711
C. School health services	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon <sup>a/</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
Number of health teams	2	1	1	1	1	6
School entrants examined	14 398	4 308	8 723		5 649	33 078
Other pupils examined	5 191	15 695	5 631		11 815	38 332
Teachers/attendants examined	328	251	152		964	1 695
School inspections	178	407	218		225	1 028
Routine immunizations	30 507	21 791	50 376		35 959	138 633

<sup>a/</sup> Data incomplete or unavailable.

<sup>b/</sup> These figures reflect average monthly number in Agency registers.

<sup>c/</sup> Attendance figures represent average monthly (0-1 category), bimonthly (1-2 category) and quarterly (2-3 category) numbers, respectively.

Table 8

Supplementary feeding programme

(1 July 1975-30 June 1976)

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon <sup>a/</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
A. Hot meal programme						
Number of feeding centres	18	32	23	16	17	106
Average daily number of beneficiaries (0-15 years)	10 095 <sup>b/</sup>	7 472	8 318		7 003	32 888
B. Milk programme						
Average daily number of:						
- Beneficiaries in milk centres	13 030	2 631	11 398		18 803	45 862
- Children in schools	12 794	11 860	33 588		-	58 242
Total	25 824 <sup>c/</sup>	14 491	44 986		18 803	104 104
C. Extra dry rations						
Average monthly number of beneficiaries:						
- Pregnant women	1 029	1 162 <sup>d/</sup>	3 093 <sup>d/</sup>		559	5 843
- Nursing mothers	3 400	4 332 <sup>d/</sup>	7 803 <sup>d/</sup>		1 709	17 244
- TB out-patients	140	304 <sup>d/</sup>	240 <sup>d/</sup>		51	735
- Children (6-24 months)	4 013 <sup>e/</sup>	1 490 <sup>e/</sup>	-		1 760 <sup>e/</sup>	7 263
- Protein supplement	37 297	-	-		15 852	53 149

a/ Data not available.

b/ Includes 1,982 displaced persons in emergency camps, included at the request of the Government of Jordan and on a reimbursable basis.

c/ Includes 1,791 displaced persons in emergency camps, included at the request of the Government of Jordan and on a reimbursable basis.

d/ Average for 10 months due to the strike.

e/ Stocks of WSB (wheat/soya blend) were exhausted in February in the Jordan and Syria fields, and in April in the West Bank field.

Table 2

Number of elementary and preparatory pupils in UNRWA/UNESCO schools  
(1951-1976)

Year	Jordan			West Bank			Gaza			Lebanon			Syrian Arab Republic <sup>a</sup>			Grand total			
	Elem.	Prep.	Sec. Total	Elem.	Prep.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Sec. Total	
1951	16345	-	-	-	-	-	19543	61	19604	4564	-	4564	2599	-	2599	43051	61	-	43112
1952	15882	-	-	-	-	-	22551	164	22715	6291	-	6291	2895	-	2895	47619	164	-	47783
1953	30118	87	-	-	-	-	25702	675	26377	9332	86	9418	5410	166	5576	70562	1014	-	71576
1954	39188	790	22	-	-	-	31107	1781	32888	11695	384	12079	8758	864	9622	90748	3819	22	94589
1955	42144	1612	82	-	-	-	34016	3339	37355	12567	620	13187	9700	671	10371	98427	6242	82	104751
1956	43649	2862	200	-	-	-	35087	4937	40024	12983	948	13931	10288	936	11224	102007	9683	200	111890
1957	42431	4274	334	-	-	-	34876	6410	41286	13155	1003	14158	11042	1180	12222	101504	12867	334	114705
1958	41600	5357	495	-	-	-	35164	7495	42658	13936	996	14932	11332	1562	12894	102031	15410	495	117936
1959	39519	6714	578	-	-	-	34806	8244	43050	14881	1325	16206	12256	1916	14172	101462	1815	578	120239
1960	38223	6898	612	-	-	-	36633	8481	45114	15422	1668	17090	13354	2592	15946	103632	19639	612	123883
1961	38309	7437	598	-	-	-	36591	9841	46432	16292	2159	18451	13685	3589	17274	104877	23026	598	128501
1962	41000	9384	875	-	-	-	37885	10641	48526	17124	2676	19800	14430	4122	18552	110439	25823	875	137137
1963	45531	8492	-	-	-	-	38470	12797	51267	17411	2680	20091	15618	4459	20077	117030	28428	-	145458
1964	50220	8868	-	-	-	-	38905	13627	52532	18041	3491	21532	16463	4946	21409	123629	30932	-	154561
1965	55713	9623	-	-	-	-	41164	15032	56196	19836	3710	23546	17631	5284	22915	134344	33649	-	167993
1966	60802	11113	-	-	-	-	40757	15644	56409	19547	3648	23195	18720	5740	24460	139826	36145	-	175971
1967	65849	12838	-	-	-	-	41362	16710	58072	20744	3451	24195	19564	6449	26013	147519	39448	-	186967
1968	45593	9043	-	-	-	-	35395	12358	47753	21312	5168	26480	20197	6981	27178	141454	38137	-	179591
1969	53357	10939	-	-	-	-	38351	15251	53602	22426	6046	28472	21088	7471	28559	155633	45289	-	200922
1970	60334	13830	-	-	-	-	41051	16372	57423	23791	6267	30058	21702	7912	29614	168611	50767	-	219378
1971	62488	15367	-	-	-	-	43085	16956	60041	25587	7186	32773	23024	8748	31772	176724	55079	-	231803
1972	69190	17489	-	-	-	-	45109	15676	60785	27133	7207	34340	24392	8947	33339	189051	56027	-	245078
1973	74038	19276	-	-	-	-	47906	14443	62349	28187	7507	35694	25318	9922	34240	199456	56528	-	255984
1974	78177	21192	-	-	-	-	51116	13490	64606	28494	8639	37133	26594	9303	35897	209201	59123	-	268324
1975	80942	23593	-	-	-	-	51265	14632	65897	26996	8349	35345	27337	9980	37317	211788	63518	-	275306
1976 <sup>b</sup>	83219	26998	-	-	-	-	51476	16816	68292	28155	9635	37790	28448	10817	39265	216753	72140	-	288893

