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Annual Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1 July 1959—30 June 1960

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : FIFTEENTH SESSION

✓ SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/4478)

UNITED NATIONS

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST**

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New York, 1960

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.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Beirut, Lebanon
1 September 1960

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith 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 for the period 1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960, in compliance with the request contained in paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and paragraph 8 of resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958. The Advisory Commission of the Agency has carefully considered this report and its views are set forth in the letter of which I attach a copy.

The report is presented in four main parts, as follows:

An Introduction, in which I have endeavoured to evaluate major considerations of policy in the light of the experience of the past ten years, and to stress certain aspects of the Palestine refugee problem which I consider to be important to its proper understanding;

Part I, an account of the Agency's activities during the twelve months ending 30 June 1960, including an annex containing statistical tables relating to particular activities;

Part II, a presentation of the budget for the calendar year 1961 for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session;

Part III, a plan of operations for the three years ending in 1963.

There are also two general appendices to the report, a tabular presentation of the financial aspects of the Agency's operations and projected operations for the period 1959-1963, and a map of the areas of the Agency's principal operations.

I have included part III in the report in view of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its last session to extend the Agency's mandate for a period of three years until 1963. I believe that the information contained therein will assist delegates towards a better understanding of the current trends of the Agency's programmes and, in particular, of their financial implications for the future.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John H. DAVIS
Director

President of the General Assembly,
United Nations,
New York, 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**

29 August 1960

Dear Dr. Davis,

During its meetings of 19 and 29 August 1960, the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East carefully reviewed your annual report to the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In the view of the Advisory Commission, your report accurately sets forth the work of the Agency during the period of 1 July 1959-30 June 1960. It embodies a programme for the three-year mandate of the Agency, during 1960-1963, with an expansion of education and vocational training which appears to be sensible and forward-looking.

The report also outlines the financial needs of the Agency during the ensuing period, if the programme is to be fully met. In their discussion of this and other aspects of the report, the members of the Commission reserved the positions of their Governments.

Bearing in mind the continuing needs of the refugees, the Advisory Commission commends the report, in all its implications, to the earnest and serious consideration of the Members of the General Assembly.

All members of the Advisory Commission join me in this expression of their views and in thanking you for your efforts in the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Selim YAFI
Chairman
Advisory Commission

Dr. John H. Davis,
Director,
United Nations Relief and Works Agency,
Beirut

INTRODUCTION

1. *Retrospect.* The Palestine refugee problem came into being in 1948 when hundreds of thousands of Palestinians fled their homes and took refuge in the surrounding areas. After a period of emergency aid administered by voluntary agencies under United Nations auspices, the General Assembly in December 1949 established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to assist in the care of the refugees. The Agency's mandate, originally envisaged as covering a limited period of international assistance to the refugees, has been specifically extended on three occasions and presently runs until 30 June 1963.¹

2. Historically, UNRWA has been required to carry out functions broadly identified as relief and rehabilitation. Contrary to what was intended in the early days of UNRWA's mandate, the relief function—the provision of food, shelter, and medical care—has continued to absorb most of the Agency's funds and efforts and has even grown in significance owing to the natural increase of the registered refugee population and cumulative needs for improved services. On the other hand, the rehabilitation function, which was intended to render a substantial number of refugees self-supporting and thereby achieve a gradual diminution of the burden of relief, has failed to achieve any appreciable results.

3. During the nine years which have elapsed since UNRWA established its own lists, the number of registered refugees has steadily increased owing

principally to the excess of births over deaths; since June 1952 the total has risen by approximately 238,000 to a current total of 1,120,889—an average annual net increase of some 30,000.

4. The lot of the refugees during this long period of dependence on relief has been one of hardship and disappointment. The relief afforded by UNRWA, though indispensable, has been a strict minimum dictated by budgetary limitations beyond the Agency's control. Opportunities for living normal independent lives have been non-existent for the majority of the refugees, and their life of enforced idleness, now in its thirteenth year, has inevitably affected their outlook and morale. In their minds the promise made in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), passed in December 1948 and reaffirmed annually thereafter, continues to be the one acceptable long-term solution to their problem and they are embittered because it still stands unfulfilled. This paragraph reads as follows:

"The General Assembly . . .

"Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible".

5. In 1948, at the time the refugees fled from their homes, the population of Palestine was about 30 per cent urban and 70 per cent rural. Over two-thirds of the urban refugee population (i.e., 20 per cent of the total populace) almost immediately became self-supporting in other Arab countries because they possessed skills which were useful in those countries. The remaining 75 per cent to 80 per cent were farmers, unskilled workers, the children, the aged, and the sick. The farmers and unskilled workers, who were the employable elements of this group, failed to find jobs because they moved into areas already saturated with farmers and unskilled labourers. There being no opportunity for them to use the talents they possessed, they congregated in the camps and villages, along with the aged and the sick, and it is these groups which now form the bulk of the older refugees dependent on UNRWA.

6. To sum up the situation, the refugees dependent on UNRWA have been denied rehabilitation through repatriation or compensation because paragraph 11 of the United Nations resolution 194 (III) has never been implemented; they have not found work where they reside because these countries already have an ample supply of farmers and unskilled workers; and they have not moved to other nearby countries because these already have an abundance of such workers. For the most part, maturing youth has not been able even to move into those skilled jobs for

¹ Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work prior to 1 July 1959 will be found in the following annual reports and other United Nations documents:

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, p. 14 (A/1060).

C. Reports of the Director of UNRWA and special reports of the Director and Advisory Commission to the General Assembly:

(a) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/1451/Rev.1);

(b) *Ibid.*, *Sixth Session, Supplements Nos. 16 and 16A* (A/1905 and Add.1);

(c) *Ibid.*, *Seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A* (A/2171 and Add.1);

(d) *Ibid.*, *Eighth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A* (A/2470 and Add.1);

(e) *Ibid.*, *Ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 17 and 17A* (A/2717 and Add.1);

(f) *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Supplements Nos. 15, 15A and 15B* (A/2978 and Add.1);

(g) *Ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Supplements Nos. 14 and 14A* (A/3212 and Add.1);

(h) *Ibid.*, *Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/3686 and A/3735);

(i) *Ibid.*, *Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/3931 and A/3948);

(j) *Ibid.*, *Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/4213).

D. 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.

which demand has existed because they have had no opportunity to acquire the requisite skill.

7. While certain much emphasized political factors also have tended to retard progress on the refugee problem, in the Director's opinion economic and educational limitations have been dominant. Thus, many factors have contributed to the stagnation which characterizes the Palestine refugee problem—factors over which the refugees have little control. This in turn has tended to colour almost every major decision made in the Middle East during the past twelve years.

8. *Present outlook.* Resolution 194 (III) has not been implemented and the outlook for the Palestine refugees is for a continuation of conditions similar to those of the past twelve years. The simple truth is that the jobs at which the refugees could be employed do not exist today within the host countries. Nor could any large number of jobs be created in these countries—except at an uneconomic level of investment—because of the limited local resources and scope for employment. The fact has to be faced that for the majority of the refugees—two-thirds of the total or more—the areas where they are presently located hold out almost no prospect of their absorption into satisfactory, self-supporting employment. It follows that if these refugees are ever to find suitable employment, they will have to move across an international frontier in one direction or another. Even if, for the sake of argument, one disregards all political implications, it seems unlikely that other nearby countries will accept large numbers of refugees who qualify as farmers and low-skilled workers, because these countries already have sufficient workers of these types. This is true because the same technological progress that brings higher total employment also brings a decrease in the relative need for such workers; which situation, in turn, will be reflected in the issuance of entry permits. In these circumstances, maturing youths will need special vocational training to fit them for whatever opportunities become available. Because the sons of farmers from Palestine now lack the training which a farm boy normally obtains by working with his father even those young men who have an opportunity to return to their former homes and take up the work of their fathers will need specialized training.

9. There are now almost one half million refugees whose age is sixteen years or under. In addition, another 35,000 are now being born per year. Their future in terms of skills and employability is yet to be determined. Presently, UNRWA is offering full vocational training to 300 refugee youths per year. The inadequacy of this rate of training is apparent when one considers that more than 15,000 refugee boys and 15,000 refugee girls now attain maturity each year and that during the past twelve years over 300,000 such persons have grown to adulthood. It is these young people whose plight is the most distressing of any. Intellectually they are as capable and as receptive to learning as are young people elsewhere in the world. The danger for the future inherent in the build up of an increasingly large body of unskilled and therefore unemployed, restless and frustrated youth needs no emphasis.

10. The above facts demonstrate that no quick solution to the Palestine refugee problem is in sight. In general, there is no reason to suppose that the conditions which have governed the lot of the refugees

over the past twelve years will alter significantly during the next three. What, therefore, appears most probable for the period of the Agency's extended mandate is a continuation of present conditions and trends, altered only to the degree that young refugees are able to obtain skills which are made necessary by advancing technology. At best, it will not be possible to do more than get this type of programme well launched during the next three years.

11. *UNRWA's role.* UNRWA itself cannot solve the refugee problem. Any general solution to the complex Palestine problem, of which the refugee problem is a part, will be brought about largely by forces outside UNRWA—forces which will govern and shape the future of the Middle East. UNRWA can and should work in harmony with these forces. Ten years of UNRWA history bear out the fact that major development projects designed with the specific purpose of resettling refugees are unacceptable to refugees and host Governments alike. It is the Director's opinion that major development projects in the Middle East should proceed independently of UNRWA and without direct reference to the resettlement of refugees.

12. The broad lines governing the responsibilities and functions of UNRWA are set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly. The latest resolution of the General Assembly, 1456 (XIV—of 9 December 1959, extends the Agency's mandate for a period of three years from 1 July 1960 and directs the Agency "to continue its programme of relief for the refugees and, in so far as financially possible, expand its programme of self-support and vocational training".

13. In the Director's opinion, the Agency should concentrate its efforts during the new mandate period on: (1) administering relief (including food, shelter assistance and health services); (2) providing general education, both elementary and secondary; (3) teaching vocational skills, and awarding university scholarships; and (4) offering small loans and grants to individual refugees who have skills and want to become self-employed. With respect to each of these functions UNRWA has demonstrated an ability to perform efficiently and effectively.

14. By performing these services for the refugees, the Agency will be alleviating human suffering, equipping young refugees to lead useful and productive lives irrespective of where they may live, and supporting the general stability of the Middle East. This, in turn, will be conducive to the creation of a climate that will enable the forces that shape the future of the Middle East to work in a more orderly manner.

15. In carrying out its role, UNRWA is joined by certain other organizations and groups which together contribute materially to the welfare of the refugees and the stability of the Middle East. The United Nations entities of the United Nations Emergency Force, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, the Conciliation Commission for Palestine and the Spinelli Mission are carrying out the specific duties assigned them by the General Assembly and/or the Secretary-General, all of which pertain to the Palestine problem and all of which are related in one way or another to the work of UNRWA. The Agency is continuing to maintain appropriate working relationships with each of these entities. Viewed as a whole, UNRWA and its sister United Nations organ-

izations are contributing significantly towards the maintenance of stability and peace in the Middle East.

16. The host countries do much to help the refugees—both by direct assistance and by helping UNRWA. Currently they expend in excess of \$5 million per year in providing land, water, security, medical assistance, education, and miscellaneous services. During the past eleven years they have spent in excess of \$20 million in direct assistance and contributed about \$6 million to the Agency. In addition, they bear all of the economic, social, and political inconveniences and repercussions of having the refugees within their borders. Most important of all, they have given them refuge within their countries. The host countries bear these burdens with patience and courage and have demonstrated deep fraternal sympathy for the refugees.

17. The several international voluntary agencies working in the Middle East also administer effectively to the material needs of the refugees by providing special services, including the gift of clothing. Particularly significant this year is the additional role they have played in raising funds on behalf of the World Refugee Year, a considerable amount of which will be used in the Middle East.

18. *Future programme.* The preceding analysis reveals that the Palestine refugee problem is being compounded by the fact that maturing refugees are being given so little opportunity adequately to develop the latent productive talents they possess and that this deficiency is a major contributing cause to the continuous increase in the number of refugees dependent on UNRWA. The tragedy of this situation, of course, is not accurately reflected in this rate of increase but must be evaluated in terms of idle hours, vanished hopes, wasted talents, and thwarted lives.

19. But the picture is not hopeless. Rather it is a challenge to be met. The talents of maturing refugee youths can be salvaged and put to constructive use by a well-planned and promptly executed programme for improving general education—both elementary and secondary—and for expanding specialized types of training that fit young people for employment in an era of technological progress. UNRWA with the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and with help from the host Governments in providing sites, has already laid the foundation and indeed set up and tested the pilot plant for such a programme in the shape of its schools, its university scholarships, its vocational and teacher-training centres and its schemes of individual self help. What remains is to launch an adequate, interrelated programme of education, vocational training, and individual assistance on the basis of such experience.

20. As the first phase of such an effort, the Director proposes the following:

(a) A general programme to improve elementary and secondary education through teacher training and expanded classroom facilities and to add to the depth of education by making general the now limited practice of providing a third year at the lower secondary level. This will involve, in addition to the regular budget level for 1960, an expenditure of about \$2.5 million spread over the three-year period. This money will have to come from the regular UNRWA budget.

(b) The expansion of vocational training facilities as follows:

(i) A new vocational training centre for 232 boys to be opened in September 1960 at Wadi Seer, Jordan.

(ii) A new men's teacher-training centre for 200 men to be opened in September 1960 at Ramallah, Jordan.

(iii) A new vocational training centre for 224 boys, now under construction near Damascus in the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic, to be opened for classes in September 1961.

(iv) A new vocational training-centre for 224 boys, now being built in Lebanon, to be ready for operation in September 1961.

(v) A combination vocational training and teacher-training school for 550 girls, now under construction in Jordan to be in operation in September 1962.

(vi) A vocational training school for 220 boys, the subjects yet to be determined, being planned for Gaza; the opening date to be September 1962.

(vii) A vocational training centre, the subjects and location yet to be determined, for 220 boys to begin operation in September 1962.

(c) A doubling of the number of university scholarships awarded by UNRWA per year. This will cost about \$500,000 for the three-year period.

(d) The placing of the loans and grants programme, designed to help refugees become self-supporting, on a more consistent basis. This will be financed by World Refugee Year (WRY) funds in the amount of about \$0.5 million; supplemented, if possible, by the regular budget.

21. The first two centres listed (i.e. (i) and (ii), at Wadi Seer and at Ramallah in Jordan) have already been constructed on the regular budget of UNRWA in past years and the operating costs will be borne by the regular budget in the future. At least four of the five new vocational training schools (items iii-vii), the expansion of university scholarships and a limited loans and grants programme will be financed during the new mandate period from World Refugee Year contributions, provided the \$4 million WRY goal set by UNRWA is attained. This includes construction, equipment, and operating costs of the Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) enumerated, to 30 June 1963. Beyond this date, operating costs will have to be provided for in the regular budget of UNRWA or its successor or by some special arrangement.

22. A second phase of the programme to assist refugee youth is also being planned now; the implementation of this second phase can and should be finished during the period of UNRWA's current mandate. This phase consists of doubling the capacity of all the five VTCs listed in phase 1 except for the centre for girls (item (v)). Each of these units has been located and planned with such expansion in mind. In expanding these units, careful consideration should be given to adding specialized training for administrative and business personnel in selected skills and techniques needed in the Middle East, provided a survey at the time shows the need for such activity. All such expansion will have to be financed by contributions to UNRWA's regular budget during the period of its mandate. The aggregate cost, including operation from September 1962, will be approximately \$1.5 million. From a practical standpoint, all units can be expanded to full capacity by 30 June 1963 if the decision to do so, with the necessary pledges of increased contributions to UNRWA, are made at this session of the General Assembly.

23. The full implementation of phase 1 of the Vocational Training and Teacher Training Programmes will raise the number of trainees graduating each year from UNRWA centres from about 500 (excluding certain other courses) to about 1,500 (most courses are for two years but some are for one year or less), and the number of university scholarships from ninety to 180 per year. When phase 2 of the programme is fully implemented, the annual number of graduates will stand at between 2,000 and 2,500. In addition to these formalized training courses, the Agency provides experience to refugees through its own employment and it is currently releasing about 250 persons per year for jobs outside the Agency—jobs which offer better terms of employment.

24. The Director recommends that both phases of the programme to assist refugee youth be implemented by June 1963. In planning all aspects of this programme, the Agency has kept in mind the basic trends and needs of the Middle East. Also, it has tried to plan in such a way as to facilitate the eventual phasing in of the Agency's programme with its counterpart in each country once a solution to the refugee problem has been finalized.

25. *Financial needs.* In the light of the previous analysis, it is advantageous to consider the Agency's budgetary needs for the period covered by the extended mandate in two parts, i.e., (1) the relief requirements and (2) the requirements for the programmes of education, training and individual assistance.

26. During this period, it is anticipated, total relief requirements will average about \$1.5 million per year above the 1960 figure of \$26.75 million. Cumulative for the period, this will involve a sum of \$4.5 million above the expenditure level of 1960 and will cover the ration costs of any net increase there may be in the number of recipients as the result of the rectification of ration rolls (see paragraph 52 below), adjusted area staff salaries, and other rising costs, including those resulting from refugee population growth.

27. During the same three-year period, the continuation of the existing pattern of education, training and individual assistance will aggregate about \$3.7 million over and above the 1960 figure of \$8.25 million. This increase is mainly due to the natural increase in the school population.

