



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

**1 July 1963—30 June 1964**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : NINETEENTH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/5813)**



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

**1 July 1963 — 30 June 1964**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : NINETEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/5813)**



**UNITED NATIONS**

*New York, 1964*

#### 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

	<i>Page</i>
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
Abbreviations .....	viii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
PART I. REPORT ON UNRWA OPERATIONS, 1 JULY 1963-30 JUNE 1964....	10
PART II. BUDGET FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1965 .....	19

## ANNEXES

I. Tables	
1-4 Statistics concerning registered population .....	24
5-9 Relief services .....	28
10-14 Health services .....	29
15-21 Education and training services .....	32
22-23 Other assistance to refugees .....	35
24-27 Finance .....	37
28 UNRWA personnel .....	41
II. Graphs	
A. Registered refugees, ration recipients and camp inhabitants .....	42
B. Refugees eligible for UNRWA health services .....	42
C. Refugee children in school .....	42
D. Vocational Training Centre graduates .....	42
III. Map showing approximate location and density of Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA ..... <i>at end of volume</i>	



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

28 August 1964

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 1963 to 30 June 1964, in compliance with the request contained in paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1964 and paragraph 8 of resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

Sixteen years have now passed since the refugees were uprooted from their homes in Palestine. It is fourteen years since UNRWA was established to carry out direct relief and works programmes on behalf of the refugees, and to help in planning measures to be taken preparatory to the time when international assistance for relief and works projects would no longer be available. In the middle of next year the Agency's current mandate comes to an end, and during its present session the General Assembly will presumably wish to discuss and decide whether international assistance should be continued for the Palestine refugees and, if so, the manner in which this assistance should be provided in future.

With a view to aiding the Assembly in its consideration of these matters, I have attempted in the introduction to this report to furnish a general account of the present condition of the refugee community, to provide a forecast of the future which faces the refugees if existing conditions continue without progress towards a solution of the refugee problem, to outline the role which UNRWA is at present filling, and to suggest how this role might be modified in order to render the Agency (if its mandate is renewed) more serviceable to the real needs of the refugee community as they have now developed.

As is customary, the introduction also briefly outlines the Agency's financial position, its budget for the coming year and its proposed programme for that year. For convenience, the budget and programme are shown as covering the whole twelve months of 1965, even though the Agency's present mandate expires on 30 June. If an estimate is required for merely this first six months of the year (i.e. for the period up to the expiry of the Agency's present mandate), this can be obtained with reasonable accuracy by simply halving the total budget and the constituent items.

Part I of the report gives an account of the Agency's activities during the twelve months ending 30 June 1964 and part II presents the budget for the year 1965. Statistical tables relating to various aspects of the Agency's work are included in the annex to the report.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA had considered this report and I attach a copy of a letter which I have received from the Chairman. Although in drafting the report I have had the benefit of the comments and advice from the distinguished members of the Commission, the report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Commission, and the Governments represented on the Commission do not necessarily subscribe to all the views I have expressed.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Laurence MICHELMORE  
Commissioner-General

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**

27 August 1964

Dear Dr. Michelmore,

At its meeting on 27 August 1964, 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 plan to submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its nineteenth session.

The members of the Advisory Commission find in the report evidence not only of the continued high level of UNRWA's dedication to its task, but also of its effective and efficient use of available resources. In the opinion of the Advisory Commission, the report accurately describes the Agency's activities during the period 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964. The report also makes a realistic and cogent presentation of the difficult problems which will be faced by the Agency in the future. As in the past, there are a number of matters with regard to which the members of the Commission reserved the position of their respective Governments.

The Commission continues to consider the needs of the refugees as worthy of the most sympathetic attention of the world community. In the view of the Commission, your report will this year have heightened significance as the future of UNRWA and the general welfare of the refugees will again be before the General Assembly.

My colleagues join me in this expression of our views and in thanking you for your efforts in the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) Shahap GÜRLER  
Chairman,  
Advisory Commission

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

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>UNEF</b>	<b>United Nations Emergency Force</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>UNRWA</b>	<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>

## INTRODUCTION

1. On 30 June 1964 the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) completed the first year of its present two-year mandate.<sup>1</sup> During the year, no discernible progress has been made towards a solution of the Palestine refugee problem. Another year has passed without implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), which states:

*"The General Assembly*

*"...*

*"Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours*

<sup>1</sup> Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work prior to 1 July 1963 will be found in the following annual reports and other United Nations documents:

- A. Final report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East (28 December 1949) (A/AC.25/6, parts I and II).
- B. Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Palestine refugees: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Ad Hoc Political Committee, Annexes*, vol. II, p. 14 (A/1060).
- C. 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);
  - (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).
- E. Pertinent General resolutions:
 

194 (III) of 11 December 1948; 212 (III) of 19 November 1948; 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949; 393 (V) of 2 December 1950; 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952; 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952; 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953; 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954; 916 (X) of 3 December 1955; 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957; 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957; 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958; 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959; 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961; 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961; 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962; 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963.

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;

*"Instructs the Conciliation Commission to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation, and to maintain close relations with the Director of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and, through him, with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations."*

This resolution was first adopted by the General Assembly in December 1948 and has been reaffirmed by the Assembly in each of its fifteen succeeding sessions.

2. There has been no sign during the year that the emotions of the peoples directly concerned in the Palestine refugee problem were growing any less intense or that the problem itself was any less intractable or less dangerous to the peace and stability of the Middle East. Meanwhile, the refugees themselves continue to live in an atmosphere of bitterness, frustration and disappointed hopes. During the long period of their dependence on international charity, their life has been one of hardship and privation. The relief afforded by UNRWA, though indispensable, has been no more than a bare minimum dictated by budgetary limitations beyond the Agency's control. The rations are meagre and unvarying and would hardly sustain a person who depended solely on them for any long period. In general, the pattern and level of the Agency's services have been set, first, by concepts of minimal, temporary emergency relief which governed the organization of international assistance for the refugees in the period immediately following their exodus from Palestine and, subsequently, by the limited amounts of the funds actually available to the Agency year by year. It should not be presumed, therefore, that the existing UNRWA services correspond to and cover all the real needs of the refugees, both individual and communal, even within the limited range of activities undertaken by UNRWA on behalf of the refugees. Throughout its life the Agency has been faced with a chronic shortage of funds and, hence, with harsh choices in deciding how to allocate its very limited funds to the best advantage of the refugees. Inevitably, there are many services and forms of assistance which UNRWA could usefully have provided for the benefit of the refugees but which it has been unable to undertake owing to lack of funds; and of the services it does provide, there are many which, for financial reasons, the Agency has been compelled to restrict to a minimal level, even though a considerably higher level would have been fully justified in terms both of benefit to the refugees and of normally acceptable standards. With the passage of time, the problems arising from the Agency's chronic shortage of funds and the harshness of the choices with which it has been faced in deciding priorities in its services for the refugees have become more acute, owing

to the natural increase in the refugee population and to steadily rising costs without a corresponding increase in revenues.

3. During the year under review, in the course of which Dr. John H. Davis resigned the post of Commissioner-General and was succeeded by the present incumbent, the policies and programmes of the Agency continued as they had been previously established, and as they had been outlined by the Commissioner-General in his report for 1962-1963 (A/5513, especially paragraphs 12-28 and 39). For the remaining year of its present mandate, ending 30 June 1965, the Agency proposes to continue its operations in the same vein, with such modification as may be necessary because of budgetary limitations.

4. As foreseen, and as described more fully later in this report, UNRWA has striven to improve its vocational and teacher-training programme and to extend and improve its system of general education to meet more adequately the increasing needs of the refugee children; to maintain its health services with additional emphasis on preventive and protective measures, especially for children; and to continue the distribution of rations and the provision of shelter to those in need of these services, while seeking further means of ensuring that such relief is provided only to those who need it.

5. Despite the General Assembly's appeal at its last session for additional funds,<sup>2</sup> financial contributions remained at about the previous level, significantly below the amount required for the 1964 budget proposals. Strong efforts to reduce administrative expenses, especially staff costs, were made and are continuing. Although these savings reduced the budgetary gap, some activities have had to be curtailed, and some assets carried forward from previous years have had to be used to meet current expenses.

6. Owing especially to the steady increase in the cost of providing educational and training services for a larger school population, the budgetary problem, already serious, will become even more critical in future. Unless contributions are increased much more substantially than now seems likely, it will be necessary to establish the priorities to be applied in keeping expenditures related to income, so that the most essential needs can be met as far as possible.

#### SITUATION AND NEEDS OF THE REFUGEES

7. In his first months of service, the present Commissioner-General has been impressed with the plight of the refugees, described so vividly in the reports of his predecessors, and with their vital need of assistance of the kind now provided by the international community through UNRWA.

8. The main observations which have been made in recent annual reports and other contemporary statements of the then Commissioner-General, Dr. John Davis, regarding the economic status and social condition of the refugees may be summarized as follows:

(a) A large number of the adult male refugees (i.e., the potential bread-winners of the refugee community) were not only unemployed but were virtually unemployable;

(b) The reason for this was not that they were unwilling to work or that the Governments of the host

countries prevented them from accepting employment and becoming self-supporting but that the opportunities for employment in the host countries were limited (in Gaza, severely limited) and that such opportunities as did exist usually called for special skills which few of the refugees possessed;

(c) The minority of adult male refugees who, at the time of the exodus from Palestine, possessed some special skill or professional qualification quickly re-established themselves and had never been a burden to UNRWA;

(d) The remainder (constituting about four-fifths of the total number of adult male refugees) were for the most part farmers and unskilled workers and there was little demand for their labour in the countries where they took refuge, since those countries already had a surplus of farmers and unskilled workers and were faced with serious problems in providing a livelihood for their own rapidly expanding populations;

(e) As for those who had reached manhood since leaving Palestine, they grew up as refugees divorced from the land and from the traditional occupations of their fathers; they had thus not had the opportunity of acquiring the traditional skills and habits of work handed down from father to son; most of them also, had had no opportunity of acquiring other skills or, indeed, any real preparation for earning their living; a great many of them had thus, on reaching maturity, merely gone to swell the already large number of unemployed and virtually unemployable refugee men;

(f) Earlier efforts to establish major rehabilitation and resettlement projects had not been successful. The Agency's experience so far indicated that such projects were unacceptable to the refugees, to the host Governments and to Arab opinion generally. In addition to the political and psychological difficulties, there were also substantial economic, social, financial and technical obstacles. This had led the former Commissioner-General to conclude that major development projects in the Middle East should proceed independently of UNRWA and without direct reference to the resettlement of refugees;

(g) What UNRWA could and should do was to help the younger generation of refugees to obtain the education and training they would need in order to lead useful, productive lives, wherever their future might lie; and this UNRWA was attempting to do to the best of its ability and to the maximum of its resources;

(h) Finally, returning to the problem of the adult refugees, the former Commissioner-General recorded that, in the future, as in the past, some degree of economic and social absorption of the refugees into the Arab countries of the Middle East might take place; but he observed that it would be a mistake to assume that such absorption would, of itself, dispose of the basic political issues which underlay the refugee problem.

9. Since taking up his appointment in January of this year, the present Commissioner-General has seen and heard much to confirm the diagnosis of the refugee problem contained in the recent annual reports and other statements summarized above. It seems to him that, whatever differences of opinion there may be about certain aspects of the problem, it is clear that a large part of the refugee community is still living today in dire poverty, often under pathetic and in some cases appalling conditions. Despite the sustained efforts of

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 1912 (XVIII), para. 5.

UNRWA and of the host Governments and other collaborating agencies, there are families who still live in dwellings which are unfit for human habitation: some in dank cellars, others in crumbling tenements, others in grossly overcrowded barracks and shacks. Efforts have been and are continuing to be made to relieve some of the worst situations, but the living conditions of thousands of families will still be a matter of grave concern. Nearly all the UNRWA camps are extremely overcrowded with five or more persons living in one small room. They lack adequate roads and pathways and many camps are deep in mud in winter and in dust in summer. There are rarely any sewers or storm-water drainage. The water supplies are communal and often inadequate, particularly during the hot summer months. Yet the refugees living in the camps (who constitute about two-fifths of the total number of refugees receiving relief) are, on the whole, probably better housed and better cared for than many of the remaining three-fifths living outside the camps in such dwellings as they have been able to provide for themselves. Understandably, UNRWA is under constant pressure from these less fortunate refugees to expand its camps and build more shelter.

10. The Commissioner-General is in no doubt that a large category of refugees is genuinely in need of the relief dispensed by the Agency and that these refugees would face starvation or at least extreme privation if this relief ceased. Their dependence on help from others is not due to unwillingness to work, but to the simple lack of jobs which they can do. As to the attitude of the Arab Governments towards the employment of the refugees, the Commissioner-General has seen much to show that the authorities in the host countries are adopting a helpful and humane attitude to the question of enabling the refugees to find work and support themselves, even though this reduces the opportunities open to the local population.

11. The second main impression that the Commissioner-General has so far derived from his personal acquaintance with the present condition of the refugee community is that, with the passage of time, significantly different degrees and kinds of need have developed among the refugees still receiving assistance. Side by side with the many truly needy and even destitute refugee families, there are others who are now relatively well off and who, so long as their present circumstances continue, should be able to maintain themselves without further help from the international community. Between the large number of truly needy refugees and the smaller but still sizable number of those who have succeeded in re-establishing themselves, there is a large intermediate category of refugees who have now advanced some way along the road to economic independence but who cannot yet be regarded as fully capable of supporting themselves. Many of those who find only occasional and intermittent employment receive a wage of \$US1 or \$1.25 a day, and although the refugees in this category might not face starvation or extreme privation if the rations were withdrawn from them, the modest help they receive in this form (the rations cost less than 4 cen's a day for each refugee) is undoubtedly a valuable supplement to their own efforts in the hard struggle to re-establish themselves. An abrupt and indiscriminate withdrawal of rations from this category might well delay their progress and postpone the time when they could be regarded as again being capable of supporting themselves.

12. Reliable information about the economic status of individual refugee families is hard to come by and any indication of the sizes of these three categories among the refugees now receiving rations can only be conjectural at the present stage. The consensus of informed opinion within the Agency suggests that the first category (i.e., the destitute and nearly destitute) may at present constitute some 40 to 50 per cent of the whole, that the intermediate category of partially self-supporting (who are nevertheless still in need of help from UNRWA) may be some 30 to 40 per cent and that the third category (i.e., those who now appear to be securely re-established) may represent 10 to 20 per cent. The host Governments have expressed reservations about both the substance of these conjectural estimates and the propriety of including them in this report. They have, however, agreed on the need to obtain factual information on which more reliable estimates could be based and have indicated their readiness to co-operate in carrying out a survey to establish degrees of need and the varying categories of economic status among the refugees.

13. The Commissioner-General wishes to emphasize that conjectural estimates of this kind must be treated with caution and reserve pending a thorough investigation of current need among the refugees, such as has not so far been possible. Moreover, it should be emphasized that such progress as the refugees may have made towards re-establishing themselves depends on the general economic stability and development of the host countries themselves and of the Arab world in general. Sustained development of the economies of the host Governments should improve the position of the refugees somewhat, but deterioration in the general economic climate, either in any one country or in the region as a whole, would affect the refugee community earlier and to a greater extent than the local residents because the Palestine refugees, like refugees everywhere, are more vulnerable to a fall in the demand for labour.

14. Besides the evident differences in degrees of need among the refugees receiving relief, there have also developed, with the passage of time, wide differences in the kind of need affecting individual refugee families and, consequently, in the kind of help they require. A family which is capable of feeding itself may still be incapable of providing itself with a decent dwelling. A family which can both feed and house itself may still need help with medical care. Public health services and education are essential for virtually the whole refugee population. Individuals suffering from special hardship or disability may require special help, even where other members of the family are well able to look after themselves.

15. No account of the present condition of the Palestine refugees would be complete without some description of their state of mind and general attitude. The Commissioner-General is very conscious of the shortness of his own acquaintance with the refugees and the refugee problem and is also fully aware of the danger of making generalizations from limited contacts with the refugee community. Nevertheless, all that he has so far seen and heard since assuming his present responsibilities confirms the view recorded in previous annual reports that the refugees in general strongly maintain their insistence on the idea and aspiration of returning to their homes and the need to implement paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194

(III).<sup>3</sup> The refugees have also expressed the wish that they should be enabled to receive redress for the loss they have suffered without prejudicing their claims to repatriation or any other political rights mentioned in resolution 194 (III). The modalities of implementing that paragraph of the General Assembly resolution may be differently conceived by the refugees, but what is not in doubt is that their longing to return home is intense and widespread. They express their feeling of embitterment at their long exile and at the failure of the international community, year after year, to implement the resolution so often reaffirmed. They feel that they have been betrayed, and their resentment is directed not only against those whom they regard as the chief authors of their exile, but also against the international community at large whom they hold responsible for the partition and loss of their homeland, which they regard as an offence against natural justice.

16. One further point should be made regarding the general attitude of the refugees. In their own eyes they are not refugees at all in the sense in which that term is used to describe persons who have uprooted themselves and broken with their past in order to seek a new life in new surroundings and in a new country. The Palestine refugees regard themselves rather as temporary wards of the international community whom they hold responsible for the upheaval which resulted in their having to leave their homes. As they see it, the international community has a duty to enable them to return to their homes and, meanwhile, to provide for their maintenance and welfare.

#### FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE REFUGEE COMMUNITY

17. It seems to the Commissioner-General that it would be useful to consider what future awaits the Palestine refugees if the present deadlock over repatriation continues. Without attempting a detailed forecast, he offers three general observations:

(a) A large "hard core" of refugees will continue to live in poverty and dependence on the charity of their fellow men for the indefinite future. How large this "hard core" may be is conjectural but even years hence (assuming that no solution of the refugee problem is found) it would seem that it must still include most of the refugees now living in the Gaza strip, a substantial part of those living in Jordan and a significant number of those in the other host countries. If it seems intolerable that so large a number of human beings should spend their lives in perpetual dependence and that their fellow men should be asked to shoulder indefinitely the burden of supporting them, then it should be remembered that this would appear to be part of the price that has to be paid for the continuing lack of a solution to this problem. It should be remembered also that, however heavy the load imposed on others may be, the cruellest burden is that borne by the refugees themselves;

(b) The remaining refugees, not included in this "hard core", will probably continue to improve their ability to support themselves at a rate depending on (a) the general economic development of the region and the creation of new opportunities of employment and (b) the employability of individual refugees (the latter depending in large measure on the education and training which they received); until their self-support is securely established, they (as well as the "hard

core") will continue to need assistance of the kind provided by the Agency;

(c) There is a danger that bitterness and resentment may continue among the refugees against those whom they hold responsible for the tragedy that befell them and against the international community in general for its failure to provide a remedy; that this bitterness and resentment may be diffused more widely and rooted more deeply throughout the Arab world as the diaspora of the Palestine refugees continues; and that, as a result, hope of a solution of the refugee and other related problems may diminish rather than increase as time goes by.

#### PRESENT ROLE OF UNRWA

18. The present range of services provided by UNRWA is described, in some detail in part I of the present report. These services still reflect, in the main, the categories of assistance provided for the Palestine refugees in the chaotic emergency conditions prevailing at the time when they were uprooted. There have, of course, been major shifts in emphasis and significant developments in some of the services provided during the sixteen years that have intervened since that time. The most notable of these changes have been the development of basic health services and the great expansion of education and vocational training in recent years. However, in the field of relief, the Agency's services still bear the character of an emergency operation designed to cope with a problem of mass indigence rather than individual hardship.

19. Although the Agency's services undoubtedly leave much to be desired and although there may well be ways in which they could be made more serviceable to the current needs of the refugees, it seems to the Commissioner-General evident and unquestionable that the tasks performed by UNRWA are, by and large, necessary and useful. It also seems to him that they are being competently discharged. Indeed, in the efficiency and economy of its operations and in the competence and devotion of its servants, UNRWA has, he believes, no cause to fear comparison with other organizations engaged in similar activities in the fields of health, education and relief.