<sup>a</sup>/ Including non-eligible children attending UNRWA/UNESCO schools, who now number 34,180, \* of whom 9,087 are registered children in the Gaza Strip where all refugee children have always been regarded in practice as eligible for education services. Non-eligible may mean either non-eligible refugee children or non-refugee children. It is relevant that in Jordan non-refugee children in UNRWA/UNESCO schools are offset against refugee pupils attending government schools, free of charge, including secondary schools; that in the Syrian Arab Republic some refugee pupils attend government elementary and preparatory schools and those who proceed to secondary education attend government secondary schools, in both cases free of charge; that in Gaza some teachers are provided by the Gaza Education Department for UNRWA/UNESCO schools and refugee children who proceed to secondary education attend government schools, free of charge; and that in Lebanon it has not proved feasible to collect fees from the small number of non-eligible refugee children and no arrangements have been made with the Government for offsetting the small number of non-refugee children in UNRWA/UNESCO schools.

\* Owing to the civil strife in Lebanon the 1975/1976 figures were not reported. The above figure includes 1,334 pupils reported for the school year 1974/75.

<sup>b</sup>/ East Jordan only.

Portions of the text are difficult to read because the original copy was already reduced.

Table 10  
Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools

	Elementary		Preparatory		Secondary		All levels		Total
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	13 860 <sup>a/</sup>	53	6 585 <sup>a/</sup>	-	10 741 <sup>a/</sup>	-	31 186	53	31 239
West Bank	10 029	1 146	3 654	-	3 766	-	17 449	1 146	18 595
Gaza	-	-	-	-	8 330	-	8 330	-	8 330
Lebanon <sup>b/</sup>	792	3 840	349	2 579	415	1 333	1 556	7 752	9 308
Syrian Arab Republic	9 254	586	3 098	166	3 878	753	16 230	1 505	17 735
Total <sup>c/</sup>	33 935	5 625	13 686	2 745	27 130	2 086	74 751	10 456	85 207

<sup>a/</sup> Not verified for eligibility.

<sup>b/</sup> Because of the disruption of operations in Lebanon (see para. 129) the figures given are those for the school year 1974/75.

<sup>c/</sup> The total figures should be taken only as an estimate for the reason given in foot-note <sup>b/</sup>.

Table 11

Number of pupils<sup>a/</sup> in UNRWA/UNESCO schools  
(by grade, as at 31 May 1976.)

## Elementary

	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	7 325	7 054	7 060	6 713	6 954	6 599	7 389	6 913	7 636	7 157	6 481	5 938	42 845	40 374
West Bank	1 972	2 330	1 885	2 113	2 117	2 367	2 034	2 316	2 143	2 194	2 001	1 982	12 152	13 303
Gaza	4 777	4 340	4 180	3 786	4 856	4 358	4 703	4 117	4 484	3 828	4 633	3 414	27 633	23 843
Lebanon	2 513	2 303	2 076	1 938	2 579	2 344	2 581	2 321	2 734	2 551	2 253	1 962	14 756	13 419
Syrian Arab Republic	2 749	2 509	2 616	2 395	2 638	2 323	2 533	2 178	2 504	2 036	2 204	1 763	15 244	13 204
Total	19 336	18 536	17 817	16 945	19 144	17 991	19 240	17 845	19 501	17 766	17 572	15 060	112 610	104 143
Grand total	37 872		34 762		37 135		37 085		37 267		32 632		216 753	

## Preparatory

	I		II		III		IV		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	6 419	5 553	4 799	3 735	3 734	2 758	-	-	14 952	12 046
West Bank	1 817	1 731	1 377	1 171	1 016	762	-	-	4 210	3 664
Gaza	3 887	3 290	2 942	2 581	2 283	1 833	-	-	9 112	7 704
Lebanon	1 890	1 771	1 423	1 183	1 081	985	694	608	5 088	4 547
Syrian Arab Republic	2 237	1 900	1 738	1 657	1 756	1 529	-	-	5 731	5 086
Total	16 250	14 245	12 279	10 327	9 870	7 867	694	608	39 093	33 047
Grand total	30 495		22 606		17 737		1 302		72 140	

a/ See table 9, foot-note a/.

