



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

1 July 1965 — 30 June 1966

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/6313)

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

1 July 1965 — 30 June 1966

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/6313)



UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1966

NOTE

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

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal	v
Letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
PART I. REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966	13
A. Relief services	13
B. Health services	17
C. Education and training services	20
D. Other assistance to the refugees	27
E. Common services and general administration	27
F. Financial operations	28
PART II. BUDGET FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967	32

ANNEXES

I. Tables	
1-4 Statistics concerning registered population	42
5-8 Relief services	46
9-12 Health services	48
13-16 Education and training services	52
17 Other assistance to refugees	56
18-22 Finance	57
23 Agency personnel	71
II. Graphs showing registered refugees, ration recipients and camp inhabitants; refugees eligible for health services; refugee children in school; and vocational training centre graduates	72
III. Map showing approximate location and density of Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA	<u>at end of volume</u>

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

31 August 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966, 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 report is presented in three main parts:

The introduction, which calls attention to the critical financial situation which continues to threaten the whole future of the Agency's services to the refugees; outlines the policy which the Agency would hope to follow during its new mandate period, if adequate income is forthcoming; analyses current problems regarding the rectification of the ration rolls; and seeks the guidance of the General Assembly on steps to be taken if adequate income cannot be secured;

Part I, which gives an account of UNRWA's activities during the twelve months ending 30 June 1966; and

Part II, a presentation of the Agency's budget for the calendar year 1967 for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

Statistical tables and graphs relating to various aspects of the Agency's work are included in annexes I and II of the report.

The Advisory Commission of the Agency has considered this report and its views are set forth in a letter dated 26 August 1966 from its Chairman, of which I attach a copy. Although in drafting the report I have had the benefit of the advice of the members of the Commission, it should not be assumed that the Governments represented on the Advisory Commission necessarily subscribe to all the views I have expressed.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Laurence MICHELMORE
Commissioner-General

The President of the General Assembly
United Nations
New York

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

26 August 1966

Dear Dr. Michelmore,

At its meeting on 18 August 1966, the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East carefully considered the annual report which you propose to submit to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly.

In the view of the Advisory Commission, your report accurately describes the Agency's activities during the period from 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966 and clearly sets forth the dilemma with which the Agency continues to be faced in its efforts to maintain its programme of services to the Palestine Arab Refugees, despite rising costs and lack of assurance of adequate future income.

The Advisory Commission is impressed by the efforts which were made to find funds to carry out the 1966 programme, as presented to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, and associates itself with your appeal to Governments to provide the necessary financial resources to meet the pressing needs of the refugee community during the coming year. As in the past, individual members of the Commission have reserved the position of their respective Governments on a number of matters discussed in the report.

My colleagues join me in extending to you their thanks for your efforts in the preparation of the report and in commending the continued faithful service of the Agency's staff in their task of assisting the refugees.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Shahap GÜRLER
Chairman,
Advisory Commission

Dr. Laurence Michelmore
Commissioner-General
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
Beirut

INTRODUCTION

1. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for a further three years until 30 June 1969. 1/ An account of the Agency's activities during the last year of the previous mandate is contained in part I of the present report. 2/ In the new mandate period the Agency will continue to face difficult questions in its effort to help to meet the essential needs of the Palestine refugee population in conformity with the directives of the General Assembly. Observations on some of these questions are offered in the following paragraphs of the introduction. The programme of activities proposed for the next financial year is presented in budgetary form in part II of this report.

1/ General Assembly resolution 2052 (XX).

2/ Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work prior to 1 July 1965 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, Annex, vol. II, document A/1060.

C. Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees; document submitted by the Secretary-General to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly (A/4121).

D. Reports of the Director (Commissioner-General) 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 and 15A (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);

(Foot-note continued on following page)

2. In his last report, the Commissioner-General drew the General Assembly's attention to the serious and sharply increasing imbalance between UNRWA's income and the cost of maintaining the existing programme of activities and warned that unless remedial action were taken a breakdown would result, with disastrous consequences for the refugees.

3. At the conclusion of its twentieth session, the General Assembly in resolution 2052 (XX) called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report. The Commissioner-General is glad to report that this appeal and subsequent efforts of the Agency and its Advisory Commission have resulted in a marked improvement in UNRWA's current financial situation. The year 1966 had opened with an anticipated budgetary deficit of some \$4.2 million: six months later, thanks to what was virtually a rescue operation, the prospective deficit had been reduced to \$1.1 million and there was hope that further help would be forthcoming. 3/ The Commissioner-General wishes to record his heartfelt thanks to those Governments which, by their generous and prompt financial assistance, have demonstrated once again their concern for the welfare of the Palestine refugees and their firm support of the United Nations. He is also deeply indebted to the many individuals and representatives of voluntary agencies whose unfailing encouragement and sympathy have again been demonstrated during this critical period.

(Foot-note 2 continued)

- (j) Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213);
- (k) Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478);
- (l) Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861);
- (m) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214);
- (n) Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513);
- (o) Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813);
- (p) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013).

E. 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 21 April 1961; 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961; 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962; 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963; 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965; 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1966.

3/ Additional contributions had been announced, by the time of preparation of this report, by the Holy See and by the Governments of Denmark, Iraq, Libya, Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, the Republic of China, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Tunisia.

4. Although, as is explained in part I of this report, UNRWA now hopes to be able to carry out substantially the programme for 1966 submitted to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, the coming years cannot be viewed with complacency. There has been no change in the Agency's fundamental financial predicament - an obligation to carry on essential services for the refugee population, but without an assurance of adequate funds to meet these needs. Plans for the new mandate period must, therefore, be considered in the light of this grim reality. As is pointed out below, the maintenance of necessary services to the refugees which over the years have been formally or tacitly approved by the General Assembly will inevitably involve increased expenditure during the next three years. Increased governmental contributions on a level to offset rising costs are therefore urgently required. At present sufficient funds are not in prospect, either in the form of regular annual contributions or of special donations. Recognizing that special appeals of the kind launched early in 1966 may lose their force with repetition, the General Assembly will presumably wish to consider how the provision of sufficient funds may best be secured. It may be that the General Assembly will feel that the time has come to take a fresh, searching look at the whole method and basis of financing UNRWA's services.

5. Nor have there yet been indications of any change in the basic circumstances which produced the need for international assistance to the refugees. The refugee population, constantly increasing in number, continues to look to UNRWA to provide education and health services, and many hundreds of thousands continue to need the shelter of UNRWA's camps and the food which the Agency provides. Some of the refugees, including an appreciable number trained by the Agency, have become able to support themselves and their families, but many are only partially self-supporting and even with UNRWA's assistance are able to maintain only a level of bare subsistence. Many others depend completely on the assistance given to them. The refugees continue to maintain what they consider to be their lawful right to return to their former homes, and to emphasize that the United Nations has given assurances regarding repatriation or compensation, which were confirmed once again by the General Assembly at its twentieth session but which remain unfulfilled. These assurances are contained in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), in which the General Assembly resolved "that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live in 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 or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible". As year succeeds year, there is no sign that the refugees are becoming any less embittered by their conviction that a grave injustice has been done to them through the loss of their homes and country and the continued deprivation of any benefit from the property they left behind. The implications for peace and stability in the Middle East of the continued existence of the Palestine refugee problem thus remain as grave as ever.

Proposed policy during the new mandate period

6. The Agency is now on the threshold of its new mandate period and the Commissioner-General believes that it might be helpful to the General Assembly if he indicated the broad lines on which he considers the three main sections of the Agency's programme - education, health and relief - should develop, in the event that adequate income is forthcoming.

7. One of the main problems that will face the Agency during the coming three years is the growing demand for education. The total number of refugee children benefiting from education services has been increasing at a rate considerably above the rate of population growth (see annex II, graphs A and C), and this can be expected to continue during the next three years. The present scale of expenditure on education leaves little room for anything more than bare necessities and any further increase in the school population can be absorbed only if there is a corresponding increase in the budget for education.

8. It would seem essential to maintain the basic education provided in UNRWA-UNESCO schools at the primary level. Six years of primary education will ensure functional literacy for the refugee children. The increase in numbers at this level is expected to be about 3.5 to 4.0 per cent a year. Continued efforts to improve the quality of primary education will be required. A good start on this task, through the training of teachers in service, has been made by the UNRWA-UNESCO Institute of Education, whose activities are noted in paragraph 85 below.

9. It is highly desirable to provide three years of preparatory (lower secondary) education for children in the twelve to fifteen year age group. There is a strong and growing demand for education at this level, which, if facilities were available would probably lead to an annual increase in enrolment of more than 10 per cent. However, as the quality of education in these schools should be improved, it might be preferable to plan a rate of expansion of, say, 5 per cent per year and to devote some resources to improvements in quality. This question will receive further consideration in consultation with UNESCO and the authorities of the host Governments.

10. The Agency would propose to continue - indeed, if funds permitted, it would wish to increase - its present limited financial assistance in the field of upper secondary and higher education. At present UNRWA contributes some \$480,000 a year towards the cost of upper secondary education for 20,000 refugees, but the greater part of the cost of education at this level, which may be \$1.5 to \$2 million a year, is borne by the host Governments. The total number of refugees attending universities is not known, but is believed to be about 5,000. The Agency provides \$350,000 a year towards the cost of university education for 650 students, the balance being provided almost entirely by the host Governments, with some help from other Governments and from non-governmental sources. It is obvious that the total cost of providing higher education is far in excess of the amount paid for the purpose by UNRWA.

11. In regard to teacher and vocational training, the Agency would hope to train sufficient teachers to anticipate the increase in enrolment in its own schools and to replace the refugee teachers who leave for employment elsewhere. If this goal is to be attained, some increase in the pre-service training of teachers will be required. Given the continuing and probably growing demand for skilled labour in the Arab world, vocational training and technical education could usefully be further developed during 1966-1969 if funds were available, partly by increasing the number of training centres, probably on a non-residential basis, and partly by placing refugee students in government and private institutions. Finally, from the educational point of view, and as expressly recommended by UNESCO, it would be highly desirable, should funds permit, to maintain the present small programme of adult education and literacy training for refugee women described in paragraph 90 and gradually to develop it over the next three years.

12. Owing to natural increase, the number of refugees eligible for health services has risen from 800,000 in 1948 to over 1.2 million in 1966 (see annex II, graph B). On the other hand, and especially since 1963, the Agency's financial difficulties have placed a heavy strain on the operation of its health services, which have had to be maintained within the limits imposed by a more or less static budget total, in spite of a recent sharp rise in hospital and other costs. This has only been possible thanks to additional help from the host Governments and as a result of drastic administrative and other economies and the restriction of expansion of the programme to projects financed by special donations. A stage has now been reached, however, when any further limitation of expenditure, or failure to provide adequate service for the increasing population, may entail serious risks for the health of the refugee community. During its new mandate period, therefore, UNRWA would hope to be able to extend all branches of its programme to meet the needs of the growing population and at the same time steadily to orient and adapt it to the progress of medical science, in step with the advancement of health services in the host countries. In particular, a need exists for the provision of simple diagnostic laboratory facilities in clinics; for improved out-patient facilities for physiotherapy; for a special fund to meet occasional high expense incurred in certain types of life-saving medical care; for the inclusion of children from three to six years in the programme of systematic child health supervision, and for collaboration with local authorities in bringing about a substantial improvement and extension of the environmental sanitation services, on which the Agency's programme of preventive medicine depends.

13. On the basis of these broad outlines, the cost of carrying out the education and health programme during the new mandate period may be expected to rise annually by some \$750,000 in the case of education and \$150,000 in the case of health. If provision is made for increasing prices and operational costs, the minimum additional cost of providing education and health services will be about \$1.3 million in 1967, and a further increase of about that amount in each successive year.

14. In the other major area of UNRWA's programme - relief services - the level of expenditure has not changed significantly for a number of years. In the case of food distribution, the number of rations issued has remained within a fairly narrow range almost since the establishment of the Agency. It must be acknowledged that the maintenance of these levels of relief services has not resulted from deliberate decisions based on objective data; rather, the lack of objective data, and the pressure of insufficient funds, have led to this result. It should be noted that the maintenance of food distribution at about 850,000 to 875,000 rations for the last ten years, concurrently with an increase in the total refugee population from less than 1 million to over 1.3 million, may be regarded as a relative decrease in this service. In retrospect, some correlation may be discerned in this relative decrease in economic assistance with the rate of development of the economies of the host countries.

15. The number of children on the waiting list for rations continues to grow, and has now reached 257,099. Until their claims are examined and some appraisal can be made of the continuing need of present ration recipients, there would seem to be no sound basis for contemplating a change in the level of relief services, although price variations, adjustments in staff compensation, shelter construction and equipment replacement may produce some year-to-year fluctuations.

16. The outlook, consequently, is that the continuation of the present types of assistance to the refugees will require an increase in expenditure of \$1.5 million in 1967 (see paragraph 108) and a further increase of a similar amount in subsequent years. As the income in 1966 is not yet sufficient to meet current needs, and as some of the special help offered this year cannot be anticipated in the future, present indications are that income in 1967 is likely to be \$3 to \$4 million short of the amount required. In the absence of substantial additional help, serious curtailments in the 1967 programme will confront UNRWA and the refugees. Among other possibilities, it would seem that most of the proposed new construction of schools and health facilities would have to be further delayed, that any further increase in the compensation of local staff, however well justified, would have to be postponed, and that painful choices would have to be made concerning some of the services now provided to the refugees. Possibilities which were mentioned to UNRWA's Advisory Commission early in 1966 would doubtless again come forward for review. These include the discontinuation of youth leadership training, the suspension of all new awards of university scholarships, the curtailment of some other aspects of the education programme, the initiation of selective distribution based on special hardship (rather than a general distribution) of soap and kerosene and of the additional flour and pulses made available to the refugees during the winter months, and the discontinuation or curtailment of supplementary feeding, if special help is not received. As any of these measures would adversely affect some or all of the refugee population, the Commissioner-General and everyone concerned with the welfare of the refugees must continue to plead for additional contributions so that these harsh alternatives need not be considered.

17. As part of its efforts to find funds to enable the 1966 plan of services to the refugees to be carried out as fully as possible, UNRWA appealed to the World Food Programme for help to maintain its supplementary feeding programme for certain vulnerable groups of refugees, one of the highly beneficial activities threatened by the financial crisis. The Agency's request was considered by the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its ninth session in April 1966. The Committee decided that, under the terms of the resolutions establishing the Programme and under its General Regulations, the Programme could accept requests for assistance only from Governments and was thus barred from giving direct assistance to an organization. A dissenting view was expressed by a minority of members of the Committee, who felt that a more flexible interpretation of the regulations was not only possible but had in fact already been adopted by the Committee in approving aid to a non-member of the United Nations or of FAO; moreover, aid to another organization was not expressly excluded in the basic texts governing the Programme. The Committee, having taken note of this minority view, decided to take up at its tenth session (expected to be held in October 1966) the question of a possible amendment to the basic texts that would permit project agreements to be entered into with international organizations.

18. During the early part of 1966, the Agency also approached a number of Governments which had in the past taken a special interest in the UNRWA programme of training and higher education and suggested that they might consider joint action to establish a special fund for financing these programmes on their merits as a form of technical assistance. The annual cost of these programmes is about \$3.4 million and if they could be financed by special contributions from funds earmarked for overseas technical assistance or development aid, separately from

and in addition to the normal governmental contributions to UNRWA in its capacity as a refugee agency, this would go far to restoring solvency to the Agency's operations. In the event, certain of the Governments which were approached in this way agreed to make individual contributions of a technical assistance character for this purpose but it has not so far been possible to organize the financing of these programmes on a joint basis through a group or consortium of Governments. The most notable response to this approach was from the Government of Sweden which, through the Swedish International Development Authority, made a special contribution of \$2 million towards the cost of the programmes of training and higher education in 1966. This was the turning point in averting a collapse of the Agency's services this year and the Commissioner-General takes this opportunity of recording his deep appreciation of this generous and timely aid from Sweden. A new table (annex I, table 21) has been inserted in this report to show the contributions for higher education and training which have been received so far during 1966.

Rectification of the ration rolls

19. In resolution 2052 (XX), the General Assembly directed the Commissioner-General "to take such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls - a problem which has been and continues to be of major concern to the General Assembly - as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need". Pursuant to this directive, the Agency has sought means, in co-operation with Governments, of achieving some further progress in assuring that UNRWA's assistance reaches eligible, needy persons. This problem relates almost entirely to the periodic distribution of rations; relatively few difficulties arise over the question of eligibility for health services, education, occupancy of UNRWA shelter, or for the help given on the basis of special hardship.

20. As reported last year, the host Governments, although agreeing in principle that the ration rolls should be rectified, considered that they could collaborate in such a programme only if the Agency should receive sufficient funds to maintain its services to the refugees, including the issue of rations, at existing levels. ^{4/} During the early part of 1966, the financial crisis continued to overshadow the whole future of these services, but by April the Commissioner-General considered that the response to appeals for additional funds had been such as to justify a decision on his part to maintain UNRWA's services substantially unchanged throughout 1966. Subsequently, detailed discussions of outstanding problems relating to the ration rolls, which vary considerably from one host country to another, have taken place between the Agency and the Governments concerned. The Commissioner-General wishes to record his appreciation of the constructive spirit in which the host Governments have approached these discussions. At the same time it is clear to him that, in varying degrees, the host Governments face real difficulties in associating themselves with action which might have the effect of disturbing the pattern of ration distribution established over so many years past. The present position in each country is summarized below and further described in paragraphs 41 to 45 below.

^{4/} A/6013, paras. 16-27.