28. For the proposed expansion and improvement of education, training and individual assistance, a total of \$8.1 million will be required over the three years. Of this \$4 million will be supplied from World Refugee Year sources. This means that \$4.1 million must be borne by the regular budget at the average rate of about \$1.4 million per year. This, of course, will make possible the implementation of both phases 1 and 2 of the programmes for training refugee youth, as recommended by the Director.

29. The total cumulative expenditure of UNRWA (including both relief and youth assistance) for the three-year period will be \$16.3 million in excess of the estimated level of 1960, of which \$4 million will be met by contributions from the World Refugee Year, and \$12.3 million from contributions to UNRWA's regular budget. This \$16.3 million is composed of \$4.5 million for relief, \$3.7 million for continuing the existing pattern of education, etc., and \$8.1 million for the expansion of education, training and individual assistance.

30. In tabular form the proposed distribution of expenditure is as follows:

	1961 (expressed in \$ U.S. million rounded to the nearest \$50,000)	1962	1963
A. Relief:			
(i) Current (1960) costs.....	26.75	26.75	26.75
(ii) Unavoidable increases....	1.15	1.50	1.75
B. Education, technical training and individual Assistance:			
(i) Current (1960) costs.....	8.25	8.25	8.25
(ii) Unavoidable increases....	0.35	1.20	2.15
(iii) Proposed expansion....	4.10	1.70	2.30
TOTAL	40.60	39.40	41.20

31. The distribution of expenditure between WRY sources and the regular budget in regard to the proposed expansion of education, training and individual assistance (item B (iii) above) is:

	1961 (expressed in \$ U.S. million rounded to the nearest \$10,000)	1962	1963
WRY.....	2.38	0.67	0.95
Regular budget.....	1.70	1.00	1.38
TOTAL	4.08	1.67	2.33

32. This is a tight budget and therefore one that must be met in full if the full programme is to be implemented. In addition to the funds mentioned here, the host Governments are contributing the land and certain utilities and services for all of the new educational and training units.

33. As explained earlier in the report, the Director is now submitting a budget for the fiscal year 1961 in accordance with established procedure. The summary budgets for the years 1962 and 1963 are in the form of estimates for general guidance. It is contemplated that a working budget will be submitted for each of the two remaining years in accordance with the same established annual procedures.

34. An expenditure for education by UNRWA should not be regarded as relief any more than is a similar expenditure by any Government or by UNESCO. On the contrary, it is an investment for the purpose of developing the potential of a human being, which in the last analysis is the most valuable and most priceless asset possessed by any country.

35. *Beyond 1963.* To plan or recommend a programme or policy with respect to the Palestine refugees extending beyond July 1963 is outside the scope of this report. However, as already indicated, the three-year programme here outlined does not anticipate any significant reduction of services to refugees during that interval. On the contrary, it is contemplated that relief operations as at July 1963 will be at more or less present levels and that programmes designed to help refugee youth, i.e., educational and individual self-support programmes, will have become considerably larger.

36. This is true for a number of reasons. Almost all who have studied the problem have emphasized the strong desire on the part of the refugees to return to their homeland and to accept no other answer. This feeling, which continues to be as strong as ever, is generally supported by the people and the Governments of the host countries. Less emphasized, but no doubt equally important in the long run, is the fact that the refugees in their present condition of training, skill and education are not readily employable in an

era characterized by technological progress. As explained earlier, most of the employable adults who originally were aided by UNRWA were farmers or low-skilled workers. The countries in which the refugees have taken refuge were already amply supplied with persons possessing such abilities. In fact, the world generally tends to be saturated with such persons because, as already pointed out, advancing technology is constantly reducing the ratio of farmers and low-skilled workers to the total working forces. The young refugees who mature within the camps are even less readily employable unless they receive technical training because, in general, they have had virtually no opportunity to learn skills by working or even to acquire work habits as they were growing up. During the past twelve years, as already indicated, more than 300,000 young persons (150,000 boys and 150,000 girls) have grown to maturity in the refugee camps and villages.

37. This means that even if a political settlement of the Palestine issue were to be achieved soon, which seems improbable, a large proportion of the refugees would still find it very difficult to obtain employment. As mentioned earlier, the young men returning to their former homes or the homes of their parents would lack the skills and working habits necessary to enable them to take up the work of their fathers. Each year, in present circumstances, an additional 30,000 maturing refugee youths are added to this disadvantaged group.

38. With the passage of time, the task of solving the refugee problem grows ever more complex. The total number of refugees readily increases in relation to the number of jobs available; beyond this, even for those jobs which will become available there is an increasing need for special training. In general, those who receive no special training will be virtually unemployable in the kind of labor market that accompanies an era of technological progress.

39. Fortunately, refugee youths generally are ambitious and eager to acquire skills and learning at the time they approach maturity. However, if they fail to receive specialized training at the time they are ready for it, i.e., on completion of their preparatory education, they probably have missed the opportunity for life—particularly if, in the meantime, they marry and start a family. For years to come throughout the Middle East, candidates for entry to training centres and other institutions of higher education will continue to outnumber the places available several times over, and in the scramble for admission the older youths whose education has been interrupted will be at a disadvantage. This means that most of the 950,000 boys who have attained full maturity during the past twelve years will find it very difficult to adapt themselves to employment opportunities, even when the Palestine issue is resolved. These, together with the aged and the physically unfit, constitute perhaps a half of the adult males among the refugees today. Wherever they may live in the future, these unfortunate people will constitute more of a drag than an asset to the economy—many of them probably becoming welfare cases for much of the remainder of their lives. To what extent these older youths might be made

employable by specialized training, not now contemplated by UNRWA, is a question which merits careful study.

40. It is with this complex of factors in mind pertaining to the Palestine refugee problem that the Director draws the conclusion that the refugee problem will continue well beyond the three-year extended mandate of the Agency. When one adds to this picture the complex of other problems confronting the host Governments in their own strenuous efforts to achieve technological progress, it is apparent that these Governments are already struggling against great odds. It is with this further fact in mind that the Director cautions against facile assumptions that it rests with the host Governments to solve the refugee problem.

41. Finally, it is with this total picture in mind that the Director strongly urges the consideration and approval by the General Assembly of the three-year programme here presented. Regardless of how or when the refugee problem is solved, the necessity to train refugee youth for jobs in an era of technological progress will exist, and the longer the solution to the refugee problem takes, the greater will become this need. Such training in no way prejudices the ultimate rights of refugees under resolution 194 (III). On the other hand, the longer the delay in initiating a youth assistance programme, of the type here outlined, the greater will become the number of mature youths for whom the appropriate age for training has passed. This indeed is serious.

42. The programme here presented should be considered with full recognition of the financial responsibilities that will extend beyond 1963. To operate at capacity, the new vocational facilities built during the extended mandate period (both the original and the expanded phases) will require an expenditure in 1964 and in each successive year of about \$2 million. This will have to be provided for in the future budgets of UNRWA or its successor or by some other special arrangement worked out mutually with the host Governments.

43. Whether UNRWA will continue to exist beyond June 1963 and what, if any, responsibility any United Nations entity will perform in behalf of the Palestine refugees will be for the General Assembly to determine as that date approaches. No doubt this will depend mainly on developments that take place in the meantime.

44. To the Director it appears certain that some responsibility for international assistance will continue for a decade or longer. Not to recognize this fact and act accordingly would without doubt prove far more expensive than to provide such assistance in an appropriate and timely manner. 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.

Part I

REPORT ON UNRWA OPERATIONS, 1 JULY 1959—30 JUNE 1960

A. The provision of relief

45. In resolution 1456 (XIV), of 9 December 1959, the General Assembly directed the Agency to "continue its programme of relief for the refugees". This the Agency has done, throughout the period under review, without interruption or major change as compared with previous years. That these relief services are minimal is illustrated by the fact that they involve the expenditure of no more than seven U.S. cents per refugee per day—a cost which it is obvious can maintain an indigent population at only the barest subsistence level.

46. As a consequence of the continued increase of the refugee population owing to the excess of births over deaths, the Agency's relief services were made available to a larger number of persons than during the previous year. As at 30 June 1960, 1,047,437 refugees received either rations or other services or both, while the number of refugees registered with the Agency increased over the past twelve months by 33,000 to a total of 1,120,889. Statistics concerning the refugees are to be found in tables 1-4 in the annex to this part of the present report.

47. Information concerning each of the Agency's relief operations, and developments with regard to them during the past twelve months, are contained in the following paragraphs.

BASIC RELIEF AND SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

48. Over one third of the Agency's total budget is devoted to the purchase and distribution of basic food commodities which provide each beneficiary with about 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter. This basic ration was distributed in the same form and quantity as in previous years, and to the same categories of beneficiaries. It involved the importation by the Agency into the area, for consumption during the twelve-month period, of 107,000 tons of flour and 30,000 tons of other foodstuffs.

49. In recognition of the fact that the basic ration does not in itself constitute an adequately balanced diet, the Agency continued its programme of supplementary feeding and milk distribution designed to protect the most vulnerable groups—children, pregnant and nursing women, tuberculosis patients etc.—against possible malnutrition.

50. Tables 5, 6 and 7 in the annex contain details of the basic ration and statistical information concerning the supplementary feeding and milk programmes.

ELIGIBILITY AND REGISTRATION

51. During the past year, the Agency continued to investigate cases where there were specific grounds for re-examining the eligibility of particular refugee families. The total number of cases investigated was 9,757. As a result of these investigations, some 9,000 ration recipients were removed from the rolls and some

5,000 were added to, or reinstated on, the rolls. These investigations are a necessary, continuing part of the Agency's operations. It is clear, however, that they have only a marginal impact on the general problem of correcting the known inaccuracies in the ration rolls. Some more comprehensive action is required if this problem is to be dealt with effectively.

52. A plan has therefore been worked out for a new approach to this problem and is now ready for discussion with the host Governments concerned. It envisages a gradual approach dealing with only a limited area and a limited number of refugees at any one time. The aim will be to concentrate on eliminating the names of non-existent persons from the rolls while at the same time admitting on to the rolls the children who have been registered for medical and health services but who have not so far been receiving rations. On balance, the outcome should be much to the advantage of the refugees in general since the number of children considerably exceeds the estimated number of non-existent persons. The success of this new approach will depend on the extent to which the host Governments are in a position to co-operate in carrying it out. Meanwhile, funds have been earmarked in 1961 and succeeding years on the assumption that this co-operation will be forthcoming.

HEALTH CARE

General

53. There were no important changes during the period under review in the level of the Agency's health services, a detailed description of which was contained in last year's annual report. The state of health of the refugee population has been well maintained and no major epidemics have occurred.

54. The Agency provides a comprehensive health service to a population of approximately a million refugees in the four host countries. Over the last decade, this health programme has been developed into a well-balanced health promotion service working in close co-ordination with the health services of the host countries. Increasing emphasis has been laid on the preventive aspects of the programme and on the value of health education. The following paragraphs contain a summary of the broad lines of the current health programme and of developments during the year; and the annex contains tables (8 to 10) of statistics relevant to the operation of the Agency's health services during the year.

Clinics, hospitals and laboratories

55. The Agency operates or subsidizes 89 health centres and 13 mobile clinics, the latter covering 41 41 points of service. On an average, each refugee makes some use of the clinic services five times a year.

56. Wherever possible, the Agency uses the services of existing hospitals in the area on a subsidy basis

rather than establishing institutions of its own. The Agency does maintain six hospitals in areas where no other facility is available. The number of hospital beds maintained by or reserved for the Agency is 2,084, or 2.00 per 1,000 population served.

57. Laboratory services are provided in Agency-operated, university, governmental or subsidized private laboratories. Under an agreement concluded during the year, the Government of Jordan has agreed to provide, against an annual subsidy paid by the Agency, a laboratory service for refugees throughout Jordan covering both public health and clinical laboratory examinations.

Maternal and child health

58. An active maternal and child health programme has continued to be operated. This includes not only pre-natal services, which the majority of pregnant women attend, but also a programme of child care, including prophylactic immunization against smallpox, enteric group fevers, diphtheria, whooping-cough and tetanus, from which over 85 per cent of the infants benefit.

59. School health teams periodically review the state of health of the school population, perform routine medical examinations (especially of new entrants) and refer for treatment any children found to be suffering from remediable defects. They also select school children in need of supplementary feeding and carry out prophylactic immunization campaigns.

Communicable diseases control

60. A list of infectious diseases recorded among the refugee population during the past twelve months is given in table 10 of the annex. It will be noted that, once again, no case from the six "Convention" diseases occurred among the refugees, and that dysentery and eye diseases were still the most prevalent infections.

Tuberculosis control

61. The Agency's anti-tuberculosis programme, in accordance with modern concepts, has been giving increased emphasis to domiciliary treatment. A sufficient number of beds (455 in all) is, however, reserved in the four host countries to meet the requirements of tuberculosis patients requiring hospital treatment. An agreement with the Government of Jordan came into effect on 1 July 1959 whereby the Government provides an out-patient service at the Government Tuberculosis Centre, Jerusalem, for all tuberculous refugees living in the Jerusalem and Hebron areas (a similar service already exists in East Jordan).

Malaria control

62. Information has been given in previous reports concerning the operations carried out by UNRWA in the control and eradication of malaria. Responsibility for this function has now been transferred to the National Malaria Eradication Programme authorities of the countries concerned. The Agency has, however, continued to co-operate by forwarding to these authorities information concerning cases of malaria diagnosed among the refugee population by the Agency's medical officers (there were 235 such cases during the twelve months under review), and by assisting the National Eradication Programme staff in control activities within the Agency camp areas.

Health education

63. The Agency has continued to operate an active health education programme among the refugee population and Agency employees (mostly refugees themselves) to foster an understanding of what they can contribute towards raising the standard of health of the community.

Rehabilitation of crippled children

64. The programme for the rehabilitation of crippled children, originally limited to Lebanon, was extended to include a number of cases in the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic.

Medical education and training

65. The in-service training of medical and paramedical personnel has continued as usual.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

66. Water supplies have in general been satisfactorily maintained and in some cases improved. For the second consecutive winter, however, there has been a serious drought in the area as a whole, and this has necessitated the introduction of emergency measures in Jordan. In particular, Hebron area camps are the most affected, and water is being transported to these from Jerusalem.

67. The Agency also has continued effectively to provide other normal services in the field of environmental sanitation, viz. water drainage, sewage and refuse disposal, insect and rodent control, slaughter houses, incinerators, bathhouses, etc.

SHELTER

68. The Agency has maintained fifty-eight camps in the four host countries. The steady increase in camp population, to which attention was drawn in last years' report, has continued; during the twelve months under review, the total number of refugees accommodated in official UNRWA camps rose to approximately 421,500. In the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic, the Agency continued during the period under review to assist in the provision of shelter and this will be continued during the coming year. No new camps were established during the past year, but some new camp construction in Lebanon, and a new camp in Jordan, is envisaged for 1961.

69. The Agency's expenditure on the construction and maintenance of shelters has averaged \$675,000 per annum in recent years and has resulted in the elimination of all tents from Agency camps as well as many sub-standard shelters.

70. Table 3 of the annex contains camp statistics over the period 1950-1960, and table 4 presents breakdown of refugees in camps in each of the host countries.

CLOTHING

71. UNRWA does not provide the refugees with clothing. Its role is limited to the not inconsiderable one of paying the ocean freight on donations of used clothing collected overseas by voluntary agencies. The efforts of these organizations during the past year resulted in record shipments for which the Agency paid about \$300,000 in freight. In all, nearly 3,000 tons of clothing and shoes were provided. A list of the organizations concerned is given in table 21 in the annex; once more, UNRWA wishes to acknowledge its grateful thanks for their efforts.

72. The Agency's social welfare services supplement the basic relief programme by seeking to mitigate the effects of two major ills which cannot be overlooked: special hardship—which, in a community where hardship is the general rule, is bound to be such as to claim attention—and the problem of low refugee morale arising from twelve years of enforced idleness in the camps. A total of \$755,000 was devoted to these purposes in 1959.

HARDSHIP CASES

73. Financial considerations prevent all but the neediest and most urgent of hardship cases from receiving extra help from the Agency's welfare services. Nevertheless, during the year, cash assistance totalling \$45,302 was given to 9,637 refugees, and extra blankets, clothing and fuel were given to 34,324 others. These cases arose chiefly in the Gaza Strip and Jordan camps, where there are the least opportunities for casual employment and hardship arises in its acutest form. In addition, the Agency's case-workers gave many others help and guidance on a variety of personal problems.

74. Another category suffering from special hardship—the blind, deaf and dumb and physically-handicapped among refugee youth—has continued to receive special attention. By placing youths in local institutions, the Agency enables them to pursue a specialized training designed to enable them to support themselves. During the year, forty-two new cases were taken on, while sixty others continued their training. The average cost per person of six years' training is \$1,800; lack of funds at present limits the Agency's ability to accept all applicants, and additional assistance is needed from voluntary agencies to help these tragic cases.

Community development

75. This programme, now in its third year, is aimed at encouraging refugees to take the initiative to better their own lot within the camps. In addition to the ten co-operatives already in operation, seven new ones were developed during the year—two poultry, two consumer, one transport, one mat-making and two bakery co-operatives. One of these, a bakery co-operative for over 100 families, was established in the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic, where the Government had not previously authorized the development of co-operatives. These co-operatives are financed by an initial contribution from UNRWA, by money raised by their members, and by loans and gifts from outside sources. They do not render their members self-supporting but do enable them to earn a small amount of money with which to supplement their rations; and, perhaps most important, they provide work. In all cases the initiative for their establishment comes from the refugees. A full list of co-operatives established with Agency help may be found in table 20 of the annex.