Table 12

Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education

	Number of UNESCO schools	Number of pupils in elementary a/ classes at UNRWA/UNESCO schools			Number of pupils in preparatory a/ classes at UNRWA/UNESCO schools			Number of refugee pupils in government and private schools			Total number of refugee pupils receiving education
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Government schools	Private schools		
East Jordan	186	42 845	40 374	83 219	14 952	12 046	26 998	31 186	53	141 456	
West Bank	92	12 152	13 303	25 455	4 210	3 664	7 874	17 449	1 146	51 924	
Gaza	129	27 633	23 843	51 476	9 112	7 704	16 816	8 330	-	76 622	
Lebanon	80	14 736	13 419	28 155	5 088	4 547	9 635	1 556	7 752	47 098	
Syrian Arab Republic	105	15 244	13 204	28 448	5 731	5 086	10 817	16 230	1 505	57 000	
Total	592	112 610	104 143	216 753	39 093	33 047	72 140	74 751	10 456	374 100	

a/ See table 9, foot-note a/.

Table 13  
Number of training places in UNRWA/UNESCO training centres  
(training year 1975/76)

Trade and profession	Amman		East Bank		West Bank		Ramallah		Hebron		Jerusalem		Syrian Arab Republic		Gaza		Total		Grand total	
	Training Centre		Training Centre		Vocational Training Centre		Training Centre		Vocational Training Centre		Training Centre		Vocational Training Centre		Vocational Training Centre		1st	2nd		
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd				
<b>A. Vocational and technical education</b>																				
Metal trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	64	
Instrument mechanic	-	-	48	48	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	36	324	
Mechanist/welder	-	-	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	176	
Diesel and construction equipment mechanic	-	-	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	176	
Auto mechanic	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	64	
Refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
Auto body repairer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	
Sheetmetal worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	16	48	
Blacksmith/welder	-	-	16	16	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	60	120	
Welder (arc and gas) <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	120	
Moulder	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	
Toolmaker	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	
Office machine mechanic	-	-	32	16	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	240	
Electrician	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	128	
Radio TV mechanic	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	48	
Auto electrician	-	-	16	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	112	
Building trades	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	
Plasterer/tilesetter	-	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	80	
Plumber	-	-	32	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	32	208	
Carpenter/wood-machinist	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	24	72	
Technician <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
Land surveyor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
Quantity surveyor	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	72	
Construction technician	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	72	
Architectural draughtsman	-	-	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	120	
Telecommunication technician	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	
Engineering draughtsman	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48	
Vocational training instructor <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48	
Commercial <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	48	48	48	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	144	288	
Business and office practice (men)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	96	192	
Secretarial (women)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	60	
Para-medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	36	
Assistant Pharmacist <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	
Laboratory technician <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public health inspector <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Vocational courses for girls</b>																				
<b>(Other than commercial and para-medical)</b>																				
Home and institutional management <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	
Infant leader <sup>b/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	44	
Dressmaking	14	14	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42	84	
Clothing production	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	56	
Hairstressing	16	16	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	68	
Total by year of study	78	78	444	364	212	196	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	296	216	3240 <sup>d/</sup>	
Pre-service teacher training	275	275	-	-	-	-	150	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	70	90	620	
Grand total	706	706	808	808	408	408	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	672	512	2342	
																			2158	4500

B. Pre-service teacher training

d/ Including (496) girls

e/ Including (600) girls

f/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

g/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

h/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

i/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

j/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

k/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

l/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

m/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

n/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

o/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

p/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

q/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

r/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

s/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

t/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

u/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

v/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

w/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

x/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

y/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

z/ Actual number of training places. Original approved programme: 3,316 places.

Table 14

University scholarship holders by course and country of study  
(Academic year 1975/76)

Course	Egypt		Jordan		Lebanon		Syrian Arab Republic		Others <sup>a/</sup>		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Grand
Medicine	87	8	26	3	6	-	56	9	1	-	176	20	196
Nursing	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Pharmacy	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	6
Engineering	16	-	11	1	5	-	11	-	17	-	60	1	61
Agriculture	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Science	2	-	15	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	23	3	26
Mathematics	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
High technical	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Arabic	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	5
English	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Economics	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Arts	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	115	8	61	9	18	3	70	10	19	1	283	31	314

<sup>a/</sup> Other countries were: Iraq (9 male and one female students) and Saudi Arabia (9 male students).



Table 15

Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital a/  
(1 May 1950-31 December 1976)

(In US dollars)