21. In Lebanon, UNRWA believes that the present state of the ration rolls is reasonably satisfactory. The routine verification of the existence, presence and need of the 105,000 persons inscribed on the rolls, which had been suspended for a short period early in 1965, was resumed later that year, in co-operation with the Government. Some 70 per cent of the ration recipients have been reinvestigated at their places of residence during the last three and a half years and the remaining 30 per cent will be similarly checked during the next twelve months. However, the difficulty of accurately assessing need among a large mass of people living at or near subsistence level should not be underestimated. In Gaza, action continued along several different lines with the co-operation of the governmental authorities. A growing problem is that of the large number (over 27,000) of children on the waiting list for rations. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the registration of births and deaths among the refugee population is supervised by the Government authorities and is believed to be reasonably accurate and up to date. Additional measures to confirm the presence of ration recipients in the country would be desirable. Little progress has been made in efforts to ensure that rations are distributed on the basis of proven need. During the first half of 1966, UNRWA renewed its approaches to the Government on this matter, in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 2052 (XX); these approaches had not produced a result at the time of presenting this report.

22. In Jordan, no systematic reverification has been possible since 1953, when disorders in the refugee camps caused the Government to call a halt to UNRWA's efforts to carry out a general scrutiny of ration entitlements. Subsequent attempts to deal with particular elements of the problem, such as the activities of the so-called merchants, who traffic in ration cards and rationed commodities and who have a vested interest in the existing inaccuracies in the rolls, have also often failed, owing to adverse reactions among the refugees. However, towards the end of the period covered by this report the Government and the Agency were able to agree, in pursuance of resolution 2052 (XX), on joint measures to verify (a) the continued presence in Jordan of persons suspected of having left the country and (b) the continued existence and presence of the heads of all families registered for rations. But shortly before the submission of this report, the implementation of these measures was temporarily deferred, at the Government's request.

23. Turning to broader issues, it seems to the Commissioner-General that discussion of the vexed problem of rectification is often based on a presumption that a clear dividing line exists between those refugees who are totally indigent and those who are totally self-supporting, and that the receipt of rations accordingly connotes total support from the international community. The number of persons on the rolls is sometimes given exaggerated importance as a presumed index of the extent to which the refugees have or have not recovered the ability to support themselves. The Commissioner-General feels that in order to view the problem in proper perspective, it should be borne in mind that what is at issue is a meagre allowance of dry food-stuffs costing less than \$US1.20 a month for each refugee and providing only two-thirds of the normal intake of food of a poor person living in the Middle East. Although the original purpose of the rations was to keep body and soul together, they were never in fact adequate for that purpose. Now, with the passage of time and changes in economic circumstances, they have become for many of the recipients a modest economic subvention from the international community, to assist them in their struggle to support themselves and improve their economic conditions.

24. In these circumstances, and bearing in mind also the many children whose claims are deferred because of the ration ceilings, the Commissioner-General believes that it would be misleading to attach undue importance to the number of ration recipients as an index of the dependence or independence of the refugees on international aid. It should also be borne in mind that the techniques of administering public assistance which are in general use in other communities elsewhere, such as Western Europe and North America, would be excessively costly if the value of the assistance controlled were only \$1.20 per person per month.

25. Although only limited progress can be reported at the present time in response to the General Assembly's directive in resolution 2052 (XX), the Agency will continue, in collaboration with the host Governments, to seek possibilities of taking additional steps toward the goal of equitable distribution of relief based on need.

26. A special aspect of the question of the ration rolls deserves mention. Doubts have been expressed by some Governments about the propriety of the Agency's issuing rations which may be consumed by young men in military training under the auspices of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The host Governments do not consider that these doubts are well-founded. In light of these differences, arrangements have been made for special added donations to the amount of \$150,000 which meets the total cost of any rations consumed by the young men in question. The Commissioner-General is satisfied that these arrangements provide a practical means of disposing of the problem in so far as the Agency is concerned. Contributors to UNRWA, who may have been concerned about this matter, may thus be assured by the Agency that their contributions will not be used to furnish assistance to refugees receiving military training under the auspices of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Legal and constitutional aspects

27. The nature of UNRWA and the range of its operations has naturally given rise to a variety of legal and constitutional issues. Some of these concern its relationships with Governments (whether host or otherwise), others its relationships with private parties, and others still its relationships with its staff. The Commissioner-General does not propose to review here the details of these various issues, but would only draw attention to certain general considerations which arise in this connexion.

28. One of the Agency's concerns in this regard is to maintain its independent and international character as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, and at the same time to secure the facilities and privileges and immunities which are necessary for the independent exercise of its functions. Although the existence of such obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant constitutional texts would hardly be disputed, some questions on their application nevertheless sometimes arise.

29. Although the Agency is directly assisting the refugees, the latter remain under the territorial jurisdiction of the host States, and the executive authority of the Agency is limited to its own actions and staff and property. A practical relationship therefore has been maintained between the Agency's independent machinery for the execution of its programme and the host Government's executive authority over the territorial installations and refugee communities in which much of the Agency's programme is carried out. Fortunately, this relationship is normally well regulated in a spirit of mutual co-operation and respect.

Nevertheless the respective roles of the territorial authority and the Agency may at times encroach on one another and need to be reconciled.

30. The extensive use by the Agency of locally recruited staff (mostly Palestine refugees, and numbering nearly 12,000), also raises occasional issues in regard to the Commissioner-General's authority over such staff, notwithstanding their individual relations with the Palestine refugee community and with the host States in which they are employed, and under whose protection they and their families reside. The position of some of these local staff as UNRWA officials has at times involved some difficult issues for both the Agency and the host Governments, especially having regard to the international responsibilities of the Agency and the status and privileges and immunities accorded to its staff.

31. In assisting the Palestine refugee community as it has done over past years, the Agency is participating in certain communal services within the national jurisdictions of the host States to which local rather than international standards may sometimes have to be applied. This is particularly the case where such services are required to follow a national pattern applied to the civil population of the country generally, as in the case of certain aspects of the education programme. In such respects, therefore, a practical relationship may arise between some of the services provided by or with the assistance of the Agency and the internal domestic policies pursued by the four host States.

32. Finally, there remains the question of giving effect to the various specific exemptions and immunities to which the Agency is legally entitled (under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946), and which are also directly pertinent to the accomplishment of the immediate tasks entrusted to the Agency by the General Assembly. The specific difficulties encountered in this connexion which were referred to in the last annual report 5/ continue to arise from time to time, and the Agency has endeavoured to secure in such cases its immunity from legal process and administrative restrictions, and also from taxes and customs duties on its assets, income and other property. Some of the Agency's claims in these respects still remain unsatisfied, including certain claims for tax reimbursement. It is hoped, however, that the existing co-operation between the Agency and the host Governments in seeking solutions to these problems will soon lead to final and satisfactory results.

Relations with Governments, United Nations organizations
and non-governmental organizations

33. The host Governments have, as in past years, performed notable services on behalf of the refugees. As is mentioned above and noted in part I of this report, they finance certain levels of education for the refugees in an amount greater than that spent for the purpose by UNRWA; they also give substantial direct assistance to the refugees in the fields of health and welfare and through the provision of building sites, water supplies and security protection for the Agency's camps and other installations. The host Governments report that the cost of this direct assistance totalled \$7,603,700 in 1965-1966; details will be found in annex I, table 22.

5/ A/6013, para. 31.

34. The Commissioner-General is glad to report that relations with the host Governments and with the Governments of other Arab States have become increasingly cordial. During the year, he made a series of visits to a number of Arab countries for the purpose of discussing UNRWA's programmes with the Government authorities in the course of which he was impressed by the sympathy and warmth of interest in the Agency's problems displayed by the Heads of State and responsible officials of these countries. The Commissioner-General also wishes to record that, as will be seen from table 19, there has been a significant increase in pledges by Arab Governments in support of the Agency's programmes. This increased financial assistance is expected to total nearly \$500,000 in 1966 ^{6/} and the Agency has good hopes that some further, as yet unspecified, contributions may be received from Arab governmental sources before the end of the year. There has furthermore been a welcome improvement in the accuracy and objectivity of references to the work of the Agency in the Press of the host countries, the lack of which caused some concern last year.

35. The Agency has continued to enjoy friendly working relationships with other United Nations organs and agencies, notably with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, the United Nations Emergency Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Agency is in particular deeply indebted to UNESCO and WHO for the support and guidance which they give to the educational and health programmes for the refugees, and which are noted in part I, sections B and C, below. It has been ready at all times to consult with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1315 (XIII), but there is no significant development to report in this connexion on UNRWA's part.

36. In paying a special tribute to the voluntary agencies, and particularly to these agencies working in the Middle East, for their continued invaluable assistance to the refugees and to the "other claimants for relief", the Commissioner-General wishes to record his appreciation of the initiative of non-governmental groups in certain countries to launch a European Campaign for Refugees in the autumn of 1966, commencing with United Nations Day, which this year is devoted to the cause of refugees.

Conclusion

37. In his last report, the Commissioner-General asked the General Assembly for guidance on the lines he should follow if additional funds were not forthcoming to enable him to continue the programme of assistance to the refugees at existing levels and standards. As will be apparent from earlier paragraphs of this report, the threatened financial collapse of the Agency was in the event averted but it still overshadows the future well-being of the refugees and continues to dominate every aspect of UNRWA's work. The Commissioner-General therefore appeals most

^{6/} This figure includes \$297,000 not previously pledged for an earlier year by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

earnestly to all Governments to provide the necessary funds to meet the growing needs of the refugee community, especially for health and education services. He also urgently renews his request to the General Assembly for guidance on adjustments in the Agency's services which will be necessary, if additional income cannot be assured, in order to bring those services into line with UNRWA's financial capacities. At the same time, he reiterates his assurance that the Agency will press forward in its efforts to ensure a more equitable distribution of relief based on need. Finally, the Commissioner-General urges that the question of assistance to the Palestine Arab refugees be viewed as a humanitarian problem apart from the political considerations which tend to distort the issues and distract attention from the urgent needs of the refugees as human beings. The Commissioner-General believes that their tragic plight will continue to be a matter of deep concern to the United Nations and to their fellow men.

PART I

REPORT ON UNRWA OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966

38. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1966. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1966 and the actual expenditure in 1965 is given in part II of the report, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1967.

A. RELIEF SERVICES

39. The Agency's efforts to rectify its ration rolls have continued and are given special attention in the introduction to this report. As is noted below, progress continued to be made in Lebanon and the Gaza Strip and, in Jordan, a new rectification programme was agreed with the Government, towards the end of the year under review; its implementation, however, was subsequently deferred, at the Government's request. In all four host countries, the process of identifying refugees living in conditions of extreme hardship has continued and a study of their special needs is in progress. The policy of providing certain commodities, such as clothing and blankets, on a selective basis was extended during the year, but otherwise the relief services were made available on the same basis as in the past.

40. The number of refugees registered with the Agency continued to increase and on 30 June 1966 totalled 1,317,749 as compared with 1,280,823 on 30 June 1965. The number of refugees registered for rations in June 1966 was 861,122 as compared with 874,594 in June 1965, while the number of persons registered for Agency services other than rations increased from 406,229 to 456,627. The reduction in the number of ration recipients was mainly due to the incorporation in the remuneration of Agency manual workers of the value of the rations previously received by these workers and their families. Tables 1 to 4 of annex I give statistics of the number of registered refugees, their distribution according to age, country of residence, and the categories of services to which they are entitled, and changes in the composition and entitlement of refugee families. The numbers of registered refugees, of ration recipients and of camp residents are also shown in annex II, graph A.

Eligibility and registration

41. In the Gaza Strip, the special efforts to rectify the ration rolls which began early in 1965 continued throughout the year under review, and have to date resulted in the cancellation of 4,265 rations. Rations thus saved have already been transferred to 3,282 children on the waiting list in Gaza, and the balance will be issued to other children on the list as soon as their existence and need has been verified.

42. In Jordan, a joint UNRWA-Government Committee has examined various possible methods of identifying ineligible persons and removing their names from the rolls, so that they might be replaced by eligible children on the waiting list for rations. Agreement was reached in June 1966 on two procedures, but the Government subsequently

asked that their implementation be temporarily deferred. Under these new arrangements, all existing ration cards in Jordan will first be exchanged for new ones. Heads of families will be required to appear in person with proof of their identity to collect the new cards and those who fail to do so within a specified period will be removed from the ration rolls. During this operation, all ration cards which are suspected to contain false or duplicate registrations will be set aside for special investigation by a joint Government/Agency committee. Secondly, Government and Agency representatives will arrange jointly to interview those families any member of which is suspected to be absent and require them to prove the existence in Jordan of the individual concerned.

43. In Lebanon, the routine work of verification is now proceeding normally, after a period, noted in last year's report, when the Agency was able to make little headway. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the Agency is satisfied that its ration rolls are now reasonably accurate in so far as the existence and presence of the ration recipients are concerned. It has renewed discussions with the Government with a view to finding means of verifying the presence in the country of persons on the ration list and of replacing refugees who have become self-supporting with eligible children on the waiting list.

44. In the four host countries, the names of 33,607 persons, including 30,192 ration recipients, were removed from the rolls during the year (as compared with 31,630 in the year ending 30 June 1965 and 29,472 the previous year). They included 30,192 ration recipients, of whom 12,169 were the UNRWA manual workers and their families mentioned in paragraph 40 above. In the place of the deleted names, 7,984 rations were issued during the year to children on the waiting list and 8,749 rations to needy refugees.

45. The Agency has continued to maintain a limit on the maximum number of ration recipients in each country, with no allowance for population increase. As a result, the number of children over the age of one year for whom no rations are available continues to grow. By June 1966 these children totalled 257,099 of whom 205,247 were in Jordan, 5,153 in Lebanon, 19,235 in the Syrian Arab Republic and 27,464 in the Gaza Strip.

Basic rations

46. The content of the basic food rations, which provide 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter, has remained unchanged. Details of these rations and of other supplies distributed to the refugees are contained in table 5. Most of the refugees manage to supplement their meagre food rations with other foodstuffs which they either produce themselves, secure by barter, or purchase with their limited earnings. During the year, the Agency imported some 112,600 tons of flour and some 26,000 tons of other foodstuffs for distribution to the refugees. The cost of these supplies, together with the cost of distribution, accounted for approximately 33 per cent of the Agency's budget.

Supplementary feeding

47. The monthly basic rations contain no items of fresh food nor any animal protein. UNRWA's programme of supplementary feeding and milk distribution is accordingly designed to protect the health of certain beneficiaries among the more vulnerable groups of refugees, notably infants and children in the pre-school age group, schoolchildren, pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous patients under domiciliary treatment.

48. A daily issue of a mixture of whole and skimmed milk is available for babies from the age of six to twelve months and for those under six months who cannot be breast fed (5,900 beneficiaries). A portion of skimmed milk is made available on twenty-six days a month to children aged from one to fifteen years (87,400 beneficiaries) and to expectant and nursing mothers (8,200 beneficiaries). Skimmed milk is also issued on twenty-two days a month during the school year to children attending UNRWA/UNESCO schools (89,900 beneficiaries). During the year under review, the school milk programme was suspended for some months, and the issue of skimmed milk to other beneficiaries temporarily reduced by 50 per cent, because of uncertainty concerning the receipt of adequate supplies. The average number of beneficiaries, by country, is shown in annex I, table 7. The maintenance of the milk programme in general is dependent on the continued availability of donated milk supplies.

49. The Agency provided, through supplementary feeding centres in its camps and in other places where large numbers of refugees reside, a nutritionally balanced hot meal on six days a week. This service is available for a maximum of 45,000 beneficiaries, drawn largely from children below the age of six, although some older children are also admitted on medical certification. In order to facilitate attendance, seven sub-centres have been opened in larger camps, in addition to the main feeding centres. Over and above the varied standard menus, a special bland high-protein menu is provided for the treatment of infants and young children suffering from gastro-enteritis and malnutrition. Vitamin A and D capsules are issued to children attending supplementary feeding centres and to elementary schoolchildren. On medical certification, extra dry rations are issued to expectant and nursing mothers and to tuberculous out-patients. The average number of refugees benefiting from various services, by country, is shown in table 6.

50. As mentioned in paragraph 17 of the introduction to this report, the Agency's serious financial situation led it to apply to the World Food Programme in April 1966 for assistance to maintain the supplementary feeding programme. The Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Food Programme, however, decided that it could not meet this request.

Camps and shelters

51. The number of refugees living in camps maintained by the Agency increased from 501,245 in June 1965 to 517,518 in June 1966. There has accordingly been a continued growth in the need for shelters, but no new major construction work has been undertaken, except where funds previously authorized were available. The new camp near Jerusalem to rehouse refugees living in squalid conditions in the old city of Jerusalem has been completed, together with its ancillary buildings - schools, a clinic, a distribution centre, a police post and the camp leader's house and office. Kalandia Camp, also near Jerusalem, is being extended and work will be completed in 1966. The rehousing of 600 families in Amman is also planned, and construction work was about to commence at the end of June. A limited programme of road construction was continued in some of the Jordan camps.

52. In Gaza, Lebanon and Syria, where there were no outstanding commitments to build shelters, only a limited amount of construction to meet emergency needs could be authorized because of the Agency's financial situation.

53. The number of refugees living in UNRWA camps, as compared with the number of registered refugees and of ration recipients, is shown in annex II, graph A, and further details will be found in annex I, table 8.

Special hardship assistance

Clothing

54. The voluntary agencies continued, through their contributors abroad, to make generous donations of used clothing available to UNRWA to meet the needs of the refugees. During 1965, 675 tons of donated clothing were received and distributed in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to refugee families in special need. In Gaza, general distribution continued. Some \$50,000 were spent by UNRWA to meet inland transport costs and freight costs for clothing shipped from countries other than the United States of America.