20. There are, it is true, certain abuses of the Agency's system of relief, and these have been much publicized and perhaps sometimes even exaggerated. Certainly there is no room for complacency in this connexion; but if abuses have so far persisted, it has not been for want of effort by the Agency in attempting to eradicate them. The lack of success that has so far attended these efforts has been due not to technical failure on the Agency's part, but to apprehensions that these efforts, if too vigorously pursued, would have harmful repercussions on the stability of the host countries outweighing the advantage of a more efficient and equitable dispensation of relief. Even so, the extent of these abuses needs to be kept in perspective. The truly reprehensible kinds of abuse affect only a small fraction of the Agency's total operations and surely should not be regarded as vitiating the total value of its work, in terms both of the welfare of the refugees and of the stability of the region, or the need and justification for its continuation. Finally, it is perhaps worth recalling that UNRWA is not alone in facing problems of this kind; in varying degrees they are indeed common to all organizations charged with a mass dispensation of relief.

<sup>3</sup> See paragraph 1 above.

21. At the heart of this problem is the fact that in general the refugees regard the UNRWA rations not merely as a form of assistance from the international community which they are entitled to receive so long as their problem remains unsolved but also as a recognition of their status and position while they await repatriation or compensation, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 194 (III). The host Governments generally recognize the need for continuing to rectify the ration rolls and support UNRWA's efforts in principle, on the understanding that rations withdrawn from ineligible persons should be made available to the large number of children who are on the waiting lists for rations but who have not so far received them, owing to the ration ceilings which the Agency has felt compelled to impose in order to keep its expenditure on rations within the limits of its financial resources.<sup>4</sup> But at the same time they press the case for Agency assistance to be extended to the other claimants for relief (frontier villagers, the non-refugee residents of the Gaza Strip and certain bedouin), a group which, in total (and without regard to the extent of need among them, which has not so far been surveyed), is believed to exceed 325,000 persons. These are Palestinian Arabs who lost all or part of their means of livelihood as a result of the same events as those which produced the refugee problem.<sup>5</sup> The General Assembly has not regarded UNRWA as the appropriate vehicle of assistance for these groups and has instead urged private organizations and Governments to come to their aid,<sup>6</sup> and certain of the principal contributors to UNRWA's budget have directly opposed the use of funds for that purpose. Particularly critical today is the plight of the Azazmeh tribe of bedouin in Jordan and the Sinai Peninsula.

22. In the annual reports for the past few years the Agency's budget has been presented in two parts: (a) relief, and (b) education and training. The term "relief", used to cover all activities other than education and training, no longer accurately reflects the actual tasks performed by the Agency and the relative importance of the true "relief" element in the whole spectrum of UNRWA activities. The true relief element comprises rations, supplementary feeding (including the milk distribution programme), shelter, clothing, and assistance to individuals suffering special hardship. In fact these items account for not much more than half the total expenditure in the so-called "relief" budget. The remaining items are the health services (comprising curative and preventive medicine and environmental sanitation), the social welfare and placement services and the Agency's common costs (comprising transport and warehousing, internal administration, public information, etc.). The inconsistency of the present two-part division in the presentation of the Agency's budget is highlighted by the inclusion of much of the common costs for "education and training" in the common costs element under "relief". This year an attempt has been made to present the budget for the coming year in a more logical form by dividing it into three parts (relief, health, and education and training) and by

allocating the common costs between these three parts. The results indicate that the distribution of estimated expenditure is roughly as follows: relief—45 per cent; health—13 per cent; education and training—42 per cent. The Agency believes that this division gives a much truer indication, not only of the allocation of its resources, but also of the nature and relative importance of the tasks it actually performs. The adoption of this new budgetary format does not imply any change in the extent of the Agency's operational responsibilities.

23. It will be observed that more than half the UNRWA budget is now expended on communal or public services. Many of them partake of the character of a technical assistance programme. Indeed, in the specialized fields of vocational and teacher training, UNRWA has now become one of the most important instruments of technical assistance and channels of external aid now operating in the Middle East. Whatever the future may hold for the Palestine refugees and wherever their future may lie, they will need education and health services of more or less the same kind as those now provided by the Agency. The need for these services is continuing and permanent. The manner in which they may be provided in future after the expiry of the Agency's present mandate in mid-1965 is, of course, yet to be decided.

24. The distinction thus made between the "public services" and the "relief" elements in the Agency's activities should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the latter serve and correspond to a need which is certainly a long-term one. The Commissioner-General believes that what he has said earlier in this report about the extent of real need currently existing within the refugee community and about the saddening prospect of a substantial "hard core" of refugees living out their lives in dependence on their fellow men, should suffice to establish that, whatever uncertainty there may be about the extent of current need or the size of the eventual hard core, there can be no doubt that, in the absence of a solution to the refugee problem, relief will have to be provided for a large number of refugees by some method and from some source for many years to come.

#### FUTURE ROLE OF UNRWA

25. Turning to the future, the Commissioner-General proposes to discuss this in the context of an assumption that the Agency's mandate will be extended for a further period beyond 30 June 1965. He feels sure that, in so doing, he will not be misunderstood as seeking to prejudge the decision of the General Assembly. In his view, it would be neither profitable nor appropriate for him to embark on a discussion of possible alternative courses to that of renewing the Agency's mandate. He feels that he must leave that aspect of the matter for debate in the General Assembly, if it so wishes, and confine himself to considering what functions the Agency should perform if it is called upon to continue.

26. He sees no reason to propose any abrupt, radical change in the pattern of the Agency's services. As he has said, the tasks presently performed by UNRWA are both necessary and useful, and it should be remembered that the assistance dispensed by UNRWA for the past fourteen years has become part of the established mode of life of the refugees in the host countries.

27. It is suggested that the term "relief" should in future be applied only to those services which comprise

<sup>4</sup> The total number of deletions from the ration rolls over the last fourteen years is given in table 3, annex I.

<sup>5</sup> Their situation was described in 1955 in the special report of the director concerning other claimants for relief (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 15A (A/2978/Add.1)*).

<sup>6</sup> See General Assembly, resolution 916 (X) of 3 December 1955.



the true relief element in UNRWA's activities, namely, rations, supplementary feeding, shelter, clothing and individual assistance in cases of special hardship; and that the Agency, in administering this pattern of relief services, should in future, within the limits of available funds, employ greater flexibility in its provision of relief so as to adjust the assistance provided more closely to the established needs of individual refugees and refugee families. In the past, UNRWA has tended to concentrate its investigations on the negative and often frustrating work of trying to identify and delete persons who should no longer be on the ration rolls. In future, it should give at least equal attention to the identification of special hardship and genuine need. The help of the host Governments and of the voluntary agencies would be specially valuable in this unquestionably humanitarian task. The Agency should be prepared to increase the *per capita* assistance given in cases of proven hardship where the existing level of relief was shown to be inadequate. Greater flexibility in UNRWA's relief role may also entail an increase in the provision of funds for both supplementary feeding and individual assistance, even though at the same time the Agency is confronted with the need to reduce progressively its total expenditure on relief.

28. In last year's report<sup>7</sup> the then Commissioner-General, Dr. John Davis, stated that the Agency would "strive to increase the proportion of available funds devoted to educational purposes by the elimination, if necessary through the introduction of new policies and methods, of any relief provided to those not genuinely in need of it". In his statement before the Pledging Conference,<sup>8</sup> Dr. Davis explained that, if the Agency's need for additional funds to meet the rising costs of education and training could not be met by increased contributions, it would have no choice but to reduce its level of services. He pointed out that, on the relief side of the Agency's activities, the only real opportunity for doing this was by reducing relief costs, particularly food costs, through extensive rectification of the ration rolls. Failing this, he foresaw that the Agency would be driven to cut its education services, which, in his opinion, would be a tragic step. He concluded therefore that, if the Agency were short of total funds, it should seek to rectify the ration rolls in every way possible before it cut back its educational programme for refugee youth.

29. The new Commissioner-General foresees that, in 1965, the Agency will be faced inescapably with the dilemma foreshadowed in Dr. Davis's statement to last year's Pledging Conference. During 1964, while he was acquainting himself with the work of the Agency and, particularly, with the problem of the ration rolls, he has attempted to keep the expected deficit on the year's operations within manageable limits by rigorous economy and by postponing the provision of additional funds for shelter construction. Inevitably these measures have had some adverse effect on the level of services provided by the Agency for the refugees. The Agency intends, during 1965, to maintain the same policy of rigorous economy, although it hopes to be able to reactivate its shelter construction programme, which is a service of great value and importance to the refugees. But economy measures cannot achieve more than holding down the level of the Agency's expenditure to that

of the current year; however rigorous the economies imposed, they cannot be expected to release funds sufficient to meet the further rise in the cost of education and training, which will be about \$0.7 million during 1965. In these circumstances and in pursuance of the course outlined by the then Commissioner-General last year, the Agency is budgeting for a net reduction of \$600,000 in the cost of its relief services in 1965 and proposes that the issue of basic rations should be reduced accordingly. The Agency proposes to continue its established policy of inscribing on the rolls in each host country eligible children from the waiting lists in place of ineligible persons deleted from those rolls. But, after allowing for this, the Agency believes, from its knowledge of the present state of the ration rolls, that a cut of this size in the provision for rations could be absorbed without detriment to refugees in need, including children on the waiting lists, if the host Governments and refugees themselves will co-operate with the Agency in the task of segregating the eligible from the ineligible persons on the rolls. Discussions are now proceeding between the host Governments and the Agency, and the Commissioner-General proposes to submit later this year a supplementary report on the whole subject for the information of the General Assembly.

30. The existing UNRWA services of curative and preventive medicine are at about the same level as the corresponding services provided by the host Governments for the non-refugee population. They must be maintained and, so far as funds permit, should be developed in step with any relevant changes introduced by the host Governments. Any action that can be taken to co-ordinate UNRWA's health services more closely with those of the host Governments within the framework of local legislation would be desirable, and this should receive continuing attention on the Agency's part.

31. It seems to the Commissioner-General that it would be highly beneficial to the refugees if they could be associated more closely with the administration of certain of their communal affairs, such as environmental sanitation in the UNRWA camps, and given an opportunity of obtaining experience in administrative and social work on behalf of their communities. The Agency proposes to explore this possibility with the refugees and, where they show an interest in participating in work of this kind, to consult with the host Governments concerned with a view to establishing whatever legal basis might be required. The arrangements for enabling the refugees to participate in the administration of their communal affairs might include empowering them to raise revenues from those camp inhabitants who could afford to contribute towards the cost of public services. In such cases, the Agency would also contribute from its own funds for this purpose.

32. The communal welfare services at present provided by UNRWA comprise youth activities, sewing centres for women, carpentry centres for men, and the encouragement of refugee co-operatives. These are all highly desirable activities, especially in the context of the poverty and unemployment that have taken a heavy toll of the morale of the refugees. In view, however, of the rapidly mounting costs of the education programme, of a static or diminishing level of total funds available to the Agency, and, consequently, of a progressive reduction in the level of expenditure on services other than education, the Agency may not in future

<sup>7</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513), para. 39.

<sup>8</sup> A/AC.116/PV.2.



be able to maintain the existing communal welfare services, even though the total cost of these services amounts to no more than \$185,000 a year. If so, it is to be hoped that, with increased participation by the refugees themselves and in consultation with voluntary agencies and others concerned, means may be found for the continuation of these valuable services.

33. Existing welfare projects for specially handicapped refugees should be maintained. Similarly, the Agency's placement service, which helps refugees to find employment in the Middle East, should continue.

34. In the field of education and vocational training, there would appear to be no question but that the existing pattern of UNRWA services should be maintained, and further developed and improved as funds permit. For the immediate future, as indicated in last year's annual report, the main priorities should be the consolidation of the rapid progress made in recent years in the establishment of the training centres and the improvement of the level of teaching in UNRWA schools by the intensive in-service training provided through the machinery of the new Education Institute, which is now taking shape and is described in part I of the present report. In the field of education, as in the field of health services, there would be advantages in further co-ordination of the UNRWA services with those of the host Governments within the framework of local legislation.

35. Mention has been made above of the desirability of providing greater opportunities for the refugees to obtain experience in serving their community. To this end the Agency would propose to advance capable and experienced Palestinian refugees (of whom there are many in the Agency's service) to positions of greater responsibility in UNRWA; the Commissioner-General would intend to give special emphasis to this process during the period of any further extension of the Agency's mandate. In this connexion, the Agency is already arranging to reduce its establishment of international staff by some forty posts during the course of 1964, partly as an economy measure and partly with a view to increasing participation by locally recruited staff in the work of the Agency at a senior level.

36. If it is accepted that the needs which UNRWA has been serving are long-term and if it is agreed by the General Assembly that the appropriate method of continuing to meet these needs is by an extension of UNRWA's mandate, the Commissioner-General urges that any such extension should be for a reasonably long period, such as five years. Short-term extensions of one, two or three years are not conducive to securing financial support on a continuing basis and lead to administrative difficulty and even inefficiency, owing to the impossibility of planning sufficiently far ahead, retaining essential staff, and so on. On the other hand, the annual debate in the General Assembly on UNRWA's programme and the annual provision of funds at the Pledging Conference should afford adequate machinery to maintain appropriate control and supervision of the Agency's activities.

#### FINANCES

37. UNRWA's financial position, a chronic problem for the past several years, is unfortunately expected to become more difficult in 1964 and to continue to worsen in 1965, unless contributions are substantially increased. After experiencing in 1963 a deficit of expenditure in excess of income of \$0.5 million, the Agency faces a

deficit of \$1.4 million in 1964 and the likelihood of a similar, or possibly even larger one, in 1965.

38. In 1964, as compared with 1963, income is expected to decline slightly (about \$0.2 million), while expenditure is expected to increase by some \$0.7 million, almost wholly on education services, thus accounting for the increase in the rate of deficit from \$0.5 million in 1963 to \$1.4 million in 1964.

39. The Agency has attempted to offset as far as possible the combined effects of reduced income and unavoidable increases in expenditure by economies in operations and, as the table in paragraph 144 in part II indicates, expects to reduce the "common costs" alone by over \$0.5 million in the course of 1964 and 1965. However, to illustrate the kind of difficulties UNRWA has to contend with, it is sufficient to point out that increases in the price of sugar alone in 1964 have absorbed all of these economies and more.

40. Moreover, operational economies can be pushed only to a point, and, except in the very short run, they cannot cover the necessary yearly increase in expenditure on education services. As mentioned above, therefore, it is felt that reductions must be achieved in the budget for relief services (and in particular for basic rations) in an amount sufficient to cover at least a major portion of the increase in the cost of education services.

41. For 1965, therefore, as explained in part II of this report, the Agency proposes a budget totalling \$37 million (an increase of only \$0.1 million over the estimated expenditure for 1964 of \$36.9 million), and sub-divided into \$16.6 million for relief services, \$5 million for health services and \$15.4 million for education and training services.

42. The amount of \$16.6 million budgeted for relief services is \$0.6 million less than the estimated expenditure for 1964, and reflects the intention, mentioned above, to reduce expenditure on relief services in order to provide for the increase in education and training services. Nevertheless, a modest provision has been included for shelter and road construction and for an increase in assistance to refugees found to be suffering particular hardship.

43. The budget of \$5 million for health services provides for virtually no increase over estimated expenditure for 1964. Such improvements as are provided for in the budget for 1965 are expected to be largely covered by operational economies.

44. In respect of education and training services, the budget of \$15.4 million represents an increase of \$0.7 million over 1964 estimated expenditure. While the bulk of this increase is accounted for by unavoidable cost increases (largely due to normal population growth), a part of the increase is intended to provide for the continuation of the programme of necessary improvements in elementary and preparatory schools, initiated last year and described in paragraphs 91 to 97 below. Little increase is provided in respect of vocational training: the programme of expansion, started in 1963, will be largely completed in 1964 and only a minimal further increase is envisaged in 1965, unless special contributions for further expansion are forthcoming.

45. As mentioned above, income in 1964 is regrettably expected to decline to some extent from the level of 1963, although there may still be some pledges which have not yet been announced and which would, of course, improve the situation. In 1962, the Agency's

income virtually matched its expenditure, but fell short by \$0.5 million in 1963. It is expected to fall short by \$1.4 million in 1964 and the gap may be even greater in 1965. On present indications it seems all too probable that in the future the Agency will be faced with serious problems in reconciling growing demands and increasing costs in meeting them with the available resources, particularly since it seems that the possibility of an actual decline in revenue cannot be excluded.

46. The question of income level is a crucial one. While UNRWA can, if necessary, finance deficits from working capital<sup>9</sup> for a certain time, there clearly is a limit to how long this can continue before the Agency is unable properly to finance its operations and to meet contingencies which could face it in the future. This limit may well be reached by the end of the current financial year. In any event, it is essential that an adequate level of income in relation to authorized expenditure be provided, if UNRWA is to discharge its mandate properly.

#### RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS, UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

47. Over the years, the Governments of the four host countries have shown a deep concern in the well-being of the refugees. They have also given substantial direct help to the refugee community in the form of educational, health, administrative and other services and the provision of building sites, water and security protection. The aggregate cost of such direct help reported by the host Governments since 1948 exceeds \$66 million; during the year under review its cost, as reported by the Governments and summarized in table 27 of annex I, was \$6,575,000. Although difficulties have arisen in respect of rectification of the ration rolls and recognition of the status of the Agency and its officers, every effort is being made to resolve such problems in a spirit of mutual co-operation and in conformity with the constitutional texts by which UNRWA is governed.

48. The Commissioner-General wishes to record his gratitude to those Governments which have responded to the General Assembly's request by pledging new or increased contributions to the Agency's budget. He would like to pay special tribute to the Governments whose sustained contributions over the years have provided the main support of assistance to the Palestine Arab Refugees.

49. UNRWA has continued to enjoy cordial working relationships with other United Nations organs and agencies, notably the UNESCO, WHO, UNEF, UNTSO, UNHCR, UNICEF and the Secretariat of the United Nations. The educational and health programmes of UNRWA have continued to be carried out in collaboration with UNESCO and WHO, which

<sup>9</sup> UNRWA's "working capital" differs from the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations, but serves somewhat similar purposes. The Board of Auditors observed, in their report to the General Assembly on the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the year ended 31 December 1963, "The working capital . . . is in fact no working capital but a surplus account consisting of surplus accumulated during previous years". (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 6B (A/5806/Add.2)*, para. 4.) The Agency is currently studying whether some alternative arrangements should be made for its "working capital" and the purposes it serves.

bear responsibility for the technical guidance of the programmes and assign to the Agency a number of senior staff members and specialists.

50. In accordance with the provision of General Assembly resolution 1315 (XIII), the Agency has stood ready to consult with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III). On UNRWA's part there is no significant development to report in this connexion.

51. The Commissioner-General wishes to pay a special tribute to the voluntary agencies, both national and international, and especially those agencies working in the Middle East, for their staunch support of the refugees and the generous assistance they have made available, both directly and to UNRWA's own programme. UNRWA has been working in partnership with a number of voluntary agencies, notably in regard to the supply of clothing and the operation of a hospital, an institution for the handicapped, a youth leadership training programme and a secretarial training course. The possibility of extending similar joint working relationships to other projects for the benefit of the refugees is currently under discussion with a number of voluntary agencies. The Agency, for its part, would welcome such a development as a constructive step forward in the service of the refugees.

#### SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PROGRAMME

52. The Commissioner-General believes that, should the General Assembly decide to extend UNRWA's mandate, it may find it helpful to have before it a brief summary of the main points of a programme which the Agency would hope to carry out:

(a) The employment of greater flexibility in the provision of relief (comprising basic rations, supplementary feeding, shelter, clothing and assistance to individuals suffering special hardship, as in the proposed three-part division of the Agency's functions and budget), with a view to adjusting the assistance provided more closely to the ascertained current needs of individual refugees and refugee families;

(b) The continuation and, if resources permit, appropriate increase of relief provided for refugees in need;

(c) The progressive achievement of a substantial revision of the ration rolls with the aim of ensuring that the relief dispensed by the Agency is given to those refugees who are in need and withdrawn from those no longer in need or otherwise ineligible for it. (As the means of accomplishing this are now being discussed with the host Governments, a supplementary report will be submitted to the General Assembly later in the year);

(d) The maintenance of the existing level of health services, in close co-ordination with the health authorities of the host Governments and within the framework of local legislation;

(e) The exploration with the refugees themselves and, as necessary, with the host Governments concerned, of the possibility of refugee participation in the administration of certain of the communal affairs of the camps.

(f) The maintenance of existing communal welfare services to the extent that funds permit and with increased participation by voluntary agencies, the refugees themselves and others concerned;

(g) The maintenance of the existing pattern of UNRWA services in the field of education and training, in close co-ordination with the education authorities in the host countries and within the framework of local legislation; and the development and improvement of those services, as funds permit, using for the purpose savings that may be effected in other sections of the Agency's budget;

(h) The continued advancement of capable and experienced Palestinian members of the Agency's staff to positions of greater responsibility in the UNRWA service;

(i) A continuation of efforts to raise increased contributions from both governmental and non-governmental sources.