	Income			Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital: b/ Increases (decreases)	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Contributions by Governments	Other income	Total income			
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39 477 281	1 346 325	40 823 606	33 598 972c/	-	7 224 634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67 686 495	1 018 785	68 705 280	28 573 058	215 792	47 572 648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26 867 673	440 419	27 308 092	26 778 934	518 220	48 620 026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22 684 330	575 024	23 259 354	29 192 012	(157 264)	42 530 104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23 673 500	594 161	24 267 661	29 222 705	(114 217)	37 460 843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	23 385 026	571 866	23 956 892	32 198 550	(164 814)	29 054 371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957	42 378 773	1 072 872	43 451 645	52 464 139	198 575	20 240 452
1 January to 31 December 1958	32 555 876	1 104 793	33 660 669	32 777 564	36 519	21 160 076
1 January to 31 December 1959	32 625 400	1 405 205	34 030 605	35 015 817	110 638	20 285 552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33 828 887	2 629 135	36 458 022	34 674 460	150 084	22 219 198
1 January to 31 December 1961	34 386 052	2 306 293	36 692 345	39 051 521	194 943	20 054 965
1 January to 31 December 1962	34 308 775	1 346 239	35 655 014	35 688 844	615 154	20 636 289
1 January to 31 December 1963	34 444 063	1 251 994	35 696 057	36 207 078	448 589	20 573 857
1 January to 31 December 1964	33 963 601	1 198 130	35 161 731	37 192 861	(922 665)	17 620 062
1 January to 31 December 1965	34 000 353	1 134 525	35 134 878	37 618 472	155 708	15 292 176
1 January to 31 December 1966	34 969 322	1 358 729	36 328 051	37 498 420	152 209	14 274 016
1 January to 31 December 1967	40 335 873	2 733 256	43 069 129	40 540 693	(115 529)	16 686 923
1 January to 31 December 1968	37 561 310	3 546 861	41 108 171	43 987 105	(156 048)	13 651 941
1 January to 31 December 1969	39 792 749	2 508 000	42 300 749	46 161 048	681 949	10 473 591
1 January to 31 December 1970	40 953 631	2 117 794	43 071 425	47 937 938	27 590	5 634 668
1 January to 31 December 1971	43 922 586	3 752 483	47 675 069	48 431 744	117 113	4 995 106
1 January to 31 December 1972	49 388 110	2 160 211	51 548 321	52 125 635	3 766 958	8 184 750
1 January to 31 December 1973	55 269 051	3 349 102	58 618 153	62 531 667	1 415 431	5 686 667
1 January to 31 December 1974	85 320 533d/	3 896 816	89 217 349	88 149 279d/	494 316	7 249 053
1 January to 31 December 1975	106 902 825	6 675 401	113 578 226	111 808 954	1 756 962	10 775 287
1 January to 31 December 1976 (estimated)	92 799 131	6 782 881	99 582 012 <sup>f/</sup>	127 684 000	-	19 256 848 <sup>e/</sup>
	1 143 481 206	56 877 300	1 200 358 506	1 227 111 470	9 426 263	-

(Foot-notes to table on following page)

(Foot-notes to table 15)

a/ The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited accounts through 1975, modified to reflect, for each period, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that period, regardless of when the income was actually received or the expenditure actually incurred. This basis of reporting was first adopted in the Commissioner-General's report for 1961/1962 and a few minor changes have since had to be made in the figures contained in that report.

b/ These adjustments represent principally the liquidation in subsequent years of liabilities and commitments at less than amounts originally charged to expenditure account. Also included are adjustments arising from revaluation of inventory, recovery of assets previously charged to expenditure and price variations on supplies not chargeable to a particular budget heading. These adjustments are shown separately because of the difficulty in identifying the specific prior year to which the adjustments pertain.

The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 and the period 1 January to 31 December 1967 also include transfers of \$1,761,792 and \$460,854, respectively, to bring the provisions for deferred staff costs up to the level required by the Agency's revised social security arrangement.

The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1968 include a transfer to the Agency's reserve for unliquidated commitments of \$431,664, reflecting a commitment in 1968 for capital construction financed by funds included in the income of the preceding financial year.

The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1969 include a transfer of accumulated net exchange differences on Provident Fund liabilities of \$457,796.

The adjustment made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1972 and the adjustments for the period 1 January to 31 December 1973 reflect the write-off of provisions for payment of subsidies to local governments for relief, health and educational services provided to refugees (\$3,830,200 in 1972 and \$1,350,088 in 1973).

c/ Includes \$2,646,909 deficit of United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees paid by UNRWA.

d/ Includes expenditure of \$4,200,000 from and income of a Special Fund established under financial regulation 13.1 (see also foot-note h/ to table 16).

e/ \$1,930,147 of this working capital deficit has been reserved to cover possible losses on investments of the Staff Provident Fund.

f/ The estimated income for 1976 as shown in tables 15 and 16, being based on later information, differs slightly from that given elsewhere in this report.

Table 16

## Detailed statement of income to UNRWA a/

(1 May 1950-31 December 1976)