55. The following agencies donated the clothing:

- American Friends Service Committee
- Canadian Lutheran World Relief
- Canadian Red Cross Society
- 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 Service Overseas, Inc.
- Norwegian Church
- Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (United Kingdom)
- Unitarian Service Committee of Canada
- United Church of Canada
- Vastkustens Efterkrisgshjälp (Sweden)
- Women's Voluntary Services (United Kingdom)

Case-work among individuals

56. In a population of refugees living for the most part in conditions of extreme poverty, it is inevitable that old age, disablement, severe illness or unforeseen emergencies should present particularly harsh problems for individuals. The Agency's welfare workers do what they can, within a limited budget, to help families in especially critical circumstances. Last year a total of 10,700 such families received cash grants and others were given special issues of clothing, blankets and kerosene. In addition to this material assistance, UNRWA's case workers advised many thousands of refugees on their personal and family problems. They also helped twenty-eight refugees to rejoin their families and placed 129 orphans and eighty-six aged refugees in local institutions.

B. HEALTH SERVICES

57. The Agency has continued to provide a comprehensive health programme comprising both preventive and curative services. Though designed within an extremely limited framework, these services have over the years effectively safeguarded the health of the refugee community. They are designed to keep in line as closely as possible with services provided by the host Governments for economically comparable sections of the local population in their countries. Within the stringent budgetary restrictions imposed by UNRWA's limited financial resources, no substantial expansion of services was possible during the year under review. Such improvements as did take place were achieved either through economies made by streamlining certain of the medical care services, or through the receipt of specific donations. Thus it was possible to replace a number of old, unsatisfactory clinic buildings with entirely new structures and to establish an additional number of rehydration/nutrition centres for the day-time treatment of infants and young children suffering from gastro-enteritis and malnutrition. The UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre, established in the Gaza Strip as a result of a special governmental contribution, began to function in September 1965.

58. The Agency's health programme is carried out with the help of the World Health Organization which, by virtue of a mutual agreement, provides advisory and consultative health services as required in the planning of UNRWA's total health programme and supervises the technical aspects of the programme, which is directed by a WHO staff member provided on loan to UNRWA as Director of Health. Cordial relations have been maintained with the Ministries of Health of the host Governments and co-operation with these Ministries has been particularly fruitful in such fields as tuberculosis control and mass immunization campaigns. As in previous years, the host Governments, universities, charitable organizations, business firms and individuals have given assistance in such forms as the provision of personnel, free hospital, X-ray and laboratory facilities, services in maternal and child health centres, medical supplies, vaccines, layettes and supplementary food items, as well as help in mass vaccination campaigns. Funds have also been provided for the training of refugee students, particularly in basic nursing education.

Curative and preventive medical services

Clinics, hospitals and laboratories

59. Curative and preventive medical services continued to be provided at 122 places, either directly by UNRWA (at 105 places) or at centres operated by Governments or voluntary societies and subsidized by the Agency. The curative services comprise medical consultations, laboratory examinations, dressings, injections, eye treatments, the dispensing of medicine and dental services, as well as referrals, where indicated, to specialists and hospitals. The preventive health services include communicable disease control, prophylactic immunizations, pre-natal, natal and post-natal care, infant health care, school health and health education of the public. Annex I, table 9, gives a statistical summary of clinic attendances according to the different services provided.

60. The total number of hospital beds available for refugees during the period of review was 1,837, of which the majority were in Agency-subsidized governmental, university or private institutions. The Agency, however, maintains directly two hospitals, both in Jordan (a tuberculosis hospital and a cottage hospital), nine camp maternity wards, for the most part located in the Gaza Strip, fifteen

rehydration/nutrition centres situated in all four host countries and a small paediatric ward which forms part of the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre in the Gaza Strip. In addition, UNRWA and the Government health authorities jointly operate a tuberculosis hospital in Gaza. Rising costs of hospital services have been reflected in the increased subsidies which the Agency has been obliged to pay during the period of this report. Statistical details in respect of the number of beds available are shown in table 10.

61. The Agency maintains a central laboratory in the Gaza Strip and two small clinical laboratories in Lebanon. All other laboratory services, whether of a clinical or public health nature, are obtained from Governments, university or private laboratories, usually on a subsidy or cost for service basis, but in certain instances free of charge.

Control of communicable diseases

62. No case of any of the six quarantinable diseases (cholera, plague, louse-borne relapsing fever, smallpox, typhus and yellow fever) was notified among the refugee population during the period of report. Cases of relapsing fever considered to be of the tick-borne variety have, however, been reported, six in Jordan and one in Gaza. In close co-operation with the Ministries of Health of the host countries, plans were drawn up and certain precautions taken in anticipation of a possible outbreak of cholera, which had appeared in a number of neighbouring States; fortunately the necessity to carry out these plans did not arise. Programmes of prophylactic immunisations continued to be maintained against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, the enteric group fevers and poliomyelitis. As a result of a donation of measles vaccine by WHO, a vaccination campaign has begun in Jordan and Lebanon and will be extended to the other two host countries later. A mass tuberculosis survey, towards the cost of which the Agency is making a substantial contribution, was in the process of being carried out in the Gaza Strip by the health authorities of the United Arab Republic, while in the remaining three host countries there was close co-ordination of Agency and governmental tuberculosis control services. The incidence of dysentery, malaria, infective hepatitis, poliomyelitis, measles, whooping cough, ankylostomiasis, venereal disease and communicable eye diseases decreased. That of pulmonary tuberculosis showed a moderate increase, revealed mainly by the special survey conducted in the Gaza Strip. Other diseases with increased incidence include enteric group fevers, cerebro-spinal meningitis, mumps and chickenpox. A localized outbreak of cutaneous leishmaniasis in certain parts of the Syrian Arab Republic was effectively controlled and the number of new cases reported was very low. Throughout the Gaza Strip, malaria control measures continued to be carried out jointly by UNRWA and the Government health authorities. In the other three host countries, responsibility for similar measures is entirely that of the host Governments; the Agency co-operates and provides such assistance as may be required within the refugee camp areas. A summary of notifications of infectious diseases which occurred during the year among the refugee population is contained in table 11.

Maternal and child health

63. The Agency continued to devote special attention to the health care of expectant and nursing mothers, infants, pre-school children and schoolchildren. Supervision, advice and guidance were given at the eighty pre-natal and seventy-eight infant health clinics, which were also used for the distribution of layettes, the authorization of supplementary rations and the carrying out of prophylactic immunizations suitable for infants and young children. Fifteen daytime

rehydration/nutrition centres were in operation for the treatment of mild and moderate cases of gastro-enteritis and nutritional disturbances. Close observation was maintained of the incidence of underweight among children attending the infant health clinics, where mothers were given advice and were encouraged to ensure that their children benefited from the Agency's daily hot meal programme. The Agency's aim is that babies under the age of one year should be brought to the infant health clinics once every month; and that children under two years, and those under three years who require special attention, should attend the clinics every other month.

64. The school health programme, which comprises entrance and routine medical examinations, inspection of school premises and routine immunizations, continued to be carried out by special school health teams. In the case of schools in camps, these services were provided by the medical staff of the camps health centres.

65. Summarized information on pre-natal care, child health care and school health services will be found in table 12.

Nursing services

66. At the end of the period of report, UNRWA was employing 158 graduate nurses and midwives, 303 auxiliary nurses and 119 traditional midwives ("dayahs"). The clinics and hospitals subsidized by the Agency also employ a substantial nursing staff. The Agency's nursing staff participate in a wide range of health activities, and play a particularly valuable part in maternal and child health care, home visiting, communicable diseases control, mass immunization campaigns and health education.

Health education

67. The programme of health education is directed to all sectors of the refugee population, but particularly to large assembled groups through maternal and child health clinics, schools and youth activity centres. Health education is also provided for whole communities through the monthly health promotion drives carried out in camps, as well as through the weekly health promotion days, on which the camp medical officer and his staff visit various sectors of the community to stimulate interest in health matters, encourage community self-help and generally promote health education. Widespread use is made of visual media, such as posters, pamphlets, health calendars, flannelgraphs and health films. During the year under review the subject of health education of the public was introduced into the curricula of UNRWA's teacher training centres. It is hoped that this will do much to promote health education in the area by stimulating interest in the subject among the future teachers in Agency and other schools.

Nutrition

68. The aim of the programme of supplementary feeding and milk distribution is to protect from nutritional deficiency certain specially vulnerable groups of refugees. This programme, which is administered and operated by the Department of Health, is described above in paragraphs 47 to 49.

Environmental sanitation

69. This programme continued to be chiefly concerned with the provision of safe water supplies, sanitary waste disposal, and the control of disease vectors in the Agency's fifty-four camps. Water supplies were improved in several instances by connecting the camp water distribution systems with public or private water company

mains, which also permitted the establishment of private domiciliary connexions at the refugees' expense. In other cases, the Agency has constructed water systems to meet the needs of individual camps. These improved water supplies have, however, created a problem of waste water disposal in a few camps situated within or near municipal boundaries. No solution has yet been found to the refuse disposal problems which also occur in these camps. A number of sewage schemes are under implementation by local authorities, with financial assistance from UNRWA. The construction of family latrines continued to be encouraged by the Agency and approximately one-third of all refugee families living in camps now have private latrines. In the sphere of disease vector control, close co-operation was maintained with the government health authorities both in national malaria eradication programmes and in more localized projects, such as a programme for the control of cutaneous leishmaniasis in certain areas in the Syrian Arab Republic. Fly control continued to be based principally on the prevention of fly breeding through the use of biological methods.

Medical education and training

70. As will be seen from the table in paragraph 92 below, 248 refugee students held scholarships in the field of health awarded under the Agency's university scholarships programme during the academic year 1965-1966. Of these, 206 were studying medicine, 36 pharmaceutical chemistry, 5 dentistry and one veterinary medicine. One hundred and five students were receiving training in nursing and midwifery, including 63 in basic nursing, 36 in mental nursing, 5 in midwifery and one in tuberculosis nursing for practical nurses. Thirty-one students were being trained as health inspectors, 38 as assistant pharmacists and 25 as laboratory technicians. One post-graduate scholarship in paediatrics was granted to a refugee doctor and an Agency medical officer received a fellowship to enable him to take a diploma course in public health. Two Agency nurses completed a course in public health nursing. An active programme of in-service training of staff, including doctors, nurses and environmental sanitation personnel, continued to be carried out.

C. EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

71. Close collaboration with UNESCO was continued under arrangements established in 1950, whereby UNRWA administers the educational services for the refugees and carries the financial burden while UNESCO bears technical responsibility for the programme and provides a number of specialists in charge of planning and technical supervision. Frequent consultations between the two organizations have taken place during the year, in particular as regards the quantitative and qualitative development of the programme. Proposals for the school year 1966-1967 were prepared by UNRWA's Department of Education in collaboration with the Secretariat of UNESCO. Further, UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for Education and three other UNESCO officers visited UNRWA-UNESCO projects on different occasions with a view to advising the Agency on problems of special importance.

72. Frequent and fruitful contacts have also been maintained with the competent authorities in the host countries, including the Ministries of Education, in order to ensure that the development of the UNRWA-UNESCO educational services should take place in harmony with the development of the national systems of education in each of these countries. Further, a meeting of representatives of the host countries with representatives of UNRWA and UNESCO was held in Beirut, from 5 to 7 October 1965, to examine the programme for the school year 1965-1966. The meeting was in general agreement with the proposals prepared by UNRWA in

collaboration with UNESCO and made a number of detailed recommendations regarding the development of the programme.

73. During the past year, UNRWA has once again received generous financial assistance from Governments, non-governmental organizations, business firms and individuals in many countries for its education programme and particularly for scholarships at its vocational and teacher training centres. Details of these donations from non-governmental sources will be found in table 20.

General education

Primary education

74. It was noted in last year's report that enrolment in primary schools had increased by nearly 9 per cent from 123,500 to 134,500. Total enrolment in UNRWA-UNESCO schools during 1965-1966 was 140,000, a further increase of 4 per cent. The enrolment of refugee children in Government and private schools during 1965-1966 was approximately 30,000: details are shown in tables 13, 14 and 15. The Agency considers that it is of the greatest importance to improve the quality of teaching in its primary schools, which still causes some concern. This is the main task of the UNRWA-UNESCO Institute of Education (see paragraph 85 below).

Preparatory education

75. At the beginning of the school year 1965-1966, practically all children who had successfully completed the primary cycle were admitted to UNRWA-UNESCO, Government or private preparatory schools. The preparatory cycle provides a three-year course in the Gaza Strip, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic and a four-year course in Lebanon and may be considered as the lower cycle of general secondary education. The total number of eligible refugee children enrolled in preparatory schools during the school-year under review was 46,500, of whom 36,150 attended UNRWA-UNESCO schools (see tables 14 and 15). This number represents an increase of nearly 3,000 over the previous school year, or about 6.5 per cent. In both preparatory and primary cycles, the most significant increase took place in Jordan.

76. In practice it has been possible until now to admit to preparatory schools those qualified children seeking admission. If this practice is continued, enrolment at the preparatory level is likely to increase at the rate of 9 or 10 per cent per year during the next five years. Specifically, enrolment at UNRWA-UNESCO preparatory schools would be expected to rise from 33,650 during 1964-1965 to 51,000 during the school year 1968-1969, an increase of 50 per cent in the course of five years, representing an additional financial burden of some \$900,000 per annum. Although for obvious reasons it would be highly desirable to develop education at this rate, and eventually make it available for all children, it appears unlikely that the Agency will be able to afford such a rapid rate of expansion.

77. As in the case of primary education, one limiting factor is the quality of instruction in UNRWA-UNESCO preparatory schools. This results from the fact that most of the teachers have not had the benefit of professional training, and that a number of them also lack the academic qualifications required for teaching at this level. During the year under review, UNRWA and UNESCO specialists in the teaching of English, science and mathematics organized in-service training courses for a number of special subject supervisors and preparatory school teachers in the four host countries, and thanks to their efforts, the quality

of education has improved during the past year. However, it will require several years before all UNRWA teachers have had a chance to benefit from such courses.

78. In order to give the curriculum of the preparatory cycle a more practical bias, the teaching of handicrafts for boys was introduced by the Agency many years ago. At present, nearly all boys in UNRWA-UNESCO preparatory schools learn woodwork, metal work and technical drawing during six periods per week. For much the same reason, the teaching of home economics in preparatory schools for girls was introduced two years ago in the Gaza Strip. The course comprises practical training in domestic science and needlework as well as the teaching of such subjects as biology, health education and nutrition. The number of girls benefiting from this course was 5,600 during the school year 1965-1966. Although it would be desirable to extend this programme to the other three host countries, it is unlikely that the Agency's financial situation will permit such an extension.

Upper secondary education

79. Upon completion of the preparatory cycle, children theoretically have three possibilities, namely, to continue general secondary education for a further period of three years, to enrol at a vocational training school, or to start a career. The Agency does not itself operate upper secondary schools but it provides assistance in the form of grants, allowances or subsidies to eligible children attending private or Government schools at this level. During the year under review, some 20,000 children received secondary education, towards the cost of which UNRWA paid subsidies amounting to \$479,000. Clearly the unit cost of \$24 per student did not nearly cover the actual cost of providing upper general secondary education; the difference was to a very large extent met by the Governments of the host countries, and partly by the parents or relatives of the children.

Youth activities

80. The Agency's youth activities programme is now in its seventh year. Over 8,000 young men attend the centres in thirty-five of UNRWA's camps; but the programme has an impact on a far wider circle of refugees. Sports and outdoor theatrical shows are attended by large audiences of camp inhabitants; and during school holidays, a special programme of sports, camping and outdoor activities is organized by the members of twenty-five centres for a thousand younger boys. The youth activities programme is in fact focussing increasingly on service to the community as a whole: in addition to their regular sports, social and cultural activities, groups of young men have been active in planting trees, making gardens, repairing roads and generally improving the physical condition of the camps.

81. The corner-stone of the whole programme is the training programme for volunteer refugee youth leaders administered by the World Alliance of YMCA's, sponsored and financed jointly by UNRWA and the YMCA at an estimated cost in 1966 of \$44,000. Within the framework of this training programme, three international work camps were organized during the summer of 1965. The eighty-two participants, who included young men from Canada, France and the United Kingdom, as well as Palestine refugees, worked together on such projects as levelling the main road in a camp, levelling and concreting a clinic yard and the construction

of a sports ground. Six Canadian YMCA student volunteers helped in the youth activities programme during the summer of 1965 and one Canadian YMCA volunteer has been assigned to the programme in Lebanon and Gaza for a year, to work chiefly on the programme for younger boys and on community services.

Pre-school play centres

82. Play centres, where small children between the ages of three and five can receive some kindergarten training in a bright and cheerful atmosphere, continued to operate during the year, thanks to special contributions. These donations meet the bulk of the running costs, although the refugee parents contribute what they can towards the salaries of the staff in charge of the centres. Eighteen play centres are now open: five in Jordan, three in Lebanon, two in Syria (operated by the Government authorities) and eight in the Gaza Strip.

Vocational training (including teacher training)

Training and status of teachers

83. The Agency operated two teacher-training centres for men, in Jordan and Lebanon respectively, and a third for women in Jordan. The three centres provide a two-year post-secondary course. In addition, a number of refugees were admitted to two Government training centres in the Gaza Strip, which provide a five-year post-preparatory course, and to a five-year post-secondary course in the United Arab Republic. The reorganization of a fourth teacher training centre, at Homs in the Syrian Arab Republic, is at present under discussion with the Government authorities, with a view to securing their co-operation in running and partly financing the Centre. Pending the conclusion of these discussions, the Centre has been temporarily closed down. The total number of refugee teachers under training in all four host countries in 1965-1966 was 1,116, of whom 520 are expected to graduate in the summer of 1966.