The Commissioner-General would appreciate any guidance the General Assembly may wish to give him as to whether the above suggestions represent the role which UNRWA should seek to play in the future service of the refugees. In connexion with the possible extension of the Agency's mandate, he trusts the General Assembly will take note of the reasons given above which, in his opinion, render it desirable that any extension should be for a reasonably long period.

## Part I

### REPORT ON UNRWA OPERATIONS, 1 JULY 1963-30 JUNE 1964

53. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's chief activities during the year ending June 1964. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1964 and the actual expenditure in 1963 will be found in part II of the report, which presents the budget for the year 1965.

#### A. Relief services

54. Although food rations were given to the refugees at the same *per capita* level as in the past, the year ending 30 June 1964 saw a certain change in the general trend of the Agency's relief programme. Considerable efforts were made to identify cases of positive hardship and to distinguish between those who depend completely on UNRWA support and others who are able to support themselves to some degree, even though they may still need some help from UNRWA. In some areas, clothing and blankets were issued to hardship cases only, while elsewhere the rate of general distribution of these commodities was reduced. At the beginning of 1963, the then Commissioner-General decided that, in order to maintain the solvency of the Agency, it was necessary to cease making allowance for natural increase in the maximum numbers of ration recipients authorized for each host country. In previous years the Agency had allowed an increase of two per cent a year for this purpose in all the host countries except Jordan (where a "ceiling" had been imposed on the number of ration recipients as long ago as 1952, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the rolls in that country and to the frustration of the Agency's attempts to rectify them). The effect of ceasing to make allowance for natural increase was that children attaining one year of age (which is the age at which inscription on the ration rolls takes place) could in future be inscribed only to the extent to which a corresponding number of deletions were made from the rolls. For many years past, children have been accumulating on the waiting list for rations in Jordan and a similar problem is now emerging in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Gaza Strip (see paragraph 57 below). As a result of the decision taken at the beginning of 1963 and of the Agency's continuing efforts to rectify the rolls, the number of refugees registered for rations totalled 878,901 in June 1964, which is slightly below the previous year's figure of 882,074. The number of refugees entitled to receive various types of UNRWA services, but no rations, rose, however, from 328,096 to 367,684, owing to the natural increase in the population. On 30 June, 1964, the total number of refugees registered with the Agency was 1,246,585 (compared with 1,210,170 on 30 June, 1963).

55. Tables 1 to 4 of annex I give statistics of the numbers of 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 camp dwellers are also shown in a graph appended to the report.

#### ELIGIBILITY AND REGISTRATION

56. The programme outlined in last year's annual report for the remainder of UNRWA's current mandate period included a renewed endeavour to correct and revise the Agency's registration rolls. During the year, efforts were continued to remove from the rolls the names of persons who do not meet the Agency's criteria of eligibility. Only moderate success was achieved: in all, 29,472 names were cancelled from the ration rolls, compared with 31,739 in the previous year. Means of correcting the ration rolls are under discussion with the host Governments, and, as mentioned in paragraph 29 of the introduction, a supplementary report on this subject will be issued later this year for the information of the General Assembly.

57. The number of children on the waiting lists for rations is growing steadily and amounts to 170,200 in Jordan, 10,400 in the Syrian Arab Republic, and 17,900 in the Gaza Strip. As mentioned above, it will be possible to inscribe them on the rolls (in so far as they come from needy families) to the extent that a corresponding number of deletions can be made from the rolls in the respective host country. In Lebanon, it has been possible, as a result of investigations of individual families, to eliminate substantial numbers of non-needy refugees from the rolls and thus to include in their places all children over one year of age in the ration-recipient families.

#### BASIC RATIONS

58. The content of the basic food ration has remained the same as in previous years and provides 1,500 calories a day in summer and 1,600 in winter. Details of basic rations and other supplies distributed to the refugees are contained in table 5 of the annex. Most of the refugees supplement their monotonous and meagre diet by the addition of other foodstuffs, which they either produce themselves or buy with their limited earnings. During the year UNRWA distributed to the refugees some 106,400 tons of flour and 23,000 tons of other foodstuffs.

59. In order to avoid interruptions in the flow of supplies for the refugees, a warehouse which can store a two-months' supply of basic rations for the refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic was built in Damascus. Another warehouse is under construction in Jordan and, when completed, will provide storage space sufficient to make an essential increase in the reserve of flour for refugees in that country.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

60. As a supplement to the basic food rations, vulnerable groups, such as infants, young children and

expectant and nursing mothers, receive milk and special rations. The Agency provides a daily issue of whole/skim milk mixture for babies from six to twelve months of age and those below six months who are not breast fed. Skim milk is given six days a week to children from one to fifteen years of age and to expectant and nursing mothers and milk is given five days a week during the scholastic year to pupils in elementary classes in UNRWA schools. In all, some 210,000 refugees benefit from the milk programme. Nutritionally balanced hot meals, including special diets for infants and young children suffering from gastro-enteritis, are also provided at UNRWA feeding centres up to a maximum of 45,000 beneficiaries. The majority of beneficiaries under this programme are babies and pre-school children, but a limited number of schoolchildren and destitute adults are admitted on medical selection. Vitamins are given to infants and pre-school children attending supplementary feeding centres, and in schools to pupils in elementary classes. Expectant and nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients receive extra rations on medical certification. Tables 6 and 7 give details of the supplementary feeding and milk programmes.

#### CAMPS AND SHELTER

61. UNRWA now maintains fifty-four camps (twenty-five in Jordan, fifteen in Lebanon, six in the Syrian Arab Republic and eight in the Gaza Strip). During the year, one extremely unsatisfactory camp in Lebanon was closed and the inhabitants transferred to new shelter in an existing camp which had been extended to accommodate them. Another camp in Lebanon has also been enlarged to accommodate other refugees living in very bad conditions. In the Syrian Arab Republic, two small camps in Aleppo, which again were highly unsatisfactory, were closed and their inhabitants moved to new dwellings on the outskirts of the city. Statistics of the numbers of refugees in UNRWA camps, according to country of residence, will be found in table 8 of annex I.

62. Owing to budgetary limitations, the Agency was forced as from the beginning of 1964 to curtail its shelter programme, in spite of the fact that the provision of shelter remains one of the most pressing needs of the refugee population. However, although the authorization of additional funds for shelter construction was suspended in the 1964 budget, some work is proceeding with funds authorized in previous years. During the period of this report, 3,877 shelter units were built by the Agency or with its financial participation. In Jordan, one camp near Nablus is currently being enlarged and the question of extending a second camp near Ramallah, to house refugees now living in very unsatisfactory conditions in a nearby village, is under discussion with the Government authorities. The Government has earmarked a site for the establishment of a new camp near Jerusalem and the Agency has set aside funds for the purpose. The camp will provide adequate dwellings for the refugee inhabitants of the former Jewish Quarter of the Old City, whose present living conditions are deplorable, and it is hoped that work on this project will begin before the end of 1964. A site has also been selected on the outskirts of Amman to rehouse some 600 families now living as squatters in hovels adjacent to existing camps in the Amman area. Similarly, a group of refugees living in a village near Ramallah in huts made of mud and rubble are being assisted to rebuild their dwellings, using concrete blocks and a better layout.

63. The camps in general, particularly those near towns, remain overcrowded, partly as a result of the increase in the population and partly owing to the tendency of refugees living elsewhere to crowd into the camps or settle on their outskirts in order to be near UNRWA schools, distribution centres and other installations. The building and maintenance of shelters for elderly people and for families suffering special hardship continues to be given priority. In order to encourage refugees to use their own initiative and efforts, increased assistance was given, within the limits of available funds, in the form of roofing materials and roofing grants for those refugees who built the walls of their huts at their own expense.

#### SPECIAL HARDSHIP ASSISTANCE

##### *Clothing*

64. The refugees have continued to rely for a great part of their needs for clothing on the generous assistance of the voluntary agencies listed in table 9 of the annex. During 1963, over 1,200 tons of donated clothing were received, the transportation costs being paid by UNRWA. In Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, the clothing was distributed, in co-operation with the voluntary agencies concerned, to particularly needy refugee families, instead of being issued on a mass basis as before. In Jordan and the Gaza Strip, where it was felt that some general distribution was still needed for the time being, the quantity of clothing given to each individual was reduced and extra parcels were given to those in special need.

##### *Case-work among individuals*

65. The Agency maintained its programme of special help to thousands of the most needy refugees who, because of age, widowhood, chronic illness or disablement, lack even casual income and are in need of special assistance of some kind to meet their living requirements and supplement their rations. Due to budgetary limitations, cash grants can be given only to those in most urgent need; others requiring help receive it in the form of clothing, blankets and kerosene.

66. During the period under review, cash assistance was given on about the same scale as in previous years to 8,974 families, while 26,516 families received special issues of clothing and blankets. UNRWA welfare workers continued to give advice on personal problems, helped thirty-three refugees to rejoin their families and placed seventy-eight elderly refugees and 115 orphans in local institutions, for the most part at no cost to the Agency.

#### B. Health services

67. The Agency has continued to provide a comprehensive range of health services for the refugee population. Although simple and inexpensive, these services have over the years proved effective in safeguarding and improving the health of the refugees. They comprise both the preventive and curative aspects of health care and are designed to accord as nearly as possible with the governmental health services available for comparable sections of the local population in the host countries. Close and cordial relations were maintained during the year with the respective ministries of health in the host countries and the working relationships, particularly in the field of public health, between the ministries and the Agency's department of health, were well

co-ordinated. Graph B, annex II, shows the number of refugees eligible for UNRWA health services between 1951 and 1964.

68. The Agency's health programme has remained under the technical supervision of staff seconded from WHO. While there has been no expansion of the programme nor any basic change in its nature or extent, efforts have been made to achieve improved efficiency and economies in existing services, with shifts in emphasis dictated by medical requirements in accordance with WHO policies and principles. In general the state of health of the refugee population during the year under review has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Problems related to aspects of water supply and drainage, which are not susceptible of easy solution, have emerged in certain camps, particularly in those adjacent to towns.

69. As in past years, generous assistance, in such forms as the provision of personnel, free hospital and laboratory facilities, medical supplies, supplementary food items, layettes and help in immunization campaigns, was received from the host Governments and from universities, voluntary agencies, firms and individuals.

#### CURATIVE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

##### *Clinics, hospitals and laboratories*

70. In the twelve-month period just concluded, UNRWA directly maintained or subsidized ten mobile and 102 static clinics providing services at 123 points. The Agency's clinics have continued to furnish both curative and preventive services. The curative services have included medical consultations and referral to specialists and hospitals, ophthalmic treatments, injections, dressings, dispensing of medicines as well as dental attention of a limited nature. The preventive services have been directed mainly to all aspects of maternal and child health care and health education. Modern methods in the treatment of communicable eye diseases have been introduced and are proving effective. Table 10 of annex I provides a summary of clinic attendances.

71. The Agency's hospital policy continued to be one of using local facilities, where available, by subsidizing beds in institutions operated by Government or local authorities, universities, charitable organizations or private enterprise. In addition, it has continued to maintain directly two hospitals—a tuberculosis hospital and a small cottage hospital—and, in conjunction with the Government authorities, to share responsibility for the maintenance of a tuberculosis hospital in Gaza. During the period of this report, UNRWA was able to conclude important new agreements with the Government of Jordan and the Lutheran World Federation respectively. The agreement with the Jordan Government embraces in a single contract virtually all the different medical services furnished to the refugees by that Government; these had previously been the subject of several separate agreements. As a result of the new agreement with the Lutheran World Federation, the Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem has been transformed into a reference hospital. In addition to producing a substantial economy, these two new agreements have combined to effect both a reduction and a redistribution of subsidized hospital beds more in keeping with the Agency's requirements in Jordan, and without affecting standards of medical care. The number

of hospital beds both subsidized and maintained by UNRWA for refugees use now totals 1,837, made up in the main of general medical and surgical beds, but including a proportion for the more important specialities. Table 11 shows, in summary form, the hospital facilities available for refugees.

72. Laboratory services covering diagnostic, clinical and public health needs were provided by government, university or private laboratories, in certain instances free of charge but mostly on a flat payment or service cost basis. The Agency has continued to maintain its central laboratory in the Gaza Strip as well as two small clinical laboratories in Lebanon. In addition, a small clinical laboratory is attached to the Agency's tuberculosis hospital at Nablus in Jordan. Medical supplies continue to be purchased through UNICEF on a world-wide tendering basis. The UNRWA medical formulary has been reviewed and amended and due attention has been paid to keeping abreast of modern therapeutic developments. On the whole, supplies have been regularly received and have proved adequate.

##### *Control of communicable diseases*

73. No case of the six "Convention" diseases (smallpox, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and louse-borne relapsing fever) was notified among the refugee community during the period under review. Table 13 of annex I summarizes the number of cases of the different communicable diseases notified as having occurred amongst refugees during the period. Communicable eye diseases and dysenteries continued to be the most widespread of these diseases, followed by certain of the infectious fevers commonly associated with childhood, such as measles, whooping cough, chickenpox and mumps. In so far as measles is concerned, new developments in the perfection of an immunizing vaccine are being closely watched. The routine immunizing of infants and small children has led to a decrease in the incidence of whooping cough and the virtual eradication of diphtheria. Poliomyelitis has continued in sporadic form, and immunization campaigns directed towards the epidemiologically susceptible age groups have been carried out in Jordan, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic, in co-operation with the host Governments. In the Gaza Strip, the Government health authorities offered immunization with oral vaccine to children in the most susceptible age group. For the future, immunization against poliomyelitis will be included in all host countries in the routine provision of prophylactic measures for refugee infants.

74. The accepted modern practice of treating tuberculosis on a domiciliary basis as opposed to institutional treatment has continued to be employed. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported reflects an over-all sharp downward trend, though there has been some increase in the number of cases recorded amongst refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic. Discussions are in progress between the Agency and the Government authorities on the implementation of the recommendations (referred to in last year's report) of the WHO Regional Adviser for a tuberculosis control programme in the Gaza Strip.

##### *Maternal and child health*

75. Maternal and child health services continued to be provided substantially at the same level and standard as during the previous year. Eighty-one ante-natal centres and seventy-nine infant health centres, attached



for the most part to Agency clinics, provide maternal and child health services for expectant mothers, infants and young children. The centres are so located in the four host countries as to serve the refugees in all the Agency's camps and, as far as possible, any large groups of refugees living outside the camps.

76. In these centres, women are offered routine ante-natal care at monthly intervals during the latter half of pregnancy and supervision during and after delivery and are encouraged to attend infant health centres each month with babies and children up to the age of two years. Prophylactic vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough are given as a matter of routine to all infants and children who attend, and the opportunity is taken of giving the mothers general instruction in health matters.

77. The high incidence of gastro-enteritis among refugee infants and small children continues to be a matter of concern to the Agency's health department. Encouraging results have, however, been obtained, and many lives saved, through treatment provided in the Agency's pilot rehydration/nutrition centres, the first of which was set up experimentally in 1961 in the Gaza Strip. Eight such centres have now been established, several with funds specially donated for the purpose, and it is hoped that by the end of 1964, twelve centres will be in operation.

78. The Agency has continued to maintain five school health teams—two in Jordan, and one in each of the other three host countries. The teams are responsible for the routine medical inspection of children entering UNRWA schools, for giving prophylactic vaccinations and for conducting periodic surveys of diseases and conditions which are especially prevalent among schoolchildren.

79. Table 14 gives details of the ante-natal and infant health services and of the school health service.

#### *Nursing services*

80. In addition to the nursing staff employed in clinics and hospitals subsidized by UNRWA, 103 nurses and 373 nursing auxiliaries were employed by the Agency in its preventive and curative programmes. They have continued to play an indispensable role in these programmes as well as in such other activities as the school health programme, health education and home visiting. The Agency has experienced some difficulties in filling nursing posts, because of the shortage of nursing staff throughout the region.

#### *Health education*

81. A programme of health education, carried out by specially trained health education workers, has continued on general lines established in previous years. In addition, medical and para-medical staff have been encouraged to make use of their day-to-day contacts with refugees in clinics for purposes of health education. Increased emphasis is being given to health education amongst schoolchildren.

#### *NUTRITION*

82. During the year, the Agency received the published report of the nutrition survey carried out at the request of the Jordan Government in the spring of 1962 by an inter-departmental committee on nutrition from the United States. In summary, the report indicated that the same types of mild nutritional problems were found amongst the refugee population as were evi-

dent in the non-refugee groups included in the survey. Evidence was found of a mild degree of growth retardation among infants and children, a moderate hypochromic anaemia and suggestive evidence of low vitamin A intake. Oral lesions consistent with marginal riboflavin deficiency were observed. Cheilosis was less frequently noted, however, among refugees than among non-refugees. Action is being taken on the recommendations contained in the report.

83. The Agency's supplementary feeding and milk programmes, designed as a supplement to the basic food rations and administered as part of the health programme, are described above in paragraph 60.

#### *ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION*

84. The environmental sanitation programme, primarily concerned with the provision of safe and adequate water supplies, sanitary waste disposal, drainage and vector control, was maintained at the established level, and community participation on the part of the refugees has been encouraged. However, mounting problems, particularly as regards drainage and refuse disposal, have been faced in a number of camps. The camps particularly affected are certain large camps equal in area and population to sizable towns and others which originally lay adjacent to towns, and which, as a result of the expansion of those towns, are now surrounded by urban development. These problems are not susceptible of easy solution.

#### *MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING*

85. In addition to its regular in-service training courses for medical and para-medical staff, 216 students received professional training during the year in the medical sciences at university level, in nursing or in public health. Special attention has been paid in the selection of the courses to subsequent employment possibilities open to the students upon graduation.

#### *C. Education and training services*

86. The following section summarizes the main developments during the year in regard to UNRWA's programmes of general education, vocational training and university education. In addition, it also includes brief notes on certain group training activities, described in previous reports under the heading of social welfare and now included in the present section because of their basically educational nature.

87. In last year's annual report, it was emphasized that the main problem facing the Agency in the field of education was how best to improve the quality of general education provided in its schools. During the year, the Agency planned and inaugurated a large scale in-service teacher-training programme, as a first step in raising the level of education by ensuring an adequate supply of well-trained teachers. It also introduced in its schools better facilities and equipment for the teaching of such subjects as general science and home economics. In the field of vocational training, increased emphasis was laid on further training abroad, both of instructors and graduates. There has been a modest increase in the number of university scholarships made available to refugee students.

#### *GENERAL EDUCATION*

88. Although the Agency has largely attained its immediate quantitative goals in regard to the establishment and equipment of schools, continuing provision

must be made for the normal annual increase in enrolment of refugee children as they reach school age (see annex II, graph C). The number of pupils is also increasing, owing to changing social habits in the Middle East, resulting, for example, in girls continuing longer at school for more complete education. In the school year 1963/1964, the total number of refugee children receiving education has risen by 6 per cent and totalled 213,000 as compared with 200,000 in the previous year. The majority of these children are enrolled in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, but a fairly large number attended government schools or private schools in the host countries; details are shown in table 16, annex I. Of the 213,000 children receiving education 155,000 were enrolled in UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools. The distribution of these children by country, sex and grade is shown in table 17, annex I. It will be noticed that the number of girls in elementary schools is now approximately equal to the number of boys enrolled. Further, the table shows that the total number of children in the elementary schools is approximately equally distributed over the six grades, indicating that wastage is now being reduced to a minimum. Finally it will be seen that the number of children in the top grade of the preparatory school is now 7,809; in other words the output of the preparatory school is gradually becoming significant.

89. During the year under review, UNRWA continued its policy of offering six years of education to all refugee children in the elementary school-age group, and three years of preparatory education to those who successfully complete their elementary education and are within certain age limits. Through Agency grants-in-aid, a growing number of refugee children are enabled to continue their secondary education in government and private schools in the four host countries.