Small grants to individuals

76. During the year, small grants averaging \$36 were made to 243 persons, such as bicycle repairers, fishermen, painters, or barbers, to enable them to supplement their rations by pursuing a once-familiar trade. Small contributions to the Agency are used directly in this programme.

Sewing centres

77. A total of 1,732 girls graduated from the Agency's thirty-three sewing centres during the past year. Each girl receives six months of training and, on leaving, is able to earn small amounts of money. There are waiting lists for these courses and new centres are planned for the future if funds permit.

Activities for men

78. The Agency has continued to operate five carpentry courses in the Gaza Strip. Training lasts a year and successful trainees receive a certificate. The success of these courses has prompted consideration of extending them next year to other host countries.

Youth activities programme

79. The Agency's growing concern at the problem of idle refugee youth (see paragraph 6 of annex C to last year's report)² resulted in the introduction early in 1960 of a new Youth Leadership Training Programme in co-operation with the YMCA. At a Youth Leadership Training Centre established by the YMCA in Lebanon, young refugee men and women drawn from the camps of each of the host countries undergo courses as leaders of youth activities in their camps. It is hoped that this will lead to the establishment of youth activity centres in all the camps, directed by trained supervisors and led by trained volunteers. This programme should not only alleviate the immediate problem of idleness but should prove of value in the formation of responsible citizens of the future.

B. Education, technical training and individual assistance

80. In operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1456 (XIV), the General Assembly directed the Agency "in so far as financially possible, [to] expand its programme of self-support and vocational training". Limitation of funds and the continued absence of conditions favourable to the implementation of projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees have again been influential factors in the execution of this directive. No major projects have been contemplated. A limited agricultural grants programme has been carried out in Jordan. General education, the basis of future self-support for the young, has been expanded and to some extent improved. And, thanks in large measure to World Refugee Year contributions, the basis has been laid for a greatly expanded vocational training programme. Finally, the Agency has found jobs for a number of refugees and has assisted a number of others to emigrate to jobs abroad.

GENERAL AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

81. With the encouragement of successive General Assembly directives, the Agency's education programme has greatly expanded from the small beginnings of a decade ago, when the general education budget totalled only \$398,000 (1950-1951). It has now reached a stage in which upwards of \$6 million is expended annually on a system which offers elementary education to all refugee children, secondary education to a gradually growing proportion of them (roughly equal to the proportion of the indigenous school population receiving it in the host countries), and university education to a few of the most gifted students. Not only is the provision of such an education system

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213), p. 18.

essential in itself if the younger generation of refugees is not to find itself severely handicapped in future life in relation to the other population of the Middle East, but it provides an indispensable basis for any programme of vocational training. In this respect, improvement of the quality of elementary and secondary education is of paramount importance for the future.

82. In the school year 1959-1960, this development continued. A total of 180,078 refugee pupils benefited from the Agency's elementary and secondary education programme, as compared with 176,332 in 1958-1959. Of this total, 123,883 pupils received their education in the 382 Agency elementary and secondary schools, the balance of 56,195 being assisted by the Agency in government or private schools under a grants-in-aid system.

83. Apart from finance, the main obstacle in the way of the satisfactory development of the educational system has continued to be the lack of qualified teachers. The total number of teachers employed by the Agency increased during the year from 3,287 to 3,494, but the great majority of them are unqualified. Some measure of improvement in the quality of teaching has been achieved in recent years by means of in-service summer and refresher courses; and the experimental teacher-training centre for girls at Nablus (Jordan), reopened in 1958-1959, has been developing satisfactorily but suffers from the lack of competent instructors. The construction of a teacher-training centre for men at Ramallah (Jordan) with a capacity of 200 trainees was completed, and the centre will open on 1 September 1960. The effects of these various measures for raising the standard of teaching will gradually make themselves felt.

84. Agency-run schools are still subject to excessive overcrowding, and in Gaza, double-shifts have not yet been wholly eliminated (though it is satisfactory to record that, of the 467 class-rooms needed to abolish the double-shift, 401 were completed during the year). These factors, along with lack of equipment, have continued to play some part in lowering educational standards.

85. Despite the increasing pressure for university education which has inevitably resulted from the extension of secondary education, financial limitations again prevented any increase in the number of university scholarships granted by the Agency. This number consequently remained at 375 for the fourth consecutive year.

86. Statistical details concerning the Agency's education system are to be found in the annex (tables 11-15).

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

87. In response to the directive of the General Assembly, steps have been taken to expand the Agency's programme of vocational training during the past year. These steps represent the basis of a planned development over the next three years which is also dealt with, as regards its future implications, in part III of the present report.

88. The principal events of the year have been:

(a) The extension of the Vocational Training Centre at Kalandia (Jordan) to accommodate a further 120 trainees;

(b) The completion of a new Vocational Training Centre at Wadi Seer (Jordan), with a capacity of 230 trainees, which will start operating in September 1960;

(c) The extension of Gaza Vocational Training Centre to accommodate 200 trainees; and

(d) The completion of the Teacher Training Centre for men at Ramallah for 200 trainees which will start operating in September 1960. In addition, agreement was reached in principle with the authorities of the United Arab Republic for the construction of a vocational training centre near Damascus for 224 trainees, with the Jordan Government for the establishment of a combined vocational training centre and teacher-training centre for 550 girls, and with the Lebanese Government for the construction of a vocational training centre for 224 trainees in the Lebanon. Funds contributed under World Refugee Year campaigns have played a major part in enabling the Agency to proceed with these last three projects.

89. Encouraging as these recent developments in the field of vocational training have been, it has been recognized to be of the greatest importance for the future of this programme not to allow a disproportion to develop between what is provided for vocational training and for general education, the latter being the basis on which any vocational training programme necessarily depends for its effectiveness.

90. Details of the Agency's present vocational and teacher-training programme may be found in table 16 of the annex.

PROJECTS AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Individual grants

91. Between 1954 and 1957, the Agency carried out a programme of individual grants—agricultural, housing, industrial and commercial—which had to be discontinued at the time of the 1957 crisis in the Agency's finances. A second programme, limited to agricultural grants in Jordan, was started when the financial situation allowed early in 1959. This programme was itself temporarily halted in the second half of 1959, but was resumed early in 1960 when a special opportunity occurred to buy land in the East Ghor of the Jordan Valley for limited refugee resettlement. In the result, eighty-four new projects were established on 4,061 dunums of land to the benefit of 773 persons and at the cost of \$319,833. This brought the total number of agricultural grants under the second programme, i.e., over the period January 1950 to April 1960, to 195 (1,671 beneficiaries), at a cost of \$694,759. The future of the grants programme is now under review.

Development Bank of Jordan

92. The Development Bank of Jordan was established in 1951 with substantial Agency capital participation, with the object of encouraging economic development and of raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of Jordan, including the refugees. One of the conditions under which the Bank grants loans is that applicants should undertake to employ an agreed number of refugees. The total number of refugees benefiting from projects established with the aid of the Bank's loans amounts to approximately 10,000.

93. During the year ending 31 March 1960—the most successful in its history—the Bank's operations continued to be connected mainly with agricultural loans, notable exceptions being two sizable loans for a new foundry and a precision engineering works.

Twice as many loans were made as in the same period for 1958-1959, the number in operation at 31 March 1960 being 491 agricultural, 34 industrial, and 25 building, i.e., a total of 550 for a sum of \$806,940. The authorized capital of the Bank was increased to \$2,800,000 and the issued and paid-up capital to \$1,694,034.

PLACEMENT IN JOBS

94. The Agency's Placement Service is an indispensable element in finding employment for qualified refugees, including graduates from the vocational training centres. But what can be accomplished in this direction is unfortunately limited in comparison with the scope of the problem. During the past year, the number of refugees applying for jobs through the Placement Service totalled some 12,000—a marked increase compared with previous years. The Agency was able to place 691 of them in jobs, while a number of others were engaged directly by employers as a result of vacancy notices circulated by the Agency.

95. The Agency also helps a limited number of refugees to become self-supporting by paying all or part of the ocean passages of those who wish to emigrate to take up employment overseas but who, although in possession of all necessary government clearances, could not leave without this financial assistance. During the year, a total of 404 refugees (60 families and 168 single individuals, all of them recipients of UNRWA relief) were helped to emigrate: 162 to the United States of America, 210 to Latin American countries (mostly Brazil), 18 to Canada, 4 to Australia and 10 to Europe. The average cost to the Agency of this assistance was \$257 per person. The Agency, it should be added, takes no initiative in encouraging emigration overseas.

C. Relations with host Governments

96. Resolution 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959 in its last preambular paragraph recalled "that the Agency, as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, enjoys the benefits of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations". Operative paragraph 3 of the same resolution "requests the Director of the Agency to arrange with the host Governments the best means of giving effect to the proposals contained in paragraph 47 of his report" which were:

(a) Recognition and understanding of UNRWA's juridical status as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations by every unit of Government dealing with the Agency;

(b) The conclusion of revised and, so far as possible, uniform agreements supplementing the Charter and Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;

(c) Settlement of outstanding claims and establishment of procedures for the settlement of future issues;

(d) Close co-operation at all levels on the basis of a common interest in the welfare of the refugees.

In addition, on 16 December 1959, the Secretary-General sent letters to the three host Governments expressing his confidence that the first of the suggestions made by the Director would not be automatically

implemented and explaining his own attitude, in connexion with the conclusion of revised agreements, regarding any relevant discretion vested in him.

97. The problems and difficulties facing the Agency and the host Governments have been sufficiently set out in previous reports by the Director. The period since the adoption of resolution 1456 (XIV) has not been sufficient for implementation of all of the proposals of the Director set out above and this section is therefore an interim report.

98. The Director is pleased to report that progress is being made over the entire field covered by the proposals set out above. There is developing a deeper understanding by both UNRWA and the Governments (including their subsidiary units) of the complex interrelationships that exist between them. Representatives of all three host Governments have met with the Director, both separately and as a group, and general agreement on principles and procedures was established looking towards the conclusion, as soon as possible, of a basic agreement between the Agency and the three Governments concerned. This, in addition to establishing common basic principles which pertain to all host countries, will facilitate the conclusion of subsidiary agreements dealing with matters peculiar to each country.

99. As to the settlement of outstanding claims³ and disputes, negotiations are in progress with all host Governments, and various procedures for the consideration of claims have been established. Furthermore, in the case of Lebanon, the Government has agreed to refund certain port charges and in Jordan, all outstanding claims, with one exception, have been approved for payment by the Government. Although questions involving restrictions on the Agency's freedom of movement for its supplies and its staff are still under discussion, special mention must also be made of reductions of rail rates announced during the period under review in Lebanon, Jordan and the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic which have decreased the gap between rail and road costs to the Agency.

100. The Director is therefore pleased to report that relations with the host Governments are good and improving. The severe strain which the refugee problem places on the whole structure—political, economic and social—of the host countries, and their natural concern with the scope and complexity of the Agency's operations, must be borne in mind. However, the factors making for co-operation and understanding are becoming stronger and, if the progress so far achieved is maintained and negotiations continued in the same spirit, the Director hopes at an early date to be able to report mutually satisfactory solutions to other outstanding problems.

D. The problem of finance

101. The Agency's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the present report covers the period 1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960. The accounts of the Agency for 1959 and for 1960 are therefore each published separately, together with the related auditors' reports. This section will present a summary of financial operations in 1959 and a preliminary view of operations in 1960,

³ Settlement of outstanding claims against Israel is also now under consideration.

together with a brief report on the contributions made direct to refugees by Governments and from non-governmental sources. Part II of this report contains the budget for 1961 and discusses the problems of financing it, while part III projects a longer-range programme of expenditure to the end of 1963 and discusses the financial implications.

102. In spite of certain additional contributions—largely from private sources—now being made as a result of the World Refugee Year, the Agency's financial situation remains fundamentally precarious because it cannot count on a regular supply of funds adequate to cover both the inescapable commitments for basic relief and the growing cost of providing the education and training which the younger refugees must have if they are to find employment and become useful citizens. A list of WRY contributions so far received or promised is given in table 19 of the annex and a summary of what might be called regular pledges and contributions is shown in table 18. It is earnestly hoped that the new interest in refugee problems aroused by the World Refugee Year will result in an increase in regular annual contributions. With regard to normal contributions (all of which, it will be recalled, are entirely voluntary) some 93 per cent of these are currently made by three Governments alone—the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada—the balance of 7 per cent being pledged by some forty other Governments. The United States contribution alone constitutes no less than 70 per cent of the total. It is evident that the Agency does not yet enjoy that degree of broadly-based support from States Members of the United Nations which would seem to be commensurate with the importance of its activities and for which the General Assembly has frequently appealed. And as a practical matter of daily operational concern, the application of the principle by which the United States contribution is subject to matching on a 70:30 ratio with contributions from other sources means that until the end of each twelve-month period ending 30 June, the Agency is to a considerable degree unable to predict what its actual income will be for that year. If working capital were large, the effects of this uncertainty could be mitigated, but unfortunately it is not. Consequently the need for more support, and from a wider range of sources, is fully as urgent as ever.

103. To put matters in perspective, it should be recalled that the Agency passed through a grave financial crisis in 1957. This was occasioned mainly by the exhaustion of certain relatively large reserves of contributions that had been made in earlier years for programmes of rehabilitation and which, in agreement with contributors, had been primarily used to finance the Agency's programmes of general education, vocational training and individual self-support grants. The effect of exhausting these reserves was that, if these programmes were to be continued, the general level of contributions had to be raised. In the absence of assurances that this would be done, the Agency was obliged to bring the grants programme to a halt, to stop the construction of new vocational and other technical training centres, to postpone certain essential improvements in the general educational programme and to introduce various economies in the relief programme itself. Fortunately, the immediate crisis did not last long owing to a combination of factors—a decline in basic food commodity prices, the receipt in 1958 of the last of contributions out-

standing from prior years, and a moderate increase in the rate of contributions over that of previous years; however, the difficulties of 1957 left behind them a legacy of lost time and lost momentum in the vocational training and self-support programme.

104. The improvement of the Agency's finances during 1958 not only remedied the effects of the crisis in the preceding year but also produced by the end of 1958 a temporary excess of income over expenditure of \$3.2 million, which was carried forward in 1959 as an addition to working capital. It should be noted, however, that this excess of income was largely due to two factors of a one-time nature, i.e., the decline in food prices and the receipt of outstanding contributions for previous years. Only the moderate increase in the rate of contributions was of recurrent benefit to the Agency.

105. At the beginning of 1959, the Agency needed \$33-34 million to maintain its basic minimum programmes of relief and general education-programmes which could not be curtailed without severe hardship to the refugees. Additional funds were needed for an expansion of the self-support activities, such as vocational training and individual grants. On the income side, the pledge of the United States had been increased to \$23 million and pledges of a few other countries had also been increased so that, on certain favourable assumptions as to the timing of payment, it was possible to foresee a total normal income of about \$34 million. Fortunately temporary excess of income accumulated in 1958 (i.e., the \$3.2 million referred to above) was available to be used to restore standards in the relief and education programmes and to resume the self-support programme on a modest basis; however, because of the time required to recruit staff and to resume construction, not all of the expenditure provided for in the 1959 budget was actually spent in 1959 and commitments in the amount of \$2.4 million were carried forward into 1960.

106. For 1960, the main lines of the financial situation are much the same as those of 1959 and, again on certain favourable assumptions as to the receipt of pledges and payment from the Agency's regular contributors, normal income can again be foreseen at about \$34 million. In addition, the Agency expects to receive about \$4 million in contributions from World Refugee Year funds. These are being earmarked for the vocational training, scholarships and the self-support programme. They constitute an addition to working capital to be committed and spent over the three-year mandate period.

107. The financial operations for 1959 can be summarized as follows:

	<i>In \$U.S. millions</i>	
Budget		
Commitments carried forward from 1958....	1.4	
Estimated 1959 budget.....	37.5	38.9
Income		
Contributions by Governments.....	32.6	
Contributions by others.....	.4	
Miscellaneous income.....	.4	
Exchange adjustments.....	.6	34.0
Expenditure and commitments		
Expenditure.....	34.1	
Commitments carried forward into 1960....	2.4	36.5

108. For 1960 estimated financial operations are as follows:

	<i>In \$U.S. millions</i>	
Budget		
Commitments carried forward from 1959.....	2.4	
Estimated 1960 budget.....	38.7	41.1
	<hr/>	
Income		
Contributions by Governments.....	34.1	
Contributions by others.....	.7	
Miscellaneous income.....	.5	
Exchange adjustments.....	.7	36.0
	<hr/>	
Expenditure and commitments		
Expenditure.....	35.0	
Commitments carried forward into 1961....	1.5	36.5
	<hr/>	

109. Working capital as at 31 December 1957 had been reduced to \$18.9 million which, in the Agency's judgment, is as low as safety permits. That level represents the very minimum funds necessary for the pipe-line of supplies (approximately \$9 million) and for about three months of operations (\$10 million) to accommodate the present schedule of contributions by the principal contributors. By 31 December 1958, working capital had risen to \$22.3 million as a result of the excess of income over expenditure already noted. As at 31 December 1959, working capital stood at \$22.2 million; there were, however, commitments totalling \$2.4 million carried forward into 1960. It is estimated that working capital (exclusive of WRY funds, all of which are earmarked for specific purposes) will amount to \$23.2 million as at 31 December 1960, assuming that the rate of expenditure, particularly for non-WRY financed construction, can be maintained as foreseen in the present budget.