84. At the end of the 1964-1965 school-year, 442 refugees graduated from teacher-training courses. Of these, 197 secured posts in UNRWA-UNESCO schools and 245 were employed elsewhere, for the most part by Arab Governments other than those of the host countries. Furthermore, 286 Agency-employed teachers (including 165 women) resigned to take up more lucrative employment elsewhere in the Arab world. The number of resignations thus exceeded by 89 the number of 1965 graduates employed in UNRWA-UNESCO schools. Moreover, the total number of teaching staff required in 1965-1966 was higher than in the previous year, as a result of the increase in the number of children attending school; in fact, 169 new teaching posts had to be established at the beginning of the school year. The shortage of certificated teachers, therefore, increased by 258. It will be clear that under these conditions the pre-service training of teachers will not appreciably help in improving the quality of education in UNRWA-UNESCO schools (though such training is clearly a most effective means of achieving the different purposes of enabling young refugee men and women to lead useful and productive lives). Indeed the number of qualified teachers who annually resign is greater than the number of graduates recruited for service in the schools. The annual drainage of teachers from the Agency's schools aggravates a larger, already existing problem - that of the large number of unqualified or under-qualified teachers

employed in the UNRWA-UNESCO school system. Of the 4,904 teachers employed at the beginning of the 1965-1966 school year, only 1,562 had had full-time professional training of one year or more. Many of the remaining 3,342 teachers had become, with experience, good practical teachers; but they lacked a professional pedagogical background and qualification. Since it would be impractical and prohibitively expensive to attempt to train any such large number of teachers by removing them from the schools and putting them through a course of training at a residential institution, the only remaining avenue towards improvement is the organization of in-service training courses for teachers. This was undertaken on a systematic basis by the UNRWA-UNESCO Institute of Education two years ago. The total number of teachers taking the courses provided by the Institute is 1,500 and about half of these are expected to complete the courses in the summer of 1966.

85. The basic two-year course provided by the Institute may be followed by teachers who are in possession of a secondary school certificate and have some practical teaching experience. It includes academic training, as well as professional training in education, educational psychology and the methodology of teaching. The Institute provides its trainees with written materials (course assignments) for each subject; further, the Institute's staff regularly visit the student teachers in their classrooms and organize weekly seminars to discuss ways and means of improving the efficiency of teaching. The provision of teaching and learning aids plays an important part in this process; particular emphasis is placed on simple materials that can be manufactured by the teachers themselves. Although it is too early fully to evaluate the results of the Institute's courses, it is already clear that there has been a striking improvement in the efficiency of the methods used by those teachers who have followed this special training programme. In this way the Institute contributes very significantly towards the solution of the main problem faced by UNRWA and UNESCO, namely the improvement in the quality of education provided for the refugees.

86. During the past year, efforts have been made to improve the status of the teachers, and in particular of certificated teachers, employed by the Agency. In general terms, a teacher is considered as certificated if he holds a secondary school diploma and has completed a two-year professional course, either at a teacher training centre or through in-service training at the UNRWA-UNESCO Institute of Education. A new salary scale was devised for certificated teachers, roughly comparable to the salary scales established by the Governments of the host countries for their own certificated teachers.

Vocational training and technical education

87. Vocational training and technical education were provided at residential centres operated by the Agency in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Gaza Strip for 1,800 men and 300 women. In addition, the Agency enabled thirty refugees to be trained in typing, hotel management and the mechanical and electrical trades at private and government schools. The enrolment by fields of training and the residential training centres operated by the Agency during each of the school years 1964-1965 and 1965-1966 is shown in the following table:

<u>Field of training</u>	<u>1964/1965</u>	<u>1965/1966</u>
Vocational education for girls ^{a/}	301	299
Metal trades training	629	657
Electrical trades training	324	357
Building trades training	318	281
Agricultural education	79	59
Technical and commercial training	438	414
	<hr/>	<hr/>
All fields of training	2,089	2,067

a/ Including students trained as home economics teachers for the Gaza Strip; 28 in 1964/1965 and 32 in 1965/1966.

88. The total output of the vocational and technical training courses at the end of the 1964/1965 school year was 1,090. Of this number 273 were given the opportunity of gaining further experience by working in industry in the United Arab Republic (94), Sweden (50), the Federal Republic of Germany (96), Belgium (20), France (5), Switzerland (6) and Norway (2) for periods ranging from six to twenty-four months. These trainees earn a salary on the basis of wage rates established in the countries concerned. There are good reasons to believe that, of the remaining 817 graduates, at least 90 per cent have found employment in the host countries or in other Arab States. It is estimated that the output of vocational and technical training courses in 1966 will be 1,113.

89. Efforts to find jobs for young refugees trained at the Agricultural Training Centre at Beit Hanoun in the Gaza Strip have been less successful than had been hoped, and a detailed review of the Centre's functions has been undertaken. At the invitation of the Commissioner-General, the Chief of UNESCO's Division of Agricultural Research and Science visited the project in January 1966. In conformity with his recommendations, the possibility of transforming this centre into an institution for the training of rural teachers is now under examination with the Government authorities.

Adult training courses

90. The Agency maintained its handicraft training courses for young refugees who lack qualifications for admission to its vocational training centres. The one-year carpentry courses at seven centres in Gaza and Jordan were attended by 58 men and 1,602 young women completed the six-month sewing and cooking courses at thirty-five centres. These courses helped many refugees to obtain paid work and thus become at least partially self-supporting. The programme of women's activities was further expanded during the year; an additional centre was established in Gaza, making a total of fifteen, and the programme in many centres was developed to include classes in handicrafts and needlework, in addition to literacy, child care, first aid and household skills. The products of the handicrafts and needlework classes were sold on a co-operative basis and the profits used for the improvement of the centres. The small libraries continue to be well patronized,

and the cultural and recreational functions which are a part of the programme are well attended. These courses are financed solely by special donations.

Training of the handicapped

91. UNRWA has continued during the year under review to do all that it can within its limited financial means to rehabilitate blind, deaf and crippled refugee children. Handicapped boys and girls are placed in specialized Middle East institutions, where they receive schooling and vocational training and are thus given the opportunity to become self-supporting. During 1965-1966, 306 refugees were enrolled in such institutions, 120 of whom were placed free of charge in charitable establishments. Of these, 60 received training at the Centre for the Blind in Gaza financed by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine. For the first time, four deaf refugees were admitted to the Agency's vocational training centres. This experiment is reported to have met with fair success and the enrolment in Agency training centres of an increased number of handicapped students is under study. Efforts to find suitable employment for physically disabled refugees who have learned a trade or skill have met with growing success; and UNRWA's welfare officers are continuing their efforts to convince prospective employers that the handicapped, when properly trained, can work on an equal footing with able-bodied workers.

University education

92. A total of 621 scholarships for university study was awarded by the Agency during the academic year 1965-1966. UNRWA scholarships are awarded for one year only at a time but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study undertaken by the student, provided he successfully passes the end of year examination held by his faculty. Of these 621 scholarships, 512 were awarded to university students benefiting from UNRWA's assistance during the previous year, and 109 new scholarships were granted at the beginning of the academic year 1965-1966. The distribution of scholarships by field of study and country of study is shown in the following table:

University scholarship holders by course of study and country of study during the academic year 1965-1966

Course of study	United Arab Republic	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia	Jordan	Iraq	All countries
Medicine	137	35	34	-	-	206
Pharmacy	25	5	6	-	-	36
Dentistry	4	-	1	-	-	5
Veterinary	1	-	-	-	-	1
Engineering	122	34	37	-	2	195
Agriculture	30	-	3	-	-	33
Arts and sciences*	72	37	12	18	-	139
Commerce	4	-	-	-	-	4
Economics	2	-	-	-	-	2
All courses of study	397	111	93	18	2	621

* Includes students who will later enter the medical or engineering schools of their university.

93. The value of UNRWA university scholarships has in the past varied from one university to another according to the fees and living allowances payable. As from 1965-1966, it was decided, because of shortage of funds, to place a ceiling of \$500 on the amount of the award payable annually to any one student in respect of his scholarship. However, this limitation does not apply to scholars who were awarded scholarships prior to 1965; nor, at the wish of the donor, does it apply to scholars assisted with funds donated by the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO), which in 1965-1966 financed fifty-nine scholarships through UNRWA.

Placement assistance

94. UNRWA's placement service has continued to expand its efforts to seek employment opportunities for refugees, and particularly for those graduating from the Agency's vocational training centres. Contacts with potential employers have opened up new possibilities, and a number of employers have given contracts to whole classes even before the young men have finished their training, which in itself is a gratifying tribute to the quality of the training given. Close consultation with employers has enabled courses to be adjusted to meet their requirements and because of the new opportunities thus opened up, a larger percentage of graduates than ever before are now being recruited for work in neighbouring Arab countries.

D. OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Loans to refugees

95. On 30 June 1966, the subscribed and paid up capital of the Development Bank of Jordan totalled \$2,123,657, the funds available for lending amounted to about \$448,000 and current lendings totalled \$2,313,000. Since the establishment of the Bank in November 1951, the total amount lent was \$3,941,957 on 31 May 1966. Eighty-five per cent of the Bank's capital is provided by UNRWA, and the Government of Jordan and three banks operating in the Middle East participate in financing the Bank and play an important part in its administration. During the period of this report, the Bank undertook a review of its position in Jordan as an instrument of the Agency's objectives, in the light of recognition that new lending opportunities of the kind that the Agency felt should be approved had become very scarce; that commercial and governmental loans had become available in Jordan on terms comparable with those offered by the Bank; and that UNRWA desperately needed a source of funds for the construction of new schools in Jordan. While the review was being carried out, the Bank virtually ceased to make loans. The Agency came to the conclusion that the time had come to withdraw its share of assets from the Bank, in order to provide funds for school construction. Negotiations with the Government of Jordan as to the best means of implementing this decision were under way at the end of the reporting year.

E. COMMON SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

96. During the year, a major effort has again been made to lower administrative costs. The over-all staff complement has been reduced (see table 23) and, within a smaller number of staff, a gradual replacement of expatriate officials by Palestinian staff members has proceeded. The pattern of services remained

unchanged; they comprise the general administration of the Agency at its headquarters and in the host countries, its public information services and the maintenance of offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo; the transport of persons and goods within UNRWA's area of operations; market research, purchasing, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment; personnel administration, translation, legal, financial, statistical, recording and engineering services and the protection of the Agency's property.

F. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

97. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related auditors' report. 7/ This section, therefore presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1965 and its estimated financial operations in 1966. (As explained in previous reports, UNRWA's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the annual report covers the period 1 July to 30 June.)

98. The following summary table reflects the Agency's financial operations during 1965:

	<u>Millions of US dollars</u>
Working capital (operating reserve) at 1 January 1965	17.6
Income for 1965:	
Pledges by Governments	34.0
Other contributions	0.8
Other income	<u>0.3</u>
TOTAL, income	35.1
Expenditure and commitments for 1965:	
Relief services	17.8
Health services	4.9
Educational services	<u>14.9</u>
TOTAL, expenditure and commitments	<u>37.6</u>
Excess of expenditure and commitments over income (deficit)	<u>(2.5)</u>
Working capital (operating reserve) at 31 December 1965 before adjustments and transfers	15.1
<u>Add:</u> Net adjustments and transfers	<u>0.2</u>
Adjusted working capital (operating reserve) at 31 December 1965	<u><u>15.3</u></u>

7/ For the year 1965, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 6 B (A/6306/Add.2).

99. As the preceding table shows, the Agency incurred a deficit of \$2.5 million in 1965, and working capital (operating reserve) was reduced by \$2.3 million after adjustments of prior years' accounts. This was the third successive year in which the Agency faced a deficit, which had amounted in 1963 to \$0.5 million and in 1964 to \$2 million.

100. At the end of 1965, working capital stood at only \$15.3 million, substantially less than the minimum of \$16 million which the Agency considers it should have in order to finance its "pipeline" of supplies and to provide operating funds during the first half of each year when the rate of payment of contributions lags far behind the Agency's rate of expenditure.

101. Unliquidated commitments carried forward from 1965 to 1966 totalled approximately \$1.1 million, only slightly less than the \$1.2 million of such commitments which had been carried forward from 1964 to 1965. In view of the delays which the Agency invariably encounters each year in the determination of income, and hence in the final establishment of its budget, it seems probable that the level of unliquidated commitments at the end of each year will not be reduced in the foreseeable future below the level of between \$1.1 and \$1.2 million. During 1965, savings on liquidation of commitments from prior years totalled only \$89,000, and it is not likely that this level will be exceeded to any significant extent in future years.

102. At the end of 1965, unpaid pledges from Governments totalled \$8.1 million, compared with only \$7.4 million at the end of 1964. The increase resulted from a certain slowing up in the payment of contributions by a number of Governments. This in turn, together with the year's deficit, adversely affected the free cash position. At the end of 1965 cash resources in excess of liabilities and commitments totalled only \$1.6 million compared with \$4.6 million at the end of 1964. Inventories of supplies at \$5.1 million were practically unchanged from those of 1964, nor was there any significant change in other assets.

103. The Agency entered 1966 facing a deficit for the fiscal year estimated at \$4.2 million, against a proposed budget of \$38.6 million. Subsequently, following the General Assembly's appeal to Governments in resolution 2052 (XX), a number of additional contributions were received, but at the end of June 1966 the Agency still faced a deficit of some \$1.1 million, as the following table indicates.

Millions of US dollars

Working capital (operating reserve) at 1 January 1966		15.3
Estimated income for 1966:		
Pledges by Governments	35.2	
Other contributions	0.9	
Other income	<u>0.6</u>	
TOTAL, estimated income	36.7	
Estimated expenditure and commitments for 1966:		
Relief services	17.3	
Health services	5.0	
Education services	<u>15.5</u>	
TOTAL, estimated expenditure and commitments	<u>37.8</u>	
Estimated excess of expenditure and commitments over income (deficit)		<u>(1.1)</u>
Estimated working capital (operating reserve) at 31 December 1966 (before possible adjustments in respect of prior years)		<u>14.2</u>

104. The figures of estimated income in the preceding table are based upon firm pledges from those Governments which have thus far pledged for 1966, and on pledges not yet announced but which the Agency anticipates, on the assumption that certain Governments will again pledge contributions at the same level as in 1965. The estimates further assume that income from non-governmental contributions will be slightly higher than in 1965 and that miscellaneous income will be increased by an anticipated return of capital from the Jordan Development Bank of some \$280,000 (see paragraph 95).

105. The figures of expenditure shown in the preceding table reflect the estimated costs, as at the end of June 1966, of implementing the programme for 1966 which the Commissioner-General proposed to the General Assembly in his last report, save for the deferral until next year of some shelter and school room construction and of other capital expenditure. In order to carry out this programme in full, UNRWA will need to cover the deficit of \$1.1 million with which it is still faced. It hopes to cut down its budget by \$150,000 by further reducing common costs (supply and transport and other internal services and administration), but would still require nearly \$1 million in additional contributions to cover the budget in full.

106. If these contributions are not forthcoming, the Agency will have to contemplate further delays in capital expenditure, notably in school and shelter construction. This would be most regrettable, as the demands for school facilities to accommodate refugee children in the elementary and preparatory cycles

are increasing rather than decreasing, and the construction of additional schools is essential if adequate educational standards are to be maintained for refugee children.

107. If the deficit for 1966 is not covered, either by an increase in income or by a reduction of expenditure, UNRWA's working capital - already at a truly minimal figure for prudent financial management - will be reduced even further, thus augmenting the financial difficulties which will undoubtedly face the Agency in 1967 and in subsequent years.

PART II

BUDGET FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967

A. INTRODUCTION

108. The budget for 1967 presented hereunder totals \$39,338,000, compared with \$37,831,000 estimated expenditure in 1966 and \$37,619,000 actual expenditure in 1965. It reflects the estimated cost of providing essentially the same types and standards of services to the refugees as in 1966. UNRWA estimates, however, that it will have to expend \$1.5 million more in 1967 than in 1966 if it is to continue to provide the existing types and standards of services for the number of eligible refugees expected to apply for these services. Various factors will contribute to this increase in cost, chief among them being the growth in the number of beneficiaries and the rise in unit costs.
109. The largest increase attributable to growth in the number of beneficiaries will again, as in 1966, be in the budget estimate for education services. The number of pupils in school or applying for admission continues to grow at a rate considerably in excess of the rate of increase of the total population. To accommodate this increased number of pupils and the normal salary increments for existing staff, the Agency expects to have to expend approximately \$700,000 more than in 1966. Under health and relief services, the increased cost arising from population growth will be much less than under education services, but is nevertheless expected to be of the order of \$100,000 under health services and \$150,000 under relief services (principally for shelter and special hardship assistance, as no increase in the number of basic ration beneficiaries is foreseen).
110. In addition to the increase in costs arising directly from the necessity to provide services for a larger population, the Agency considers that budgetary provision should be made to enable the salaries of its local employees to be increased, if this should be required. The cost of living continues to rise, and there are indications that Governments and other employers in the area may increase their wage levels to a point that would require some adjustment for UNRWA staff. Provision for this contingency, plus probable unit cost increases (supply prices, hospital rates, etc.), with some offsetting economies in common costs, accounts for the balance of the total increase of \$1.5 million.
111. Although efforts to achieve a further reduction in common costs (supply, transport and other internal services and general administration) will continue to be made in 1967, UNRWA does not expect to achieve any substantial reductions under this budget heading. These costs have been materially reduced every year since 1963; this reduction and the ever increasing burden placed on UNRWA's internal services and administration by the growth in the size of its operations have already at times placed the Agency in difficulties. To proceed further in this direction would be to invite loss of control over operations.

112. A point requiring special emphasis is UNRWA's assumption that food prices will not rise above the levels of 1966. The provision for food commodities represents such a large proportion of the Agency's budget that even minor increases in food prices would lead to an increase of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Agency's costs. Should food prices rise in 1967 (it appears highly unlikely that they will decrease), the entire budget would probably have to be reviewed.

113. UNRWA's ability to carry on its programmes of assistance in 1967 will depend upon its receiving sufficient revenue. The prospects at the present time are not encouraging. Although it is not yet possible to forecast the current year's operations with any great degree of accuracy (see paragraphs 103 to 107 above), it seems probable that in 1966 the Agency will again, and for the fourth year in succession, incur a budgetary deficit, which may be of the order of \$1 million. UNRWA's financial prospects for 1967 are examined in greater detail in paragraphs 149 to 151 below and are discussed in the introduction to this report, together with their possible implications for the Agency's operations.