90. The increase in the number of girls taking advantage of school opportunities, noted in previous reports, has been maintained. The percentage of girls at present enrolled in UNRWA schools in relation to the total number of pupils in those schools is as follows:

Country	Elementary level Percentage of girls	Preparatory level Percentage of girls
Lebanon .....	43.8	30.8
Gaza .....	47.7	45.9
Jordan .....	46.2	28.6
Syria .....	42.6	30.2
Average of all four countries.....	45.8	36.7

91. In January 1964, the Agency opened an Institute of Education in Beirut, in co-operation with UNESCO. Its basic aim is to improve the professional and academic qualifications of teachers in UNRWA schools, without interrupting their teaching work. It is hoped that within the next five years, it will be possible to complete the training of all UNRWA teachers who are at present insufficiently qualified. At a later stage, the Institute will concentrate on raising the levels of teaching in certain subjects, such as languages and science.

92. UNESCO has made available a Director for the Institute and four specialists (in programmed instruction, in-service teacher training, correspondence courses and audio-visual methods) and the staff also includes a specialist in Arabic and Arab education. A wide variety of techniques will be used, such as correspondence courses, radio and possibly television, tape recordings,

films, film strips, and other audio-visual methods, programmed instruction, guided reading lists, circulating libraries, an educational journal and evening or weekend seminars and discussions. In each host country, representatives of the Institute, intensively trained during the first part of 1964, will co-ordinate and supervise the programme. The actual in-service training of the teachers will begin in October 1964.

93. Meanwhile UNRWA, with the help of the Government authorities and of UNESCO subject specialists, will continue during the summer of 1964 its usual vacation courses for teachers in each host country.

94. During the year, steps were taken to improve the teaching of science and introduce French language instruction in Agency schools and to provide home economics training for girls. Courses were held to acquaint science teachers with science kits, which are being introduced into all UNRWA preparatory schools. Steps are being taken, in co-operation with the French Government, to introduce the teaching of French in Agency preparatory schools in Lebanon in September 1964. As a result of a special contribution from Sweden, sixteen home economics units are under construction in UNRWA girls' preparatory schools in the Gaza Strip, in which domestic science, child care and hygiene as well as needlework will be taught to the pupils. A special course for teachers of home economics will be held during the summer vacation.

95. In the year under review, diagnostic and attainment tests devised by the Educational Psychology Unit of UNRWA's Department of Education continued to be applied in the Agency's elementary schools. The main purpose of these tests is to enable the teachers to evaluate their pupils' attainment with more objectivity.

96. In the summer of 1963, UNRWA, in co-operation with UNESCO, conducted the first workshop to be held in the Middle East on programmed instruction, a new teaching technique whereby material to be taught is divided into very small sections, organized in progressive sequence. The participants included twenty-one UNRWA teachers and school supervisors. A follow-up course for fifteen of the participants in the 1963 course will be held in the summer of 1964 under the direction of the Institute of Education. The Agency, with financial help from UNESCO, also translated and published in Arabic a book by a leading American expert in this field.

97. As a further means of improving professional and administrative standards of the Agency's educational administrators, school supervisors and head teachers, UNESCO and UNRWA jointly awarded during the last three years eleven scholarships at the Beirut Regional Centre for the Advanced Training of Educational Personnel in the Arab States.

#### *Youth activities*

98. UNRWA's youth activities programme is now in its fifth year. All the thirty-nine centres are now supervised by refugee volunteers; the various educational, recreational and sports activities are functioning well and a community service programme has become an integral part of each centre's activities. A year-round programme for refugee boys aged eleven to sixteen years has been developed at most centres, under the voluntary leadership of the members. In some localities the refugees have themselves raised funds for supplementary equipment in the centres or communal services in the camps.



99. The youth leadership training programme, organized by the World Alliance of YMCA's, continued during the year but was decentralized. The training courses previously held at a central place are now located in each host country and thus meet the particular requirements of each area. Costs are shared equally between the World Alliance of YMCA's and the Agency.

100. During the year, the number of newly-formed Boy Scout troops has increased. Altogether there are now twenty-eight troops and eight Girl Guide companies in refugee camps and training centres. A further fifteen Boy Scout and Girl Guide troops are in process of formation.

#### *Pre-school play centres*

101. In some camps, small refugee children between three and five years of age can attend play centres where, in return for a token contribution from their parents, they receive kindergarten training in a healthy, cheerful atmosphere. The main costs of the centres are financed by special outside donations. During the year, three new play centres were opened, bringing the total up to sixteen: five in Jordan, three in Lebanon, two in the Syrian Arab Republic (operated by the Government authorities) and six in the Gaza Strip.

#### VOCATIONAL AND TEACHER TRAINING

102. Enrolment in the Agency's ten vocational and teacher-training centres reached a total of 2,900 students at the beginning of 1964. In addition, approximately 400 refugee trainees were enabled through UNRWA financial assistance to study in Government and private institutions, so that the total number of trainees during the year under review was 3,300. By September 1964, the total capacity of the centres will be approximately 3,900 and it will be possible to enrol some 1,800 trainees each year. Ten years previously, when the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre (UNRWA's first residential training school) opened its doors, only seventy places were available (see annex II, graph C). Table 19 of annex I summarizes vocational and teacher-training facilities and output from 1952 to 1964 and table 20 gives the planned capacity, enrolment and output to the end of the Agency's present mandate.

103. In Lebanon, the latest addition to UNRWA's training institutions—the Technical and Teacher-Training Institute at Sibliin—opened in October 1963 with an enrolment of 149 students. By September 1964, this Institute will have a full enrolment of 264 students. It was built and equipped from technical assistance funds donated by the Swedish Government, which is also providing funds for the first two years' operation of the Institute.

104. The Vocational Training Centre at Sibliin adjoining the new Technical and Teacher Training Institute, accepted its second enrolment of students in September 1963 and is now operating at full capacity. In Jordan, UNRWA's residential Vocational and Teacher Training Centre for Girls at Ramallah, a pioneer institution which has aroused the interest and admiration of visitors from many countries, will, by September 1964, be operating at its full capacity of 630 students.

105. The Agricultural Training Centre at Beil Hanoun in the Gaza Strip now has a full enrolment of seventy-five students. An agricultural expert and a

herdsman, both made available by the Swiss Government's Technical Co-operation Service, are attached to the Centre and most of the farm machinery, dairy equipment, and a herd of cattle, also donated by the Swiss Government, have been received. Other generous donations have provided chickens and equipment for setting up a chicken farm.

106. Enrolment in UNRWA's teacher-training centres has increased from 460, in 1962-1963, to 730, in 1963-1964. The number of graduates from the teacher-training centres at the end of this scholastic year is expected to be 263, as compared with 146 in 1963 and 145 in 1962.

107. The year under review has seen a continued generous response on the part of Governments, non-governmental organizations, business firms and individuals in many parts of the world to UNRWA's appeal for vocational scholarships (see annex I, table 26).

108. During the year special attention has been given to improving the teaching of English, science and mathematics in all UNRWA training centres and to developing the counselling programme under which trainees entering the centres are given advice and guidance on their choice of a training course.

109. Although the vocational and teacher-training centres are all residential in so far as the trainees are concerned, few of the staff can be accommodated at the centres. Thus the organization of extra-curricular activities of the students has presented something of a problem in the past. The recruitment from abroad, at virtually no direct cost to UNRWA, of a number of volunteer "associated staff members" has greatly helped to solve this problem. These young men and women, who live in the centres, assist the house masters in arranging sports and cultural activities and also play a valuable role in the teaching of English, mathematics and science, in organizing the centres' libraries and in helping to develop community spirit among the students.

110. To meet current needs for trained workers in the area, three new courses for instrument mechanics, medical laboratory technicians and assistant pharmacists have been introduced into the vocational training programme. A fourth course, for public health inspectors, is to be inaugurated in September 1964. It has been planned in co-operation with the Royal Society of Health, London, which has agreed to set up an examination board and to issue certificates to successful candidates.

111. The Agency has always envisaged that the vocational training specialists recruited from abroad for employment in its training centres would train and be progressively replaced by local instructors. This process is now taking effect and has been accelerated by the general improvement in trade training which has taken place in the Middle East in recent years. Thus it has been possible for the Agency, during the past year, to reduce the number of vocational training specialists recruited from abroad and to plan a further reduction during the coming year. In line with the policy of progressively replacing expatriate specialists by locally recruited instructors, UNRWA has sent six instructors in the year under review to the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom for further training. It is planned to send another group of seventeen instructors to the United Arab Republic and Europe during the coming year.

112. The first group of fifty graduates from UNRWA's vocational training centres in Jordan and Gaza, who were sent at the expense of the Swedish Government for a year of advanced training and practical experience in industrial firms in Sweden, returned in August 1963 and were enrolled at the new Sibling Technical and Teacher-Training Institute for a final year of training in foremanship and instructional techniques. It is expected that these highly trained young men will help to meet the increasing demand in the Middle East for instructors and foremen. A second group of graduates is at present in Sweden and steps are now being taken to send a third group in the autumn of 1964.

113. A number of other countries have also responded generously to appeals from UNRWA to provide graduates from its training centres with further training or much needed practical experience; it is hoped that, on their return, these trainees will be able to play a useful part in the economic development of the Arab World. The Swiss Foundation for Technical Assistance has taken six graduates from UNRWA vocational training centres this year for a one-year apprenticeship in industry in Switzerland. The French Government has offered to provide a course in advanced electronics for sixteen graduates from Agency training centres and has donated a language laboratory for the Sibling Technical and Teacher-Training Institute and made available the services of an audio-visual specialist to operate it. The Federal German Government has agreed to arrange for refugee boys who have completed their training in Agency centres to be given practical experience in Germany and it is hoped that fifty candidates will be accepted for temporary jobs with German industrial firms.

114. With the co-operation of the Gaza authorities, further groups of graduates from UNRWA's Vocational Training Centre in Gaza have been accepted for an additional year of training with firms in the United Arab Republic or placed for a third year of study in technical schools there. Upon completion of this extra year of training, students are given a certificate which is recognized by the United Arab Republic authorities.

#### *Adult training courses*

115. From the beginning of its work, the Agency has maintained, at comparatively very small cost, short training courses for men and women, designed principally for those refugees who lack the qualifications for admission to UNRWA's vocational training centres. The one-year carpentry courses for men and the six-month sewing courses for women have continued successfully during the year. For the first time, cookery classes, emphasizing domestic hygiene and the preparation of low-cost meals, were introduced at the women's centres and have rapidly become very popular. Another innovation was the launching of an afternoon programme of women's activities, entirely financed by special donations and held on the premises used by some of the sewing centres. Under the direction of a supervisor, refugee women and girls meet for classes in Arabic, needlework, child care, first aid, and a wide variety of household skills. Recreational and cultural activities are also encouraged, and most of the centres have small libraries.

#### *Training of the handicapped*

116. During the year, the Agency set aside funds for the education and training in Middle Eastern insti-

tutions of a further twenty-six handicapped refugee boys and girls. Altogether 134 blind, deaf and crippled children are at present receiving care and training. The average length of the training period is six years. Of those who have already completed their education, thirty-one are now usefully employed.

117. In addition, some sixty blind children are being trained at the Centre for the Blind, opened two years ago in Gaza and financed by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine. The Centre also educates some 124 older blind people through a home-visiting service. Eighty-four other handicapped refugees have been placed in institutions in the Middle East, at no cost to UNRWA.

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

118. The year under review saw a further increase in the number of university scholarships open to refugee students. A total of 597 students benefited from full or partial scholarships, as compared with 532 last year. During the year, just over one hundred scholarship holders graduated from universities in the Middle East, the great majority of them in the fields of medicine, engineering and the sciences. Table 21 of annex I gives details of university scholarships by subjects of study. As in past years, Governments and business firms gave generous financial help to the programme and donated 30 of the newly created or re-allocated scholarships awarded to new scholars during the 1963-1964 academic year.

### PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE

119. UNRWA's Placement Service continued to seek job opportunities for qualified refugees in the host countries and in neighbouring Arab States. Efforts to establish relations with additional employers and to obtain a wider range of employment possibilities, particularly for the growing number of graduates from the Agency's vocational training centres, have met with some success.

### D. Other assistance to refugees

#### LOANS TO REFUGEES

120. The Jordan Development Bank, established jointly by UNRWA and the Government of Jordan in 1951, makes low-interest loans available either to employers who guarantee to give work to refugees or for projects submitted by individual refugees and groups of refugees. Eighty-five per cent of the Bank's capital is provided by UNRWA and the remainder by the Government of Jordan, with three Middle Eastern banks furnishing token participation. Most of the projects financed recently by the Bank fall within its programme of special refugee loans, under which the borrowers pay only three per cent interest *per annum* (compared with the Bank's normal interest rate of six per cent) and are also allowed a longer period of repayment. Since the inception of the programme in August 1962, thirty such loans totalling \$862,400 have been sanctioned for agricultural projects. The majority of these loans were sanctioned for refugees forming themselves into co-operatives under the supervision of the Department of Co-operatives of the Jordan Government; the Bank thus has an additional guarantee regarding the proper use of the funds and the technical supervision of the projects.

121. In addition, sixteen ordinary loans totalling \$64,400 were sanctioned during the year ending 30

June 1964 for landowners who undertook to employ refugees. Again the majority of these loans were for agricultural purposes.

122. To date it is estimated that some 3,748 refugees have found work as a result of the Bank's operations. Allowing for an average of five persons per family, it can be assumed that some 18,700 refugees have been thus assisted. The rate of repayment on all types of loans has been generally satisfactory, although economic hardship caused by a succession of years of severe drought makes repayment difficult for some borrowers. All instalments falling due before June 1955 have now been fully repaid. Some 75 per cent of the amounts which have fallen due since then has been repaid and the Bank anticipates that the remainder will eventually be paid in full. Increased prosperity resulting from the heavy rainfall of the winter of 1963-1964 will undoubtedly speed up the rate of repayment during the coming months.

#### CO-OPERATIVES

123. In the period under review, two new refugee co-operatives were established with technical advice and initial financial help from the Agency: a consumer co-operative in the Gaza Strip and a bus co-operative in Jordan. Table 22 gives details of the various refugee co-operatives and group projects operating in UNRWA camps and installations.

#### E. Common services and general administration

124. The year under review saw no change in the general pattern of these services, which continued to function satisfactorily, in spite of considerable economies effected. They comprise the general administration of the Agency, 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; the procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment; personnel administration, general administrative, translation, legal, financial, statistical, recording and engineering services, and the protection of the Agency's property.

#### F. Financial operations

125. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related auditors' report.<sup>10</sup> This section, therefore presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1963 and sets forth estimates of such operations in 1964. (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.)

126. In 1962 the Agency changed its basis of accounting for income, replacing the cash receipts basis of recording income from Governments by a system which measures such income for each year on the basis of confirmed pledges applicable to that year. This represented a first step in establishing a basis of accounting which would clearly relate and compare, for each fiscal year, the budget, the expenditure and commitments and the income of that year. In 1963 the Agency completed the establishment of this more accurate and informative basis of accounting by comparing, in its published accounts, the income for 1963 with the

expenditure and commitments incurred or entered into under the budget for 1963.

127. The following summary table reflects the revised basis of accounting and gives a picture of the Agency's financial operations during 1963:

	Millions of US dollars
Working capital <sup>a</sup> at 1 January 1963...	20.0
Income for 1963:	
Regular Government pledges.....	33.8
Special Government pledges.....	0.6
Contributions from non-governmental sources .....	0.8
Other income .....	0.5
TOTAL, income	35.7
Expenditure and commitments for 1963:	
Relief services and common costs...	25.2
Education .....	11.0
TOTAL, expenditure and commitments	36.2
Excess of expenditure and commitments over income (deficit).....	(0.5)
Working capital at 31 December 1963 before adjustments .....	20.1
Add:	
Adjustments of prior years' expenditure .....	0.1
Savings in liquidating prior years' commitments, etc. ....	0.4
Adjusted working capital at 31 December 1963 .....	20.6

<sup>a</sup> See footnote 9.

128. As the preceding table shows, the Agency incurred a deficit of income for 1963 of some \$0.5 million. Although adjustments and savings relating to previous years' operations counter-balanced the deficit, an analysis of income and expenditure for 1963 reveals that the Agency's income failed to increase sufficiently to match the unavoidable growth in expenditure on programmes of general and vocational education.

129. During 1963, a certain amount of progress was achieved in liquidating commitments in respect of relief services from previous years. However, shortages of building materials and non-availability of building sites severely restricted construction operations, and nearly \$1 million of prior years' commitments had again to be carried forward to 1964. Similarly, nearly \$0.6 million of commitments entered into under the 1963 budget remained unliquidated at year end and had to be carried forward.

130. In the field of education and training, very considerable progress was made during 1963 in liquidating prior years' commitments, particularly as regards vocational and teacher training, where the programme of expansion was virtually completed. Commitments carried forward to 1964 both from previous years and from the current year's budget were therefore considerably reduced from the levels of earlier years (in total only \$0.8 million, compared with \$1.8 million at the end of 1962 and \$3.5 million at the end of 1961).

131. The rate of payment of pledges during 1963 showed a marked improvement over that in 1962, and

<sup>10</sup> For the year 1963, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 6B (A/5806/Add.2)*.

at the end of 1963 only \$8.1 million of pledges remained unpaid (virtually all related to 1963), as compared with \$12.6 million unpaid at the end of 1962. Moreover, nearly all the pledges unpaid at 31 December 1963 have since been paid.

132. The following table summarizes the Agency's estimated financial operations during 1964:

	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>
Working capital at 1 January 1964...	20.6
Estimated income for 1964:	
Regular government pledges.....	33.8
Special government pledges.....	0.5
Contributions from non-governmental sources .....	0.7
Other income .....	0.5
<b>TOTAL, estimated income</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Estimated expenditure and commitments in 1964:	
Relief services and common costs...	25.0
Education .....	11.9
<b>TOTAL, estimated expenditure and commitments</b>	<b>36.9</b>

	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>
Estimated excess of expenditure and commitments over income (deficit) ..	(1.4)
Estimated working capital at 31 December 1964 (before possible adjustments in respect of prior years' expenditure and commitments).....	19.2

133. As the preceding table shows, the Agency anticipates a deficit of \$1.4 million in 1964. Income is expected to decline somewhat (by \$0.2 million) from that of 1963, while expenditure and commitments are expected to increase by nearly \$0.7 million because of the increase in education and training. Moreover, the estimates of income assume that those Governments which have not yet pledged contributions for 1964, or have as yet announced pledges for only the first half of 1964, will pledge contributions of at least the same amount as in 1963. This may not necessarily prove to be the case.

134. Although the estimated deficit for 1964 can, if necessary, be met from the Agency's working capital, the fact that, for a second year in succession, the Agency faces a deficit in its annual financial operations is extremely disturbing, particularly as the rate of deficit has virtually tripled in the second year. The Agency clearly cannot continue to operate on the basis of a succession of large annual deficits.

## Part II

### BUDGET FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1965

#### A. Introduction

135. In paragraph 22 of the introduction to this report, attention is drawn to the desirability of altering the format of the Agency's budget from that used in preceding years. In the last annual report<sup>11</sup> the point was also made that the two-part budget presentation ("relief services" and "education, training and assistance for self-support") did not give a meaningful picture of UNRWA's operations.

136. The two-part presentation grouped under the one heading of "relief services" such disparate costs as those of basic rations (which are essentially a temporary relief service) and health services (a type of public service that, like education, will undoubtedly continue to be needed and have to be provided, regardless of where the future of the refugees may eventually lie). Further, the two-part format, by showing all the costs of general administration, supply and transport and internal services, as a cost of "relief services", distorted the budgetary picture of the Agency's activities, since a very substantial portion of these costs is properly attributable to its educational programmes.

137. The Agency is, therefore, presenting its budget for 1965 in four parts of which three (relief services, health services, and education and training services) cover the direct costs of services to the refugees, while the fourth (common costs) covers the costs to the Agency of transport and warehousing, other internal services (personnel, finance, legal, etc.) and general administration. In addition, the budget reflects the Agency's estimate of the portion of these common costs which is attributable to each of the other three headings. It is believed that this new format will give the reader a much more accurate and meaningful picture of the nature and cost of UNRWA's various programmes. Data for 1964 and 1963 have been adjusted to the same basis.

138. In preparing its budget for 1965, UNRWA has had to face the necessity of providing for a considerable increase (\$693,000) in its education services and for a moderate increase (\$31,000) in its health services. In view of the fact that it faces a deficit estimated at \$1.4 million in 1964 and the likelihood of a similar or larger deficit in 1965, the Agency considers that it must endeavour to reduce the provision for relief services by an amount comparable to the expected increases in the cost of education and health services. The total budget for 1965 amounts to \$37,033,000, slightly above the estimated expenditure (\$36,929,000) for 1964.