(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1971	For the year					Total
		I. Contributions by Governments					
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 b/	
Abu Dhabi	190 927	c/	-	-	6 000 <sup>d/</sup>	-	190 927
Argentina	127 000	-	-	-	-	5 000	143 000
Australia	4 564 251	213 665	240 213	321 020	340 784	327 000	6 006 933
Austria	136 300	30 559	35 000	50 000	70 000 <sup>e/</sup>	70 000	391 859
Bahrain	33 867	10 000	10 000	-	20 000 <sup>e/</sup>	15 000	88 867
Belgium	1 156 183	382 407	261 766	674 335	770 810	786 037	4 031 538
Benin	-	250	-	-	-	-	250
Bolivia	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Brazil	25 000	-	-	10 000 <sup>g</sup>	10 000	-	45 009
Burma	9 546	-	-	-	-	-	9 546
Canada	26 918 996	1 554 550	2 050 000	2 094 275	3 120 602	3 597 245	39 335 668
Central African Republic	2 198	-	-	-	-	-	2 198
Chile	4 000	1 000	-	2 000 <sup>d/</sup>	2 000	2 000	11 000
China	153 279 <sup>f/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	153 279
Congo	-	-	-	-	4 717	5 000	9 717
Cuba	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Cyprus	4 213	781	713	697	502	508	7 414
Democratic Kampuchea	7 141	-	-	-	-	-	7 141
Democratic Yemen	-	750	-	-	-	-	750
Denmark	4 114 871	913 568	889 792	1 108 893	1 186 195	1 547 882	9 761 201
Dominican Republic	6 000	-	-	-	-	-	6 000
Dubai	20 000	20 000	-	-	-	-	40 000
Egypt	5 475 976	-	-	7 680	7 680	-	5 491 336
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35 500	-	-	-	-	-	35 500
European Economic Community	239 500	2 409 691	6 891 245	24 041 348	13 771 493	15 233 483	62 586 760

Table 16 (continued)

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1971	For the year					Total
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>d/</sup>	
I. Contributions by Governments (continued)							
Finland	495 500	185 000	210 000	258 340	293 107	298 265	1 740 212
France	18 350 517	1 261 669	1 269 365	1 343 345	1 295 312	1 306 324	24 826 532
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	1 595 169	76 582	77 925	78 105	89 367	75 000	1 992 148
Germany, Federal	16 247 659	3 430 165	4 967 589	2 963 424	3 303 930	3 301 339	34 214 106
Republic of							
Ghana	42 500	4 000	4 000	4 000	5 220	5 220	64 940
Greece	352 017	131 500	184 100	17 000	17 000	17 000	718 617
Guinea	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	2 000
Haiti	6 000	-	1 000	-	-	-	7 000
Holy See	86 965	3 000	2 500	3 000	5 000	2 500	102 965
Honduras	2 500	-	-	-	-	-	2 500
Iceland	31 939	10 500	12 000	12 500	12 500	13 000	92 439
India	414 532	12 903	14 903	15 493	12 579	12 579	482 989
Indonesia	245 268	5 000	5 500	6 000	6 000	6 000	273 768
Iran	120 047	18 000	18 000	18 000	18 000	30 000	222 047
Iraq	627 000	104 006	-	240 256 d/	-	121 600	1 092 862
Ireland	398 876	65 000	80 000	100 000	80 800	89 000	813 676
Israel	3 523 032	463 383	403 422	1 263 176	776 730	1 092 383	7 522 126
Italy	2 290 121	197 716	160 321	152 697	148 039	200 000	3 148 894
Jamaica	7 370	-	3 000	3 000	6 000 e/	3 000	22 370
Japan	1 322 500	761 718	350 000	5 750 000 g/	5 000 000	5 500 000	18 684 218
Jordan	2 556 687	304 161	289 083	251 709	263 634	240 859	3 906 133
Kuwait	2 542 860	400 000	220 000	400 000	400 000	600 000	4 562 860
Lao People's							
Democratic							
Republic	4 687	-	-	-	-	-	4 687
Lebanon	932 374	66 645	64 797	70 450	128 389	102 937	1 365 592
Liberia	49 500	7 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	76 500
Libyan Arab							
Republic	814 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	602 100	600 000	3 816 100
Luxembourg	53 000	16 000	4 560	5 900	144 258	53 736	277 454
Madagascar	-	586	586	612	-	-	1 784
Malawi	280	-	-	-	-	-	280

**Table 16 (continued)**

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1971	For the year					
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>b/</sup>	Total
		<b>I. Contributions by Governments (continued)</b>					
Malaysia	46 738	5 047	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	57 785
Malta	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	8 000	8 000
Mauritius	-	-	-	989	943	2 000	3 932
Mexico	135 691	-	-	-	-	-	143 191
Monaco	7 433	192	7 500	1 667	241	211	9 959
Morocco	365 236	48 946	57 000	51 236	57 000	45 000	624 418
Netherlands	1 753 909	179 827	135 135	564 574	1 561 728	1 815 838	6 011 011
New Zealand	2 650 772	69 273	81 844	143 692	143 885	120 481	3 209 947
Niger	4 920	-	-	-	-	-	4 920
Nigeria	45 600	5 600	6 080	-	6 080	6 000	69 360
Norway	2 074 390	691 370	845 488	1 401 664	1 843 341	1 980 170	8 836 423
Oman	10 000	10 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	120 000
Pakistan	698 755	20 863	20 805	21 804	20 797	20 909	803 933
Panama	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Philippines	22 500	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 500	1 750	29 500
Qatar	148 728	32 000	-	60 000 d/	1 060 000	60 000	1 360 728
Republic of Korea	11 500	10 000	7 000	10 000	-	10 000	48 500
Republic of South Viet Nam k/	33 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	-	-	42 000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39 200	-	-	-	-	-	39 200
Romania	5 555	-	-	-	-	-	5 555
Saudi Arabia	3 999 081	347 000	397 000	947 000 d/	11 200 000	11 200 000	28 090 081
Senegal	-	3 988	-	-	-	-	3 988
Sierra Leone	6 666	-	10 400	9 680	9 680	-	36 426
Singapore	5 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	12 500
Spain	2 408 515	743 901	827 586	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	6 980 002
Sri Lanka	12 800	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	17 800
Sudan	157 364	5 740	5 761	6 027	-	6 027	180 919
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	660
Sweden	15 733 396	3 000 000	3 718 600	4 193 336	5 561 966	6 069 445	38 276 743
Switzerland	3 998 349	926 776	1 232 726	1 545 394	1 180 854	1 251 180	10 135 279