B. BUDGET ESTIMATES

GENERAL

114. The Agency's budget estimates for 1967 are summarized in the following table, which also gives comparative data for 1966 and 1965:

	<u>1967</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1966</u> <u>estimated</u> <u>expenditure</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
	(in thousands of US dollars)		
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	12,165	12,163	12,304
Supplementary feeding	1,421	1,361	1,315
Shelter	472	350	502
Special hardship assistance	493	461	516
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>3,013</u>	<u>2,992</u>	<u>3,139</u>
Total, part I	<u>17,564</u>	<u>17,327</u>	<u>17,776</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	3,243	3,089	3,037
Environmental sanitation	1,023	941	921
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>939</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>991</u>
Total, part II	<u>5,205</u>	<u>4,965</u>	<u>4,949</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	11,324	10,324	9,209
Vocational education	2,595	2,571	2,851
University education	351	351	399
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>2,299</u>	<u>2,293</u>	<u>2,435</u>
Total, part III	<u>16,569</u>	<u>15,539</u>	<u>14,894</u>

<u>1967</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1966</u> <u>estimated</u> <u>expenditure</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
(in thousands of US dollars)		

Part IV - Common costs

Supply and transport services	3,079	3,040	3,136
Other internal services	2,006	2,010	2,151
General administration	<u>1,166</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,278</u>
Total, part IV	6,251	6,220	6,565
Costs allocated to operations	(<u>6,251</u>)	(<u>6,220</u>)	(<u>6,565</u>)
Net, part IV	-	-	-
Total, all parts	<u>39,338</u>	<u>37,831</u>	<u>37,619</u>

115. The above table presents UNRWA's budget in three parts, representing the three broad types of services provided by the Agency for the refugees - relief, health and education. Part IV of the budget covers those types of costs which are not easily charged directly to the operational headings concerned but are allocated in total as accurately as possible as "common costs", in order to arrive at the total cost of each of the three types of services provided.

116. A minor change in presentation is the inclusion of the placement service under the heading of vocational education (data for 1966 and 1965 have been adjusted to the same basis). Although the Agency's placement service endeavours to assist any refugee who applies for help in finding work, in practice the bulk of its activities have come to be associated with assisting graduates of the Agency's training centres to find jobs. It therefore seems more accurate to include the placement service as a part of the cost of vocational education.

117. As explained in the preceding paragraphs, several different factors contribute to the increase in the budget estimates for 1967 over estimated expenditure in 1966. Of the total estimated increase of \$1.5 million arising from these factors, by far the largest part (over \$1 million) occurs under the heading of education services and only about \$0.50 million under both relief services and health services. Education services will represent 42 per cent of the Agency's total 1967 budget, relief services 45 per cent and health services 13 per cent. The following paragraphs provide information on each of the budget sub-headings within the main budget headings.

RELIEF SERVICES

Basic rations

1967 budget estimate	\$12,165,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$12,163,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$12,304,000

118. Under this heading are included all costs of purchase and distribution of basic food rations and soap (excluding, however, warehousing and transport within the UNRWA area - see "supply and transport services" in paragraphs 142 and 143 below). The basic rations are briefly described in paragraph 46 above and in annex I, table 5. Provision has been made for distribution of approximately the same number of basic rations as in 1966, and at approximately the same cost per ration.

119. Although many of the Agency's ration distribution centres are in need of structural modifications and, in some cases, of replacement, no provision for capital expenditure for these purposes has been included in the 1967 estimates, in view of the Agency's financial difficulties.

120. The assumption in these estimates that the prices for food commodities will not increase to any material extent above the level for 1966 (despite the general trend and indications to the contrary) must be stressed. Should significant increases occur in food commodity prices in 1967, it might well prove necessary to make substantial changes in other sections of the budget.

Supplementary feeding

1967 budget estimate	\$1,421,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$1,361,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$1,315,000

121. This programme is described in paragraphs 47 to 50 above and in annex I, tables 6 and 7. Related costs for warehousing and transport within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services", under common costs (see paragraphs 142 and 143 below).

122. No operational changes are proposed in 1967. The difference in costs from 1966 is the net effect of a minor increase in beneficiaries, directly related to population increases, and to increased freight rates for skimmed milk. Provision has been made for extraordinary maintenance of premises long in use and for replacement of two sub-standard centres in Jordan.

123. As imported food commodities represent a large part of the cost under this budget heading, the observation regarding price levels made in paragraph 120 above also applies here.

Shelter

1967 budget estimate	\$472,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$350,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$502,000

124. Provision has been made under this heading for the continued rental of camp sites (most of which are made available by the host Governments) and for the maintenance and administrative control of existing shelters, roads and paths in UNRWA camps.

125. Although there is strong and constant pressure on the Agency to provide shelter for additional numbers of refugees, to replace sub-standard and unsatisfactory units (especially those of mud-brick and rubble wall construction) and to provide additional roads, pathways and other community improvements, only \$200,000 has been proposed for these purposes in 1967. The Agency considers that, although a much larger provision ought to be made, this is not possible at present.

Special hardship assistance

1967 budget estimate	\$493,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$461,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$516,000

126. This budget heading covers all provisions for additional assistance to refugees considered to be suffering special hardship; such assistance consists principally of welfare case work and the distribution of used clothing, blankets and winter fuel. This programme is described in paragraphs 54-56 above.

127. The significant reduction in 1966 was achieved largely by a reduction in the quantity of imported used clothing, currently with a reduction in freight costs for this item, resulting from the payment by the United States Government of freight costs of clothing sent from the United States, and by the application of much more stringent criteria for the issue of blankets. Although it is intended to maintain these economies in 1967, provision has had to be made for a modest increase in case work grants in Jordan.

HEALTH SERVICES

Medical services

1967 budget estimate	\$3,243,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$3,089,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$3,037,000

128. The Agency's programmes of preventive and curative medical services are described in paragraphs 59-68 above and in annex I, tables 9 to 12. For 1967, it is proposed to continue these services for the refugee community substantially at the same standards of care as hitherto. Although every effort continues to be made to effect economies in operations, particularly in the consumption of medical supplies, costs have inevitably increased due to higher costs of supplies, higher bed rates in subsidized hospitals and the operation of additional rehydration/nutrition centres established during 1966, as well as to the natural population increases among the refugees entitled to these services.

129. Modest provisions are included for essential replacements of sub-standard and unsatisfactory clinic premises, for extensions to small clinics, for the replacement of unserviceable ambulance vehicles and for the replacement of unserviceable equipment and furniture.

Environmental sanitation

1967 budget estimate	\$1,023,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$941,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$921,000

130. The Agency's programme of environmental sanitation is briefly described in paragraph 69 above. By the use of more efficient techniques, the Agency has largely succeeded in avoiding increase in expenditure in this programme (other than for increased unit costs), despite the continual growth in the number of camp inhabitants. Although these measures will be continued in 1967, together with significant reductions in expenditure on sanitation for refugees in towns in Gaza, a number of essential capital works, which have hitherto been deferred on account of financial limitations, should be provided. These include extensive drainage works in the larger camps, the replacement of a number of public latrines by private latrines (which will significantly reduce future maintenance costs), the replacement of unserviceable water pipe lines and the extension of water supply facilities.

EDUCATION SERVICES

General education

1967 budget estimate	\$11,324,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$10,324,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$9,209,000

131. The Agency's programmes of elementary, preparatory and secondary education are described in detail in paragraphs 74-79 above and in annex I, tables 13 to 16. This budget heading also includes certain other minor educational activities conducted outside the formal school operations, such as youth activities (paragraphs 80 and 81), women's activities (paragraph 90), and pre-school play centres (paragraph 82), the two latter being subject entirely to the receipt of special contributions to cover their costs.

132. Of all Agency services provided for refugees, general education is subject to the most pressing of demands for increase, both in quantity and in quality of facilities. This is particularly so in Jordan, where fully half the refugees reside, but it is also true to a considerable extent in Lebanon and Syria and to a lesser extent in Gaza.

133. Although standards in Agency schools are not luxurious (being in general at about the same level as those in Government schools), the necessity to provide ever-increasing numbers of classes with teaching staff, equipment and desks, textbooks and educational supplies, inevitably increases the unavoidable costs by at least \$0.5 million per annum. To this must be added normal increases and cost-of-living increases in staff costs, which represent a large part of the total cost of this programme.

134. Provision of school buildings poses particularly difficult problems for UNRWA. Shortage of funds in recent years has forced the Agency to restrict the construction of additional schools, with the result that double shift use of existing premises and the rental of buildings have had to be resorted to on an increasing scale in order to accommodate the ever-expanding school population. Neither of these arrangements is satisfactory, the former because it reduces the time available to each shift and the latter because the premises available for rent are rarely designed to serve as schoolrooms. The budget for 1967 therefore includes a provision of some \$435,000 for school buildings. Although very substantial, even this provision will serve largely only to prevent further deterioration in the situation.

135. Mention should be made of the Agency's programme for improving the qualifications of its teachers (see paragraph 85). The implementation of this programme is now well advanced, and is already showing excellent results, but it has been necessary to devote to this essential improvement a considerable share of the budget (approximately \$270,000 in 1966 and \$288,000 in 1967).

Vocational education

1967 budget estimate	\$2,595,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$2,571,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$2,851,000

136. Details of these programmes are given in paragraphs 83 to 91 above. They include teacher training and trade and commercial training in the Agency's own centres as well as similar training subsidized by UNRWA in centres run by Governments or organizations. This budget heading also includes several special training activities, such as adult crafts training in woodwork and sewing, training of physically handicapped children and assistance (usually only in the form of transport) to graduates of the Agency's training centres to enable them to obtain on-the-job training in industry in other countries.

137. The considerable reduction in 1966 stemmed largely from a reduction in the number of internationally recruited specialists whose services were essential in the earlier years but who have now in many cases been replaced by local staff at local salary rates; from the temporary closing down of the Homs Training Centre, and from a reduction in capital costs resulting from the fact that construction and equipment of the training centres had been completed.

138. The cost of these programmes in 1967 is expected to be approximately equal to that in 1966. There will be a further reduction in the number of expatriate specialists, with some consequent savings, but these savings will be absorbed by the cost of accommodating a slightly larger number of trainees and by increased unit costs. A modest provision for the replacement of unserviceable or obsolete equipment has also been made.

139. As mentioned in paragraph 116 above, the placement service is now included under this budget heading, in view of the fact that in practice it is used largely to assist graduates of the Agency's training centres to find jobs. The annual cost of the service is approximately \$48,000 and the comparative figures for 1966 and 1965 have been adjusted to the 1967 basis.

University education

1967 budget estimate	\$351,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$351,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$399,000

140. This programme continues to be conducted entirely by the award of scholarships at universities within the Agency's area of operations. The selection is made on the basis of the candidate's academic qualifications and economic need. Fuller details are given in paragraphs 92 and 93 above.

141. During the 1965-1966 school year, the Agency introduced a system of scholarship awards which takes fully into account the students' economic circumstances. This has enabled it to award a larger number of scholarships at a lower total cost. This system will continue to apply in 1966-1967 and in 1967-1968.

COMMON COSTS

Supply and transport services

1967 budget estimate	\$3,079,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$3,040,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$3,136,000

142. This budget heading covers all activities of procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment, together with transport of passengers and goods within the Agency's area of operations.

143. The substantial reduction in operating costs achieved in 1964 and 1965 has been maintained in 1966 and this austerity programme will be continued in 1967. However, the replacement of old vehicles was severely restricted in 1965 and 1966 and a rather larger provision has accordingly had to be made for this purpose in 1967. In addition, provision has been made for an extension to the central Field warehouse in Jordan, to permit consolidation of warehouse facilities and consequent operational cost savings in the future.

Other internal services

1967 budget estimate	\$2,006,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$2,010,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$2,151,000

144. This budget heading comprises all internal services of the Agency (other than supply and transport, referred to in the preceding paragraphs), including refugee registration, personnel administration, internal administrative services, translation, legal, finance, technical (engineering) and data processing services and the protection of Agency installations.

145. Significant economies have been achieved under this budget heading every year since 1963. However, as was explained in paragraph 144 above, further significant reductions could only be made at the expense of endangering the Agency's ability to control its operations. Only a minimal reduction, therefore, has been proposed in 1967.

General administration

1967 budget estimate	\$1,166,000
1966 estimated expenditure	\$1,170,000
1965 actual expenditure	\$1,278,000

146. This budget heading covers the general administration of the Agency's headquarters and field offices, the maintenance of offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo and the public information services.

147. The observations in paragraph 145 above regarding the difficulty of achieving further reductions in other internal services apply with equal force to general administration.

Allocation of common costs

148. The summary table in paragraph 144 above sets out the allocation of common costs in order to show as accurately as possible the total cost of each of the Agency's three main types of services - relief, health and education. Any allocation of common costs is necessarily subject to a certain degree of judgement and estimation. Although the Agency does not claim to have achieved a precisely accurate allocation of common costs, it believes that the figures presented reflect to a reasonably accurate degree the amount of such costs properly attributable to each of its three operational programmes.

C. FINANCING THE BUDGET

149. Bearing in mind its expectation that it will receive some part of the proceeds of the 1966 European Refugee Campaign, UNRWA hopes to receive in 1967 contributions from non-governmental sources totalling approximately \$1 million. It also hopes to receive miscellaneous income amounting to some \$650,000, including \$280,000 to be withdrawn from its investment in the Development Bank of Jordan. If these expectations are realized, the Agency will still need to receive \$37.7 million in contributions from Governments if its budget is to be covered.

150. The Agency does not contemplate the possibility of financing any part of its 1967 budget by drawing on its working capital. By the end of 1965 the working capital had been reduced to only \$15.3 million, although the Agency considers that a minimum of at least \$16 million of working capital should be available to finance the pipeline of supplies and to ensure the continuation of its operations in the first half of each year, pending the receipt of contributions for that

year. 8/ Although the estimates of financial operations in 1966 given in paragraphs 103 to 107 above are still very tentative, it seems highly unlikely that the Agency will hold more than some \$14 million of working capital at the end of 1966. As this amount is already inadequate for safety, it is clear that any further reduction in 1967 would be possible only if payment of contributions by Governments could be materially advanced in time. The Agency's experience does not lead it to be optimistic on that score.

151. The \$37.7 million of governmental contributions required to cover the 1967 budget represents a very considerable increase over comparable figures for 1965 and 1966. In 1965, governmental contributions totalled \$34 million; in 1966, it is estimated that they will total between \$33.8 million and \$36.3 million, depending upon the final decisions of certain Governments which have indicated possible increases or decreases in their pledges. The Agency cannot at this time predict what the level of contributions from Governments will be in 1967. But it is clear that reductions will have to be made in the Agency's budget and programmes of assistance to the refugees if contributions for 1967 from this source fall short of \$37.7 million. This problem is examined in greater detail in the introduction to this report.

8/ For an explanation of UNRWA's working capital requirement, see A/6013, foot-note 6.

ANNEX I

STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION

Table 1

Total registered population according to category of registration 1950-1966^{a/}

Year	Members of families registered for rations "R" Category				S Category		N Category	Grand Total 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
	1 Full ration recipients	2 b/ Half-ration recipients	3 c/ Babies and children registered for services	4 Total 1 + 2 + 3	5 d/ Other members receiving no rations	6 d/ Members of families receiving education and medical services	7 d/ Members of families receiving no rations or services	
June 1950	f/	f/	f/	960,021	-	-	-	960,021
June 1951	826,459	51,034	2,174	879,667	-	-	24,455	904,122
June 1952	805,593	58,733	18,347	882,673	-	-	32,738	915,411
June 1953	772,166	64,817	34,765	871,748	-	-	45,013	916,761
June 1954	820,486	17,340	49,232	887,058	-	-	54,793	941,851
June 1955	828,531	17,228	60,227	905,986	-	-	63,403	969,389
June 1956	830,266	16,987	75,026	922,279	-	-	74,059	996,338
June 1957	830,611	16,733	86,212	933,556	18,203	4,462	62,980	1,019,201
June 1958	836,781	16,577	110,600	963,958	19,776	5,901	63,713	1,053,348
June 1959	843,739	16,350	130,092	990,181	21,548	6,977	68,922	1,087,628
June 1960	849,634	16,202	150,170	1,016,006	22,639	8,792	73,452	1,120,889
June 1961	854,268	15,998	169,730	1,039,996	23,947	9,515	77,566	1,151,024
June 1962	862,083	15,805	176,772	1,054,660	20,004	9,027	91,069	1,174,760
June 1963	866,369	15,705	197,914	1,079,988	21,195	10,420	98,567	1,210,170
June 1964	863,284	15,617	226,494	1,105,395	23,369	13,168	104,653	1,246,585
June 1965	859,048	15,546	251,131	1,125,725	29,387	18,589	107,122	1,280,823
June 1966	845,730	15,392	284,025	1,145,147	39,485	24,367	108,750	1,317,749

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 unreported deaths and undetected false registration.

b/ Includes up to the year 1954 bedouins who thereafter received full rations and babies who are now issued with full rations after 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 (205,247 in Jordan; 27,464 in Gaza; 19,235 in Syria; and 5,153 in Lebanon).

d/ Columns 5, 6 and 7 show the refugees whose registration for services has been reduced or cancelled according to their family income as known to the Agency and the income scale in force in their country of residence.

The members of "R" families receiving no rations (column 5) shown for 1957 to 1965 correspond to a level of income insufficient to cancel the whole family's entitlement to rations. Up to 1956, such refugees were reported together with families of the "N" category (column 7). In 1966 a new sub-category of registration was introduced for persons registered for rations but whose entitlement has been temporarily suspended (e.g. by reason of their employment by the Agency). At the end of June 1966 refugees registered in this sub-category numbered 12,129.

The "S" category of registration (column 6) was created in January 1965 in place of the previous "E" and "M" categories and is being extended to all the host countries in accordance with appropriate income scales.