139. The budget for relief services at \$16,617,000 shows a reduction from estimated expenditure (\$17,237,000) in 1964. On the assumption that the costs of providing food can be limited by careful scrutiny of the ration lists or, if necessary, by other means,

it envisages a reduction in expenditure on basic rations of \$761,000. On the other hand, it provides for an increase of \$100,000 in expenditure on assistance for special hardship cases, since the Agency proposes that, as rations are withdrawn from those no longer in need of them, greater assistance should be given to refugees suffering from special hardship.

140. The budget for health services at \$4,976,000 (compared with \$4,945,000 estimated expenditure for 1964) provides only for normal cost increases (population increases and staff salary increments) and for limited improvements in services, most of which are expected to be funded from special contributions.

141. The budget for education and training services at \$15,440,000 (compared with \$14,747,000 estimated expenditure in 1964) provides for the normal increase in the number of children of school age and for the continuation and expansion of the programme, begun in 1963, to raise the level of general education, notably through improving the qualifications of the teachers and the facilities in the schools. Expenditure on vocational training, however, is expected to increase only slightly over that in 1964. The planned expansion of the programme has been completed and the centres are now working almost at full capacity; the resulting increase in costs can largely be covered by a reduction in certain costs related to the period of expansion, and in particular to the replacement by local counterparts of specialists recruited from abroad. Provision has been made for a further modest increase of fifty university scholarships.

142. To finance its budget for 1965, the Agency is requesting further contributions from Governments of \$35.6 million. This presumes that the Agency will in addition receive income totalling \$1.4 million from special governmental contributions already in hand or pledged in 1965, contributions expected to be received from non-governmental sources and estimated miscellaneous income.

143. The Agency's budget estimate for 1965 are set out in detail in paragraphs 144 to 180 below, while the financing of the budget is discussed in paragraphs 181 and 182.

#### B. Budget estimates

##### GENERAL

144. The Agency's budget estimates for 1965 are summarized in the following table, which also gives comparative data for 1964 and 1963:

Activity	1965 budget estimates	1964 estimated expenditure	1963 actual expenditure
(in thousands of US dollars)			
<i>Part I. Relief services</i>			
Basic rations .....	10,970	11,731	11,123
Supplementary feeding ..	1,315	1,318	1,370
Shelter .....	416	236	588
Special hardship assistance	681	616	657

<sup>11</sup> A/5513, para. 126.

Activity	1965 budget estimates	1964 estimated expenditure	1963 actual expenditure
(in thousands of US dollars)			
Share of common costs from part IV .....	3,235	3,336	3,485
<b>TOTAL, PART I</b>	<b>16,617</b>	<b>17,237</b>	<b>17,223</b>
<b>Part II. Health services</b>			
Medical services .....	3,081	3,015	2,977
Environment sanitation ..	884	887	843
Share of common costs from part IV .....	1,011	1,043	1,089
<b>TOTAL, PART II</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>4,909</b>
<b>Part III. Education services</b>			
General education .....	9,230	8,556	8,254
Vocational training .....	3,194	3,111	2,656
University education ....	459	420	361
Placement services .....	64	88	118
Share of common costs from part IV .....	2,493	2,572	2,686
<b>TOTAL, PART III</b>	<b>15,440</b>	<b>14,747</b>	<b>14,075</b>
<b>Part IV. Common costs</b>			
Supply and transport....	3,360	3,430	3,573
Other internal services...	2,123	2,241	2,296
General administration ..	1,256	1,280	1,391
<b>TOTAL, PART IV</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>6,951</b>	<b>7,260</b>
<b>Costs allocated to operations</b>	<b>(6,739)</b>	<b>(6,951)</b>	<b>(7,260)</b>
<b>NET, PART IV</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>TOTAL, ALL PARTS</b>	<b>37,033</b>	<b>36,929</b>	<b>36,207</b>

#### BASIC RATIONS

1965 budget estimates .....	\$10,970,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$11,731,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$11,123,000

145. This budget heading is now limited to the cost of purchase and distribution (excluding warehousing and transport within the UNRWA area, included below under "supply and transport services") of basic food and soap rations. Kerosene and blankets, formerly issued to the refugees on a general basis and included under this budget heading, are in future to be issued on a hardship basis and are budgeted for under "special hardship assistance" below. Figures shown for 1964 and 1963 have been adjusted to the new basis. The Agency's basic rations are described in paragraphs 58 and 59 and in table 5 of annex I.

146. For 1965 the Agency has provided for a reduction of \$761,000 under this heading from the level of estimated expenditure in 1964, based upon an estimated \$181,000 savings from expected sugar price reductions and from operational economies, plus \$580,000 reduction in basic rations distributed (equivalent, on the assumptions indicated below, to approximately 55,000 rations for the last nine months of the year). As explained in paragraphs 28 and 29 of the introduction to this report, the Agency, faced with both an increasing need for education services and a large increasing deficit, considers that the increase in education services costs in 1965 can and should be met from savings on the distribution of basic rations.

147. Two most important assumptions underlying the budget estimate for basic rations are that sugar

prices in 1965 will decline somewhat from those prevailing during 1964 and that other food prices and soap prices will not increase in any material degree over those prevailing in 1964. Should either of these assumptions prove invalid, the Agency may well have to adjust its budget accordingly, as has happened in 1964, when an extremely large increase in sugar prices over those which prevailed in 1963 has led to an increase of some \$0.6 million in the expenditure for basic rations as compared with 1963, despite the fact that there has been no increase in the number of rations issued.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

1965 budget estimate .....	\$1,315,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$1,318,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$1,370,000

148. The supplementary feeding programme is described in paragraph 60 and in tables 6 and 7 of annex I. Costs charged to this budget heading include all related costs except those of warehousing and transport within UNRWA's area of operations (see paragraphs 173 and 174 below).

149. For 1965 no change is anticipated in the programme as compared with 1964. Within the authorized ceiling of 45,000, the number of pre-school age children benefiting from the daily hot meal is expected to increase, following the opening of newly constructed supplementary feeding sub-centres.

150. The budget estimate for supplementary feeding, like that for basic rations, assumes that in 1965 food prices other than those of sugar will continue at essentially the same levels as in 1964 and that sugar prices will decline to some extent. The decline in expenditure in 1964 from the level of 1963 is explained by the cessation in 1964 of the use of whole milk in the supplementary hot meal programme and the reversion to the former plan of using only skim milk; the latter is less costly, but not less valuable from a nutritional point of view.

#### SHELTER

1965 budget estimate .....	\$416,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$236,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$588,000

151. This budget heading covers the rental of camp sites (largely host Government contributions), the construction, maintenance and administrative control of shelters in Agency camps, and the construction and maintenance of roads, paths and associated drainage facilities and miscellaneous community improvements in these camps. It also covers Agency assistance (in cash or in kind) to refugees who wish to construct dwellings outside camps and who contribute substantially to the cost.

152. This budget heading provides for an appreciable increase over 1964 estimated expenditure, although it is still much less than in 1963. Although no new funds for shelter or road construction have been or will be allocated under the 1964 budget, some construction is taking place under the 1963 programme, which has been delayed until 1964 because of a shortage of materials and non-availability of construction sites. By the end of 1964, however, all 1963 authorizations are expected to have been executed and further construction will depend on the limited provision made for the 1965 programme.

153. Despite the great need for shelter which exists, the 1965 provision for construction is very modest, partly because of expected continual difficulties in obtaining materials and sites and partly because of the general financial position of the Agency and the related need to restrict relief services expenditure as much as possible.

#### SPECIAL HARDSHIP ASSISTANCE

1965 budget estimates .....	\$681,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$616,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$657,000

154. This new budget heading replaces the former budget heading, "Social welfare", and covers only assistance given to refugees suffering from special hardship. It includes welfare case work and the distribution of clothing, blankets and kerosene and is described in paragraphs 54 and 64 to 66 above. Certain activities of an educational nature previously included under the heading of "social welfare" are now included under general education and vocational training below. The figures shown for 1964 and 1963 have been adjusted to the new basis to permit direct comparison.

155. The budget for 1965 provides for an increase over the estimated expenditure level of 1964. The Agency considers that it should, at the same time as it reduces expenditure on general distribution of basic rations, increase to some extent its assistance to those refugees who are found to be suffering particular hardship. An additional amount of \$100,000 is provided for this purpose in 1965. Decreases in certain other expenditures reduce the net increase to \$65,000 for the budget item as a whole.

#### MEDICAL SERVICES

1965 budget estimate .....	\$3,081,000
1964 estimate expenditure .....	\$3,015,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$2,977,000

156. The Agency's programme of preventive and curative medical services covered by this budget heading is described in detail in paragraphs 67 to 82 and in tables 8 to 14 of annex I.

157. In 1965 the Agency expects to continue to provide medical services for the refugee community largely at existing standards. The only improvements proposed, nearly all of which will be financed from special contributions already pledged for the purpose, are a modest further expansion of the preventive medical services programme, particularly the provision of additional field rehydration centres for infants, and the replacement of certain clinic buildings which over the years have become wholly unsatisfactory. In addition the health centre in Gaza, financed from a special contribution and now under construction, will be in operation in 1965 and will greatly improve the preventive medical services the Agency is at present providing there.

158. A large number of additional improvements in its medical services, which the Agency considers highly desirable, are not provided for in the budget for 1965. The Agency feels that, unless additional special contributions are forthcoming to finance these improvements, its general financial position forbids their inclusion in the budget for 1965, in spite of their intrinsic merit.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

1965 budget estimates .....	\$884,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$887,000
1963 actual expenditures .....	\$843,000

159. The Agency's environmental sanitation programme is described briefly in paragraph 84 above.

160. The estimate under this budget heading reflects an expected small decrease from 1964. By pressing hard for continued economies in operations, the Agency hopes to be able to offset the normal inevitable cost increases and at the same time continue in a modest way a programme of necessary improvements in the sanitation facilities of certain camps.

#### GENERAL EDUCATION

1965 budget estimate .....	\$9,230,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$8,556,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$8,254,000

161. This budget heading covers the Agency's programme of elementary, preparatory and secondary education, described in detail in paragraphs 88 to 97 above and in tables 15 to 18 of annex I.

162. As noted in paragraph 154 above, certain activities of an educational nature, previously included under the budget heading, "Social welfare", are now included in the educational budget. The present heading covers, in particular, the youth activities programme described in paragraphs 98 to 100, and figures for 1964 and 1963 have been adjusted to permit direct comparison.

163. The estimates for 1965 reflect a considerable increase over estimated expenditure for 1964, owing in part to the natural increase in the number of children to be accommodated in elementary and preparatory schools, particularly in the latter, and in part to the need to improve UNRWA's educational facilities so as to keep in line with the constantly rising standards of the host countries.

164. A comparison of the estimates for 1965 and 1964 with the figures of actual expenditure in 1963 may be misleading, because the 1963 figure was inflated by some \$206,000 of special non-recurrent expenditure.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

1965 budget estimate .....	\$3,194,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$3,111,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$2,656,000

165. This budget heading covers teacher training as well as training in trades, both in the Agency's own centres and, through subsidies, in centres operated by Governments or other organizations. Details of these programmes are to be found in paragraphs 102 to 114 above and in tables 19 and 20 of annex I.

166. As noted in paragraph 154, certain educational activities previously included under the heading, "Social welfare", are now included under the present heading. They comprise in particular adult crafts training and the training of the physically handicapped. Figures for 1964 and 1963 have been adjusted to the 1965 basis to permit direct comparison.

167. During 1964 attendance at nearly all the Agency's ten training centres will reach full capacity so that direct expenditure on these centres in 1965 is not expected to increase materially over the level of 1964. Nor is any significant increase foreseen in respect of training provided outside the Agency's own centres.



It will, moreover, be possible to reduce to some extent the level of costs related to the establishment of new centres, particularly administrative costs and costs of specialists recruited abroad to establish plans for curricula and equipment and to train local staff as instructors.

#### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1965 budget estimate .....	\$459,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$420,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$361,000

168. The university education programme is conducted entirely by means of scholarships awarded to a very limited number of the better qualified secondary school graduates for study at universities within the Agency's area of operations. Further details of the programme are given in paragraph 118 above and in table 21 of annex I.

169. For 1965, the budget provides for an increase of fifty scholarships in the school year 1965-1966, the same increase as was provided for the school year 1964-1965.

170. The Agency's objective in this programme is a total of 750 scholarships, if sufficient funds become available. In 1963-1964, UNRWA was able to award the equivalent of 602 full scholarships, and the increases mentioned above will bring this figure to 652 in 1964-1965 and to 702 in 1965-1966.

#### PLACEMENT SERVICES

1965 budget estimate .....	\$64,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$88,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$118,000

171. The Agency's placement services now lay particular emphasis on seeking job opportunities for graduates of UNRWA's vocational training centres and the budget heading has, therefore, been included under the general heading of education.

172. It is expected that the same type and extent of placement services will be maintained in 1965 as in preceding years. The reduction in the budgetary provision for this item, in comparison with 1963 and 1964, is the result of economies in operation, and of the omission of assistance previously given to a few persons wishing to emigrate to other countries.

#### SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT

1965 budget estimate .....	\$3,360,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$3,430,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$3,573,000

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

174. The Agency anticipates a reduction of expenditure under this heading in 1964 and a further reduction in 1965, despite the growth of its education activities. This decrease of expenditure has been made possible only by a most stringent control on transport, coupled with replacement of some international staff by local staff and improved utilization of facilities.

#### OTHER INTERNAL SERVICES

1965 budget estimate .....	\$2,123,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$2,241,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$2,296,000

175. This heading covers all the internal services of the Agency (other than transport and supply), including refugee registration, personnel administration, administrative, translation, legal, finance and engineering services, the Agency's punched card machines installation, and guarding and other services related to the protection of the Agency's property.

176. As a result of a special review of costs under this heading, the Agency expects to achieve a considerable reduction of expenditure in 1964 and a further reduction in 1965. A number of posts previously filled by international staff members have been abolished, or filled with local instead of expatriate employees, and further similar reductions of costs will be carried out in 1965.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1965 budget estimates .....	\$1,256,000
1964 estimated expenditure .....	\$1,280,000
1963 actual expenditure .....	\$1,391,000

177. This heading covers the general administration of the Agency (Agency, field office, area and camp headquarters), the maintenance of offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo, and its public information services.

178. As with supply and transport services and other internal services, this heading has been the object of searching examination by the Agency in 1963 and 1964, with the objective of reducing costs. As a result, considerable reductions have already been achieved in 1964 and further reductions are expected to be made in 1965, despite unavoidable cost increases, such as salary increments.

#### ALLOCATION OF COMMON COSTS

179. The summary table in paragraph 144 above indicates the allocation of the Agency's common costs operations, in order to show as accurately as possible the true total cost of each of the Agency's main areas of operations.

180. A certain degree of judgement and estimation must enter into any allocation of common costs; however, the Agency has conducted a study of its common costs in relation to the operations benefited, and is satisfied that the allocation shown in the summary table in paragraph 144 above is reasonably accurate. Studies of common costs will continue to be made from time to time to ensure continued accuracy of allocation.

#### C. Financing the Budget

181. To finance its budget of \$37,033,000 for 1965, the Agency considers that its income should be of the following order:

	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>
(a) From special contributions already paid or pledged by Governments in respect of operations for 1965 .....	0.2
(b) From contributions from non-governmental sources (estimate based on experience of previous years) .....	0.7
(c) From miscellaneous income .....	0.5
	<hr/>
	1.4
(d) Further pledges requested of Governments to complete the financing of the budget ....	35.6
	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37.0</b>



182. The total amount of \$35.8 million (items (a) and (d) above) thus requested of Governments represents an increase of \$1.5 million over the \$34.3 million expected to be received in 1964. The Commissioner-General earnestly hopes that the Governments of States Members of the United Nations

and of other States will find it possible to pledge contributions or to increase their pledges sufficiently to cover the Agency's budget and ensure its ability to continue its programmes of relief, health and education services as described in this report.

# ANNEX I

## STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION

Table 1

TOTAL REGISTERED POPULATION ACCORDING TO CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION, 1950-1964<sup>a</sup>

Year	Members of families registered for rations "R" category					E and M categories	"N" category	Grand total 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
	1	2 <sup>b</sup>	3 <sup>c</sup>	4	5 <sup>d</sup>	6 <sup>e</sup>	7 <sup>f</sup>	
	Full ration recipients	Half-ration recipients	Babies and children registered for services	Total 1 + 2 + 3	Other members receiving no rations	Members of families receiving education and/or medical services	Members of families receiving no rations or services	
June 1950	£	£	£	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	930,266	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

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Includes up to the year 1954 bedouin who thereafter received full rations and babies who are now issued full rations after their first anniversary. Half rations are given at present only to frontier villagers in Jordan.

<sup>c</sup> Includes babies below one year of age and children who because of ration ceilings are not issued rations (170,202 in Jordan, 17,913 in Gaza, 10,357 in Syria).

<sup>d</sup> 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) 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).

The "E" and "M" categories of registration (column 6) created in 1956 are applied in Lebanon only because it has not been possible to secure agreement for the introduction in other host countries of the income scales providing for the progressive reduction or restoration of rations.

"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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> Details not available.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION AND AGE GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 1964

Country	Category of registration <sup>a</sup>	Number of Persons			Total	Number of families
		Below 1 year <sup>b</sup>	1-15 years <sup>c</sup>	15 years and over		
Jordan	R	12,966	230,057	378,130	621,153	111,995
	N	380	8,354	40,999	49,733	12,594
TOTAL		13,346	238,411	419,129	670,886	124,589
Gaza	R	8,174	111,326	153,011	272,511	47,366
	N	94	3,383	13,167	16,644	5,490
TOTAL		8,268	114,709	166,178	289,155	52,856

Table 2 (continued)

Country	Category of registration <sup>a</sup>	Number of Persons				Number of families
		Below 1 year <sup>b</sup>	1-15 years <sup>c</sup>	15 years and over	Total	
Lebanon .....	R	3,037	50,085	65,818	118,940	24,388
	E and M	188	3,030	8,115	11,333	2,214
	N	222	3,118	21,556	24,896	9,958
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>56,233</b>	<b>95,489</b>	<b>155,169</b>	<b>36,560</b>
Syria .....	R	3,845	49,038	63,277	116,160	24,089
	E and M <sup>d</sup>	24	562	1,249	1,835	251
	N	41	1,515	11,824	13,380	5,833
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>51,115</b>	<b>76,350</b>	<b>131,375</b>	<b>30,173</b>
Agency wide .....	R	28,022	440,506	660,236	1,128,764	207,838
	E and M	212	3,592	9,364	13,168	2,465
	N	737	16,370	87,546	104,653	33,875
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>28,971</b>	<b>460,468</b>	<b>757,146</b>	<b>1,246,585</b>	<b>244,178</b>

<sup>a</sup> See table 1 for explanation of category of registration.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> A number of children born since 1950 in E, M and N families are not registered with the Agency.

<sup>d</sup> These categories apply only to some UNRWA employees.