110. To sum up, normal income over the past few years has amounted to about \$34 million—the minimum needed for the relief and general education programmes. But this amount will not be sufficient for the years ahead, as is shown in part III. The “wind-fall” of 1958 and, more recently, World Refugee Year contributions have permitted a modest expansion in the self-support programmes. However, these are from non-repetitive sources, and the present level of activities of these programmes falls far short of meeting the much greater demand which now exists among the refugees for training and for opportunities to become self-supporting.

111. It would not be appropriate to conclude this section without reference to the very significant contributions that are made directly to refugees in the form of facilities, general services, medical care, and education by the host Governments—and by many non-governmental bodies, including especially the voluntary agencies.

E. World Refugee Year

112. The period covered by this report coincides approximately with the period of World Refugee Year as observed in most countries.

113. The General Assembly noted, in resolution 1285 (XIII) that World Refugee Year had two aims, namely,

“(a) To focus interest on the refugee problem and to encourage additional financial contributions from Governments, voluntary agencies and the general public for its solution; and

“(b) To encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions, through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration, on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves.”

114. No single effort such as this, necessarily limited to humanitarian considerations, could be expected to resolve such a complex problem as that of the Palestine refugees. Nevertheless, it was hoped that the refugees would benefit from increased financial support both for UNRWA and for the voluntary agencies working among the refugees in the Middle East, and that the Year would help to bring about a better understanding of the problem.

115. UNRWA co-operated closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for World Refugee Year and seconded to his staff, for the period of the Year, two professional officers and two secretaries.

116. The Agency has also had direct contact with the national committee of many countries, providing them with special information material, and the Director has personally visited some of those countries in connexion with World Refugee Year.

117. Additional financial support for the Agency has already been forthcoming as a result of World Refugee Year. As at 30 June 1960, the Agency had received over a \$1 million in pledges and promises of a further \$1 million; table 19 of the annex shows the sources of these funds. The Agency has a minimum goal of \$4 million, and it is therefore encouraging that activity in support of the Year is still going on in a number of countries. Moreover, a number of national committees have yet to allocate their funds.

118. Specifically, UNRWA hopes to receive financial support from World Refugee Year sources for expenditure as follows:

(a) \$3 million for six vocational training centres and their equipment;

(b) \$0.5 million for about 100 additional university scholarships; and

(c) \$0.5 million for a small grants and loans fund.

119. If these plans are realized, the Agency would be able to equip up to 1,500 young refugees per annum with technical skills which would give them the opportunity of becoming self-supporting.

120. The Director welcomes this opportunity to convey his sincere appreciation to the Governments, voluntary agencies and private individuals who have contributed financially and otherwise to this special effort. He would also urge that no opportunity be lost to maintain this new level of comprehension and financial support. As has already been said by others in connexion with World Refugee Year, if it is to be remembered as a truly helpful endeavour, it must be seen not as an end but as a beginning.

STATISTICS CONCERNING REFUGEES AND CAMPS

Table 1

REFUGEE STATISTICS

TOTAL REGISTERED REFUGEE POPULATION ACCORDING TO ENTITLEMENT, 1950-1960^a

Year	Members of families registered for rations "R" category					E & M categories	N category	Grand total E+F+G
	A	Bb	Cc	Dd	E	F ^e	G	
	Full ration recipient	Half ration recipient	Babies and children regis- tered for services	Other members receiving no rations	Total A+B+C+D	Members of fami- lies receiving Edu- cation and/or medical services	Members of fami- lies receiving no rations or services	
June 1950.....	"	"	"	—	960,021	—	—	960,021
June 1951.....	826,459	51,034	2,174	—	879,667	—	31,789	911,456
June 1952.....	805,593	58,733	18,347	—	882,673	—	41,915	924,588
June 1953.....	772,166	64,817	34,765	—	871,748	—	44,741	916,489
June 1954.....	820,486	17,340	49,232	—	887,058	—	54,526	941,584
June 1955.....	828,531	17,228	60,167	—	905,926	—	62,920	968,906
June 1956.....	830,266	16,987	75,026	—	922,279	—	74,678	996,957
June 1957.....	830,611	16,733	86,212	18,203	951,759	4,462	62,980	1,019,201
June 1958.....	836,781	16,577	110,600	19,776	983,734	5,901	63,713	1,053,348
June 1959.....	843,739	16,350	130,092	21,548	1,011,729	6,977	68,922	1,087,628
June 1960.....	849,634	16,202	150,170	22,639	1,038,645	8,792	73,452	1,120,889

^a The above statistics are based on the Agency's registration records which do not necessarily reflect the actual refugee population owing to factors such as the high rate of unreported deaths, undetected false registrations, etc.

^b Includes up to 1954 Bedouin who received full rations thereafter and babies who are now issued with full rations upon their first anniversary.

Half rations are given at present only to frontier villagers in Jordan.

^c Includes babies below one year of age and children who because of ration ceilings are not issued rations (123,565 in Jordan).

^d Covers members of "R" category families who, depending on

their family's income and the income scale in force in their country of residence, are entitled to all, certain, or no services.

Up to 1956, such refugees were reported together with members of families receiving no rations or services (column G).

^e These categories of entitlement created in 1956 are applied practically in Lebanon only because the corresponding income scale for the progressive reduction or restoration of rations and services could not be introduced in other host countries.

^f The total population as at June 1952 included 27,674 refugees residing in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility up to 1 July 1952.

^g Details not available.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED REFUGEES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, FAMILY ENTITLEMENT AND AGE AS AT 30 JUNE 1960

Country	Family Entitle- ment ^a category	Number of Persons				Number of families
		Below 1 year	1-15 years	15 years and over	Total	
Jordan.....	R	9,316	225,604	341,236	576,156	107,838
	N	236	9,923	27,428	37,587	7,649
		9,552	235,527	368,664	613,743	115,487
Gaza.....	R	5,854	103,328	133,574	242,756	43,534
	N	42	3,706	9,038	12,786	3,841
		5,896	107,034	142,612	255,542	47,375
Lebanon.....	R	1,792	45,868	66,419	114,079	24,404
	E & M	89	2,449	5,829	8,367	1,608
	N	63	2,506	11,546	14,115	4,234
		1,944	50,823	83,794	136,561	30,246
UAR (Syrian Region).....	R	3,231	42,445	59,978	105,654	23,100
	E & M	4	80	341	425	68
	N	43	1,909	7,012	8,964	3,147
		3,278	44,434	67,331	115,043	26,315
Agency total.....	R	20,193	417,245	601,207	1,038,645	198,876
	E & M	93	2,529	6,170	8,792	1,676
	N	384	18,044	55,024	73,452	18,871
GRAND TOTAL		20,670	437,818	662,401	1,120,889	219,423

^a For explanation of family entitlements, see table 1.

Table 3

NUMBER OF CAMPS, TOTAL POPULATION SHELTERED AND TYPES OF SHELTER,* 1950-1960

Year	Camps	Population	Tents	Huts
June 1950.....	—	267,598	30,580	10,930
June 1951.....	71	276,294	29,989	15,760
June 1952.....	63	281,128	22,055	30,988
June 1953.....	64	282,263	18,059	39,745
June 1954.....	59	305,630	15,180	51,363
June 1955.....	57	335,752	14,212	62,794
June 1956.....	58	358,681	12,989	82,934
June 1957.....	58	360,598	8,328	82,595
June 1958.....	58	396,761	4,950	89,598
June 1959.....	58	414,467	1,084	98,147
June 1960.....	58	421,518	149	103,616

* Refugees enumerated are all those officially registered in camps irrespective of their entitlements.

The figures do not include refugees in camps who are not sheltered by UNRWA but benefit from sanitation services.

Table 4

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN CAMPS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY AS AT 30 JUNE 1960

Country	Number of families	Number of persons	Percentage of the total refugee population
Jordan.....	36,001	192,406	31
Gaza.....	26,707	150,144	59
Lebanon.....	12,884	58,944	43
UAR (Syrian Region).....	4,450	20,024	17
	80,042	421,518	38

BASIC RATIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

Table 5

BASIC RATIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY UNRWA

1. Basic dry rations

A monthly ration for one person consists of:

- 10,000 grammes of flour
- 600 grammes of pulses
- 600 grammes of sugar
- 500 grammes of rice and/or burghol
- 375 grammes of oils and fats

This ration provides about 1,500 calories a day per person. In winter the basic monthly ration is increased by:

- 300 grammes of pulses
- 500 grammes of dates or raisins

It then provides about 1,600 calories a day per person.

2. Other supplies distributed

- 1 blanket per ration recipient every three years
- 1 piece of soap (150 grammes) per month to each ration recipient
- 1½ litres of kerosene to ration recipients in camps during five winter months

Table 6

UNRWA SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAMME

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, 1 JULY 1959—30 JUNE 1960

Country	Daily cooked mean beneficiaries				Monthly dry ration beneficiaries				
	Average for the year				Average of the year				
	No. of Feeding centres	0-2 years	2-15 years and Special cases	Total	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB-out patients	Total	Grand Total
Lebanon.....	22	333	4,195	4,528	1,275	3,239	276	4,790	9,318
UAR (Syrian Region).....	18	253	3,351	3,604	581	1,146	226	1,953	5,557
Jordan.....	48	2,220	18,516	23,906	2,917	8,450	636	12,003	35,909
	25*	197	2,973						
Gaza.....	16	1,213	10,481	11,694	2,749	7,997	420	11,166	22,860
	129	4,216	39,516	43,732	7,522	20,832	1,558	29,912	73,644

* Centres operated by voluntary societies.

Table 7

UNRWA MILK PROGRAMME
AVERAGE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, 1 JULY 1959-30 JUNE 1960

Country	Number of milk centres		Daily number of beneficiaries Average for the year		Total
	Preparation and distribution	Distribution only	Milk distribution centres	Schools, ^a orphans, medical prescriptions, etc.	
Lebanon.....	23	11	44,975	3,775	48,750
UAR (Syrian Region) ..	22	—	34,102	4,392	38,494
Jordan.....	81	6	65,192	16,780	89,688
Gaza.....	38 ^b	—	6,716	—	—
	15	—	45,526	20,912	66,438
	179	17	197,511	45,859	243,370

^a Daily average during the scholastic year over eight months.

^b Centres operated by voluntary societies.

HEALTH STATISTICS

Table 8

NUMBER OF VISITS TO UNRWA AND SUBSIDIZED CLINICS, 1 JULY 1959-30 JUNE 1960

	Lebanon	UAR (Syrian Region)	Jordan	Gaza	Total
Population served by medical services.....	121,862	105,110	571,587	240,998	1,039,557
General medical cases.....	372,127	341,638	603,203	455,822	1,772,790
Dressings and skin.....	216,195	120,464	773,162	442,966	1,552,787
Eye cases.....	160,509	47,177	873,385	561,071	1,642,142
Dental.....	30,965	14,660	85,518	17,812	148,955
GRAND TOTAL	779,796	523,939	2,335,268	1,477,671	5,116,674

Table 9

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES, 1959-1960

Hospitals

Government and local authorities.....	21
Voluntary societies or private.....	44
UNRWA.....	6

TOTAL 71

In addition there are 11 maternity centres (3 in Jordan and 8 in Gaza) and 2 medical detention posts in the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic.

No. of beds available	Lebanon	UAR (Syrian Region)	Jordan	Gaza	Total
General.....	144	83	633	287	1,147
Tuberculosis.....	150	15	140	150	455
Maternity.....	21	11	66	80	178
Paediatric.....	28	18	140	17	203
Mental.....	51	—	50	—	101
TOTAL	394	127	1,029	534	2,084
Beds per 1,000 population.....	3.11	1.26	1.82	2.22	2.00

Table 10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED AMONG PALESTINE REFUGEE POPULATION,
1 JULY 1959-30 JUNE 1960

	Lebanon	UAR (Syrian Region)	Jordan	Gaza	Total
Population.....	121,862	105,110	571,587	240,998	1,039,557
Plague.....	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera.....	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow fever.....	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus (louse borne).....	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus (endemic).....	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever (louse borne)...	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever (endemic).....	0	0	6	2	8
Diphtheria.....	0	0	10	0	10
Measles.....	1,648	552	1,257	3,542	6,999
Whooping cough.....	1,507	210	868	4,036	6,621
Chickenpox.....	1,178	477	3,171	1,540	6,366
Mumps.....	2,384	1,026	2,292	1,096	6,798
Meningitis (cerebro spinal).....	6	1	16	5	28
Poliomyelitis.....	4	2	33	6	45
Enteric group fevers.....	29	189	142	94	454
Dysentery.....	16,645	18,493	10,489	18,856	64,483
Malaria.....	1	9	83	142	235
Bilharziasis.....	0	0	1	122	123
Ancylostomiasis.....	36	0	1	636	673
Trachoma.....	3,546	430	58,538	14,025	76,539
Conjunctivitis.....	21,576	9,300	93,141	15,267	139,284
Tuberculosis.....	35	16	200	82	333
Syphilis.....	34	11	0	70	115
Gonorrhoea.....	6	1	6	2	15
Scarlet fever.....	0	0	11	0	11
Rabies.....	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus.....	2	0	10	0	12
Brucellosis.....	0	0	0	0	0
Infectious hepatitis.....	71	31	130	102	334
Leishmaniasis.....	1	0	0	0	1

GENERAL EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Table 11

UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PUPILS 1951-1960

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Gaza										
Elementary.....	19,543	22,551	25,702	31,107	34,016	35,087	34,876	35,163	34,806	36,633
Secondary.....	61	164	675	1,781	3,339	4,937	6,410	7,495	8,244	8,481
TOTAL	19,604	22,715	26,377	32,888	37,355	40,024	41,286	42,658	43,050	45,114
Jordan										
Elementary.....	16,345	15,882	30,118	39,188	42,144	43,649	42,431	41,600	39,519	38,223
Secondary.....	—	—	87	812	1,694	3,062	4,608	5,852	7,292	7,510
TOTAL	16,345	15,882	30,205	40,000	43,838	46,711	47,039	47,452	46,811	45,733
Lebanon										
Elementary.....	4,564	6,291	9,332	11,695	12,567	12,983	13,155	13,936	14,881	15,422
Secondary.....	—	—	86	384	620	948	1,003	996	1,325	1,668
TOTAL	4,564	6,291	9,418	12,079	13,187	13,931	14,158	14,932	16,206	17,090
UAR (Syrian Region)										
Elementary.....	2,599	2,895	5,410	8,758	9,700	10,288	11,042	11,332	12,256	13,354
Secondary.....	—	—	166	864	671	936	1,180	1,562	1,916	2,592
TOTAL	2,599	2,895	5,576	9,622	10,371	11,224	12,222	12,894	14,172	15,946
GRAND TOTAL										
Elementary.....	42,671	47,619	70,562	90,748	98,427	102,007	101,504	102,031	101,462	103,632
Secondary.....	61	164	1,014	3,841	6,324	9,883	13,201	15,905	18,777	20,251
TOTAL	43,112	47,783	71,576	94,589	104,751	111,890	114,705	117,936	120,239	123,883

Table 12

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS IN UNRWA SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND NUMBER IN ATTENDANCE AT GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR WHOM UNRWA PAYS SUBSIDY

Country	Number of pupils in Agency schools	Number of pupils subsidised by Agency*			Total
		Government schools	Private schools		
Gaza.....	8,481	4,200 (5,350)	— (—)	12,681 (13,831)	
Jordan.....	7,510	5,000 (8,877)	400 (1,431)	12,910 (17,818)	
Lebanon.....	1,668	70 (126)	2,403 (4,108)	4,141 (5,902)	
UAR (Syrian Region)....	2,592	1,514 (1,514)	1,325 (1,325)	5,431 (5,431)	
TOTAL	20,251	10,784 (15,867)	4,128 (6,864)	35,163 (42,982)	

* The Government and private schools accept a number of refugee pupils in excess of those for whom grants are made by UNRWA. The total numbers of refugee pupils in these schools are shown in parentheses.