"N" category (column 7) includes refugees whose income is such as to disqualify them for rations or normal services or who have received assistance to enable them to become self-supporting.

In general, it must be pointed out that the distribution of refugees by category of registration gives only a partial picture of the number of self-supporting refugees owing to the limitations faced by the Agency in determining their actual income or degree of need.

e/ The total population as at June 1952 included 19,616 refugees receiving relief in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility up to 1 July 1952.

f/ Details not available.

Table 2

Distribution of registered population according to country of residence,
category of registration and age group as of 30 June 1966

Country	Category of regis- tration a/	Number of persons				Number of families
		Below 1 year b/	1-15 years c/	15 years and over	Total	
Jordan	R	12,189	236,714	404,829	653,732	112,858
	S	51	714	1,897	2,662	515
	N	320	6,029	43,825	50,174	13,694
Total		12,560	243,457	450,551	706,568	127,067
Gaza	R	8,316	113,471	165,057	286,844	48,234
	S	48	893	979	1,920	361
	N	159	4,184	14,138	18,481	5,759
Total		8,523	118,548	180,174	307,245	54,354
Lebanon	R	2,856	52,611	65,283	120,750	24,251
	S	238	4,980	12,063	17,281	3,492
	N	223	3,084	22,566	25,873	11,303
Total		3,317	60,675	99,912	163,904	39,046
Syria	R	3,565	52,713	67,028	123,306	24,988
	S	28	657	1,819	2,504	418
	N	45	1,255	12,922	14,222	7,028
Total		3,638	54,625	81,769	140,032	32,434
Agency wide	R	26,926	455,509	702,197	1,184,632	210,331
	S	365	7,244	16,758	24,367	4,786
	N	747	14,552	93,451	108,750	37,784
Grand total		28,038	477,305	812,406	1,317,749	252,901

a/ See table 1 for explanation of category of registration.

b/ The number of babies below one year of age is less than the number of births recorded during the preceding year, owing to delays in registration of births.

c/ A number of children born since 1950 in S and N families are not registered with the Agency.

Table 3
Recapitulation of changes in composition and/or entitlement
of refugee families registered for rations a/
July 1950-June 1966

Year	July 50 June 51	July 51 June 52	July 52 June 53	July 53 June 54	July 54 June 55	July 55 June 56	July 56 June 57	July 57 June 58
<u>Increases</u>	b/	b/						
Births	10,057	21,315	28,335	28,711	30,788	30,658	27,960	40,041
New registration	19,537	13,265	1,993	2,885	1,502	1,287	1,459	859
Loss of self-support c/	8,481	2,592	2,685	4,194	4,461	8,433	6,823	6,045
Returned from absence	-	-	180	442	642	973	3,510	1,436
Miscellaneous d/	10,256	12,468	2,014	521	680	1,061	309	231
Total	48,331	49,640	35,207	36,753	38,073	42,412	40,061	48,612
<u>Decreases</u>								
Deaths	896	4,053	3,897	3,764	4,042	4,409	5,582	5,263
False registration and duplication	24,265	16,919	4,530	2,737	926	485	584	425
Self-support c/	4,121	17,739	12,884	12,717	10,184	19,068	16,328	9,541
Absence	1,174	5,466	2,995	1,810	2,581	1,492	5,632	2,869
Miscellaneous d/	97,268	5,157	20,891	410	1,628	563	357	455
Total	127,724	49,334	45,197	21,438	19,361	26,017	28,483	18,553

Year	July 58 June 59	July 59 June 60	July 60 June 61	July 61 June 62	July 62 June 63	July 63 June 64	July 64 June 65	July 65 June 66	Total 50-66
<u>Increases</u>									
Births	37,047	37,776	39,299	42,470	49,854	48,802	43,857	43,945	560,915
New registration	645	525	324	514	535	189	258	283	46,060
Loss of self-support c/	4,040	4,417	3,490	3,394	4,555	4,475	6,136	7,340	81,561
Returned from absence	1,113	1,039	935	1,457	1,319	992	773	1,168	15,979
Miscellaneous d/	292	248	252	710	859	515	1,135	212	31,763
Total	43,137	44,005	44,300	48,545	57,122	54,973	52,159	52,948	736,278
<u>Decreases</u>									
Deaths	4,956	5,041	8,919	18,660	14,961	11,624	9,053	7,155	112,275
False registration and duplication	406	570	571	852	630	2,080	1,422	204	57,606
Self-support c/	7,815	9,764	8,127	8,628	11,257	12,007	13,514	23,401	197,095
Absence	2,128	2,183	2,334	4,301	3,550	1,915	6,894	2,077	49,401
Miscellaneous d/	505	701	743	1,748	1,341	1,846	747	770	135,130
Total	15,810	18,259	20,694	34,189	31,739	29,472	31,630	33,607	551,507

Year end June	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Total ration recipients, babies and children at year end	960,021	879,667	882,673	871,748	887,058	905,986	922,279	933,556	963,958

Year end June	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Total ration recipients, babies and children at year end	990,181	1,016,006	1,039,996	1,054,660	1,079,988	1,105,395	1,125,725	1,145,147

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

Transfers within or between host countries, as well as issue of rations to babies attaining one year of age are not shown in this table.

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

c/ Covers income, employment with the Agency, assistance towards self-support, etc. or the cessation thereof.

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

Table 4

Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population^{a/}
July 1950-June 1966

	July 50	July 51	July 52	July 53	July 54	July 55	July 56	July 57	July 58	July 59	July 60	July 61	July 62	July 63	July 64	July 65	Total
	June 51	June 52	June 53	June 54	June 55	June 56	June 57	June 58	June 59	June 60	June 61	June 62	June 63	June 64	June 65	June 66	50-66
Additions																	
Births	10,057	21,315	28,335	28,711	30,708	30,658	27,960	40,157	37,555	38,481	39,953	43,325	50,921	50,298	46,059	46,212	570,785
New registration	19,537	13,265	1,993	2,885	1,502	1,287	1,459	894	661	684	419	992	748	333	412	351	47,422
Miscellaneous	5,152 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,159
Total	34,753	34,580	30,328	31,596	32,290	31,945	29,419	41,051	38,216	39,165	40,372	44,317	51,669	50,631	46,471	46,563	623,366

	July 50	July 51	July 52	July 53	July 54	July 55	July 56	July 57	July 58	July 59	July 60	July 61	July 62	July 63	July 64	July 65	Total
	June 51	June 52	June 53	June 54	June 55	June 56	June 57	June 58	June 59	June 60	June 61	June 62	June 63	June 64	June 65	June 66	50-66
Deletions																	
Deaths	896	4,053	3,897	3,764	4,042	4,409	5,582	5,446	5,188	5,235	9,213	19,515	15,431	12,008	9,621	7,866	116,166
False and duplicate registration	24,265	16,919	4,530	2,737	926	485	584	497	515	683	814	1,384	852	2,225	2,524	1,633	61,600
Miscellaneous	64,530 ^{b/}	5,030 ^{b/}	19,616 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,165
Total	89,691	25,991	28,043	6,501	4,968	4,894	6,166	5,943	5,703	5,918	10,054	20,899	16,283	14,233	12,145	9,499	266,931

Total registered population	June 50	June 51	June 52	June 53	June 54	June 55	June 56	June 57	June 58	June 59	June 60	June 61	June 62	June 63	June 64	June 65	June 66
	960,021	904,122	915,411	916,761	941,851	969,389	996,338	1,019,201	1,053,348	1,087,628	1,120,889	1,151,024	1,174,601	1,210,170	1,246,583	1,280,823	1,317,719

a/ This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over sixteen years. Transfers within or between host countries are not shown herein.

In comparing the figures in this table with those in table 3 it should be borne in mind that deletions from the ration rolls do not necessarily entail deletions from the total registered population. Refugees ceasing to draw rations because of absence or self-support continue to be registered within the total population. On the other hand, some deaths and false and duplicate registrations are reported among persons registered but not receiving rations, and this accounts for the minor differences under these headings in the two tables. In the earlier years of the Agency's history, the distinction between ration recipients and registered population was incompletely recorded.

b/ Nature of changes reported under miscellaneous was not specified during the census operation. Figures reflect those amendments which resulted in addition or deletion in the total registered population.

c/ Removal of refugees in Israel from UNRWA registration records.

RELIEF SERVICES

Table 5Basic rations and other supplies distributed by UNRWA1. 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
 375 grammes of oils and fats

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

300 grammes of pulses
 400 grammes of flour

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

2. Other supplies distributed

1 piece of soap (150 grammes) per month to each ration beneficiary

1 1/2 litres of kerosene were allocated to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services, in camps in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, during five winter months. In Gaza 1 litre was allocated to these beneficiaries, whether or not they live in camps, during five winter months.

Table 6UNRWA supplementary feeding programme

Average number of beneficiaries, 1 July 1965-30 June 1966

Daily cooked meal beneficiariesMonthly dry ration beneficiaries

(average for the year)

(average for the year)

Country	Number of feeding centres	0-2 Yrs.	2-15 years and special cases	Total	Preg- nant women	Nursing mothers	TB out- patients	Total	Grand total
Jordan	48	1,651	14,586	16,741	2,836	11,443	503	14,782	31,523
	6a/	154	350						
Gaza	23	1,405	12,631	14,036	3,451	9,667	484	13,602	27,638
Lebanon	18	481	3,975	4,456	1,092	3,360	110	4,562	9,018
Syrian Arab Republic	17	396	3,751	4,147	659	1,671	110	2,440	6,587
	112	4,087	35,293	39,380	8,038	26,141	1,207	35,386	74,766

a/ Centres operated by voluntary societies.

Table 7

UNRWA milk programmeAverage number of beneficiaries, 1 July 1965-30 June 1966

Country	Number of milk centres		Daily number of beneficiaries Average for the year			
	Preparation and distribution	Distribution only	Milk distribution centres	Schools ^{a/}	Orphanages, medical prescrip- tion, etc.	Total
Jordan	74	7	32,431	32,855	233	66,132
	10 ^{b/}	-	613			
Gaza	23	-	18,991	35,536	132	54,659
Lebanon	20	3	25,689	8,155	277	34,121
Syrian Arab) Republic)	20	3	23,176	13,400	55	36,631
	147	13	100,900	89,946	697	191,543

^{a/} Average for the scholastic year (average of three months in Jordan, Gaza and Syria, average of four months in Lebanon (see para. 48)).

^{b/} Centres operated by voluntary societies.

Table 8

Number of refugees in UNRWA camps according to country as of June 1966^{a/}

Country	Number of camps	Number of families	Number of persons ^{b/}	Percentage of total refugee population
Jordan	25	41,360	226,191	32.01
Gaza	8	33,296	196,792	64.05
Lebanon	15	14,148	72,407	44.18
Syria	6	4,635	22,128	15.80
Total	54	93,439	517,518	39.27

^{a/} In general, refugees not living in UNRWA camps live in the villages and cities of the host countries and are eligible for the same range of services except that the Agency provides for them no sanitation services. Their economic status differs little from that of refugees in camps.

^{b/} Refugees enumerated are all those officially registered in camps irrespective of their category of registration. The figures do not include refugees in camps who are not given shelter by UNRWA but benefit from sanitation services only.

HEALTH SERVICES

Table 9Number of visits to UNRWA and subsidized clinics, 1 July 1965-30 June 1966

	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Population served by medical services</u>	656,394	288,754	138,031	125,810	1,208,999
General medical cases	653,350	350,694	414,011	362,764	1,820,819
Injections	531,305	363,031	218,192	216,581	1,329,109
Dressing and skin treatments	544,685	426,802	239,920	154,328	1,365,735
Eye cases	548,741	429,302	156,286	59,011	1,193,340
Dental	28,400	19,140	21,106	10,483	79,129
<u>TOTAL:</u>	2,306,481	1,628,969	1,049,515	803,167	5,788,132

Table 10

Hospital facilities available to Palestine refugees, 1965-1966
(Statistics refer to the actual situation as of 30th June 1966)

Hospitals

Government and local authorities	31
Voluntary societies or private	38
UNRWA	2
	<hr/> 71

In addition there are maternity centres, 1 in Syria, 2 in Jordan
and 6 in Gaza.

<u>Number of beds available</u>	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Population served</u>	<u>656,394</u>	<u>288,764</u>	<u>138,031</u>	<u>125,810</u>	<u>1,208,999</u>
General	483	320	166	82	1,051
Tuberculosis	114	150	33	20	317
Maternity	44	68	5	7	124
Paediatrics	114	67	21	0	202
Mental	75	-	67	1	143
 TOTAL	<hr/> 830	<hr/> 605	<hr/> 292	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 1,837
 Beds per 1,000 population	 1.26	 2.09	 2.11	 0.87	 1.51

Rehydration nutrition centres

	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of centres	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>
Number of beds	<u>58</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>170</u>

Table 11

Infectious diseases recorded among Palestine refugee population,
1 July 1965-30 June 1966

	Jordan	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
<u>Population</u>	<u>656,394</u>	<u>288,764</u>	<u>138,031</u>	<u>125,810</u>	<u>1,203,999</u>
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	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
Relapsing fever (louse-borne)	0	0	0	0	0
Ankylostomiasis	0	65	9	0	74
Bilharziasis	0	26	0	0	26
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox	4,067	1,459	1,410	1,045	7,981
Conj ctivitis	29,842	8,567	8,081	9,307	55,797
Diphtheria	0	0	1	4	5
Dysentery	2,497	1,980	4,193	1,156	9,826
Enteric group fevers	14	81	0	128	223
Gonorrhoea	0	7	3	1	11
Infectious hepatitis	175	405	64	95	739
Leishmaniasis cutaneous	0	0	0	8	8
Malaria	4	17	0	2	23
Measles	1,842	2,462	1,274	529	6,107
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	0	10	7	4	21
Mumps	4,484	922	2,354	958	8,718
Pertussis	135	37	337	51	560
Polio myelitis	5	16	10	9	40
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever (endemic)	6	1	0	0	7
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	1	1
Syphilis	1	29	48	7	85
Tetanus	4	0	1	2	7
Tetanus neonatorum	0	21	1	0	22
Trachoma	2,528	700	436	720	4,384
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	104	213	31	36	384
Typhus (endemic)	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12
Maternal and child health

Ante-natal services	Jordan	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
Number of ante-natal clinics	<u>29</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>80</u>
Number of pregnant women newly registered	9,894	13,670	4,210	2,647	30,421
Average monthly attendance	3,121	3,868	1,363	762	9,114
Number of STS performed	3,162	2,499	1,582	636	7,929
Number of cases positive serology	1	17	46	4	68
Number of home visits (pre-natal care)	<u>627</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>982</u>	<u>1,054</u>	<u>2,761</u>
<u>Infant health care</u>					
Number of infant health centres	<u>27</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>77</u>
Number registered 0-1 year					
monthly average	8,964	13,429	4,485	2,590	29,468
Number attended 0-1 year, monthly average	6,193	7,349	2,974	1,224	17,740
Number registered 1-2 years,					
monthly average	8,901	9,926	4,261	3,069	26,157
Number attended 1-2 years, monthly average	3,314	2,212	1,391	897	7,814
Number of smallpox vaccinations	6,270	12,752	3,818	3,155	25,995
Number of TAB immunizations completed	8,046	7,805	3,203	1,965	21,019
Number of triple vaccine immunizations completed	9,965	8,047	4,386	3,026	25,424
Number of home visits (infant care)	<u>19,109</u>	<u>5,721</u>	<u>10,586</u>	<u>8,018</u>	<u>43,434</u>
<u>School health services</u>					
Number of school teams	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Number of children examined	26,068	6,790	4,537	23,973	61,368
Number of school inspections	138	313	90	169	710
Number of TAB boosters given	46,621	54,639	4,353	2,476	108,594
Number of diphtheria boosters given	<u>11,833</u>	<u>6,527</u>	<u>3,194</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>23,750</u>

GENERAL EDUCATION

Table 13

UNRWA-UNESCO schools

Number of elementary, preparatory and secondary pupils, 1951-1966

COUNTRY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
GAZA																
Elementary	19,543	22,551	25,702	31,107	34,016	35,087	34,876	35,163	34,806	36,633	36,591	37,885	38,470	38,905	41,164	40,757
Preparatory	61	164	675	1,781	3,339	4,937	6,410	7,495	8,244	8,481	9,841	10,641	12,797	13,627	15,032	15,644
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19,604	22,715	26,377	32,888	37,355	40,024	41,286	42,658	43,050	45,114	46,432	48,526	51,267	52,532	56,196	56,401
JORDAN																
Elementary	16,345	15,882	30,118	39,188	42,144	43,649	42,431	41,600	39,519	38,223	38,309	41,000	45,531	50,220	55,713	60,802
Preparatory	-	-	87	790	1,612	2,882	4,274	5,357	6,714	6,898	7,437	8,384	8,492	8,868	9,623	11,113
Secondary	-	-	-	22	82	200	334	495	578	612	598	875	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16,345	15,882	30,205	40,000	43,838	46,711	47,039	47,452	46,811	45,733	46,344	50,259	54,023	59,088	65,336	71,915
LEBANON																
Elementary	4,504	6,291	9,332	11,695	12,567	12,983	13,155	13,936	14,881	15,422	16,292	17,124	17,411	18,041	19,836	19,547
Preparatory	-	-	86	384	620	948	1,003	996	1,325	1,668	2,159	2,676	2,680	3,491	3,710	3,648
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4,504	6,291	9,418	12,079	13,187	13,931	14,158	14,932	16,206	17,090	18,451	19,800	20,091	21,532	23,546	23,195
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC																
Elementary	2,599	2,895	5,410	8,758	9,700	10,288	11,042	11,332	12,256	13,354	13,685	14,430	15,618	16,463	17,631	18,720
Preparatory	-	-	166	864	671	936	1,180	1,562	1,916	2,592	3,589	4,122	4,459	4,946	5,284	5,740
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,599	2,895	5,576	9,622	10,371	11,224	12,222	12,894	14,172	15,946	17,274	18,552	20,077	21,409	22,915	24,460
GRAND TOTAL																
Elementary	43,051	47,619	70,562	90,748	98,427	102,007	101,504	102,031	101,462	103,632	104,877	110,439	117,030	123,629	134,344	139,826
Preparatory	61	164	1,014	3,819	6,242	9,683	12,867	15,410	18,199	19,639	23,026	25,823	28,428	30,932	33,649	36,145
Secondary	-	-	-	22	82	200	334	495	578	612	598	875	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	43,112	47,783	71,576	94,589	104,751	111,890	114,705	117,936	120,239	123,883	128,501	137,137	145,458	154,561	167,993	175,971

Table 14

Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools
as of 31 May 1966, showing number for whom UNRWA pays subsidy

COUNTRY	ELEMENTARY			PREPARATORY			SECONDARY			TOTAL				
	Attending	Subsidized	Attending	Subsidized	Attending	Subsidized	Attending	Subsidized						
Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,897	-	3,750	8,897	3,750			
Jordan	14,878	2,823	14,878	2,823	6,068	986	5,380 ^a	152	5,898	1,323	5,170 ^a	248	31,976	28,651
Lebanon	680	5,124	399	3,071	133	1,699	188	1,045	36	1,233	22	853	8,905	5,508
Syrian Arab Republic	5,430	222	5,430	222	1,044	385	1,044	385	1,296	1,168	1,296	1,168	9,545	9,545
Total	20,988	8,169	20,707	6,116	7,245	3,070	6,542	1,582	16,127	3,724	10,238	2,269	59,323	47,454

^a/ UNRWA pays a subsidy in respect of 10,550 pupils receiving preparatory and secondary education in government schools in Jordan; the division of subsidized pupils between preparatory and secondary schools is an estimate only.