Table 3

RECAPITULATION OF CHANGES IN COMPOSITION AND/OR ENTITLEMENT OF REFUGEE FAMILIES REGISTERED FOR RATIONS, JULY 1950-JUNE 1964<sup>a</sup>

Year	July 50- June 51 <sup>b</sup>	July 51- June 52 <sup>b</sup>	July 52- June 53	July 53- June 54	July 54- June 55	July 55- June 56	July 56- June 57	July 57- June 58
<i>Increases</i>								
Births <sup>c</sup> .....	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 <sup>d</sup> .....	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 <sup>e</sup> .....	10,256	12,468	2,014	521	680	1,061	309	231
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,331</b>	<b>49,640</b>	<b>35,207</b>	<b>36,753</b>	<b>38,073</b>	<b>42,412</b>	<b>40,061</b>	<b>48,612</b>
<i>Decreases</i>								
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 <sup>d</sup> .....	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 <sup>e</sup> .....	97,268	5,157	20,891	410	1,628	563	357	455
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,724</b>	<b>49,334</b>	<b>45,197</b>	<b>21,438</b>	<b>19,361</b>	<b>26,017</b>	<b>28,483</b>	<b>18,553</b>

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	Total July 50-June 64
<i>Increases</i>							
Births <sup>c</sup> .....	37,047	37,776	39,299	42,470	49,854	48,802	473,113
New registration .....	645	525	324	514	535	189	45,519
Loss of self-support <sup>d</sup> .....	4,040	4,417	3,490	3,394	4,555	4,475	68,085
Returned from absence .....	1,113	1,039	935	1,457	1,319	992	14,038
Miscellaneous <sup>e</sup> .....	292	248	252	710	859	515	30,416
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,137</b>	<b>44,005</b>	<b>44,300</b>	<b>48,545</b>	<b>57,122</b>	<b>54,973</b>	<b>631,171</b>
<i>Decreases</i>							
Deaths .....	4,956	5,041	8,919	18,660	14,961	11,624	96,067
False registration and duplication .....	406	570	571	852	630	2,080	55,980
Self-support <sup>d</sup> .....	7,815	9,764	8,127	8,628	11,257	12,007	160,180
Absence .....	2,128	2,183	2,334	4,301	3,550	1,915	40,430
Miscellaneous <sup>e</sup> .....	505	701	743	1,748	1,341	1,846	133,613
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>18,259</b>	<b>20,694</b>	<b>34,189</b>	<b>31,739</b>	<b>29,472</b>	<b>486,270</b>

Table 3 (continued)

<i>Year end</i>	<i>June 50</i>	<i>June 51</i>	<i>June 52</i>	<i>June 53</i>	<i>June 54</i>	<i>June 55</i>	<i>June 56</i>	<i>June 57</i>
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
<i>Year end</i>	<i>June 58</i>	<i>June 59</i>	<i>June 60</i>	<i>June 61</i>	<i>June 62</i>	<i>June 63</i>	<i>June 64</i>	
Total ration recipients, babies and children at year end.....	963,958	990,181	1,016,006	1,039,996	1,054,660	1,079,988	1,105,395	

<sup>a</sup> This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of ration recipients, their babies and children registered for services (column 4 of table 1) over fourteen 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 columns 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.

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

<sup>c</sup> Fluctuation of births from year to year derive to a large extent from delayed registration.

<sup>d</sup> Covers income, employment with the Agency, assistance towards self-support, etc., or the cessation thereof.

<sup>e</sup> 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, JULY 1950-JUNE 1964<sup>a</sup>

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	July 58- June 59	July 59- June 60	July 60- June 61	July 61- June 62	July 62- June 63	July 63- June 64	Total July 50- June 64
<b>Additions</b>															
Births .....	10,057	21,315	28,355	28,711	30,788	30,658	27,960	40,157	37,555	38,481	39,953	43,325	50,921	50,298	478,514
New registration .....	19,537	13,265	1,993	2,885	1,502	1,287	1,459	894	661	684	419	992	748	333	46,659
Miscellaneous .....	5,159 <sup>b</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,159
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,753</b>	<b>34,580</b>	<b>30,328</b>	<b>31,596</b>	<b>32,290</b>	<b>31,945</b>	<b>29,419</b>	<b>41,051</b>	<b>38,216</b>	<b>39,165</b>	<b>40,372</b>	<b>44,317</b>	<b>51,669</b>	<b>50,631</b>	<b>530,332</b>
<b>Deletions</b>															
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	98,679
False and duplicate registration .....	24,265	16,919	4,530	2,737	926	485	584	497	515	683	841	1,384	852	2,225	57,443
Miscellaneous .....	64,530 <sup>b</sup>	5,019 <sup>b</sup>	19,616 <sup>c</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,165
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,691</b>	<b>25,991</b>	<b>28,043</b>	<b>6,501</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>5,918</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>16,283</b>	<b>14,233</b>	<b>245,287</b>
Total registered population ...	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	1,174,760	1,210,170	1,246,585	

<sup>a</sup> This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over fourteen 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.

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

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

# RELIEF SERVICES

Table 5

## BASIC RATIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY UNRWA

### 1. Basic dry rations

A monthly ration for one person consists of:

10,000 grammes of flour  
600 grammes of pulses  
600 grammes of sugar  
500 grammes of rice  
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.

1½ litres of kerosene have hitherto been 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 one litre has been allocated to these beneficiaries, whether or not they live in camps, during five winter months. For the future, it is planned to issue kerosene only on a hardship basis in all host countries.

Table 6

## UNRWA SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAMME

Average number of beneficiaries, 1 July 1963-30 June 1964

Country	Daily cooked meal beneficiaries (average for the year)				Monthly dry ration beneficiaries (average for the year)				Grand total
	Number of feeding centres	0-2 years	2-15 years and special cases	Total	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB out patients	Total	
Lebanon .....	19	493	3,996	4,489	1,188	3,593	80	4,861	9,350
Syrian Arab Republic .....	18	481	4,257	4,738	764	1,967	149	2,880	7,618
Jordan .....	48	1,924	15,445	18,280	3,012	12,592	552	16,156	34,436
	6	205	706 <sup>a</sup>	—					
Gaza .....	17	1,352	10,253	11,605	3,239	9,983	399	13,621	25,226
	108	4,455	34,657	39,112	8,203	28,135	1,180	37,518	76,630

<sup>a</sup> Centres operated by voluntary societies.

Table 7

## UNRWA MILK PROGRAMME

Average number of beneficiaries 1 July 1963-30 June 1964

Country	Number of milk centres		Daily number of beneficiaries (average for the year)			
	Preparation and distribution	Distribution only	Milk distribution centres	Schools	Orphanages, medical prescriptions, etc.	Total
Lebanon .....	22	3	25,176	7,332	228	32,736
Syrian Arab Republic .....	21	—	26,737	11,614	59	38,410
Jordan .....	79	—	46,276	27,260	151	74,818
	10 <sup>a</sup>	—	1,131			
Gaza .....	17	—	19,234	33,580	101	52,915
	149	3	118,554	79,786 <sup>b</sup>	539	198,879

<sup>a</sup> Centres operated by voluntary societies.

<sup>b</sup> Average for the scholastic year.

Table 8

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN UNRWA CAMPS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY AS AT JUNE 1964<sup>a</sup>

Country	No. of camps	No. of families	No. of persons <sup>b</sup>	Percentage of total refugee population
Jordan .....	25	40,076	212,089	31.6
Gaza .....	8	32,127	183,842	63.6
Lebanon .....	15	13,266	66,564	42.9
Syria .....	6	4,446	20,968	16.0
TOTAL	54	89,915	483,463	38.8

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

Table 9

## VOLUNTARY AGENCIES DONATING CLOTHING TO PALESTINE REFUGEES, 1963-1964

American Friends Service Committee  
 American Middle East Relief Association  
 Canadian Lutheran World Relief  
 Catholic Relief Services (United States)  
 Church of Denmark Inter-Church Aid Committee  
 Church of Scotland  
 Church World Service (United States)  
 Lutheran World Relief, Inc.  
 Mennonite Central Committee (United States)  
 New Zealand Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO)  
 Norwegian Church  
 Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (United Kingdom)  
 Red Cross Societies (United Kingdom and New Zealand)  
 Red Cross Society (Canada)  
 Unitarian Service Committee of Canada  
 United Church of Canada  
 Vastkustens Efterkrigshjälp (Sweden)  
 Women's Voluntary Services (United Kingdom)

## HEALTH SERVICES

Table 10

## NUMBER OF VISITS TO UNRWA AND SUBSIDIZED CLINICS, 1 JULY 1963-30 JUNE 1964

	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
<i>Population served by</i>					
<i>medical services</i> .....	130,273	117,995	621,153	272,511	1,141,932
General medical cases .....	370,552	333,756	672,729	478,572	1,855,609
Injections .....	206,720	252,060	461,984	285,747	1,206,511
Dressings and skin treatments .....	234,065	155,188	628,509	435,006	1,452,768
Eye cases .....	159,296	78,346	662,098	472,256	1,371,996
Dental .....	24,451	11,688	27,564	17,161	80,864
TOTAL	995,084	831,038	2,452,884	1,688,742	5,967,748

Table 11

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES, 1963-1964  
(Statistics refer to the actual situation as at 30 June 1964)

## Hospitals

Government and local authorities.....	31
Voluntary societies or private.....	39
UNRWA .....	2
TOTAL	72

In addition there are 11 maternity centres—1 in Syria, 3 in Jordan and 7 in Gaza.

Table 11 (continued)

<i>Number of beds available</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Gaza</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Population served</i> .....	130,273	117,995	621,153	272,511	1,141,932
General .....	155	79	486	320	1,040
Tuberculosis .....	66	21	116	150	353
Maternity .....	4	7	52	75	138
Paediatrics .....	15	0	112	52	179
Mental .....	59	2	75	0	136
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1,846</b>
Beds per 1,000 population.....	2.29	0.92	1.35	2.19	1.61

*Rehydration nutrition centres*

	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Gaza</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of centres .....	2	3	1	2	8
Number of beds.....	10	21	12	44	87

Table 12

## LABORATORY SERVICES

During the year 1 July 1963-30 June 1964, 55,454 tests were carried out. The most significant of these were as follows:

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number positive</i>
<i>Blood</i>		
Films for malaria and relapsing fever.....	2,207	
Malaria .....		49
Relapsing fever .....		1
Widal .....	1,084	316
Weil felix .....	479	0
STS .....	17,463	377
<i>Stools</i>		
Ova and parasites.....	31,444	
Ascaris .....		6,363
Taenia (mostly Saginata).....		878
Ankylostoma .....		246
Trichiuris trichiura .....		2,279
Amoebae Hist. (Cysts or Troph) .....		1,640
<i>Smears and cultures</i>		
Coryn. diphtheria .....	256	2
Neisser. gonorrhea .....	64	15
Mycobact. tuberculosis .....	2,457	534

Table 13

 INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED AMONG PALESTINE REFUGEE POPULATION,  
 1 JULY 1963-30 JUNE 1964

	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Gaza</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Population</i> .....	130,273	117,995	621,153	272,511	1,141,932
Plague .....	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera .....	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow fever .....	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox .....	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus (louse borne).....	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever (louse borne)..<	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever (endemic).....	0	0	6	0	6
Diphtheria .....	0	6	6	0	12
Measles .....	1,796	792	2,138	2,688	7,414
Whooping cough .....	811	43	247	645	1,746
Chickenpox .....	1,182	825	1,905	1,652	5,564



Table 13 (continued)

	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
Mumps .....	773	1,177	2,739	997	5,686
Meningitis (cerebro-spinal) .....	2	4	0	8	14
Poliomyelitis .....	12	2	11	17	42
Enteric group fevers.....	3	137	28	33	201
Malaria .....	3	0	2	28	33
Bilharziasis .....	0	0	0	33	33
Ankylostomiasis .....	10	0	0	185	195
Tuberculosis .....	23	102	16	152	293
Syphilis .....	151	9	8	43	211
Gonorrhoea .....	2	1	3	12	18
Scarlet fever .....	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies .....	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus .....	0	0	5	0	5
Tetanus neonatorum .....	0	0	1	9	10
Brucellosis .....	0	0	0	0	0
Infective hepatitis .....	98	72	140	411	721
Leishmaniasis cutaneous .....	0	26	0	0	26
The following statistics show the number of clinic attendances in respect of the diseases indicated:					
Dysentery .....	9,727	2,843	3,946	2,446	18,962
Trachoma .....	362	231	11,943	1,327	13,863
Conjunctivitis .....	12,143	6,715	38,336	7,002	64,196

Table 14

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

<i>Ante-natal services</i>	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
Number of ante-natal clinics.....	19	24	29	9	81
Number of pregnant women newly registered .....	4,661	3,089	11,391	13,559	32,700
Average monthly attendance.....	1,429	933	3,488	3,654	9,504
Number of STS performed.....	1,997	1,196	4,419	4,376	11,988
Number of cases positive serology....	152	18	8	37	215
Number of home visits (ante-natal care) .....	1,115	1,089	1,130	196	3,530
<i>Infant health care</i>					
Number of infant health centres ..	19	24	27	9	79
Number of registered 0-1 year monthly average .....	4,641	2,991	8,248	13,130	29,010
Number attended 0-1 year, monthly average .....	3,369	2,055	5,801	7,716	18,941
Number registered 1-2 years, monthly average .....	4,126	3,532	8,333	9,705	25,696
Number attended 1-2 years, monthly average .....	1,460	1,158	3,506	2,682	8,806
Number of smallpox vaccinations..	3,137	2,903	4,842	12,565	23,447
Number of TAB immunizations completed .....	3,340	2,098	6,048	6,497	17,983
Number of triple vaccine immunizations completed .....	4,141	2,781	6,570	9,789	23,281
Number of home visits (infant care)	13,184	9,089	16,617	2,844	41,734
<i>School health services</i>					
Number of school teams.....	1	1	2	1	5
Number of children examined.....	15,005	16,922	23,713	6,701	62,341
Number of schools inspected.....	176	118	172	229	695
Number of TAB boosters given ..	23,883	0	0	95,036	118,919
Number of diphtheria boosters given .....	3,527	2,807	11,883	6,352	24,569

# EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

## General education

Table 15

### UNRWA-UNESCO SCHOOLS

Number of elementary, preparatory and secondary pupils, 1951-1964

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<b>GAZA</b>														
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
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
Secondary .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,604</b>	<b>22,715</b>	<b>26,377</b>	<b>32,888</b>	<b>37,355</b>	<b>40,024</b>	<b>41,286</b>	<b>42,658</b>	<b>43,050</b>	<b>45,114</b>	<b>46,432</b>	<b>48,526</b>	<b>51,267</b>	<b>52,532</b>
<b>JORDAN</b>														
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
Preparatory .....	—	—	87	790	1,612	2,862	4,274	5,357	6,714	6,898	7,437	8,384	8,492	8,868
Secondary .....	—	—	—	22	82	200	334	495	578	612	598	875	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,345</b>	<b>15,882</b>	<b>30,205</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>43,838</b>	<b>46,711</b>	<b>47,039</b>	<b>47,452</b>	<b>46,811</b>	<b>45,733</b>	<b>46,344</b>	<b>50,259</b>	<b>54,023</b>	<b>59,088</b>
<b>LEBANON</b>														
Elementary .....	4,564	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
Preparatory .....	—	—	86	384	620	948	1,003	996	1,325	1,668	2,159	2,676	2,680	3,491
Secondary .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>13,187</b>	<b>13,931</b>	<b>14,158</b>	<b>14,932</b>	<b>16,206</b>	<b>17,090</b>	<b>18,451</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>20,091</b>	<b>21,532</b>
<b>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC</b>														
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
Preparatory .....	—	—	166	864	671	936	1,180	1,562	1,916	2,592	3,589	4,122	4,459	4,946
Secondary .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>9,622</b>	<b>10,371</b>	<b>11,224</b>	<b>12,222</b>	<b>12,894</b>	<b>14,172</b>	<b>15,946</b>	<b>17,274</b>	<b>18,552</b>	<b>20,077</b>	<b>21,409</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>														
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
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
Secondary .....	—	—	—	22	82	200	334	495	578	612	598	875	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,112</b>	<b>47,783</b>	<b>71,576</b>	<b>94,589</b>	<b>104,751</b>	<b>111,890</b>	<b>114,705</b>	<b>117,936</b>	<b>120,239</b>	<b>123,883</b>	<b>128,501</b>	<b>137,137</b>	<b>145,458</b>	<b>154,561</b>

Table 16

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS ATTENDING GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AS OF 31 MAY 1964, SHOWING NUMBER FOR WHOM UNRWA PAYS SUBSIDY

Country	Elementary				Preparatory				Secondary				Total	
	Attending		Subsidized		Attending		Subsidized		Attending		Subsidized			
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Attending	Subsidized
Gaza .....	—	3,469	15,597	—	—	1,189	—	—	7,569	—	4,500	—	7,569	4,500
Jordan .....	15,597	3,469	15,597	3,469	5,629	1,189	4,560 <sup>a</sup>	173	6,112	1,189	4,940 <sup>a</sup>	227	33,185	28,966
Lebanon .....	687	4,770	488	3,141	141	1,577	110	1,064	33	1,037	24	601	8,245	5,428
Syrian Arab Republic.....	4,976	322	4,976	322	843	465	843	465	1,321	1,090	1,321	1,090	9,017	9,017
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,260</b>	<b>8,561</b>	<b>21,061</b>	<b>6,932</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>5,513</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>15,035</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>58,016</b>	<b>47,911</b>

<sup>a</sup> UNRWA pays a subsidy in respect of 9,500 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 17

UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS SHOWING NUMBER OF PUPILS BY GRADES AS OF 31 MAY 1964

E L E M E N T A R Y													
Country	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Gaza .....	3,401	3,225	3,476	3,313	3,494	3,177	3,343	3,187	3,355	3,197	3,294	2,443	20,363
Jordan .....	6,089	5,936	5,151	5,276	4,531	3,933	4,417	3,417	3,856	2,698	3,132	1,784	27,176
Lebanon .....	1,734	1,543	1,623	1,354	1,930	1,481	1,808	1,434	1,583	1,179	1,462	910	10,140
Syrian Arab Re- public .....	1,882	1,502	1,797	1,413	1,544	1,227	1,563	1,116	1,380	989	1,311	739	9,477
TOTAL	13,106	12,206	12,047	11,356	11,499	9,818	11,131	9,154	10,174	8,063	9,199	5,876	67,156
GRAND TOTAL	25,312	23,403	21,317	20,285	18,237	15,075	123,629						

P R E P A R A T O R Y													
Country	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Gaza .....	2,923	2,437	2,736	2,336	1,708	1,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,367
Jordan .....	2,729	1,143	2,009	803	1,614	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,352
Lebanon .....	924	462	469	209	558	253	457	159	—	—	—	—	2,408
Syrian Arab Republic .....	1,147	583	977	425	1,305	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,429
TOTAL	7,723	4,625	6,191	3,773	5,185	2,819	457	159	19,556	11,376			
GRAND TOTAL	12,348	9,964	8,004	616	30,932								

Table 18

DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION AS OF 31 MAY 1964

Country	Number 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 people in government and private schools		Total number of refugees receiving education
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Government schools	Private Schools	
Jordan .....	173	27,176	23,044	50,220	6,352	2,516	8,868	27,338	5,847	92,273
Lebanon .....	60	10,140	7,901	18,041	2,408	1,083	3,491	861	7,384	29,777
Gaza .....	91	20,363	18,542	38,905	7,367	6,260	13,627	7,569	—	60,101
Syrian Arab Republic.....	77	9,477	6,986	16,463	3,429	1,517	4,946	7,140	1,877	30,426
TOTAL	401	67,156	56,473	123,629	19,556	11,376	30,932	42,908	15,108	212,577

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Table 19

VOCATIONAL AND TEACHER TRAINING FACILITIES AND OUTPUT, 1952-1964

Centre	Initial date of operation	Annual output, 1963-1964												Provisional 1964	Total output
		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963		
		February 1954	—	—	136	39	37	130	79	193	157	195	162		
Vocational Training Centre, Kalandia, Jordan .....	February 1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	1,357
Vocational Training Centre, Wadi Seer, Jordan .....	September 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	183	231	190	668
Vocational Training Centre, Gaza .....	September 1954	—	—	—	29	144	—	122	32	139	45	124	62	185	882
Vocational Training Centre Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic .....	November 1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	162	174	352
Vocational Training Centre, Sibling, Lebanon .....	September 1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	220	300
Agriculture Training Centre, Beit Hanoun, Gaza .....	September 1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Teacher Training Centre for Men, Ramallah, Jordan .....	September 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	89	153	341
Ramallah Women's Training Centre, Jordan .....	September 1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	25	19	46	—	138	239
Homs Training Centre, Syrian Arab Republic .....	October 1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	60	117
Technical and Teacher Training Institute, Sibling, Lebanon .....	October 1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
Teacher Training Courses, Gaza .....	September 1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher Training Courses, Cairo, UAR .....	September 1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretarial Evening Courses, Beirut and Tripoli, Lebanon .....	January 1952	30	29	—	74	64	14	18	30	28	30	30	30	30	407
Vocational Training Course at 'Amileh Institute, Beirut, Lebanon .....	September 1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Training Course at Dar es Salaam Institute, Cairo, UAR .....	September 1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		30	29	—	239	247	51	270	152	385	315	693	873	1,454	4,738

Table 20

1963-1964 ENROLMENT, 1964-1965 FORECAST OF ENROLMENT AND GRADUATES FROM VOCATIONAL AND TEACHER-TRAINING PROGRAMME

Centre	1963-1964			1964-1965		
	Capacity	Enrolment	Graduates	Capacity	Enrolment	Graduates
Vocational Training Centre, Kalandia, Jordan.....	392	358	235	392	371	191
Vocational Training Centre, Wadi Seer, Jordan.....	396	352	192	396	356	216
Vocational Training Centre, Gaza <sup>a</sup> .....	368	353	185	368	336	168
Vocational Training Centre, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic...	392	294	185	392	384	208
Vocational Training Centre, Sibliin, Lebanon.....	396	359	239	396	376	192
Agriculture Training Centre, Beit Hanoun, Gaza.....	75	75	23	75	75	26
Teacher-Training Centre for Men, Ramallah, Jordan.....	400	352	154	400	397	197
Ramallah Women's Training Centre, Jordan.....	633	520	138	633	626	237
Homs Training Centre, Syrian Arab Republic.....	192	87	60	192	60	—
Technical and Teacher-Training Institute, Sibliin, Lebanon.....	264	149	42	264	264	157
Teacher-Training Courses, Gaza <sup>b</sup> .....	240	229	—	240	229	—
Teacher-Training Courses, Cairo <sup>b</sup> .....	90	30	—	90	60	16
Secretarial Evening Courses, Beirut and Tripoli, Lebanon <sup>b</sup> .....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Vocational Training Course at Amilieh Institute, Beirut, Lebanon <sup>b</sup>	20	6	—	20	11	3
Vocational Training Course at Technical School for Hotel Trades, Dikwaneh, Lebanon <sup>b</sup> .....	—	—	—	30	10	—
Architectural Training Course at Dar es Salaam Institute, Cairo, UAR <sup>b</sup> .....	14	13	13	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>1,641</b>

<sup>a</sup> A number of graduates attend a third year of training at factories and industrial schools in the United Arab Republic. In the school year 1963-1964, 70 trainees benefited from this arrangement.