Table 13

UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS SHOWING NUMBER OF PUPILS PER CLASS AT THE END OF MAY 1960

Country	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Totals	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
ELEMENTARY CLASSES														
Gaza.....	3,254	3,428	3,071	3,019	2,977	2,900	2,881	2,433	2,841	2,255	5,173	2,401	20,197	16,436
Jordan.....	4,638	4,203	3,565	3,002	3,461	2,701	3,371	2,042	3,730	2,036	3,925	1,549	22,690	15,533
Lebanon.....	1,703	1,447	1,675	1,224	1,682	1,206	1,445	923	1,667	816	1,150	484	9,322	6,100
UAR (Syrian Region).....	1,635	1,233	1,478	1,110	1,242	807	1,155	768	1,118	586	1,683	539	8,311	5,043
TOTAL	11,230	10,311	9,789	8,355	9,362	7,614	8,852	6,166	9,356	5,693	11,931	4,973	60,520	43,112
GRAND TOTAL	21,541		18,144		16,976		15,018		15,049		16,904		103,632	
SECONDARY CLASSES														
Gaza.....	2,016	1,136	4,230	1,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,246	2,235
Jordan.....	2,587	788	2,018	501	961	43	433	—	179	—	—	—	6,178	1,332
Lebanon.....	770	218	498	116	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,334	334
UAR (Syrian Region).....	804	284	647	165	5,636	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,014	478
TOTAL	6,177	2,426	7,393	1,881	1,590	172	433	—	179	—	—	—	15,772	4,479
GRAND TOTAL	8,603		9,274		1,762		433		179				20,251	

Table 14

DISTRIBUTION OF PALESTINE REFUGEE CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION AS AT 31ST MAY 1960

Country	No. of UNRWA/UNESCO schools	No. of pupils in elementary classes of UNRWA/UNESCO schools		No. of pupils in secondary classes of UNRWA/UNESCO schools		Total No. of UNRWA/UNESCO pupils in elementary and secondary classes*		Total No. of refugees receiving education	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools
Gaza.....	81	20,197	16,436	6,246	2,235	8,481	—	4,200	(5,350)
Jordan.....	171	22,690	15,533	6,178	1,332	7,510	7,917	23,648	(27,525)
Lebanon.....	56	9,322	6,100	1,334	334	1,668	8,948	798	(969)
UAR (Syrian Region).....	74	8,311	5,043	2,014	578	2,592	1,910	6,670	(6,670)
TOTAL	382	60,520	43,112	15,772	4,479	20,251	18,775	35,316	(40,514)
									(23,430)
									(187,827)

* Figures in parentheses show the total number of refugee pupils in attendance.

Table 15

DISTRIBUTION OF UNRWA UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS BY FACULTIES, 1959/1960

	Pre- University	Agriculture	Arts	Commerce	Business administra- tion	Dentistry	Engineering	Medicine	Pharmacy	Sciences	Total	
Gaza students.....	—	3	17	—	—	2	26	43	5	9	105	This includes additional scholar- ships from funds earned by stu- dents exempted from school fees
Jordan students.....	14	11	13	5	—	3	39	34	3	36	158	
Lebanon students.....	—	1	9	—	2	1	18	9	—	22	62	
UAR (Syrian Region) students	—	—	4	6	—	4	7	12	2	11	46	
TOTAL	14	15	43	11	2	10	90	98	10	78	371	

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Table 16

VOCATIONAL AND TEACHER TRAINING, 1959-1960

	Capacity	Annual output
Vocational Training Centre for men at Kalandia (Jordan).....	392	222
Vocational Training Centre for men (Gaza).....	192	112
Arc welding course in Tripoli (Lebanon).....	27 ^a	120
Commercial and secretarial evening courses in Beirut and Tripoli (Lebanon).....	147	120
Teacher Training Centre for women in Nablus (Jordan).....	47	27
TOTAL	805	601

^a A twelve-week course. The figure shows the capacity at any one time.

FINANCE

Table 17

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND WORKING CAPITAL OF UNRWA,

1 MAY 1950-30 JUNE 1960

(In U.S. dollars)

<i>For the period</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Working capital at period end</i>
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951.....	40,127,942	33,383,180	6,744,762
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952.....	43,900,805	28,054,838	22,590,729
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953.....	49,527,646	26,936,198	45,182,177
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954.....	23,543,087	29,290,393	39,434,871
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955.....	25,160,571	29,387,519	35,207,923
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956.....	24,218,141	31,999,975	27,426,089
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957.....	43,525,752	52,009,113	18,942,728
1 January 1958 to 31 December 1958.....	35,033,259	31,665,379	22,310,608
1 January 1959 to 31 December 1959.....	33,958,878	34,072,673	22,196,813
1 January 1960 to 30 June 1960.....	8,867,417	16,658,920	14,405,310
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	327,863,498	313,458,188	

Table 18

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME TO UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-30 JUNE 1960
(In U.S. dollars)

Contributor	1/5/50 to 30/6/51	For the period					18 months ended 31/12/57	12 months ended 31/12/58	12 months ended 31/12/59	6 months ended 30/6/60	Total contributions
		12 months ended									
		30/6/52	30/6/53	30/6/54	30/6/55	30/6/56					
I. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS											
Australia.....	—	328,715	712,088	112,500	112,500	112,500	212,000	195,200	190,400	95,200	2,071,103
Austria.....	—	—	1,400	700	700	700	1,050	1,400	2,000	—	7,950
Bahrain.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,960	—	—	—	1,960
Belgium.....	6,000	—	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	20,000	30,000	—	226,000
Bolivia.....	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Burma.....	—	—	—	2,000	3,528	—	2,972	—	—	—	8,500
Cambodia.....	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	857	—	4,857
Canada.....	1,400,313	—	600,000	515,000	515,000	—	1,208,125	2,138,750	2,075,000	458,333	8,910,521
Ceylon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	1,400
Cuba.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
Denmark.....	—	58,000	43,478	—	86,956	—	86,956	50,680	43,440	43,440	412,950
Dominican Republic.....	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Ethiopia.....	25,500	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	35,500
El Salvador.....	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Federal Republic of Germany.....	—	—	23,810	—	—	16,603	24,997	190,476	238,095	238,095	732,076
Federation of Malaya.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	3,000	1,500	6,000
Finland.....	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	3,000
France.....	2,285,714	2,571,429	954,079	1,485,790	1,657,219	368,276	700,810	745,162	264,002	149,950	11,182,431
Gambia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
Ghana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	3,000
Greece.....	—	56,287	—	21,000	2,730	6,070	11,000	16,500	39,000	15,000	167,517
Gaza Authorities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,157	22,986	129,592	65,022	236,757
Haiti.....	—	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Honduras.....	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
Holy See.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
India.....	—	—	—	—	104,000	52,500	17,967	3,847	25,441	—	203,755
Indonesia.....	—	30,000	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	—	—	—	240,000
Iran.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,138	3,350	5,333	8,332	3,000	25,153
Ireland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,814	7,000	9,814
Israel.....	114,354	5,207	1,029	—	—	—	135,957	—	—	—	256,547
Italy.....	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	39,953	—	—	59,953
Japan.....	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	2,500	72,500
Jordan.....	229,804	184,996	154,000	—	—	—	174,403	100,935	99,045	49,410	992,593
Laos.....	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	2,267
Lebanon.....	225,800	—	14,385	13,689	13,689	12,164	11,652	7,788	23,844	11,922	334,933
Liberia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	6,500	5,000	16,500
Libya.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
Luxembourg.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	—	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	18,000
Mexico.....	—	—	—	75,482	28,800	11,409	—	—	—	—	115,691
Monaco.....	—	—	285	286	—	286	572	2,381	203	204	4,217

Table 18 (continued)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME TO UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-30 JUNE 1960

(In U.S. dollars)

Contributor	For the period											Total contributions
	1/5/50 to 30/6/51	12 months ended					18 months ended 31/12/57	12 months ended 31/12/58	12 months ended 31/12/59	6 months ended 30/6/60		
		30/6/52	30/6/53	30/6/54	30/6/55	30/6/56						
Morocco.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,714	4,762	4,796	—	—	15,272	
Netherlands.....	—	25,000	—	25,000	57,895	64,474	32,895	65,790	65,790	—	361,844	
New Zealand.....	—	210,000	140,000	140,000	112,000	210,000	168,000	140,000	168,000	—	1,456,000	
Norway.....	60,000	14,000	42,097	42,000	42,135	63,202	49,000	21,000	42,000	42,000	417,569	
Pakistan.....	90,000	90,000	—	82,764	67,991	62,964	20,964	20,964	22,014	22,014	457,661	
Philippines.....	—	10,000	—	—	—	1,250	—	—	—	—	11,250	
Qatar.....	—	—	—	—	—	10,500	—	—	—	—	10,500	
Republic of Korea.....	—	—	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	—	19,600	—	—	19,600	—	—	—	—	—	39,200	
Saudi Arabia.....	37,650	115,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	114,668	174,046	138,833	—	—	740,197	
Spain.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,667	16,667	16,667	
Sudan.....	—	144,000	—	—	—	—	4,200	—	—	—	148,200	
Sweden.....	—	19,310	44,788	71,127	57,915	86,872	96,873	57,915	—	—	492,715	
Switzerland.....	—	—	—	—	26,733	11,809	77,516	35,047	35,046	35,046	198,595	
Thailand.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,125	3,125	3,125	
Turkey.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	10,402	5,000	5,000	5,000	30,759	
United Arab Republic:												
Egyptian Region.....	478,219	718,280	546,633	219,858	277,143	182,182	228,850	326,324	195,524	195,524	3,397,937	
Syrian Region.....	171,263	125,673	63,948	29,203	82,419	110,415	76,498	81,909	42,680	42,680	858,908	
United States of America.....	27,450,000	30,000,000	36,000,000	15,000,000	16,700,000	30,622,000	23,746,069	23,000,000	3,073,120	3,073,120	222,291,189	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	6,200,000	8,000,001	9,600,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	8,100,002	5,600,000	5,400,000	2,840,000	2,840,000	60,740,004	
Viet-Nam.....	—	5,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	13,500	
Yugoslavia.....	—	68,700	—	—	40,000	40,000	80,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	388,700	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	38,781,617	42,808,698	49,087,227	22,983,899	24,554,930	42,452,880	33,928,466	32,553,673	7,694,542	7,694,542	318,492,207	
II. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS												
UNESCO.....	83,396	25,425	105,000	35,000	55,535	160,372	82,268	114,916	72,840	72,840	836,892	
WHO.....	42,857	—	42,857	42,857	42,857	53,150	33,029	33,610	12,187	12,187	362,110	
Sundry donors.....	781,200	671,969	54,022	83,091	55,386	88,423	142,075	254,392	457,801	457,801	2,628,335	
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS	907,453	697,394	201,879	160,948	153,778	301,945	257,372	402,918	542,828	542,828	3,827,337	
III. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME AND EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENTS												
438,872	394,713	238,540	398,240	451,863	371,044	770,927	847,421	1,002,287	630,047	630,047	5,543,954	
TOTAL INCOME	40,127,942	43,900,805	49,527,646	23,543,087	25,160,571	43,525,752	35,033,259	33,958,878	8,867,417	8,867,417	327,863,498	

Table 19

STATEMENT OF WORLD REFUGEE YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS, RECEIVED BY UNRWA UP TO 30 JUNE 1960 AND UNPAID PLEDGES AT THAT DATE

(In U.S. dollars)

Contributor ^a	Use required by contributor	Contribution	Unpaid pledge
Canada.....	—	—	1,020,000
United Kingdom Committee for World Refugee Year.....	Building new vocational training centres	494,200	—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	Building new vocational training centres	140,000 ^b	84,000
CORSO, New Zealand.....	Building of huts and establishing courses in sewing and carpentry	30,892	—
New Zealand.....	—	28,000	—
Netherlands Committee for World Refugee Year.....	Training and rehabilitation of handicapped children	15,076	—
Cuba.....	—	5,000	—
United Nations Secretariat.....	—	3,238	—
Thailand.....	—	3,125	—
Japan.....	—	2,500	—
Viet-Nam.....	—	2,500	—
Greece.....	—	—	2,500
Federation of Malaya.....	—	1,500	—
Liberia.....	—	1,500	—
Pakistan.....	—	1,050	—
Burma.....	—	—	1,050
Holy See.....	—	1,000	—
Oxford University Committee for World Refugee Year.....	—	840	—
United Nations Staff, Geneva.....	—	467	—
United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) staff.....	—	305	—
Cambodia.....	—	286	—
Gambia.....	—	30	—
Sundry donors.....	—	3,792	—
TOTAL		735,301^c	1,107,550

^a Contributions are from the Governments of the countries named unless stated otherwise.^c Of this amount \$136,105 was received in 1959.^b Received through the United Kingdom Committee for World Refugee Year.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Table 20

CO-OPERATIVES IN REFUGEE CAMPS, JULY 1960

Country	Type of Co-operative	Camp	No. of families benefiting	UNRWA initial assistance	Outside donation	Loan from Government
Lebanon.....	Consumer	Mar Elias	46	\$ 925	—	\$ —
Lebanon.....	Poultry	Ein El-Hilweh	19	375	1,000 chicks (Heifer Project ^a)	—
Lebanon.....	Wool-knitting	Ein El-Hilweh	25	300 and wool \$	—	—
UAR (Syrian Region).....	Bakery	Khan Dannoun	63	1,125	—	—
Jordan.....	Poultry	Deir Ammar	16	420 and incubator and brooder \$	1,600 chicks (Heifer Project ^a)	1,680
Jordan.....	Poultry	Nuweimeh	20	1,008	1,600 chicks (Heifer Project ^a)	700
Jordan.....	Agricultural	Karameh	49	1,400	—	24,000
Jordan.....	Saving and credit (agricultural)	Nuweimeh	18	560	—	—
Jordan.....	Handicraft	Kalandia	20	350	\$2,044	—
Jordan.....	Transport	Deir Ammar	116	1,568	—	—
Jordan.....	Mat-making	Akabat-Jaber	60	1,568	—	—
Jordan.....	Bakery	Jalazone	24	560	—	—
Gaza.....	Consumer	Nuseirat	360	346	—	—

Table 20 (continued)

CO-OPERATIVES IN REFUGEE CAMPS, JULY 1960

Country	Type of Co-operative	Camp	No. of families benefiting	UNRWA initial assistance	Outside donation	Loan from Government
Gaza.....	Consumer	Bureij	115	\$ 346	—	\$ —
Gaza.....	Poultry	Maghazi	7	1,038	1,000 chicks (Heifer Project ^a)	—
Gaza.....	Soap making	Maghazi	7	754	\$173 (N.E.C.C. ^b)	—
Gaza.....	Carpentry	Khan Younis	15	1,830	\$1,120 (CORSO ^c)	—
TOTAL			980	14,473		

^a An American voluntary agency which contributes high quality live-stock and poultry to undeveloped areas.

^b The Near East Christian Council Committee.

^c New Zealand Council of Organization for Relief Services Overseas.

Table 21

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES DONATING CLOTHING TO PALESTINE REFUGEES, 1959-1960

American Friends Service Committee
 American Middle East Relief Association
 Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO), Saudi Arabia
 CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)
 Catholic Relief Services (United States)
 Church of Denmark Inter-Church Aid Committee
 Church of Scotland
 Church World Service (United States)
 Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
 Mennonite Central Committee (United States)
 New Zealand Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO)
 Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (United Kingdom)
 Red Cross Societies (United Kingdom and New Zealand)
 Red Cross Society, (Canada) (new clothing only)
 Unitarian Service Committee of Canada
 United Church of Canada
 Vastkustens Efterkrigshjelp, (Sweden)
 Women's Voluntary Services (United Kingdom)

Table 22

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN THE AREA OF UNRWA OPERATIONS GIVING ACTIVE HELP TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)
 The Church Missionary Society (in Jordan)
 Jamiat al Islam (in Jordan)
 The Lutheran World Federation (in Jordan and the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic)
 The Mennonite Central Committee (in Jordan)
 The Near East Christian Council Committee (in Gaza, in Lebanon through the Joint Christian Committee, in Jordan directly and through the International Church Committee)
 The Pontifical Mission (in Lebanon, Jordan and the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic)
 The Southern Baptist Mission U.S. (Gaza Hospital)
 UNRWA Women's Auxiliary
 The World Council of Churches
 The Young Men's Christian Association (in Jordan, Gaza and Lebanon)
 The Young Women's Christian Association (in Jordan)

UNRWA PERSONNEL

Table 23

STAFF EMPLOYED BY UNRWA AT 31 DECEMBER 1959

Function	Area staff	International staff	Total
Medical, nutrition and sanitation.....	3,411	17	3,428
Education.....	4,304	27	4,331
Supply, transport and distribution.....	1,276	17	1,293
Other functions (placement, welfare, administration, etc.)..	1,101	67	1,168
TOTAL	10,092	128	10,220

Part II

BUDGET FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1961

A. Introduction

121. As already indicated, the budget estimates for 1961 are presented in two sections, the first dealing with relief and related activities and the second dealing with education, technical training and individual assistance.

122. The budget estimates for 1961 are based on the most realistic assessment which the Agency is capable of making in regard to the requirements of the refugees, to the Agency's own administrative, planning and constructional capacity and to the funds actually expected to be received from the regular contributing Governments and from World Refugee Year donations during the coming twelve months. This means that the budget is truly a tight estimate of what can and should be done with the funds likely to be available. It can only be reduced at the cost of cutting relief services or impairing the training of refugee youth and other self-support activities.

123. The Agency's level of actual income over several years past has been in the vicinity of \$34 million. Concurrently, the cost of maintaining the established level of relief services has steadily increased by reason of rising world prices for food, supplies and equipment, by the natural increase in the numbers of refugees to be maintained, by the additional pupils admitted to elementary and secondary education, by the improved qualifications of teachers in Agency schools (resulting in grading and salary increases) and by the cost of essential services to the additional population sheltered in official UNRWA camps. There is also the annual increase in salary costs due to the normal service increments (approximately 1 per cent for international staff and 3 per cent for area staff members). To this

must now be added, for area staff in 1961, the cost of implementing the independent Staff Salary Survey.

124. Apart from provision for unavoidable increases in the Agency's going rate of expenditure, there is no provision in the budget figures for 1961 either for expansion or for improvement of relief services. The funds expected from World Refugee Year sources are all assigned for use in education, in technical training and in individual assistance towards self-support. The proposed expenditure in 1961 for these latter activities should be considered as the first phase of the three-year programme described in part III of this report. In years subsequent to 1961, these expanded activities will require additional income beyond that budgeted for 1961.