Table 15

UNRWA-UNESCO schools showing number of pupils by grades as of 31 May 1966

ELEMENTARY

Country	I. Elementary		II. Elementary		III. Elementary		IV. Elementary		V. Elementary		VI. Elementary		Total Elementary	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gaza	3,454	3,236	3,847	3,695	3,326	3,102	3,405	3,193	3,402	3,038	3,954	3,105	21,388	19,369
Jordan	5,953	6,084	6,425	6,098	5,813	5,349	4,834	4,527	4,886	3,561	4,462	2,810	32,373	28,429
Lebanon	1,374	1,238	1,932	1,631	1,734	1,481	1,583	1,246	1,813	1,302	2,379	1,834	10,815	8,732
Syrian Arab Republic	1,849	1,529	1,998	1,702	1,849	1,408	1,716	1,332	1,511	1,102	1,670	1,054	10,593	8,127
TOTAL	12,630	12,087	14,202	13,126	12,722	11,340	11,538	10,298	11,612	9,003	12,465	8,803	75,169	64,657
GRAND TOTAL	24,717	27,328	24,062	21,836	20,615	21,268	139,826							

PREPARATORY

Country	I. Preparatory		II. Preparatory		III. Preparatory		IV. Preparatory		Total Preparatory	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gaza	2,923	2,934	2,479	2,179	3,076	2,053	-	-	8,478	7,166
Jordan	3,322	1,824	2,541	1,187	1,604	635	-	-	7,467	3,646
Lebanon	765	358	577	335	693	354	398	168	2,433	1,215
Syrian Arab Republic	1,480	759	1,104	586	1,279	532	-	-	3,863	1,877
TOTAL	8,490	5,875	6,701	4,287	6,652	3,574	398	168	22,241	13,904
GRAND TOTAL	14,365	10,988	10,226	566	36,145					

Table 16

Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education as of 31 May 1966

COUNTRY	No. of UNRWA- UNESCO schools	Number of pupils in elementary classes at UNRWA- UNESCO schools			Number of pupils in preparatory classes at UNRWA- UNESCO schools			Number of refugee pupils in government and private schools			Total number of refugee pupils receiving education
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Govern- ment schools	Private schools		
Gaza	100	21,388	19,369	40,757	8,478	7,166	15,644	8,897	-	65,298	
Jordan	191	32,373	28,429	60,802	7,467	3,646	11,113	26,844	5,132	103,891	
Lebanon	59	10,815	8,732	19,547	2,433	1,215	3,648	849	8,056	32,100	
Syrian Arab Republic	81	10,593	8,127	18,720	3,863	1,877	5,740	7,770	1,775	34,005	
TOTAL	431	75,169	64,657	139,826	22,241	13,904	36,145	44,360	14,963	235,294	

OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Table 17

Voluntary agencies in the area of UNRWA operations giving
active help to Palestine refugees, 1965-1966

Baptist Mission United States

Church Missionary Society

Commonwealth Save the Children Fund

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

Lutheran World Federation

Mennonite Central Committee

Near East Christian Council Committee for Refugee Work

Pontifical Mission for Palestine Refugees

UNRWA Women's Auxiliary

World Alliance of YMCA's

World Council of Churches

World Young Women's Christian Association

Young Men's Christian Association

Young Women's Christian Association

Table 18

Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital of UNRWA,

1 May 1950-31 December 1966 a/

(in US dollars)

For the period	Income		Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital b/	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Pledges from Governments	Other income	Total income	increases (decreases)	
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39,477,281	1,346,325	40,823,606	-	7,224,634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67,686,495	1,018,785	68,705,280	215,792	47,572,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26,867,673	440,419	27,308,092	518,220	48,620,026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22,684,330	575,024	23,259,354	(157,264)	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23,673,500	594,161	24,267,661	(114,217)	37,460,843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	23,385,026	571,866	23,956,892	(164,814)	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957	42,378,773	1,072,872	43,451,645	198,575	20,240,452
1 January to 31 December 1958	32,555,876	1,104,793	33,660,669	36,519	21,160,076
1 January to 31 December 1959	32,625,400	1,405,205	34,030,605	110,688	20,285,552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33,828,887	2,629,135	36,458,022	150,084	22,219,198
1 January to 31 December 1961	34,386,052	2,306,293	36,692,345	194,943	20,054,965
1 January to 31 December 1962	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,655,014	615,154	20,636,289
1 January to 31 December 1963	34,444,063	1,251,994	35,696,057	448,589	20,573,857
1 January to 31 December 1964	33,963,601	1,198,130	35,161,731	(922,665)	17,620,062
1 January to 31 December 1965	34,000,353	1,134,525	35,134,878	155,708	15,292,176
1 January to 31 December 1966	35,227,428 ^{d/}	1,485,000 ^{d/}	36,712,428 ^{d/}	-	14,173,604 ^{d/}
TOTAL	551,493,513	19,480,766	570,974,279	558,085,987	1,285,312

a/ The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited financial statements through 1965, modified to reflect, for each period, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that period, regardless of when the income was actually received or the expenditure actually incurred. This basis of reporting was first adopted in the Commissioner-General's report for 1961-1962 and a few minor changes have since had to be made in the figures contained in that report.

b/ These adjustments represent principally the liquidation in subsequent years of liabilities and commitments at less than amounts originally charged to expenditure account. Also included are adjustments arising from revaluation of inventory, recovery of assets previously charged to expenditure, and price variations on supplies not chargeable to a particular budget heading. These adjustments are shown separately, because of the difficulty in identifying the specific prior year to which the adjustments pertain. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 also include a transfer of \$1,761,792 to bring up the provisions for deferred staff costs to the level required by the Agency's revised social security arrangements.

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

d/ Estimated figures.

Table 19

Detailed statement of income to UNRWA, 1 May 1950-31 December 1966^{a/}
(in US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1/5/50- 31/12/61	12 months to					
		31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64	31/12/65	31/12/66 ^{b/}	
		I. PLEDGES BY GOVERNMENTS					
Australia	2,373,503	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	3,381,503
Austria	11,950	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	41,950
Bahrain	23,867	-	-	-	-	-	23,867
Belgium	276,000	30,000	30,000	32,000	30,000	30,000	428,000
Bolivia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Brazil	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Burma	9,546	-	-	-	-	-	9,546
Cambodia	5,999	571	571	-	-	-	7,141
Canada	13,581,688	925,000	925,000	925,926	1,111,111	1,111,111	18,579,836
Central African Republic	-	-	-	398	-	-	398
Ceylon	2,400	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,400
China	-	-	-	3,279	-	10,000	13,279
Cyprus	560	563	-	279	280	280	1,362
Cuba	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Denmark	481,730	50,680	59,680	79,540	114,733	205,000	991,363
Dominican Republic	5,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	6,000
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany	982,076	625,000	625,000	400,000	503,145	500,000	3,635,221
Finland	3,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	53,000

Table 19 (continued)

Contributor	For the period							Total income
	12 months to							
	1/5/50- 31/12/61	31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64	31/12/65	31/12/66 ^{b/}		
		I. PLEDGES BY GOVERNMENTS (continued)						
France	11,397,447	192,458	190,213	228,564	213,238	230,000	12,451,920	
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	
Gaza authorities	426,501	86,504	104,492	104,072	155,302	154,280	1,031,151	
Ghana	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	24,000	
Greece	200,017	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	275,017	
Haiti	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	
Honduras	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	
Holy See	11,965	1,000	1,000	6,000	1,000	2,500	23,465	
India	248,502	21,003	21,008	21,008	21,008	21,008	353,542	
Indonesia	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	
Iran	31,153	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	61,153	
Iraq	-	-	-	2,000	-	100,000	102,000	
Ireland	23,876	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	133,876	
Israel	256,547	-	-	-	-	-	256,547	
Italy	340,471	80,000	80,855	160,000	160,000	160,000	981,326	
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	560	560	1,120	
Japan	92,500	10,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	192,500	
Jordan	1,140,013	100,820	95,732	105,357	105,320	105,410	1,652,652	
Korea	5,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	6,500	
Kuwait	162,750	220,000	220,000	220,110	220,000	220,000	1,262,860	

Table 19 (continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1/5/50- 31/12/61	12 months to					
		31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64	31/12/65	31/12/66b/	
I. PLEDGES BY GOVERNMENTS (continued)							
Laos	2,707	-	1,980	-	-	-	4,687
Lebanon	496,715	44,967	41,787	29,241	33,495	31,597	677,802
Liberia	21,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	26,500
Libya	24,000	-	-	20,000	20,000	100,000	164,000
Luxembourg	22,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	37,000
Malaysia	7,500	1,500	15,738	1,500	1,500	1,500	29,238
Malawi	-	-	-	-	140	140	280
Mexico	115,691	-	-	-	-	-	115,691
Monaco	5,441	204	204	204	204	204	6,461
Morocco	59,959	19,802	19,802	19,763	19,763	19,763	158,352
Netherlands	430,905	110,497	110,497	114,883	166,228	137,585	1,070,595
New Zealand	1,596,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	2,296,000
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	510	510
Nigeria	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Norway	480,569	49,000	56,000	63,000	70,000	77,000	795,569
Pakistan	478,614	20,964	20,964	20,964	20,964	31,446	593,916
Philippines	11,250	-	-	1,250	1,250	1,250	15,000
Qatar	41,895	-	20,833	-	-	10,000	72,728
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	-	-	-	-	-	39,200
Saudi Arabia	1,123,593	-	494,820	-	297,778	594,778c/	2,510,969

Table 19 (continued)

For the period							
Contributor	1/5/50- 31/12/61	12 months to					Total income
		31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64	31/12/65	31/12/66 ^{b/}	
I. PLEDGES BY GOVERNMENTS (continued)							
Spain	16,667	-	-	33,333	-	-	50,000
Sudan	151,070	2,870	-	-	-	-	153,940
Sweden	608,545	482,950	224,751	354,959	447,445	2,354,641	4,473,291
Switzerland	233,479	216,116	155,225	115,554	268,612	297,791	1,286,777
Syrian Arab Republic	974,141	96,987	93,902	90,226	88,965	89,762	1,433,983
Thailand	3,125	-	1,000	-	-	-	4,125
Tunisia	6,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	23,000
Turkey	35,759	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	75,759
United Arab Republic	3,959,893	359,214	282,909	248,591	246,712	246,712	5,344,031
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	668,924,004	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,000,000	95,524,004
United States of America	266,568,069	24,700,000	24,700,000	24,700,000	23,800,000	22,900,000	387,368,069
Uruguay	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Viet-Nam	16,000	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	21,000
Yugoslavia	428,700	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	548,700
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238,211	-	-	-	-	-	238,211
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PLEDGES	379,549,293	34,308,775	34,444,063	33,963,601	34,000,353	35,227,428	551,493,513

Table 19 (continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	12 months to						
	1/5/50- 31/12/61	31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64	31/12/65	31/12/66 ^{b/}	
II. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS							
UNESCO	1,114,876	280,841	300,477	300,927	279,294	340,000	2,616,415
WHO	402,759	50,053	48,143	45,798	51,303	47,000	645,056
Sundry donors	4,190,503	627,290	422,763	455,397	485,453	463,000	6,644,406
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS	5,708,138	958,184	771,383	802,122	816,050	850,000	9,905,877
III. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME AND EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENTS							
	7,356,740	388,055	480,611	396,008	318,475	635,000	9,574,889
TOTAL INCOME	392,614,171	35,655,014	35,696,057	35,161,731	35,134,878	36,712,428	570,974,279

a/ The figures in this table through 1965 are based upon the agency's audited financial statements, modified to show for each year the government pledges applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made.

b/ The figures for 1966 are estimated.

c/ Includes a late contribution of \$297,000 for 1966.

Table 20

Statement of income from non-government sources -
1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966

(in US dollars)

Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1965	First six months 1966
<u>Australia</u>		
Inner Wheel Club of Hobart	504	-
U.N. Association of Australia - Victorian Division	502	502
U.N. Association of Australia - South Australian Division	140	139
<u>Austria</u>		
Caritas	500	500
<u>Belgium</u>		
Caisse Nationale d'Epargne of Belgium	1,500	-
Special stamp sale (Entraide Socialiste Belge and Caritas Catholica)	70,000	8,336
Sundry donors	-	26
<u>Canada</u>		
Baird, Dr. R.P.	926	-
Canadian Junior Red Cross, Saskatchewan Division	278	-
Canadian Junior Red Cross	2,500	463
Henderson, Mrs. D.C.	-	463
Unitarian Service Committee	-	1,343
U.N. Association of Canada	2,155	-
U.N. Association of Canada - Peel County Branch	463	-
Wesley United Church Women	-	139
<u>Denmark</u>		
Danish Refugee Council	1,979	-
Danish Statechurch's Relief Committee	-	238
Sundry donors	-	21
<u>Finland</u>		
Aalto, Miss Hilja - Julin, Mr. Eero - Sipila, Mrs. Helvi - Vehnamaki, Mrs. Irja	-	500
Finnish Association of Folk High Schools and Folk Academies	1,000	500
Boy Scout Union of Finland	2,000	-
Central Organization for Citizenship Education	300	-
Finnish Refugee Council	-	2,500

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1965	First six months 1966
<u>Finland (continued)</u>		
Finnish Association of Kindergarten Teachers	500	200
Church Groups of Finland	133	-
Finnish Elementary School Teachers Association	500	500
Naupert, Miss Christina	1,500	-
Sipila, Mrs. Helvi	1,500	-
Union of Finnish Girl Guides	5,000	-
A Group of timber merchants	1,352	-
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Abdalla Family	101	51
Abu Middain Family	1,997	998
Abu Salim Family	490	246
Abu Shab Family	442	221
Awada Family	1,127	1,331
Awada and Abu Middain Families	321	161
Daghma Family	110	55
El Mussaddar Family	281	141
Mussaddar and Qur'an Families	374	187
Tarazi Family	115	57
Waqf Department	6,587	3,294
Sundry donors	775	351
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>		
Abs, Dr. Hermann J.	1,006	-
Bayerische Motoren-Werke A.G.	503	-
Bayerische Vereinsbank - Munich	-	1,000
Bosch, Robert GmbH	1,509	1,509
Commerzbank A.G. - Dusseldorf	252	-
Daimler Benz Co. Stuttgart	2,019	1,006
Frankfurter Bank	503	-
Geisler, Dr. Rudolf P.	102	-
Index - Werke, Esslingen	503	-
MISEREOR	6,250	6,289
Paulus, Dr. Allgemeine Rentenanstalt	503	-
Siemens and Halske A.G.	755	-
Volkswagen Werk A.G.	-	254
Sundry donors	44	3
<u>Italy</u>		
Sundry donors	-	23
<u>Iceland</u>		
Women's Club of Nes - Church	100	-
<u>Ireland</u>		
Irish National Committee for UNICEF	700	-

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1965	First six months 1966
<u>Jordan</u>		
The Carlton Le Willows Technical School	-	1,544
Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem	-	997
Municipal Council, Qalqilia	616	307
Anonymous	3,886	727
<u>Lebanon</u>		
Greek Orthodox Community	645	323
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	1,452	726
Municipality of Mia Mia	355	-
Heirs of Saaddine Shatila	1,290	644
Helou, Charles - His Excellency, President of the Republic	161	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	1,935	967
Sundry donors	28	-
Anonymous	1,991	1,054
<u>Liechtenstein</u>		
Press and Stanzwork	200	-
<u>Luxembourg</u>		
Association of Girl Guides	1,500	-
<u>New Zealand</u>		
New Zealand Council of Organizations for Relief Service Overseas Inc. (CORSO)	24,234	-
<u>Norway</u>		
Kroksnes, Arthur	-	140
Illustrert Familieblad	500	-
Norwegian Aid Society for Refugees and International Development	500	490
Norwegian Refugee Council	13,100	8,019
U.N. Association of Norway	294	-
Wenche Myhre Fund	10,040	-
Sundry donors	94	3
<u>Sweden</u>		
Ericsson, Messrs. L.M.	-	994
Lions Club - Vasteras	-	194
Nordwall, Dr. Ulf	194	-
Swedish Red Cross	4,552	-
Swedish Save the Children Federation	17,775	7,775
U.N. Association of Sweden	274	-
Werbros Hulmstad	257	-
Sundry donors	-	29