Table 16 (continued)

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1971	For the year					Total
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>b/</sup>	
		I. Contributions by Governments (continued)					
Syrian Arab Republic	1 887 089	94 952	102 192	101 981	106 666	106 165	2 399 045
Thailand	10 925	8 250	10 619	-	-	44 000	73 794
Togo	-	1 000	-	-	-	-	1 000
Trinidad and Tobago	5 500	1 630	1 810	2 899	3 000	3 000	17 839
Tunisia	45 000	6 000	6 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	78 000
Turkey	135 759	15 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	230 759
United Arab Emirates	-	200 000	220 000	250 000	2 275 000	270 000	3 215 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	118 728 004	4 886 250	4 960 000	4 760 000	6 808 585	6 725 171	146 868 010
United Republic of Cameroon	-	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000
United States of America	501 348 592	24 376 000	23 200 000	28 285 076 <sup>b/</sup>	42 054 924	26 700 000	645 964 592
Upper Volta	-	-	-	-	1 887	1 887	3 774
Uruguay	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	5 000	5 000
Yugoslavia	648 700	25 000	35 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	783 700
Zaire	20 000	-	-	-	-	-	20 000
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238 211	-	-	-	-	-	238 211
	753 801 556 <sup>i/</sup>	49 388 110	55 269 051	85 320 533	106 902 825	92 799 131	1 143 481 206

Table 16 (continued)

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1971	For the year					Total
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>b/</sup>	
II. Contributions by United Nations agencies							
United Nations United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	-	-	-	-	2 813 150	3 534 281	6 347 431
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	-	10 000	10 000	10 000	-	-	30 000
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)	4 511 518	565 780 <sup>j/</sup>	771 511 <sup>j/</sup>	959 521 <sup>j/</sup>	1 159 942 <sup>j/</sup>	1 159 600 <sup>j/</sup>	9 127 872
World Food Programme (WFP)	1 259 290	-	-	100	-	-	100
World Health Organization (WHO)	1 094 949	133 104	141 624	155 220	182 401	214 000	1 259 290
	6 865 757	708 884	923 135	1 124 841	4 155 493	4 907 881	1 921 298
							18 685 991
III. Contributions from non-governmental sources							
	14 131 530	1 109 800	1 200 806	1 244 623	1 498 079	1 305 000	20 489 838
IV. Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments							
	13 015 602	341 527	1 225 161	1 527 352	1 021 829	570 000	17 701 471
Total income	787 814 445	51 548 321	58 618 153	89 217 349	113 578 226	99 582 012 <sup>1/</sup>	1 200 358 506

(Foot-notes to table on following page)

(Foot-notes to table 16)

a/ The figures in this table through 1975 are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements, modified to show for each year the Governments' contributions applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made, except as indicated in foot-notes d/ and e/ below.

b/ The figures for 1976 are estimated (see also foot-note f/ to table 15).

c/ See also United Arab Emirates.

d/ The contributions received in 1974 from the following countries included contributions (shown in parentheses) pledged for 1973: Argentina (\$1,000), Chile (\$1,000), Iraq (\$118,222), Qatar (\$20,000) and Saudi Arabia (\$50,000).

e/ The contribution received in 1975 from Bahrain included \$10,000 pledged for 1974 and the contribution received in 1975 from Jamaica included \$3,000 pledged for 1972.

f/ 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".

g/ Includes \$750,000 value of rice pledged by Japan in 1973, allocated by the Agency to its operation in 1974.

h/ Includes a contribution of \$4,200,000 to a Special Fund established under financial regulation 13.1 (see also foot-note d/ to table 15).

i/ Includes special contributions for the emergency situation arising from the hostilities of June 1967 as follows:

from Governments	\$5,841,465 (in 1967) and \$1,327,836 (in 1968);
from non-governmental sources	\$1,309,928 (in 1967) and \$1,454,136 (in 1968).

j/ Includes \$130,016 representing 1972 income, \$238,334 for 1973, \$348,416 for 1974, \$306,600 for 1975 and \$312,600 for 1976 from UNDP contract with UNESCO for assistance to the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education.

k/ Now part of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

l/ Includes the additional income referred to in para. 17.