125. For its revenue the Agency is almost entirely dependent upon the contributions of Governments. The problem of financing the budget for 1961 is examined in paragraphs 168 to 171 below.

B. Estimates of expenditure

GENERAL

126. A summary of the Agency's estimates of expenditure in 1961 is set out in the schedule immediately below, separated into:

Section I. Relief (and related activities);

Section II. Education, technical training and individual assistance.

In other respects, the activities are listed in the same order as in the budget presentations in previous years. In the respective columns are shown those items which are for continuing programmes and those for expanding programmes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1961

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Activity	1961 budget estimates		Total 1961 budget estimates
	Estimated expenditure for continuing programmes	Estimated expenditure for expanded programmes	
<i>Section I. Relief</i>			
Basic subsistence	13,826	—	13,826
Supplementary feeding	1,575	—	1,575
Environmental sanitation*	1,058	—	1,058
Health care	3,074	—	3,074
Shelter*	768	—	768
Social welfare	898	—	898
Placement services	174	—	174
Registration and eligibility	235	—	235
Transport within UNRWA area	1,799	—	1,799
Stores control and warehousing	688	—	688
General administration	674	—	674
General internal services	1,896	—	1,896
Operations administration and services	466	—	466
Operational reserve	800	—	800
TOTAL OF SECTION I	27,931	—	27,931

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1961 (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Activity	1961 budget estimates		Total 1961 budget estimates
	Estimated expenditure for continuing programmes	Estimated expenditure for expanded programmes	
<i>Section II. Education, technical training and individual assistance</i>			
Vocational and university education.....	1,401	—	1,401
University scholarship increases.....	—	99 ^b	99
Technical training expansion.....	—	2,209 ^b	2,209
Doubling capacity of vocational training centres..	—	905	905
Projects (continuing).....	115	15	130
Projects (individual assistance).....	—	167 ^b	167
Elementary and secondary education.....	7,072	686	7,758
TOTAL OF SECTION II	8,588	4,081	12,669
GRAND TOTAL OF BUDGET	36,519	4,081	40,600

^a These two activities were combined in prior years as "Shelter and Camps".

^b Proposed to be funded mainly from World Refugee Year funds.

127. As shown in the foregoing table, the total continuing programme expenditure in 1961 amounts to \$36.5 million compared with an estimated \$35 million of expenditure for the same purposes in 1960. These estimates are based upon the continuation of all essential activities such as feeding, health care, shelter, education and welfare at present levels and standards, with provision added for increased number of beneficiaries due to natural population growth and for other unavoidable items, as explained in paragraph 123 above. It is also proposed that the cost of technical training, individual assistance and elementary and secondary education at the present levels of these activities (i.e., excluding any expansion) should be funded from regular contributions.

128. As to the column related to estimated expenditure for expansion, it is intended that the whole of these amounts in 1961 be applied to expansion of technical training and to individual assistance by doubling the capacity of existing vocational training centres in Jordan and Gaza, by establishing new vocational training centres in Lebanon and Syria, by doubling the number of University scholarships awarded and by making a modest provision for reactivation of individual assistance.

129. Salary scales have a significant and direct effect on the over-all cost of operations. The salaries for an area staff of approximately 10,000 members have been adjusted as noted in paragraph 123 above as the result of an independent economic survey. International salaries, however, have remained static since 1952; in fact, the mission allowance is now only half of the rate initially established, and only half of that paid to international staff of other United Nations agencies in the Area. Moreover, UNRWA staff do not have the security extended to other United Nations staff under the United Nations pension plan. Except for vocational and teacher-training specialists (including fourteen posts seconded from UNESCO) the international staff are substantially fewer than in 1952. No further reductions can be contemplated without seriously prejudicing the efficiency of the Agency. There is already a considerable turnover of key staff and this is no doubt largely due to the fact that UNRWA conditions for recruitment and retention of key staff are less attrac-

tive than those of other United Nations Agencies. However, no provision has been included in the 1961 estimates for improving the terms of service of the Agency's international staff.

BASIC SUBSISTENCE

1961: \$13,826,000

130. Basic subsistence is the most costly of all UNRWA operations, accounting for almost 40 per cent of normal expenditure. Included in the budget estimates under this heading are the purchase price, port costs and incidental charges, control of their quality (by comparison with approved specifications), transportation to the individual field offices and the costs of distribution to entitled recipients.

131. The basic ration comprises:

Type of ration	Quantity
(i) Basic food ration (consisting of dry food commodities—flour, rice, pulses, sugar, cooking oil, dates, etc.)	1500 calories per day in summer and 1600 calories per day in winter
(ii) Soap	150 grammes per month
(iii) Blankets	One per year per three beneficiaries
(iv) Kerosene	1 litre per month for five winter months in Gaza (all basic ration recipients) 1.5 litres per month for five winter months in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan (camp residents only)

132. Included in the estimates is provision for additional beneficiaries owing to natural population increase and for additions to the ration rolls arising from the proposed gradual rectification of the rolls. These estimates are based on an assumption that prevailing prices in 1961 will not exceed the actual prices in 1960. However, many of the items in the diet, especially flour, sugar and pulses, are subject to wide fluctuations on world markets. In the event that a political or economic crisis in 1961 markedly affected food prices, this could require either additional contributions or a fundamental recasting of the entire budget.

133. The estimates provide also for a slight expected increase in the cost of kerosene and for normal maintenance of facilities and replacement of worn out equipment. There is no provision for construction or additional equipment.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING 1961: \$1,575,000

134. Provision is made for continuation in 1961 of supplements to the basic ration of the items specified for the vulnerable categories listed below:

<i>Type of ration</i>	<i>Calories per day</i>	<i>Type of beneficiary</i>
(i) Whole milk	194	Babies 0-1 year
(ii) Skim milk	125	Children aged 1-15 Nursing mothers Pregnant women Special medical cases
(iii) One hot meal six days per week	600/700	Special cases medically certified to be in need of extra food
(iv) Special ration of rice, flour, etc.	500	Nursing mothers Pregnant women
(v) Special ration of flour, rice, etc.	1500/1600	Non-hospitalised tuberculosis cases
(vi) Vitamin capsules	—	School and other children

135. The supplemental feeding costs include not only warehousing and transport (in the same manner as those for basic commodities—see paragraph 130 above) but also the cost of sterile reconstituting of dried milk powder and distribution of the milk and the cost of preparing and serving the hot supplementary meals.

136. A minor provision (\$19,000) is included to cover the constantly rising costs of the fresh food items comprised in the diet and the cost of population increases in the categories of beneficiaries entitled to certain of the supplementary rations.

137. Apart from a small estimated (\$15,000) for construction, the increases are all unavoidable.

HEALTH CARE 1961: \$3,074,000

138. The health care programmes are extensive, including services to almost a million people in general clinics, hospitals, laboratories and pharmacies, as well as dental treatment, maternal and child health care, tuberculosis control, mental health care, school health service, health education, epidemiological measures, preventive medicine service and other necessary health measures and precautions. Although the total budget under this heading appears large, it represents only 25 US cents per person per month for the population served, and the efficacy of the service may be inferred from the refugees' freedom from serious epidemics or other health catastrophe, during eight years, in spite of the conditions under which they have been living.

139. The estimates include provisions for a minor increase in costs of fresh food items in hospital diets, for staff increases at the Bureij (Gaza) Tuberculosis Colony (\$6,000), for essential replacement of unsatisfactory clinic buildings (\$20,000), for replacement of five unserviceable ambulances (\$15,000) and for essential replacement of unserviceable equipment (\$10,000).

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION 1961: \$1,058,000

140. In previous years this heading was combined with the other heading "Shelter" under the former title of "Shelter and camps". The change has been

introduced to separate public utility and other services from capital and maintenance costs of shelters and roads (see paragraphs 143 and 144 below).

141. "Environmental sanitation" includes drainage, refuse and sewage disposal, water supply, insect and rodent control, ancillary camp facilities (such as bath-houses, incinerators, slaughter houses and other camp facilities) and certain sanitation services in those villages of the Gaza Strip where refugees comprise the predominant proportion of the inhabitants. These services extend to approximately 420,000 refugees officially quartered in camps and to a further 40,000 "squatters" on the outskirts of organized UNRWA camps.

142. The estimates include \$10,000 for a vacuum tanker for voiding of septic tanks, \$50,000 for essential improvements to water supply systems in Lebanon, Jordan and Gaza, and \$50,000 for miscellaneous capital works (principally latrines) in all four countries.

SHELTER 1961: \$768,000

143. As noted in paragraph 140 above, activities under this heading have been separated from those under "Environmental sanitation". "Shelter" now includes all costs of construction, repair and maintenance of shelter provided for refugees whether or not the premises are located within organized camps, including cash grants for roofing to refugees who construct their own shelter and including also the costs of allocating and controlling the use of shelter and administering the programme. Similarly included under this heading are construction, repair and maintenance costs for roads and paths in camps.

144. The major item included in the estimates is \$517,000 for the construction of new shelters, principally to provide for new families, population increases and social changes within established camps and partly to provide for "squatters" living under sub-standard and unsanitary conditions on the outskirts of established camps. The balance is required to cover normal recurring costs, principally for routine repair and maintenance of camp shelter and roads.

SOCIAL WELFARE

1961: \$898,000

145. The estimates under this heading cover the costs of welfare activities, including case work and welfare grants, welfare and community centres, sewing and craft centres, burial grants, aid to religious institutions, freight and distribution costs of non-programme donations (mainly clothing), liaison with voluntary societies which assist refugees in the UNRWA area, clothing of children and the administrative costs of these activities. It should be noted that arts and crafts activities may be considered as self-supporting.

146. The largest item is \$266,000 to cover freight (at a slightly increased rate) and port charges on donated clothing. It should be noted that the current standard of issue is 1.7 kilogrammes of clothing per annum per refugee, that the only significant source of clothing is voluntary donations and that the only costs incurred by the Agency are for freight, port charges and distribution costs.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

1961: \$174,000

147. This service assists qualified refugees to find suitable employment and assists with grants and travel costs for refugees who have themselves both obtained valid travel documents and found opportunities for work in other localities.

ELIGIBILITY AND REGISTRATION

1961: \$235,000

148. The investigation of entitlement to UNRWA assistance and the registration of qualified refugees is provided for under this heading including changes in status by reason of births, marriage, death, change of location and modifications to categories of refugees (whether entitled to receive rations or only certain limited benefits) and continuous verification of continued eligibility to receive assistance. The new approach to the problem of the rectification of the ration rolls which is mentioned in paragraphs 51 and 52 of this report need not necessarily entail considerably increased expenditure on investigations into eligibility during 1961. If, however, additional funds are required for this purpose over and above those shown in the present estimates, it is intended to meet the additional cost from the Operational Reserve (see paragraph 157 below).

TRANSPORT WITHIN THE UNRWA AREA

1961: \$1,799,000

149. This budget heading provides for all costs of operating the Agency's transport system for both passenger and freight movements by road, rail, sea or air within the UNRWA area (whether by Agency-owned vehicles or by hired transport), including related costs for loading, unloading and insurance. Included also are costs of port operations and the costs of maintenance and essential replacement of vehicles.

150. A small provision (\$9,000) is included for continuance, as necessary, of emergency water services in Jordan during the early part of 1961 owing to the extraordinary drought conditions. Included also is a minimum provision for essential replacement of pas-

senger-carrying vehicles and for replacement engines in freight-carrying vehicles. In common with other users of hired transport in the area, the Agency is faced with the progressive increase in rates.

151. All transportation charges for basic commodities to the point of first laying-down of supplies in a field office warehouse are charged directly to the basic commodity activity. This exception avoids apparent fluctuations in the cost of commodities which would otherwise arise when purchases are made at one time locally and another time overseas.

STORES CONTROL AND WAREHOUSING

1961: \$688,000

152. Stores, after receipt within the UNRWA area, are charged to this activity for warehousing and for the administrative control of inventories (at an average level of \$5 million) for receipts and for issues up to the point of delivery to the consuming or user divisions. Insurance administration is also provided for here.

153. No improvements are contemplated in the present estimates but a minimum provision is made for replacement of essential equipment.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1961: \$674,000

154. Provisions under this heading include all costs of general administration not particularly chargeable in another activity, for the offices of the Director and Deputy Director, the country representatives, public information services, area office administration, camp administration, the Advisory Commission and the New York liaison offices. The estimates are based on the current operating levels.

GENERAL INTERNAL SERVICES

1961: \$1,896,000

155. Estimated under this heading are provisions for a variety of activities throughout the Agency including the Office of the Assistant Director in charge of Administration, the Office of the Comptroller and finance services, the Office of the General Counsel and legal services, the personnel, procurement translation, communications and travel services, and general office facilities and services. Only the current level of operations is provided for in 1961.

OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES

1961: \$466,000

156. Estimated under this heading are provisions for all direct costs of administration and senior management of operations (as distinct from general services under paragraph 155 above) including the Office of the Assistant Director in charge of Operations, together with certain other technical services in engineering, architecture and economics. The estimates are based on current operational levels.

OPERATIONAL RESERVE

1961: \$800,000

157. For operational contingencies such as have been constantly encountered in UNRWA activities

and for any emergency of such a nature as the Agency has suffered at least once in each year, a provision of \$800,000 has been included again in 1961. This is little more than 2 per cent of the total budget and is considered an absolute minimum margin for safety. The operational reserve may not in fact be adequate in the event of a significant rise in the cost of basic commodities.

VOCATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION 1961

	\$
Regular programme.....	1,401,000
Expanded activity.....	173,000
	<hr/>
	1,574,000
Construction and equipment	3,040,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	4,614,000

158. This budget heading provides for industrial, commercial and agricultural vocational training for limited numbers of students, for teacher training and for university training for carefully selected young men and women in professions such as medicine, dentistry, and engineering—professions for which there is a demand in the Middle East. Vocational and teacher training is largely conducted in the Agency's own centres, while university scholarships are awarded in most of the universities in the Agency's area of operation.

159. The 1961 estimates provide for the following:

Activity	Normal \$	Expanded \$
<i>Operating (recurring) costs</i>		
(i) University scholarships for professional training.....	276,000	99,000
(ii) Operation of three vocational training centres in Jordan and Gaza.....	512,000	
(iii) Operation of vocational training centres in Lebanon and the UAR (Syrian Region).....		74,000
(iv) Operation of teacher training centres.....	199,000	
(v) Miscellaneous courses and contingencies in all countries....	150,000	
(vi) Common instruction costs and administration.....	264,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	1,401,000	173,000
<i>Construction and equipment costs</i>		
(i) Construction equipment and operating costs of two vocational training centres in Lebanon and the UAR (Syrian Region), of a vocational training centre and teacher-training centre in Jordan, of a combined training centre in Gaza and professional training centres in the UAR (Syrian Region).....		2,135,000
(ii) Doubling of capacity of vocational training centres in Jordan, Gaza and the UAR (Syrian Region).....		905,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	—	3,040,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL COSTS	1,401,000	3,213,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL		4,614,000

only for operations in 1961 of university scholarships at the present level and of vocational and teacher training courses presently operating or already provided for in construction and equipment.

161. The estimates for expanded activities comprise part of the planning for the use of funds deriving from World Refugee Year contributions. It is proposed to double the number of university scholarships. The proposals to construct and equip vocational and teacher-training centres conform with the Agency's current policy and with General Assembly resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 which requested the Agency to "plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees and, in particular, programmes relating to education and vocational training".

PROJECTS	
1961	\$
Continuing projects..	130,000
Individual assistance..	167,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	297,000

162. The budget heading provides under "Continuing projects" only for liquidation of commitments on projects in operation (principally for training and treatment of handicapped youth) and includes \$15,000 specifically designated from World Refugee Year contributions.

163. The provision for individual assistance at \$167,000 in 1961 is the first phase of a three-year proposal for utilizing an aggregate of \$0.5 million from World Refugee Year sources in a limited reactivation of a programme of individual assistance towards self-support, mainly agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION	
1961	\$
Normal activities.....	7,072,000
Expanded programme....	686,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	7,758,000

164. Provisions are made for elementary education for practically all refugee children whose parents or guardian present them for enrolment. Secondary education is provided for a limited proportion of the elementary school population in each of the host countries. The normal school curriculum includes handicraft training in those localities where the Agency has been able to provide this facility. Wherever Agency-operated schools are not available, eligible refugee children may be admitted to Government or approved privately-operated schools on an agreed subsidy basis.

165. The budget estimates for education are somewhat complicated by the overlapping of two separate academic years within the Agency's fiscal (and calendar) year. The 1961 budget estimates include the second half of the school-year 1960-1961 and the first half of the school-year 1961-1962.

166. The only additional provision in the estimates for normal activities cover, first, addition to school population by reason of general population increases and of a gradually increasing number of girl pupils enrolled, with the corresponding additional costs for

160. The estimates for normal activities provide

teaching staff, premises and consumable supplies, and, secondly, increases in staff costs due to the steady improvement in the qualification of the teaching staff (though the average standard is still significantly below the minimum qualifications recommended by UNESCO).

167. Under the proposals for the expanded programme are included estimates aggregating \$686,000 to provide for; (1), capital costs including as the principal items construction of school rooms to reduce the maximum number of pupils per class to 50, extension of handicraft facilities, the gradual introduction of science and home economics to the UNRWA curricula and the extension from two to three years of the preparatory classes; and (2), recurring costs mostly related to staff and supplies for the foregoing expansions.