<sup>b</sup> Non-UNRWA institutions.

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Table 21

DISTRIBUTION OF UNRWA UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS BY FACULTIES, 1963-1964

Faculty	Gaza	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
Arts and sciences.....	56	56	30	10	152
Agriculture.....	16	4	—	4	24
Commerce.....	4	—	—	—	4
Dentistry.....	—	6	1	—	7
Economics.....	4	6	—	—	10
Engineering.....	56	73	35	31	195
Forestry.....	1	1	—	2	4
Medicine.....	44	90	15	27	176
Pharmacy.....	9	10	—	6	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>597</b>
Vacancies.....	—	1	4	—	5

## OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Table 22

CO-OPERATIVES AND GROUP PROJECTS IN REFUGEE CAMPS AND INSTALLATIONS

Type of co-operative	Camp or installation	Number of families benefiting	Initial assistance from UNRWA (US dollars)	Outside assistance
----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------	--	--------------------

## (A) CO-OPERATIVES

## Lebanon

Consumer.....	Mar Elias	48	925	
Canteen.....	2 schools	96	50	

## Syrian Arab Republic

Bakery.....	Khan Dannoun	73	1,125	
-------------	--------------	----	-------	--

Table 22 (continued)

Type of co-operative	Camp or installation	Number of families benefiting	Initial assistance from UNRWA (US dollars)	Outside assistance
(A) CO-OPERATIVES (continued)				
Gaza				
Consumer .....	Beach	935	460	Land and initial supplies from government authorities
Consumer .....	Nuseirat	360	346	
Consumer .....	Bureij	115	346	
Consumer .....	Jabalia	139	—	
Soap-making .....	Maghazi	7	754	—
Canteen .....	20 schools	4,000	—	
Savings .....	4 schools	1,130	—	
Jordan				
Agricultural .....	Karameh	50	1,400	\$24,000 from Government
Savings and credit (agricultural)....	Nuweimeh	15	560	—
Bus .....	Deir Ammar	374	1,385	—
Bus .....	Fara'a	84	1,400	\$5,600 loan from Government
Handicraft .....	Kalandia	48	350	\$2,044 from various sources
Handicraft .....	Tulkarem	22	462	—
Mat-making .....	Akabat Jaber	32	1,568	—
Bakery .....	Jalazone	30	560	—
Bakery .....	Fawwar	82	977	—
			plus 1½ tons solar oil	—
Bakery .....	Balata	12*	980	—
			plus 1½ tons solar oil	—
Canteen .....	1 school	158	—	—
Canteen .....	4 youth centres	117	—	—
Savings .....	51	4,600	—	—
Type of project	Camp	Number of families benefiting	Initial assistance from UNRWA (US dollars)	Outside assistance
(B) GROUP PROJECTS				
Lebanon				
Wool-knitting .....	Ein El-Hilweh	10	380 plus wool	—
Gaza				
Poultry .....	Maghazi	3	1,038	1,000 chicks (Heifer Project)
Cane-making .....	Khan Yunis	12	—	\$622 (NECC)
Pottery .....	Jabalia	4	276	\$621 (NECC)
Jordan				
Vegetable market .....	Aqaba' Jaber	32	308 plus roofing materials	
Mosque .....	Nuweimeh	All camp inhabitants	Roofing materials	
Mosque .....	Tulkarem	All camp inhabitants	Roofing materials	
Brick-making .....	Jalazone	7	420	

Table 23

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN THE AREA OF UNRWA OPERATIONS GIVING ACTIVE HELP TO  
PALESTINE REFUGEES, 1963-1964

Baptist Mission U.S. (hospital in Gaza)  
Church Missionary Society (in Jordan)  
Lutheran World Federation (in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic)  
Mennonite Central Committee (in Jordan)  
Near East Christian Council Committee for Refugee Work (in Gaza, in Lebanon through the Joint Christian Committee in Jordan directly and through the International Church Committee)  
Pontifical Mission for Palestine (in Lebanon, Jordan and Gaza)  
Save the Children Fund (in Jordan)  
UNRWA Women's Auxiliary  
World Council of Churches  
Young Men's Christian Association (in Jordan, Gaza and Lebanon)  
Young Women's Christian Association (in Jordan)  
World Alliance of YMCA's

# FINANCE

Table 24

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND WORKING CAPITAL OF UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-31 DECEMBER 1964<sup>a</sup>  
(In US dollars)

For the period	Income			Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital <sup>c</sup> (increases/decreases)	Free-working capital at programme end
	Pledges from Governments	Other income	Total income			
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951 .....	39,477,281	1,346,325	40,823,606	33,598,972 <sup>b</sup>	—	7,224,634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952 .....	67,686,495	1,018,785	68,705,280	28,573,058	215,792	47,572,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953 .....	26,867,673	440,419	27,308,092	26,778,934	518,220	48,620,026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954 .....	22,684,330	575,024	23,259,354	29,192,012	(157,264)	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955 .....	23,673,500	594,161	24,267,661	29,222,705	(114,217)	37,460,843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956 .....	23,385,026	571,866	23,956,892	32,198,550	(164,814)	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957 ..	42,378,773	1,072,872	43,451,645	52,464,139	198,575	20,240,452
1 January to 31 December 1958 ....	32,555,876	1,104,793	33,660,669	32,777,564	36,519	21,160,076
1 January to 31 December 1959 ....	32,625,400	1,405,205	34,030,605	35,015,817	110,688	20,285,552
1 January to 31 December 1960 ....	33,828,887	2,629,135	36,458,022	34,674,460	150,084	22,219,198
1 January to 31 December 1961 ....	34,386,052	2,306,293	36,692,345	39,051,521	194,943	20,054,965
1 January to 31 December 1962 ....	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,655,014	35,688,844	615,154	20,636,289
1 January to 31 December 1963 ....	34,444,063	1,251,994	35,696,057	36,207,078	448,589	20,573,857
1 January to 31 December 1964 ....	34,287,553 <sup>d</sup>	1,240,000 <sup>d</sup>	35,527,553 <sup>d</sup>	36,929,000 <sup>d</sup>	—	19,172,410 <sup>d</sup>
TOTAL	482,589,684	16,903,111	499,492,795	482,372,654	2,052,269	

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited financial statements through 1963, modified, as necessary, 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.

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

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Estimated figures.

Table 25

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME TO UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-31 DECEMBER 1964<sup>a</sup>  
(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1/5/50-31/12/59	12 months					
		31/12/60	31/12/61	31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64 <sup>b</sup>	
I. PLEDGES BY GOVERNMENTS							
Australia .....	1,975,903	196,000	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	2,978,303
Austria .....	7,950	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	21,950
Bahrein .....	23,867	—	—	—	—	—	23,867
Belgium .....	226,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	366,000
Bolivia .....	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Brazil .....	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
Burma .....	8,500	1,046	—	—	—	—	9,546
Cambodia .....	4,857	571	571	571	571	571	7,712
Canada .....	8,452,188	3,060,000	2,069,500	925,000	925,000	925,000	16,356,688
Central African Republic .....	—	—	—	—	—	398	398
Ceylon .....	1,400	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	3,400
Cyprus .....	—	—	560	563	—	—	1,123
Cuba .....	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Denmark .....	391,230	43,440	47,060	50,680	59,680	68,680	660,770
Dominican Republic .....	5,000	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	7,000
El Salvador .....	500	—	—	—	—	—	500
Ethiopia .....	35,500	—	—	—	—	—	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany..	493,981	238,095	250,000	625,000	625,000	400,000	2,632,076
Federation of Malaya .....	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	15,738	1,500	26,238
Finland .....	3,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	23,000

Table 25 (continued)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME TO UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-31 DECEMBER 1964<sup>a</sup>

(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1/5/50- 31/12/59	31/12/60	12 months			31/12/64 <sup>a</sup>	
			31/12/61	31/12/62	31/12/63		
France .....	11,032,481	182,757	182,209	192,458	190,213	226,337	12,006,455
Gambia .....	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Gaza authorities .....	171,735	150,045	124,721	86,504	104,492	104,500	721,997
Ghana .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000
Greece .....	167,517	17,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	245,017
Haiti .....	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Honduras .....	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
Holy See .....	1,000	—	10,965	1,000	1,000	6,000	19,965
India .....	214,259	13,235	21,008	21,008	21,008	21,008	311,526
Indonesia .....	240,000	—	—	—	—	—	240,000
Iran .....	22,153	6,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	49,153
Ireland .....	2,814	7,000	14,062	20,000	20,000	20,000	83,876
Israel .....	256,547	—	—	—	—	—	256,547
Italy .....	180,471	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,855	160,000	661,326
Japan .....	70,000	12,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	132,500
Jordan .....	943,183	98,550	98,280	100,820	95,732	95,800	1,432,365
Korea .....	4,000	—	1,500	1,000	—	—	6,500
Kuwait .....	31,500	—	131,250	220,000	220,000	220,000	822,750
Laos .....	2,207	500	—	—	1,980	1,980	6,667
Lebanon .....	432,746	23,844	40,125	44,967	41,787	41,300	624,769
Liberia .....	11,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	—	—	26,500
Libya .....	24,000	—	—	—	—	20,000	44,000
Luxembourg .....	18,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	31,000
Mexico .....	115,691	—	—	—	—	—	115,691
Monaco .....	4,013	204	1,224	204	204	204	6,053
Morocco .....	15,272	4,000	40,687	19,802	19,802	19,802	119,365
Netherlands .....	296,054	65,790	69,061	110,497	110,497	110,497	762,396
New Zealand .....	1,288,000	168,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	2,016,000
Nigeria .....	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	10,000
Norway .....	396,569	42,000	42,000	49,000	56,000	63,000	648,569
Pakistan .....	435,647	22,014	20,953	20,964	20,964	20,964	541,506
Philippines .....	11,250	—	—	—	—	1,250	12,500
Qatar .....	41,895	—	—	—	20,833	—	62,728
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .....	39,200	—	—	—	—	—	39,200
Saudi Arabia .....	825,815	197,778	100,000	—	494,820	294,309	1,912,722
Spain .....	16,667	—	—	—	—	33,333	50,000
Sudan .....	148,200	—	2,870	2,870	—	—	153,940
Sweden .....	492,715	57,915	57,915	482,950	224,751	374,666	1,690,912
Switzerland .....	163,549	35,046	34,884	216,116	155,225	115,554	720,374
Syrian Arab Republic .....	816,228	83,474	74,439	95,987	93,902	93,900	1,258,930
Thailand .....	3,125	—	—	—	1,000	—	4,125
Tunisia .....	4,000	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	14,000
Turkey .....	25,759	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	59,759
United Arab Republic .....	3,202,413	339,083	418,397	359,214	282,909	282,900	4,884,916
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	57,900,004	5,624,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	85,124,004
United States of America ....	219,218,069	23,000,000	24,350,000	24,700,000	24,700,000	24,700,000	340,668,069
Uruguay .....	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Viet-Nam .....	13,500	—	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	23,500
Yugoslavia .....	348,700	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	508,700
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan .....	—	—	238,211	—	—	—	238,211
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PLEDGES	311,334,354	33,828,887	34,386,052	34,308,775	34,444,063	34,287,553	482,589,684



Table 25 (continued)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME TO UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-31 DECEMBER 1964<sup>a</sup>

(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1/5/50- 31/12/59	12 months					
		31/12/60	31/12/61	31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64 <sup>a</sup>	
II. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS							
UNESCO .....	764,052	164,121	186,703	280,841	300,477	293,000	1,989,194
WHO .....	349,923	25,254	27,582	50,053	48,143	54,700	555,655
Sundry donors .....	2,085,732	1,118,528	986,243	627,290	422,763	412,300	5,652,856
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS	3,199,707	1,307,903	1,200,528	958,184	771,383	760,000	8,197,705
III. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME AND EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENTS							
	4,929,743	1,321,232	1,105,765	388,055	480,611	480,000	8,705,406
TOTAL INCOME	319,463,804	36,458,022	36,692,345	35,655,014	35,696,057	35,527,553	499,492,795

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this table are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements through 1963, modified, as necessary, to show for each year, the government pledges applicable to that

year, regardless of when payment was actually made.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated figures.

Table 26

## STATEMENT OF INCOME FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER SOURCES FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1963

(In US dollars)

Name of contributor	Amount	Name of contributor	Amount
<b>Australia</b>		<b>Italy</b>	
Australian National Committee for WRY.....	2,533	Olivetti Company .....	4,982
U.N. Association of Australia—Victoria Branch....	504	<b>Jordan</b>	
<b>Canada</b>		Municipal Council, Qalqilia.....	1,943
Brockington, Leonard W.....	512	<b>Lebanon</b>	
Canadian Junior Red Cross.....	23,125	Abu Lamah, M. & A.....	84
Unitarian Service Committee.....	3,697	Avianco .....	430
United Nations Association of Canada.....	521	Gandour, Fadel .....	129
<b>Federal Republic of Germany</b>		Greek Orthodox Community.....	161
Abs, Hermann J.....	500	Mneimneh and Bohsaly.....	484
ASTA-Werke, Chemist Fabrik.....	2,296	National Cash Register Co. Ltd.....	387
Bosch, Robert GmbH.....	1,500	Shatila, Saadeddin, Heirs of.....	323
Christ Und Welt—Stuttgart.....	401	Syrian Lebanese Mission.....	968
German Employees' Trade Union.....	500	Women's Association of the Community Church, Circle 2 .....	161
Index-Werke K.G., Hahn and Tessky.....	500	<b>Monaco</b>	
Daimler Benz Co., Stuttgart.....	125	Monaco Girl Guides Association.....	500
Siemens and Halske A.G.....	750	<b>New Zealand</b>	
Sundry Donors .....	38	New Zealand Council of Organizations for Relief Service Overseas, Inc. (CORSO).....	38,934
<b>Finland</b>		<b>Norway</b>	
Church Groups .....	367	Norwegian Refugee Council.....	8,022
Sipila, H. ....	500	<b>Sweden</b>	
<b>Gaza</b>		Nordwall, Ulf .....	300
Abu Abdallah family.....	253	Fastaman, Bertil .....	15
Abu Ayyad and Awada family.....	499	Swedish Red Cross.....	3,000
Abu Middain, Abu Uraiban and Awada families....	795	Swedish Save the Children Fund.....	7,722
Abu Salim family.....	365	<b>Switzerland</b>	
Abu Shab family.....	552	Sundry donors .....	233
Barbakh, Saleh Ali.....	394	<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	
Daghma family .....	138	Local authorities .....	3,684
Mussadar family .....	561	<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	
Mussadar and Qur'an family.....	287	Astor, Viscount and Viscountess.....	560
Waqf Department .....	1,911		
Sundry donors .....	159		
<b>Iran</b>			
Iranian Association for the United Nations.....	113		

Table 26 (continued)

Name of contributor	Amount	Name of contributor	Amount
British Bank of the Middle East.....	16,128	<i>United States of America (continued)</i>	
British Council of Churches—Inter Church Aid and Refugee Service .....	1,400	Ottinger Foundation Inc.....	1,000
Cateaux, the late Herbert.....	700	Pickert, Mrs. Dorothea M.....	1,000
Colls, Leslie .....	560	Rockefeller, David .....	10,220
County High School for Girls, Colchester.....	70	Roosevelt, Kermit .....	500
Dahl, Mrs. Patricia Neal.....	505	Schneztler, Mrs. Margaret B. (through Futures for Children) .....	68
Gairdner, Miss M. Anna.....	504	Smith, Mrs. Wanda Willard.....	355
Golcher, W. A.....	70	United Automobile Workers.....	10,000
International Help for Children, Missenden Branch..	504	United States Committee for Refugees.....	1,639
Kuwait Oil Company.....	254	United Steel Workers of America.....	1,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.....	39,112	United Nations Women's Guild.....	173
Rogers, Miss M.....	504	Winthrop, Sarah J.—Memorial Fund.....	500
St. Helen's School.....	504	Sundry donors .....	1,296
Symonds, Miss C.....	504	<i>International Non-Governmental Organisations and Associations</i>	
Theosophical Order of Service.....	500	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions..	3,000
Uniliver Ltd. ....	504	International Federation of Business and Professional Women:	
United Kingdom Save the Children Fund.....	10,080	Australia .....	1,022
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	3,640	Canada .....	4,628
War on Want.....	3,500	New Zealand .....	1,008
Women's Voluntary Services.....	5,241	Switzerland .....	500
Sundry donors .....	129	United Kingdom .....	6,048
<i>United States of America</i>		United States of America.....	1,291
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund..	1,500	Central Committee .....	2,631
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations .....	5,000	Lutheran World Federation.....	10,000
American Friends of the Middle East.....	1,000	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) .....	300,477
American Middle East Relief Inc.....	7,330	United Nations Emergency Force.....	3,231
American Machine Foundry Foundations.....	3,575	United Nations European Office Staff Fund for Refugees .....	1,005
American Mission—Lebanon .....	2,032	Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA.....	1,091
Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO).....	63,960	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:	
Bank of America.....	1,000	Sweden .....	482
Baxter, James P.....	500	United States .....	241
Dahrn Women's Group (ARAMCO).....	497	United Kingdom .....	98
Downs, Family of Hugh.....	500	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts..	3,024
Glenview Community Church.....	500	World Health Organization (WHO).....	48,143
Hotchkiss School .....	125	Zonta International .....	31,816
Huntsinger, A. E.....	1,500	Zonta North European Area.....	2,000
International Voluntary Services.....	7,655	"All Star Festival" phonograph record, sales proceeds .....	16,000
Joint Christian Committee—Lebanon.....	2,206		771,383
Johnson, Joseph E.....	500		
NAJDA—American Women for the Middle East..	1,500		
National City Christian Church (Christian Women's Fellowship) .....	2,045		
Near East Christian Committee—Jordan.....	640		

Of the total amount shown above, \$306,736 were contributed for vocational education scholarships, \$175,378 for other vocational education purposes and \$289,269 for purposes other than vocational education.