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1965	First six months 1966
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Swiss Pastors	452	-
Mrs. Weeks and Miss Krbec	204	102
Sundry donors	12	-
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>		
Local authorities	2,073	1,037
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Astor, Viscount and Viscountess	2,604	-
British Council for Aid to Refugees	980	-
Cambridge University - UNA Refugee Department	910	420
Collegiate School for Girls	504	-
Colls, Leslie H.	504	-
Charles, Lady M.	504	-
Freedom from Hunger (Tenby) Committee	-	504
Girls High School - Burton-on-Trent	-	168
Caroline Haslett Memorial	-	498
Lodge, Dr. J.S.H.	504	-
Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. J.	224	168
Nowell, Mrs. D.M.	504	504
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM)	16,240	22,400
Rogers, Miss M.	504	504
St. Helen's School	-	504
Symonds, Miss C.G.	504	504
Turney, Mrs. E.M.	504	-
U.N. Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,820	5,040
War on Want	700	-
Wings of Friendship	3,115	209
Sundry donors	111	-
Anonymous	2,800	4,200
<u>United States of America</u>		
Abqaiq Women's Group (Aramco)	500	-
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	-	1,000
American Friends of the Middle East	1,500	500
American Middle East Rehabilitation Inc.	34,494	19,370
American Mission, Beirut	1,026	512
Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco)	65,000	55,000
Berger, Dr. and Mrs. Elmer	500	-
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation	-	5,000
Chrysler Corporation	1,666	417
Church World Service	-	748
Cobey, James	-	100

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1965	First six months 1966
<u>United States of America (continued)</u>		
Dahrnan Women's Group (Aramco)	350	-
Ford Motor Co.	25,000	-
General Motors Corporation	4,428	-
Glenview Community Church	500	500
Harvard - Radcliffe Combined Charities Committee	116	-
Huntsinger, Mr. A.E.	700	-
Thomas J. Lipton Inc.	3,993	-
NAJDA - American Women for the Middle East	1,000	1,000
National City Christian Church (Christian Women's Fellowship)	155	-
Near East Council of Churches Committee for Refugee Work	1,202	-
Ottinger Foundation Inc.	1,000	-
Pickerl, Mrs. Dorothea M.	1,000	1,000
Selby, Peter Spengler	-	101
United States Committee for Refugees	210	-
United Steel Workers of America	1,000	-
U.S. Omen	1,500	500
Wagner, Miss Gloria W.	250	250
Sundry donors	552	141
Anonymous	5	30
<u>International Organizations</u>		
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	3,000	-
International Federation of Business and Professional Women		
Central Committee	4,500	-
Australia	504	504
Canada	3,233	3,241
New Zealand	1,008	-
Norway	500	-
Switzerland	500	500
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,382	1,008
United States of America	-	1,500
Irwin, Miss Helen	500	-
Kaye, Miss Kathleen	700	-
Lutheran World Federation	12,500	14,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	279,294	170,361
United Nations Emergency Force	643	249
United Nations Emergency Force (Canadian Army Contingent)	-	3,105
United Nations Emergency Force (XV Danor Battalion)	690	-

Table 20 (continued)

	Amount	
	Year 1965	First six months 1966
<u>International Organizations (continued)</u>		
United Nations Emergency Force (XIX Danor Battalion)	322	449
United Nations Emergency Force (XXV Swedish Battalion)	2,706	-
United Nations Emergency Force (XXVII Swedish Battalion)	6,987	-
UNRWA - International Staff Association	1,113	-
United Nations Staff Fund for Refugees	-	600
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	-	90
ONUC - Congo	2,050	-
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	4,618	5,100
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	514	-
World Health Organization (WHO)	51,303	23,655
Young Men's Christian Association	6,000	-
Zonta International	18,485	15,433
Zonta - District XIII	1,000	2,000
Sundry donors	700	1,000
"International Piano Festival" phonograph records - sales proceeds	16,000	-
	<u>816,050</u>	<u>424,206</u>

Of the 1965 total shown above, \$576,153 were contributed for the Special Fund for Higher Education, and in the first six months of 1966, \$526,509 were contributed for the same purpose.

Table 21

Contributions by Governments and others for training and
higher education - 1 January to 31 December 1966

(in US dollars)

Contributor	Amount	Remarks
(A) Governments		
Australia	22,500	Donor's allocation of part of regular pledge
Denmark	135,334	For vocational training scholarships
France	10,300	For vocational training and university scholarships
Gaza authorities	1,028	For university scholarships
Netherlands	21,532	Services of staff at training centres
Netherlands	5,552	For a gymnasium at a training centre
Norway	35,000	Donor's allocation of part of regular pledge
Sweden	43,200	Services of staff at training centres
Sweden	95,040	For vocational training scholarships
Sweden	1,845,000	Part of a special contribution of \$2 million for UNRWA's education and training programme, including health education and maternal and child care in Gaza
Switzerland	58,140	Donor's allocation of regular pledge
Switzerland	48,960	Allocation, at donor's request, of savings resulting from Switzerland's contribution of milk products
Switzerland	8,861	Services of staff at a training centre
Switzerland	181,830	For 1966 operations of UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education
(B) Others		
UNESCO	236,000	Services of executive, administrative and specialist staff
Voluntary agencies, commercial firms and individuals	154,551	Actual receipts to 30 June 1966 only
Total	2,900,828	

- Notes: (1) The estimated cost of the training and higher education programmes for 1966 is \$3.5 million, an estimate which does not include any of the Agency's common costs (i.e. supply, transport, finance, personnel administration and other internal services and general administration) amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.
- (2) The above contributions are included in the preceding tables 19 and 20 and are not in addition thereto.

Table 22

Direct contributions from host Governments to refugees^{a/}
for the year ended 30 June 1966
 (in US dollars)

Contributor	Social			Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscellaneous services	Administrative costs	Total
Jordan	Education services	724,212	232,730	589,400	-	113,400	16,369	90,871	1,766,982
Lebanon	Education services	41,935	8,065	14,516	-	129,032	12,355	483,871	689,774
Syrian Arab Republic	Education services	705,397	212,019	61,851	1,307,692	36,058	122,923	187,011	2,632,951
United Arab Republic	Education services	1,565,472	323,623	381,800	-	112,270	30,836	100,000	2,514,001
Total		3,037,016	776,437	1,047,567	1,307,692	390,760	182,483	861,753	7,603,708

^{a/} In addition to the foregoing contributions direct to the refugees, all Governments listed also made contributions to UNRWA for the latter's budget. These contributions are reported in the Agency's own accounts and are set out in tables 18 and 19. It is also to be noted that UNRWA (and, in some cases, voluntary agencies working with the refugees) enjoy exemption from customs duties and taxes. In addition, the cost of the normal services provided by the host Governments is increased by reason of utilization of these services by refugees.

All data shown are based upon information provided by the Governments concerned, and are expressed in dollars computed by applying the Agency's accounting rates of exchange, which are based on official or free market rates as appropriate.

UNRWA Personnel

Table 23

Staff employed by UNRWA at 31 December 1964
and at 31 December 1965

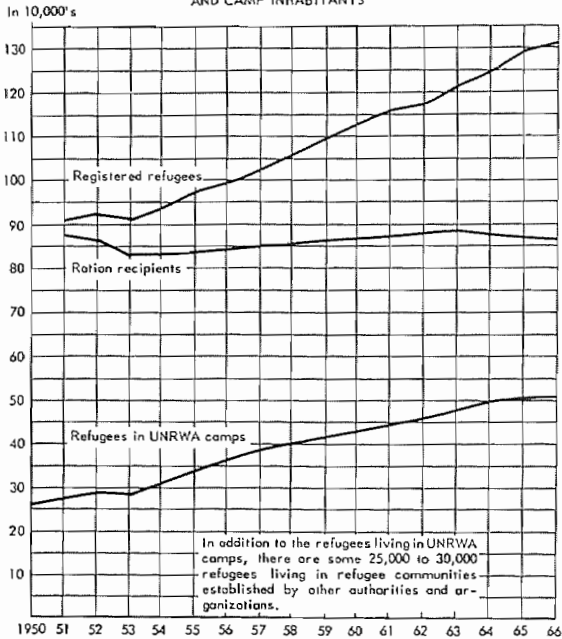
	Locally recruited staff	UNRWA	Seconded and loaned from other United Nations organs	Total	GRAND TOTAL
31 December 1964	11,936	124	24	148	12,084
31 December 1965	11,495	101	25	126	11,621

Note: Virtually all locally recruited staff are refugees.

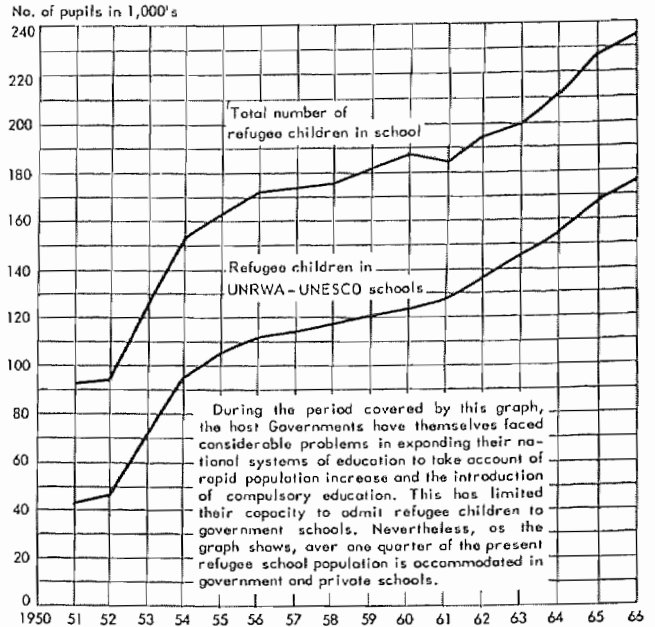
ANNEX II

Graphs

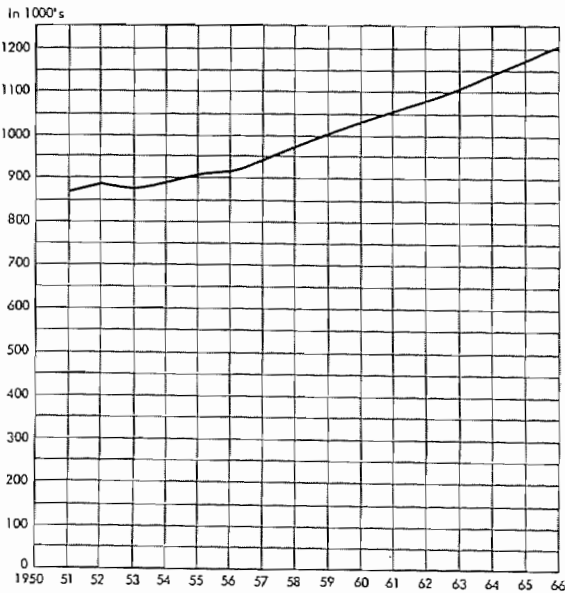
A. REGISTERED REFUGEES, RATION RECIPIENTS
AND CAMP INHABITANTS



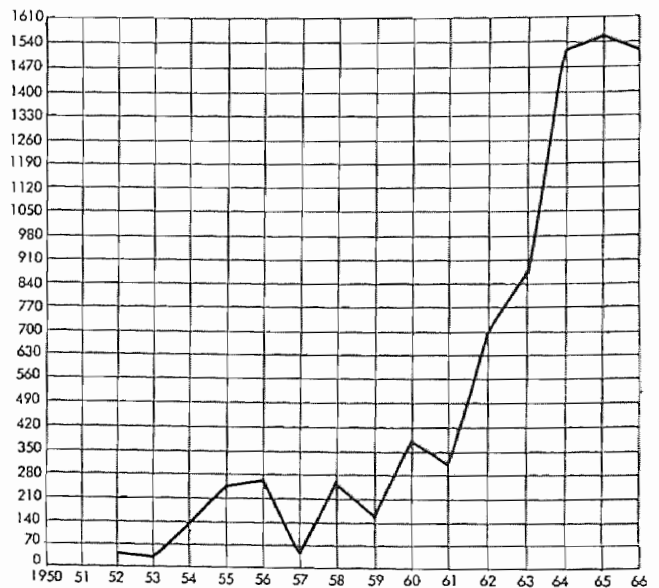
C. REFUGEE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL



B. REFUGEES ELIGIBLE FOR UNRWA HEALTH SERVICES



D. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE GRADUATES



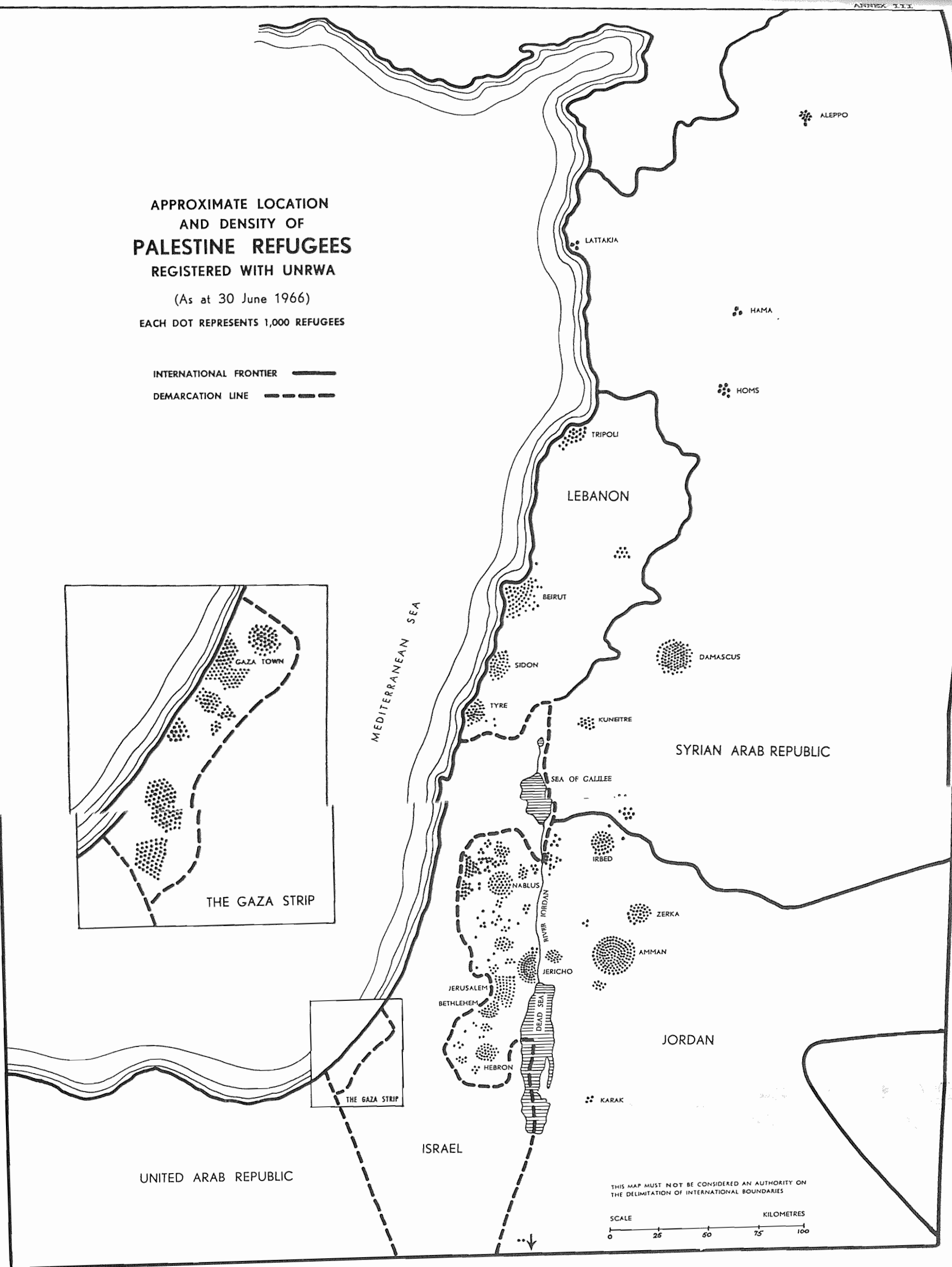
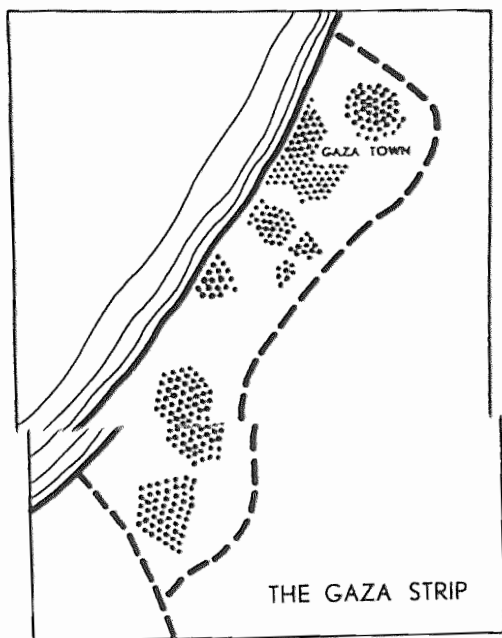
APPROXIMATE LOCATION
AND DENSITY OF
PALESTINE REFUGEES
REGISTERED WITH UNRWA

(As at 30 June 1966)

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1,000 REFUGEES

INTERNATIONAL FRONTIER ———

DEMARCATIION LINE - - - - -



THIS MAP MUST NOT BE CONSIDERED AN AUTHORITY ON
THE DELIMITATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

SCALE 0 25 50 75 100 KILOMETRES