C. Financing the 1961 budget

168. The total estimated expenditures for 1961 amount to \$40,600,000. Of this it is expected that the following items will be financed with World Refugee Year contributions:

	1961 \$
University scholarship increases.....	99,000
Technical training expansion.....	2,113,000
Project individual assistance.....	167,000
TOTAL	2,379,000

Deducting this total of \$2,379,000 from the total estimated expenditures of \$40,600,000 leaves a remainder of \$38,221,000 to be financed with regular

contributions. If regular contributions do not exceed the figure of about \$34 million estimated for 1960, there will be a shortfall of some \$4 million.

169. The Agency has no longer any expectation of income from former unpaid pledges (as has hitherto been the case) nor would it be safe to envisage a reduction of working capital beyond the stable figure of \$18 million. By 30 June 1960, the working capital had shrunk to \$14.4 million, significantly below the safe level at \$18 million. However, with expected pledges still to be received and also matching contributions, the working capital fund should be restored before the year-end.

170. The Agency earnestly hopes that the States which are Members of United Nations will find it possible to pledge the \$38,221,000 required to enable the Agency to carry out the programme for 1961 outlined above. Contributors are reminded of the ever-increasing costs merely of maintaining minimal services whose recurring expenditures leave the Agency a constantly diminishing margin between recurrent costs and actual income. It is only that narrow margin of funds which may be effectively applied towards self-support projects.

171. It is emphasized that the Agency operates, especially in the early part of each year, under a severe handicap both in planning and in executing approved programmes, by reason of inability to assess until much later in the budget year the actual amount of income it can expect to receive. For this reason it is particularly hoped that the General Assembly and contributing Governments may find it possible to establish a firmer basis of UNRWA income in 1961 and also in 1962 and 1963.

Part III

SUMMARY OF THE AGENCY'S PROGRAMME FOR THE THREE YEARS, 1961-1963

A. General

172. The following table contains the budget estimates for 1961, as set out in part II above, and the projected budget estimates for 1962 and 1963. The estimates are again presented in two parts: "Relief" and, "Education, technical training and individual assistance".

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES OF UNRWA FOR 1961, 1962 AND 1963

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Activities	1961			1962			1963		
	Estimated expenditure for continuing programme	Estimated expenditure for expansion	Total estimated expenditure	Estimated expenditure for continuing programme	Estimated expenditure for expansion	Total estimated expenditure	Estimated expenditure for continuing programme	Estimated expenditure for expansion	Total estimated expenditure
Part I. Relief									
Basic subsistence.....	13,826	—	13,826	14,002	—	14,002	14,141	—	14,141
Supplementary feeding.....	1,575	—	1,575	1,629	—	1,629	1,643	—	1,643
Environmental sanitation.....	1,058	—	1,058	1,032	—	1,032	1,053	—	1,053
Health care.....	3,074	—	3,074	3,159	—	3,159	3,200	—	3,200
Shelter.....	768	—	768	502	—	502	503	—	503
Social welfare.....	898	—	898	904	—	904	913	—	913
Placement services.....	174	—	174	176	—	176	178	—	178
Registration and eligibility.....	235	—	235	245	—	245	255	—	255
Transport within UNRWA area....	1,799	—	1,799	1,913	—	1,913	1,908	—	1,908
Supply control and warehousing....	688	—	688	709	—	709	731	—	731
General administration.....	674	—	674	698	—	698	712	—	712
General internal services.....	1,896	—	1,896	1,968	—	1,968	1,991	—	1,991
Operations administration and services.....	466	—	466	487	—	487	492	—	492
Operational reserve.....	800	—	800	800	—	800	800	—	800
TOTAL, PART I	27,931	—	27,931	28,224	—	28,224	28,520	—	28,520
Part II. Education, technical training and individual assistance									
Vocational and university education	1,401	—	1,401	1,416	—	1,416	1,431	—	1,431
University scholarship increases....	—	99 ^a	99	—	198 ^a	198	—	198 ^a	198
Technical training expansion.....	—	2,135 ^a 74 ^a	2,209	—	306 ^a	306	—	586 ^a	586
Doubling capacity of vocational training centres.....	—	905	905	—	175	175	—	362	362
Projects (continuing).....	115	15	130	105	—	105	95	—	95
Projects (individual assistance).....	—	167 ^a	167	—	166 ^a	166	—	167 ^a	167
Elementary and Secondary Education.....	7,072	686	7,758	7,921	823	8,744	8,860	1,021	9,881
TOTAL, PART II	8,588	4,081	12,669	9,442	1,668	11,110	10,386	2,334	12,720
GRAND TOTAL	36,519	4,081	40,600	37,666	1,668	39,334	38,906	2,334	41,240

^a To be financed from anticipated \$4 million of World Refugee Year contributions.

B. Relief

173. The projected budget estimates for 1962 and 1963 include, with respect to "Relief", the unavoidable increases involved in continuing operations at the same level as in 1961, without any provision for expansion. The effect of these unavoidable increases is that the provision for "Relief" rises from \$27,931,000

in 1961 to \$28,224,000 in 1962 and to \$28,520,000 in 1963.

174. No detailed commentary on the "Relief" items would appear to be called for since the intention is to maintain the same level of services in 1962 and 1963 as in 1961. Generally, the explanatory comments included in part II of the report regarding

the items in the "Relief" section of the budget estimates apply also to the years 1962 and 1963.

C. Education, technical training and individual assistance

175. Under "Education, technical training and individual assistance," the projected budget estimates for 1962 and 1963 reflect not only the unavoidable normal increases involved in continuing the established pattern of activities, but also the increases arising from the implementation of the expansion planned for 1961. The distribution of projected expenditure between continuing programmes and new expansion is as follows:

1961-1963 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	1961	1962	1963
Continuing programmes . . .	8,588	9,442	10,386
Expansion	4,081	1,668	2,334
TOTAL	12,669	11,110	12,720

176. Again it would not appear necessary to provide detailed commentary on the items of expenditure included for the continuation of existing programmes in the fields of education, technical training and individual assistance since the commentary already provided in part II of the report in regard to 1961 also applies in general to the Agency's plans for 1962 and 1963.

177. The general background against which the Agency has planned its expansion of education, technical training and individual assistance is explained in the section "Future programme" contained in the introduction to this report. During 1962 and 1963 it is intended that the expansion of the Agency's activities in these fields should proceed on the same lines as indicated in the detailed budget for 1961. The following paragraphs provide further explanation of what the Agency hopes to achieve in these fields over the coming three years.

General education

178. The basic policy of the Agency in this field has been to follow the standards and curricula of the host countries. In addition and where consistent with this policy, the Agency has also tried to introduce improvements under the technical guidance of UNESCO. At present the over-all objectives of the Agency are: to increase the number of students receiving university education; to assist a reasonable proportion of refugee children to receive upper secondary education (10th, 11th and 12th grades) on a selective basis of merit; to expand greatly vocational training as an alternative to academic higher secondary education; to improve the quality of elementary education; and to make three years of preparatory (lower secondary) education available to all refugee children who are educationally and intellectually capable of benefiting from it.

179. The Agency's plan over the three-year period for this essential expansion and improvement in general education is set forth in the table below:

Activity	1961 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)	1962	1963
Cost of maintaining existing programme	7,072	7,921	8,860
Cost of offering 3rd secondary (9th grade) to all qualified . .	175	218	298
Cost of reducing overcrowding (by constructing classrooms to split classes over 50)	226	100	192
Introduction of home economics	76	106	215
Introduction of science training and equipment	12	183	112
Extension of handicraft teaching in rural centres	149	144	101
Headquarters research and statistics	25	25	25
Training local employees as counterparts for international staff	23	47	59
Equipping of libraries	—	—	19
TOTAL	7,758	8,744	9,881

University scholarships

180. The Agency also plans, with funds available as a result of the World Refugee Year, to double the number of university scholarships from the present figure of about 90 awarded per year to 180 per year, over the three-year period. Clearly, even with this increase, only the very best of the 30,000 refugees reaching maturity each year will be able to secure a university education.

Vocational training

181. As already set forth in this report and in earlier reports of the Director, vocational training has more than proved its worth. Virtually all of the graduates from the Agency's existing centres obtain good jobs and the qualification "Kalandia Certificate" or "Kalandia Standard" has become a passport to good employment throughout the area (Kalandia being the location of the Agency's first vocational training centre

near Jerusalem). Statistics alone do not show the significance of this training. The opportunity opened to the individual can be seen from the case histories of the graduates. Here are four, taken at random from the records at Kalandia:

(a) A seventeen year old refugee, admitted to the first radio mechanics course, was given a tool kit upon graduation. With this he started in radio repair work; five years later, he is now the owner of an electric firm. His father having died in 1949, he acts as the head of his family.

(b) A Bedouin refugee, who graduated first in his class, is now employed in a government public works department.

(c) A graduate of the course in blacksmithing and sheet metal work, employed in Kuwait, has advanced to the top of his grade and now supervises the work of ten other Kalandia graduates.

(d) After a two-year course as a fitter machinist, a refugee graduate secured an apprenticeship in Germany with a firm which he now represents in one of the countries of the Middle East. He is the head of a family of twelve persons.

182. In view of the evident success of this type of training as a means of helping young men to develop and put to use their latent abilities, the Agency has particularly emphasized this as an activity to be supported by special contributions on the occasion of the World Refugee Year. As a target figure, the Agency suggested \$4 million, of which the major portion would

be for vocational training, the balance for university scholarships and for individual assistance. These \$4 million are now virtually in sight and, in agreement with contributors, the following plans have been made for the construction of new vocational and other training centres and for doubling the capacity of both the existing vocational training centres (except that at Kalandia which has already been doubled) and of the proposed new vocational training centres (except that for girls at Ramallah). These plans are set out in the table below which, for easy reference, also shows the existing facilities:

	Number of places	Average number of graduates annually
<i>Existing facilities</i>		
Vocational Training Centre for men in Kalandia (Jordan) (capacity already doubled).....	392	222
Vocational Training Centre for men in Gaza.....	192	112
Arc welding course in Tripoli (Lebanon) (approximately three months' duration).....	27	116
Commercial and Secretarial evening courses in Beirut and Tripoli (Lebanon).....	147	120
Teacher-Training Centre for women in Nablus (Jordan).....	47	27
Vocational Training Centre for men in Wadi Seer (Jordan).....	232	152
Teacher Training Centre for men in Ramallah (Jordan).....	200	100
SUB-TOTAL	1,237	849
<i>Proposed new vocational training centres 1961, 1962 and 1963 (phase I)</i>		
A vocational training centre for boys in Damascus (Syrian Region of the UAR) opening September 1961.....	224	120
A vocational training centre for boys in Lebanon, opening September 1961.....	192	124
A combined vocational training centre and a teacher-training centre for girls in Jordan opening September 1962.....	550	200
A training centre for boys in Gaza opening September 1962 (the subjects yet to be determined).....	200	100
A vocational training centre for boys opening September 1962 (the subjects and location yet to be determined).....	200	100
SUB-TOTAL	1,366	644
<i>Proposed doubling capacity of vocational training centres (phase II)</i>		
Vocational training centres, Gaza.....	192	112
Vocational training centres, Wadi Seer, Jordan.....	232	116
Vocational training centres, Damascus.....	224	120
Vocational training centres, Lebanon.....	192	124
Second vocational training centre, Gaza.....	220	110
Vocational training centres (yet to be located).....	220	110
SUB-TOTAL	1,280	692
GRAND TOTAL	3,888	2,185

183. In addition, the Agency will operate a number of shorter courses and will give special training during the summer to selected upper elementary and secondary teachers to enable them to teach wood working, metal working and mechanical drawing. With respect to these teachers, the Agency is rapidly moving towards providing such instruction for all of its elementary and secondary students.

Projects

184. The expenditures foreseen under this heading are mainly for individual assistance to enable selected

adult refugees and their families to become self-supporting. This programme, which has in the past been known as "Individual grants", has had some success, and is now much in demand from the refugees, especially in Jordan. No large-scale assistance of this kind is feasible, but it is possible to help selected refugees to regain their dignity and self-respect by becoming self-supporting. Two or three times the amount shown (\$500,000 over the three years) could easily be used in the same constructive fashion. The administration of the programme is currently under review with the intention to include a loan as well as a grant feature.

D. Summary

185. The effect of carrying out in full the programme envisaged in these estimates for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 will be:

(a) To continue at their present level the basic relief services provided by the Agency;

(b) To take care of natural increases in the population and other unavoidable increases in the cost of these basic relief services;

(c) To maintain the existing UNRWA educational system and to meet the cost of predicted increases in the school population;

(d) To improve the existing UNRWA educational system by reducing overcrowding, by raising the quality of the teachers, by improving the content of the teaching and by ensuring that a three-year cycle of preparatory (lower secondary) education is available for all refugee children who have completed their six

years of elementary education and who are capable of benefiting from a further three years' schooling;

(e) To increase the capacity of the vocational training centres from 584 to 3,566;

(f) To increase the capacity of the Teacher-Training Centre for women from 47 to 300;

(g) To double the number of university scholarships awarded each year from 90 to 180;

(h) To expend over the three years a sum of \$500,000 on a new programme of individual loans and grants to assist selected refugee families in becoming self-supporting.

186. In preparing this programme, the Director has taken as his basic guide paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1456 (XIV) which "*Directs* the Agency to continue its programme of relief for the refugees and, in so far as is financially possible, expand its programme of self-support and vocational training".

Appendix I

EXPENDITURE FOR 1959 AND 1960, BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1961 AND PROJECTED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1962 AND 1963
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	1959	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Actual expenditure	Actual expenditure, 1/1/60-30/6/60	Estimated expenditure, 1/7/60-31/12/60	Total estimated expenditure	Estimated expenditure for continuing programme expansion	Total estimated expenditure	Estimated expenditure for continuing programme expansion	Estimated expenditure for expansion	Total estimated expenditure
Part I. (Relief)									
Basic subsistence.....	13,458	6,438	7,261	13,699	13,826	14,002	14,141	—	14,141
Supplementary feeding.....	1,543	741	774	1,515	1,575	1,629	1,643	—	1,643
Environmental sanitation.....	2,017	445	565	1,010	1,058	1,032	1,053	—	1,053
Health care.....	2,721	1,353	1,434	2,787	3,074	3,159	3,200	—	3,200
Shelter.....	—	334	643	977	768	502	503	—	503
Social welfare.....	755	471	445	916	898	904	913	—	913
Placement services.....	207	71	98	169	174	176	178	—	178
Registration and eligibility.....	193	100	107	207	235	245	255	—	255
Transport within UNRWA area.....	1,502	804	1,027	1,891	1,799	1,913	1,908	—	1,908
Stores control and warehousing.....	708	340	318	658	688	709	731	—	731
General administration.....	645	311	332	643	674	698	712	—	712
General internal services.....	1,633	884	948	1,832	1,896	1,968	1,991	—	1,991
Operations administration and services.....	276	216	243	459	466	487	492	—	492
Operational reserve.....	—	—	—	—	800	800	800	—	800
TOTAL, PART I	25,658	12,568	14,195	26,763	27,931	28,224	28,520	—	28,520
Part II. Education, technical training and individual assistance									
Vocational and university education.....	1,231	602	627	1,229	1,401	1,416	1,431	—	1,431
University scholarship increases.....	—	—	—	—	99 ^a	—	—	198 ^a	198
Technical training expansion.....	—	—	—	—	{ 2,135 ^a 74 ^a	—	—	306 ^a	586
Doubling capacity of vocational training centres.....	—	—	—	—	905	—	—	175	362
Projects (continuing).....	459	348	87	435	115	105	95	—	95
Projects (individual assistance).....	390	—	—	—	167 ^a	—	—	166 ^a	167
Elementary and secondary education.....	6,400	3,141	3,436	6,577	7,072	7,921	8,860	823	9,881
TOTAL, PART II	8,480	4,091	4,150	8,241	8,588	9,442	10,386	2,334	12,720
GRAND TOTAL	34,138	16,659	18,345	35,004	36,519	37,666	38,906	2,334	41,240

^a To be financed from anticipated \$4 million of World Refugee Year contributions.