Table 17

Statement of income from non-governmental sources  
(1 January 1975 to 30 June 1976)  
(In US dollars)

Contributor	Year 1975	First six months of 1976
	\$	\$
<u>Australia</u>		
Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	11 348	1 774
United Nations Association of Australia	-	1 000
<u>Austria</u>		
Caritas	1 042	-
<u>Belgium</u>		
Comité Belge d'Aide aux Réfugiés	3 260	3 300
Sundry donors	-	38
<u>Canada</u>		
Canadian Red Cross Society	2 376	-
Canadian Save the Children Fund	18 725	-
Central United Church, Sarnia	2 870	3 049
Henderson, Mrs. D.	770	2 082
Trinity United Church, Ontario	1 000	79
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	50 326	42 150
Sundry donors	438	416
<u>Denmark</u>		
Danish Refugee Council	11 757	-
Statens Serum Institute	780	1 385
<u>Finland</u>		
Finnish Refugee Council	-	9 458
Sipilä, Mrs. Helvi	2 000	-
<u>France</u>		
Association de Solidarité Franco-Arabe	-	221
Sundry donors	91	59

Table 17 (continued)

Contributor	Year 1975	First six months of 1976
	\$	\$
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Middain family	1 172	497
Abu Salim family	287	122
Abu Sha'b family	259	110
Awada family	919	390
Awada and Abu Middain families	189	80
Benevolent Society	2 480	-
El Mussadar family	165	70
Mussadar and Qur'an families	219	93
Quakers	-	500
Wakf Department	3 868	1 640
Sundry contributions from Gaza citizens	998	-
Sundry donors	2 519	366
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>		
Bischöfliches Hilfswerk, e.v.	-	231
Deutsche Bank	854	-
German-Tunisian Association	3 035	2 827
Schulz, Mr. Hermann, and Hirsch, Dr. Helmut	235	-
Sundry donors	283	258
<u>Iran</u>		
The Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran	4 145	-
World Health Foundation of Iran	12 815	-
<u>Italy</u>		
Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome (Agip Co.)	130 622	-
Sundry donors	-	10
<u>Japan</u>		
National Federation of UNESCO Associations	210	135
Federation of Economic Organizations )		
Chamber of Commerce )		
Federation of Employers' Associations )	-	25 000
Committee for Economic Development )		
Industry Club )		

Table 17 (continued)

Contributor	Year 1975	First six months of 1976
	\$	\$
<u>Jordan</u>		
Beit Dajan Voluntary Society	-	80
British Embassy, Amman	606	-
Holy Land Christian Mission	180	-
Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association	1 930	-
Mennonite Central Committee USA (local committee)	10 444	46
Municipal Council, Qalqilia	690	333
Save the Children Fund UK (local committee)	-	118
Anonymous	294	512
Sundry donors	30	-
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American Mission	1 476	666
Dar al-Kitab al-Lubnani	3 460	-
German Evangelical Church, Beirut	133	-
Greek Orthodox Community	1 054	476
Heirs of Saadeddin Shatila	2 108	951
Khatib, Mrs. Sirkka	500	-
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	2 371	1 070
Pontifical Mission for Palestine	1 200	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	3 162	1 427
Sundry donors	158	-
<u>Netherlands</u>		
UNESCO Centrum	-	1 000
Sundry donors	35	-
<u>Norway</u>		
Norwegian Refugee Council	155 423	103 800
Reinholdsen, Mrs. Bert	392	-
Redd Barna	3 751	5 600
<u>Portugal</u>		
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation	5 000	9 900
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO)	150 000	-
<u>Spain</u>		
Sundry donors	58	-

Table 17 (continued)

Contributor	Year 1975	First six months of 1976
	\$	\$
<u>Sweden</u>		
Swedish Committee for Palestine Refugees	339	-
Lindstrom, Mrs. Ingrid	239	-
Swedish Free Church Aid	2 500	-
Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen)	432 234	82 000
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Association Suisse-Arabe	-	115
Kappeler, Dr. F.	983	1 240
Kappeler, Mr. Jürg	1 176	1 500
Krbec, Miss Eva Marie	290	194
Sandoz Ltd.	5 767	-
Van Berchem, Mrs. M. Gautier	800	700
Sundry donors	63	58
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>		
Syrian local authorities	1 534	767
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Association of Assistant Mistresses	380	150
Brune Park County High School, Gosport	125	130
Clifton College, Bristol	216	-
Glaxo-Allenburys	540	-
OXFAM	230 702	93 240
Save the Children Fund	21 150	-
Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees	130	-
Universities' Fund for the Education of Palestine Refugees	643	-
Anonymous	-	120
Sundry donors	103	-

Table 17 (continued)

Contributor	Year 1975	First six months of 1976
	\$	\$
<u>United States of America</u>		
American Friends Service Committee	532	-
American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA)	23 425	8 120
American Middle East Rehabilitation (AMER division of ANERA)	10 224	264
Arab-American Women's Friendship Association	125	-
Arab-American Union of Graduates (New York Chapter)	200	-
Barnes, Mr. Raymond	120	-
Brittain, Mr. Robert	-	1 000
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	6 655	4 621
Garber, Dr. and Mrs. Paul L.	200	-
Jeramieh, Edward Fries-Bequest	183	-
NAJDA (American Women for the Middle East)	642	1 275
Sundry donors	688	217
<u>International organizations</u>		
Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs:		
Canada	4 000	-
Denmark	-	101
Finland	165	-
Japan	224	-
New Zealand	625	700
Sweden	-	100
United Kingdom	690	-
International Federation	121	189
Lutheran World Federation	59 640	4 939
Near East Council of Churches	2 908	1 316
UNESCO Co-operative Action Programme	-	260
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	32 033	-
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	11 050	585
World Alliance of YMCAs	8 000	-
World Council of Churches	-	3 000
Zonta International	19 203	32 000
Total	1 498 679	462 220

Table 18

Direct assistance to Palestine refugees a/  
(1 July 1975-30 June 1976)

Note: All data shown in this table 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.

	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon <sup>c/</sup>	Syrian Arab Republic
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Education services	3 528 563	4 468 465	3 086 062	-	10 482 280
Social welfare services	550 897	714 290	3 421 019	-	785 900
Medical services	1 804 800	4 880 000	874 110	-	311 650
Housing	1 830 400	280 000	-	-	6 599 395
Security services	23 040	- b/	339 568	-	135 500
Miscellaneous services	-	- b/	15 081 736	-	827 461
Administrative costs	783 360	1 942 860 <sup>b/</sup>	203 707	-	813 000
<b>Total \$US</b>	<b>8 521 060</b>	<b>12 285 615</b>	<b>23 006 202</b>	<b>- c/</b>	<b>19 955 186</b>

Table 19

Voluntary agencies which have operational programmes  
for direct assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees a/  
(1 July 1975-30 June 1976)

American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), Arab Relief Fund (Jordan), Arab Women's League (Lebanon), Arab Women's Society (Jordan), Association for the Development of Palestine Camps (Lebanon), Baptist Mission, CARITAS, Catholic Relief Services, Christian Reformed World Relief Committee, Commonwealth Save the Children's Fund, Holy Land Christian Mission, International Committee of the Red Cross, Islamic Society (Jordan), Lutheran World Federation, Mennonite Central Committee, Near East Council of Churches - World Council of Churches, Pontifical Mission for Palestine, Terre des Homes, World Alliance of YMCAs, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association.

a/ This assistance was rendered direct to the refugees and in addition to contributions to UNRWA (see tables 16 and 17, respectively).

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

c/ Information not available.

Table 20

UNRWA manning table posts at 30 June 1975 and 30 June 1976

Local posts <sup>a/</sup>		International posts			Grand total	
		UNRWA posts	Posts occupied or to be occupied by loaned staff, mainly from other United Nations organizations		Total	
			Reimbursable	Non-reimbursable		
June 1975	15 466	89	1	37	127	15 593
June 1976	15 885	89	1	32	122	16 007

a/ Virtually all local posts are occupied by Palestinian refugees.

ANNEX II

Resolution WHA29.69 adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly  
on 20 May 1976

Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East

WHA29.69  
20 May 1976

The Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly,

Recalling its resolution WHA28.35 on the health conditions of the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East as well as the population of the occupied Arab territories,

A

Having considered the Director-General's reports on the health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East, documents A29/WP/1 and A29/33,

Mindful of the principle that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the to the attainment of a just peace and security,

Deeply concerned at the following Israeli practices such as:

- (a) The eviction, deportation and expulsion of the Arab population,
- (b) The displacement of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories,
- (c) Destruction and demolition of Arab houses and the confiscation and expropriation of Arab lands and properties,
- (d) The continued establishment of Israeli settlements,
- (e) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population,

Convinced that the above-mentioned practices gravely affect the physical and mental health of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and further aggravate the health and living conditions of the Arabs under Israeli occupation,

1. Calls upon Israel to desist forthwith from such practices;
2. Reiterates its call upon Israel to immediately implement the relevant World Health Assembly resolutions calling for the immediate return of the Palestinian people and displaced persons to their homes as well as the full implementation of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 1949;
3. Requests the Director-General to continue to allocate appropriate funds to be devoted to the improvement of the health conditions of the population of the occupied Arab territories;



4. Further requests the Director-General to ensure that the above-mentioned funds be spent under the direct supervision of WHO and through the provision of representatives in the occupied Arab territories.

B

Bearing in mind resolution WHA26.56 which established the Special Committee of Experts to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East, and resolution WHA28.35 which condemns the refusal of Israel to co-operate with the Special Committee and calls upon its Government to co-operate with it and particularly to facilitate its free movement in the occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming resolution WHA24.33 and the relevant provisions of the Constitution of WHO concerning the failure of Members to meet their obligations to the Organization;

1. Condemns the refusal of Israel to receive the Special Committee as such and calls once again upon its Government to ensure the free movement of the Special Committee to all parts of the occupied Arab territories;

2. Requests the Special Committee as such to visit the occupied Arab territories and to carry out its mandate under resolution WHA26.56 and in particular to achieve the following:

(a) To investigate the physical, mental and social conditions of the Arab population in all the occupied territories;

(b) To investigate the physical and mental conditions of the administrative detainees and prisoners;

(c) To contact directly the Arab population under Israeli occupation, their social representatives and their humanitarian societies in order to collect first-hand information on the health conditions of the said population, and to be informed about their health and requirements;

3. Requests the Special Committee as such to remain in close consultation with the Arab States directly concerned and the PLO for the implementation of this resolution.

C

Having considered the Director-General's report on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East, document A29/33,

Appreciates the efforts exerted by the Director-General for the implementation of resolution WHA28.35 and requests him to continue his co-operation concerning the rendering of all necessary assistance to the Palestinian population.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 20 May 1976  
A29/VR/13

---

### كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

#### 如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

#### HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

#### COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

#### КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

#### COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

---