LOCATION MAP OF UNRWA ACTIVITIES

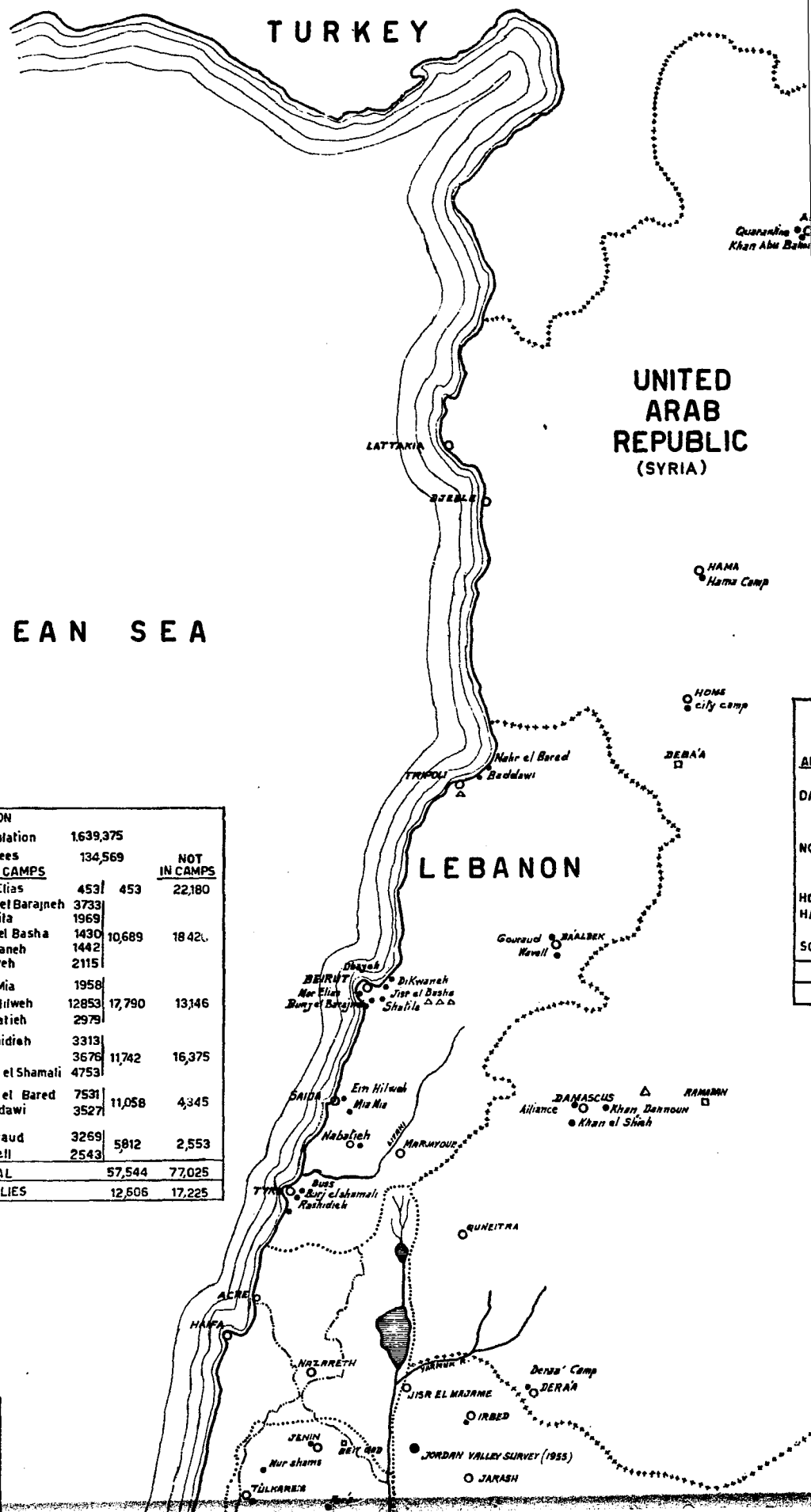
AS AT 1-1-1960

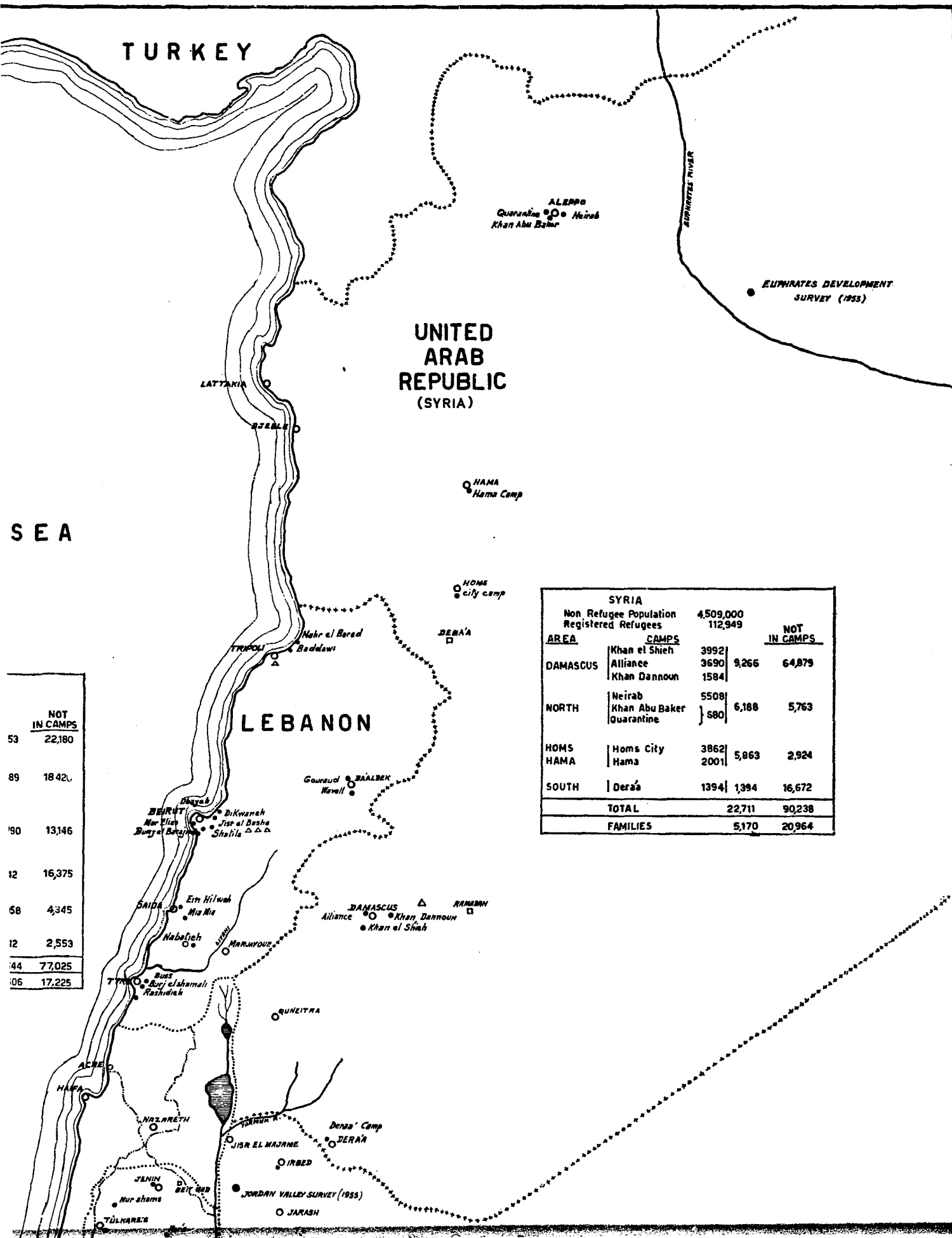
SUMMARY			
REFUGEES REGISTERED WITH & ASSISTED BY UNRWA			
COUNTRY	CAMPS	NOT IN CAMPS	TOTAL
GAZA	144,950	107,026	251,976
JORDAN	184,018	420,218	604,236
LEBANON	57,544	77,025	134,569
SYRIA	22,711	90,238	112,949
TOTAL	409,223	694,507	1,103,730

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

LEBANON				
Non Refugee Population		1,639,375		
Registered Refugees		134,569		
AREA	CAMPS		NOT IN CAMPS	
BEIRUT	Mar Elias	453	453	22,180
	Burj el Barajneh	3733		
	Shatila	1969		
MOUNTAIN	Jisr el Basha	1430	10,689	18,420
	Dikwaneh	1442		
	Obayeh	2115		
SAIDA	Mia Mia	1958		
	Ein Hilweh	12853	17,790	13,146
	Nabatieh	2979		
TYRE	Nashidieh	3313		
	Bus	3676	11,742	16,375
	Burj el Shamali	4753		
TRIPOLI	Nahr el Bared	7531	11,058	4,345
	Baddawi	3527		
BEQAA	Gouraud	3269	5812	2,553
	Wavel	2543		
TOTAL		57,544	77,025	
FAMILIES		12,606	17,225	

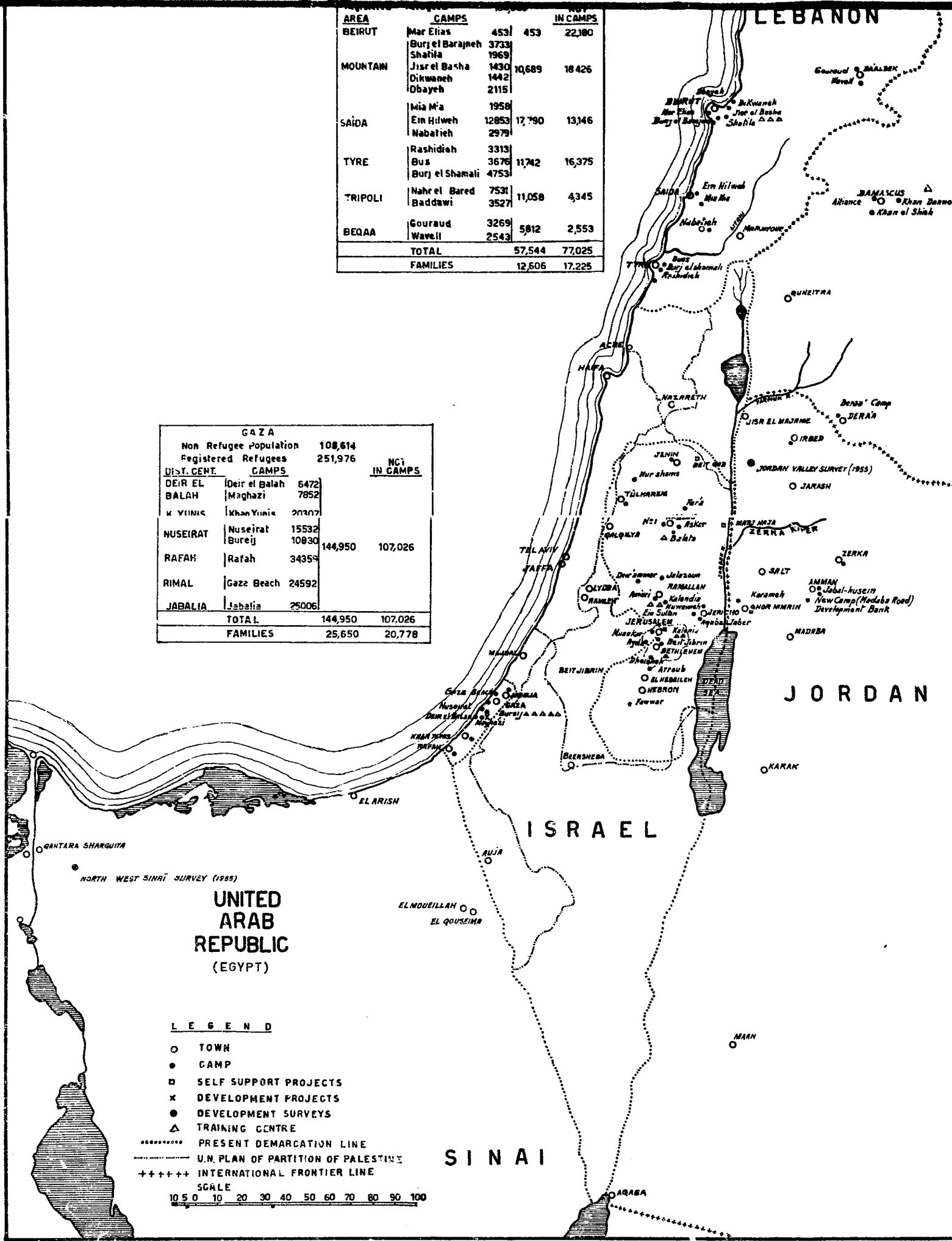
GAZA			
Non Refugee Population		108,614	
Registered Refugees		251,976	
DIST. CENT.	CAMPS		NOT IN CAMPS
DEIR EL	Deir el Balah	6472	
BALAH	Maghazi	7852	
TOTAL		14,324	





AREA	CAMPS	NO. IN CAMPS	NO. IN CAMPS
BEIRUT	Mar Elias	453	22,180
	Burj el Barajneh	3733	
	Shatila	1969	
MOUNTAIN	Jisr el Basha	1430	10,689
	Dikwaneh	1442	
	Obayeh	2115	
SAIDA	Mia Ma	1958	
	Ein Hilweh	12853	17,790
	Nabatieh	2979	
TYRE	Rashidieh	3313	
	Bus	3676	11,742
	Burj el Shamali	4753	
TRIPOLI	Nahr el Bared	7531	11,058
	Baddawi	3527	
BEQAA	Gouraud	3269	5812
	Wawel	2543	
	TOTAL	57,544	77,025
	FAMILIES	12,606	17,225

GAZA			
Non Refugee Population		108,614	
Registered Refugees		251,976	
DIST. CENT.	CAMPS	NO. IN CAMPS	
DEIR EL	Deir el Balah	8472	
BALAH	Maghazi	7852	
K YINIC	Khan Yunis	20707	
NUSEIRAT	Nuseirat	15532	
	Bureij	10830	
RAFAH	Rafah	34359	144,950
RIMAL	Gaza Beach	24592	
JABALIA	Jabalia	25006	
	TOTAL	144,950	107,026
	FAMILIES	25,650	20,778



NOT
IN CAMPS
22,180

18,426

13,146

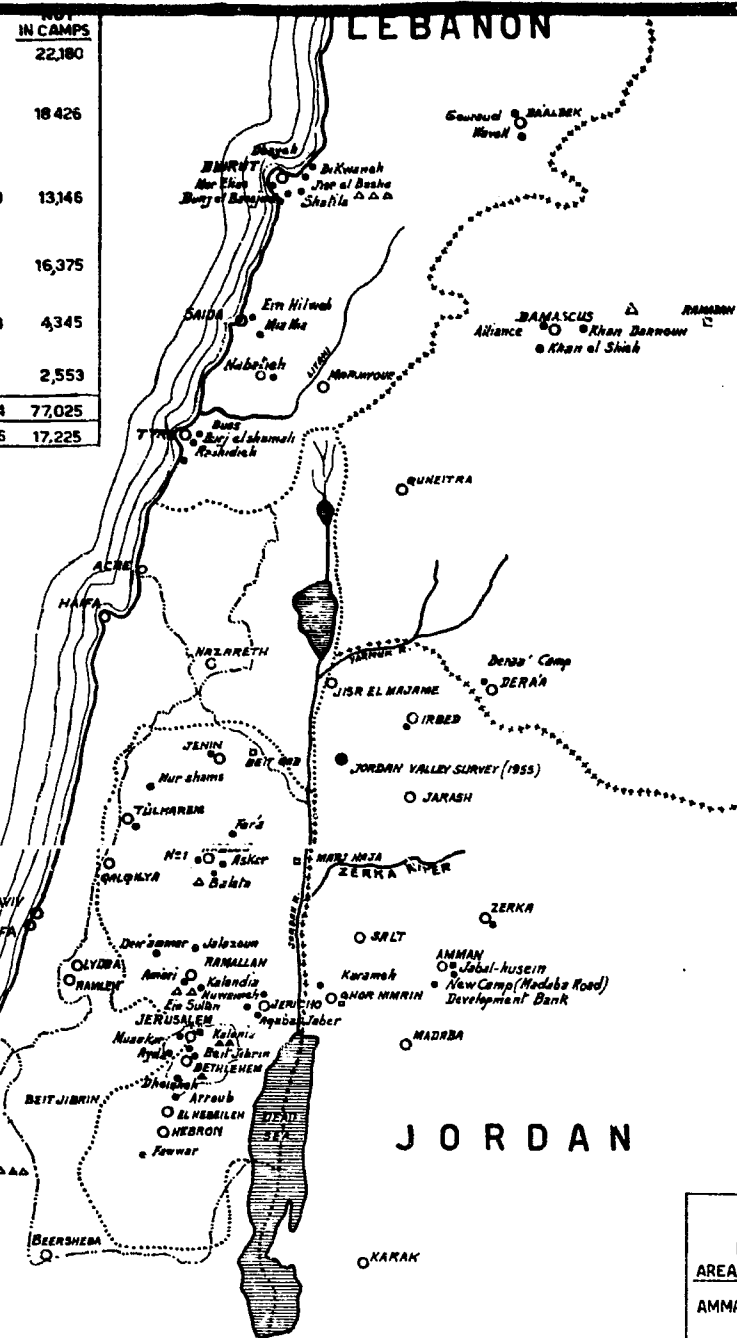
16,375

4,345

2,553

77,025

17,225



HOMS	Homs City	3862	5,863	2,924
HAMA	Hama	2001		
SOUTH	Deraa	1394	1,394	16,672
TOTAL			22,711	90,238
FAMILIES			5,170	20,964

ISRAEL

JORDAN		Non Refugee Population	1,050,641	
		Registered Refugees	604,236	
AREA	CAMPS			NOT IN CAMPS
AMMAN	Jabal Hussein	10032		
	Amman New camp	13889	30,136	95,588
	Zarka	6215		
IRBED	Irbed camp	8407	8,407	38,470
NABLUS	Askar	3327		
	Balata	8048		
	Far'a	6586		
	N° 1	2681	38,028	103,812
	Nur-Shams	3690		
JERICHO	Tulkarem	6827		
	Jenin	6869		
	Aqabat Jaber	27737		
	Ein Sultan	18024	70,096	31,080
JERUSALEM	Nuweimeh	5861		
	Karameh	18474		
	Muaskar	5369		
	Amari	2618		
HEBRON	Deir Ammar	2168	17,403	79,521
	Jalazoun	4361		
	Kalandia	2887		
	Dheisheh	5701		
HEBRON	Ayda	1091		
	Beit Jibrin (Azzeh)	1046	19,948	71,747
	Fawar	4975		
	Arroub	7135		
TOTAL			184,018	420,218
FAMILIES			34,587	79,619

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