Table 27

DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOST GOVERNMENTS TO REFUGEES<sup>a</sup> FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1964  
(In US dollars)

Contributor	Education services	Social welfare services	Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscellaneous services	Administrative costs	Total
Jordan .....	1,241,624	263,760	464,100	—	101,500	7,000	63,000	2,140,984
Lebanon .....	—	—	24,194	—	—	26,683	145,161	196,038
Syrian Arab Republic.....	697,062	310,800	78,000	875,375	37,500	43,476	226,000	2,268,213
United Arab Republic.....	1,258,040	317,614	191,254	—	108,988	15,470	78,276	1,969,642
TOTAL	3,196,726	892,174	757,548	875,375	247,988	92,629	512,437	6,574,877

<sup>a</sup> 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 24 and 25. 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 28

STAFF EMPLOYED BY UNRWA AT 31 DECEMBER 1962 AND AT 31 DECEMBER 1963

Year	Locally recruited staff			International staff			
	Monthly paid	Daily paid	Total	UNRWA	Seconded and loaned from other United Nations Organs	Total	Grand total
31 December 1962..	7,641	3,968	11,609	149	31	180	11,789
31 December 1963..	7,978	3,963	11,941	151	29	180	12,121

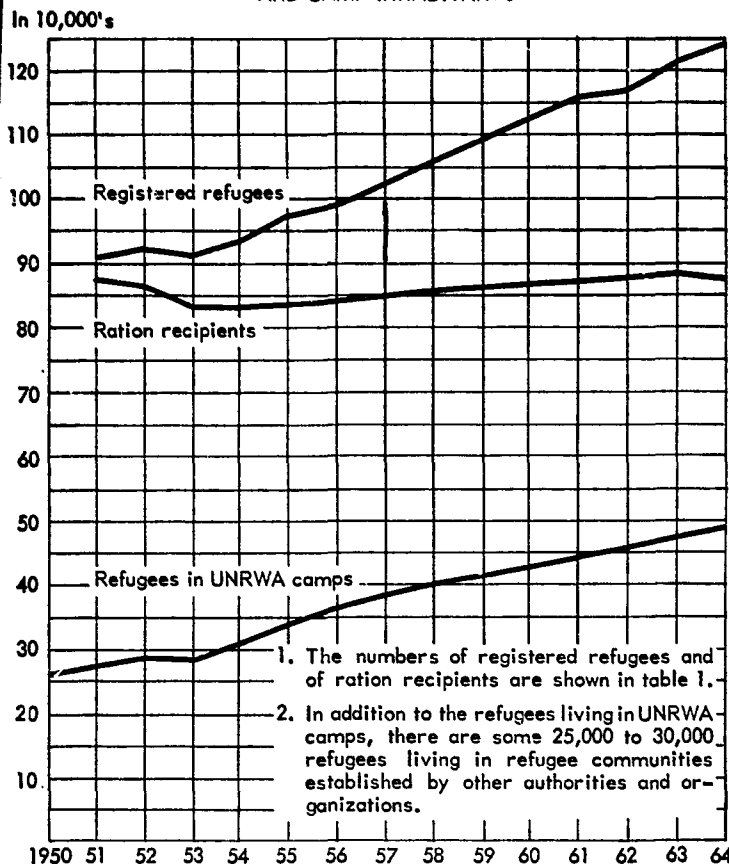
*Notes:*

- (1) Virtually all locally recruited staff are refugees;
- (2) The over-all increase of locally recruited staff between 1962 and 1963 is almost entirely attributable to the expansion of the Agency's education and training programme.

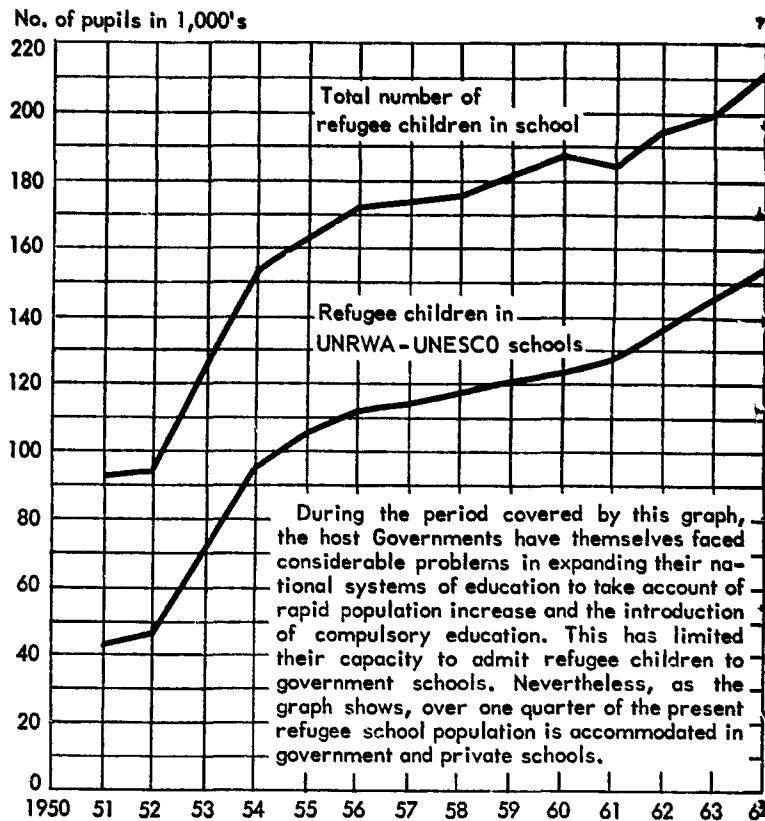
# ANNEX II

## Graphs

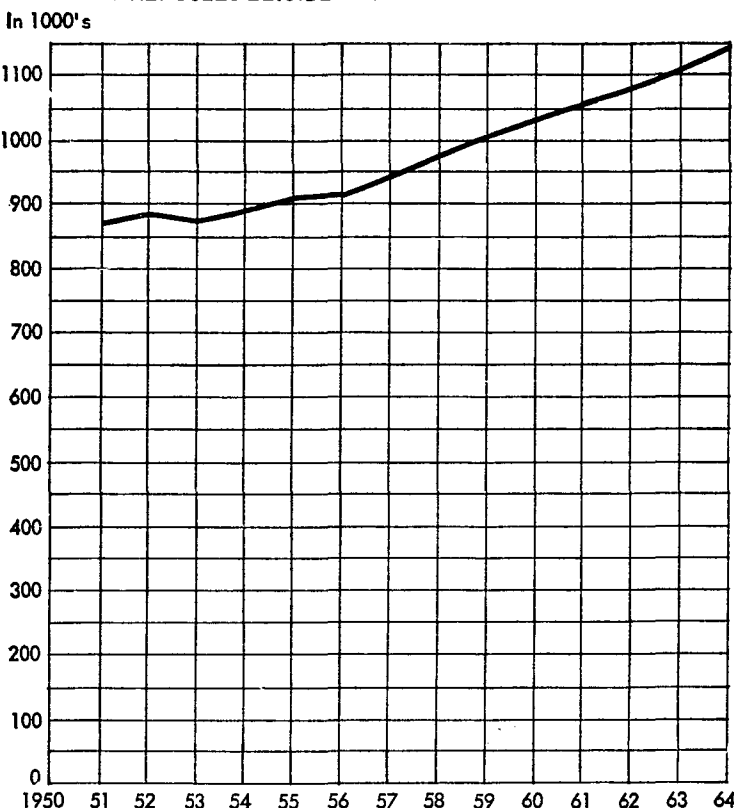
**A. REGISTERED REFUGEES, RATION RECIPIENTS  
AND CAMP INHABITANTS**



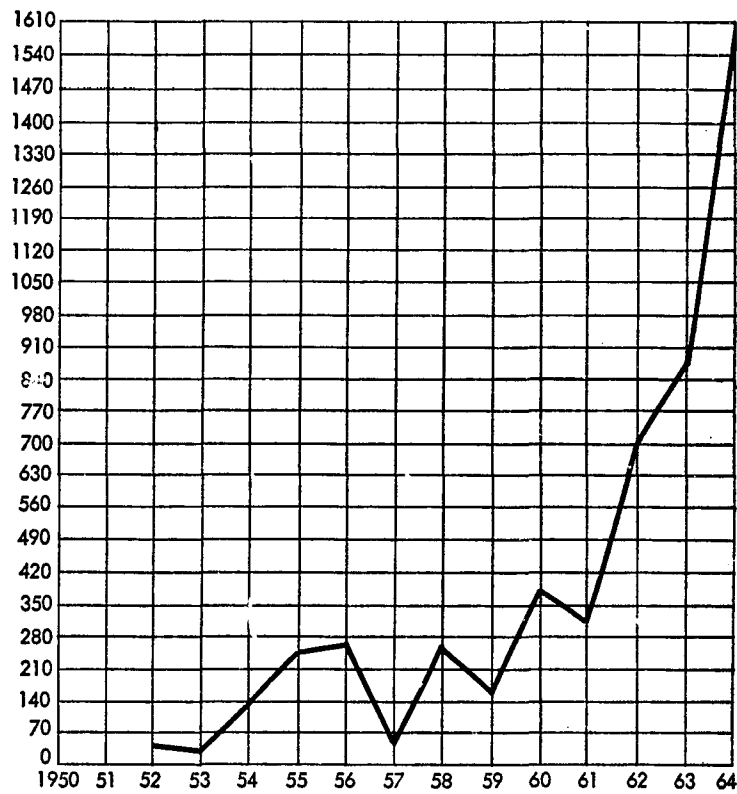
**C. REFUGEE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL**



**B. REFUGEES ELIGIBLE FOR UNRWA HEALTH SERVICES**



**D. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE GRADUATES**



### **ANNEX III**

**Map showing approximate location and density of Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA**

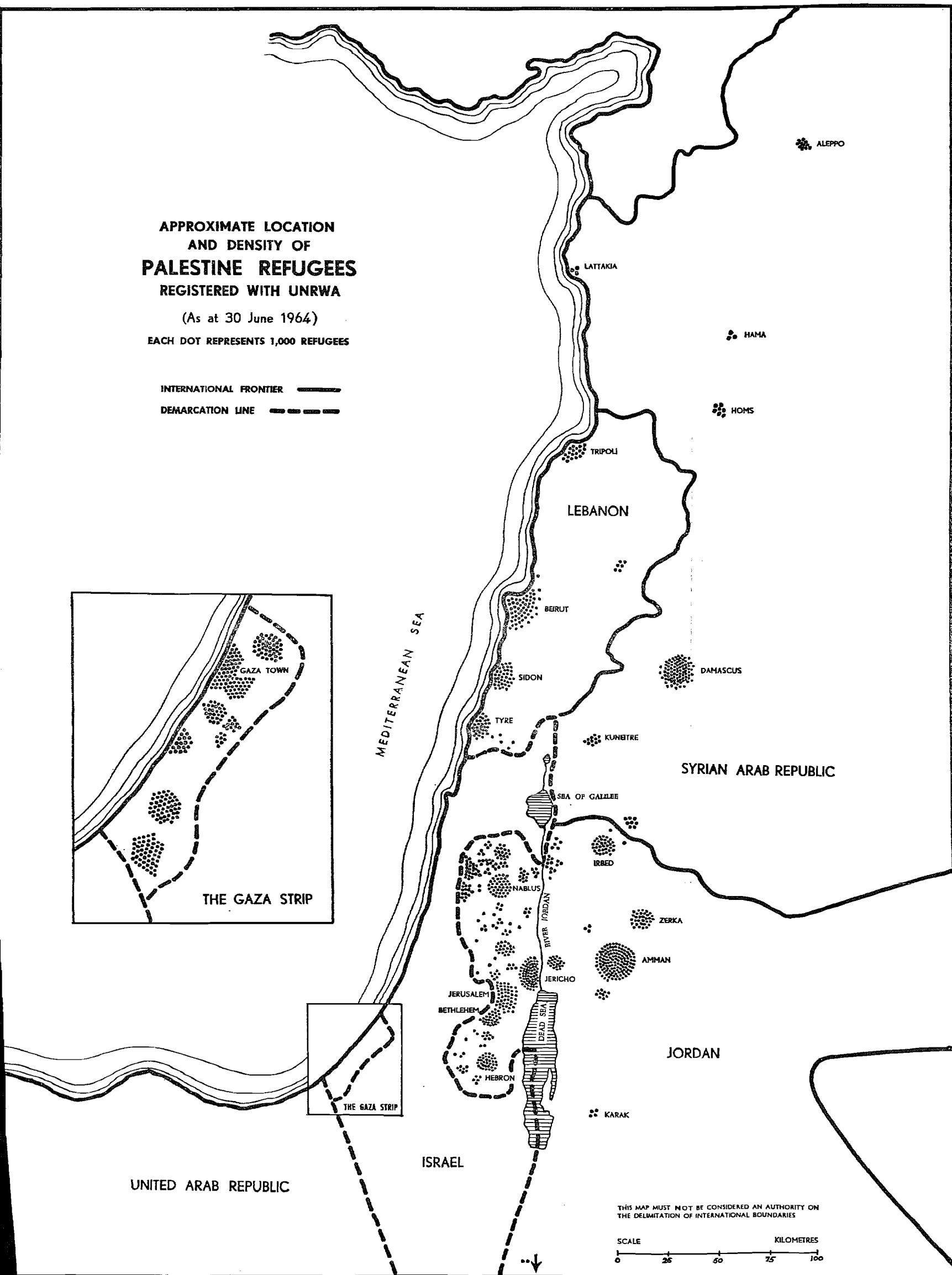
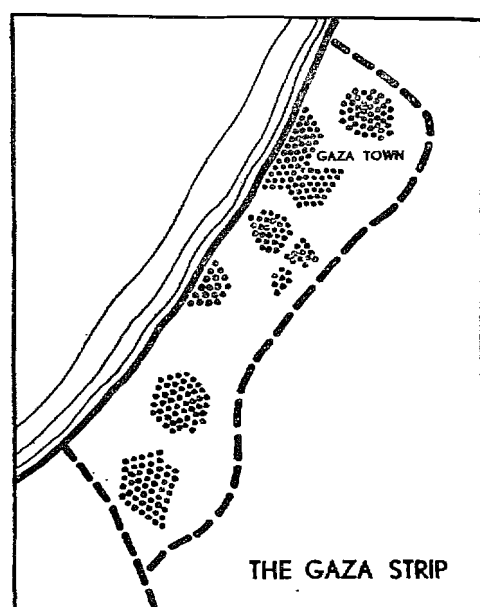


**APPROXIMATE LOCATION  
AND DENSITY OF  
PALESTINE REFUGEES  
REGISTERED WITH UNRWA**

(As at 30 June 1964)

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 1,000 REFUGEES

INTERNATIONAL FRONTIER ———  
DEMARICATION LINE - - - - -



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

SCALE 0 25 50 75 100 KILOMETRES

# WHERE TO BUY UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS AND THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

## AFRICA

**CAMEROON:**  
LIBRAIRIE DU PEUPLE AFRICAINE  
La Gérante, B. P. 1197, Yaoundé.  
DIFFUSION INTERNATIONALE CAMEROUNAISE  
DU LIVRE ET DE LA PRESSE, Sangmelima.

**CONGO (Léopoldville):**  
INSTITUT POLITIQUE CONGOLAIS  
B. P. 2307, Léopoldville.

**ETHIOPIA:** INTERNATIONAL PRESS AGENCY  
P. O. Box 120, Addis Ababa.

**GHANA:** UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP  
University College of Ghana, Legon, Accra.

**KENYA:** THE E.S.A. BOOKSHOP, Box 30167, Nairobi.

**LIBYA:** SUDKI EL JERBI (BOOKSELLERS)  
P. O. Box 78, Istiklal Street, Benghazi.

**MOROCCO:** AUX BELLES IMAGES  
281 Avenue Mohammed V, Rabat.

**NIGERIA:** UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP (NIGERIA) LTD.  
University College, Ibadan.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA:**  
J. BELDING, P. O. Box 750, Mufukwe.

**NYASALAND:** BOOKERS (NYASALAND) LTD.  
Lontyre House, P. O. Box 34, Blantyre.

**SOUTH AFRICA:**  
VAN SCHAIK'S BOOKSTORE (PTY) LTD.  
Church Street, Box 724, Pretoria.

**TECHNICAL BOOKS (PTY) LTD.,** Faraday House  
P. O. Box 2866, 40 St. George's Street, Cape Town.

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA:**  
THE BOOK CENTRE, First Street, Salisbury.

**TANGANYIKA:** DAR ES SALAAM BOOKSHOP  
P. O. Box 9030, Dar es Salaam.

**UGANDA:** UGANDA BOOKSHOP, P. O. Box 145, Kampala.

**UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:**  
LIBRAIRIE "LA RENAISSANCE D'EGYPTE"  
9 Sh. Adly Pasha, Cairo.

**AL NAHDA EL ARABIA BOOKSHOP**  
32 Abd-el-Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo.

## ASIA

**BURMA:** CURATOR, GOVT. BOOK DEPOT, Rangoon.

**CAMBODIA:** ENTREPRISE KHMÈRE DE LIBRAIRIE  
Imprimerie & Papeterie Sarl, Phnom-Penh.

**CEYLON:** LAKE HOUSE BOOKSHOP  
Assoc. Newspapers of Ceylon, P. O. Box 244, Colombo.

**CHINA:**  
THE WORLD BOOK COMPANY, LTD.  
59 Chung King Road, 1st Section, Taipei, Taiwan.

**THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.**  
211 Honan Road, Shanghai.

**HONG KONG:** THE SWINDON BOOK COMPANY  
25 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

**INDIA:**  
ORIENT LONGMANS  
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Hyderabad.

**OXFORD BOOK & STATIONERY COMPANY**  
New Delhi and Calcutta.

**INDONESIA:**  
PEMBANGUNAN, LTD., Gunung Sahari 84, Jakarta.

**JAPAN:** MARUZEN COMPANY, LTD.  
6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

**KOREA, REPUBLIC OF:**  
EUL-YOO PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 5, 2-KA, Chongno, Seoul.

**PAKISTAN:**  
THE PAKISTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOK SOCIETY  
Dacca, East Pakistan.

**PUBLISHERS UNITED, LTD.,** Lahore.

**THOMAS & THOMAS,** Karachi.

**PHILIPPINES:**  
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION COMPANY, INC.  
1104 Castillejos, P. O. Box 620, Quiapo, Manila.

**POPULAR BOOKSTORE,** 1573 Doroteo Jose, Manila.

**SINGAPORE:**  
THE CITY BOOK STORE, LTD., Collyer Quay.

**THAILAND:**  
PRAMUAN MIT, LTD.  
55 Chakrawat Road, Wat Tuk, Bangkok.

**NIBONDH & CO., LTD.**  
New Road, Sikak Phya Sri, Bangkok.

**SUKSAPAN PANIT**  
Mansion 9, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok.

**VIET-NAM, REPUBLIC OF:**  
LIBRAIRIE-PAPETERIE XUAN THU  
185, rue Tu-do, B. P. 283, Saigon.

## EUROPE

**AUSTRIA:**  
GEROLD & COMPANY, Graben 31, Wien, I.  
GEORG FROMME & CO., Spengergasse 39, Wien, V.

**BELGIUM:**  
AGENCE ET MESSAGERIES DE LA PRESSE, S. A.  
14-22, rue du Persil, Bruxelles.

**BULGARIA:**  
RAZNOŹNOS, 1, Tzer Assen, Sofia.

**CYPRUS:** PAN PUBLISHING HOUSE  
10 Alexander the Great Street, Strovolos.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA:**  
ARTIA LTD., 30 ve Smečkéch, Praha, 2.

**DENMARK:** EJNAR MUNKSGAARD, LTD.  
Nørregade 6, København, K.

**FINLAND:** AKATEMINEN KIRJAKAUPPA  
2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.

**FRANCE:** ÉDITIONS A. PEDONE  
13, rue Soufflot, Paris (V).

**GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF:**  
R. EISENSCHMIDT  
Schwanthaler Str. 59, Frankfurt/Main.

**ELWERT UND MEURER**  
Hauptstrasse 101, Berlin-Schöneberg.

**ALEXANDER HORN,** Spiegelgasse 9, Wiesbaden.

**W. E. SAARBACH,** Gertrudenstrasse 30, Köln (1).

**GREECE:** KAUFFMANN BOOKSHOP  
28 Stadion Street, Athens.

**HUNGARY:** KULTURA, P. O. Box 149, Budapest 62.

**ICELAND:** BÓKAVERZLUN SIGFÚSAR  
EYMUNDSSONAR H. F., Austurstræti 18, Reykjavík.

**IRELAND:** STATIONERY OFFICE, Dublin.

**ITALY:** LIBRERIA COMMISSIONARIA SANSONI  
Via Gino Capponi 26, Firenze.

and Via Paolo Mercuri 19/B, Roma.

**AGENZIA E.I.O.U.,** Via Meravigli 16, Milano.

**LUXEMBOURG:**  
LIBRAIRIE J. TRAUSCHSCHUMMER  
Place du Théâtre, Luxembourg.

**NETHERLANDS:** N. V. MARTINUS NIJHOFF  
Lange Voorhout 9, 's-Gravenhage.

**NORWAY:** JOHAN GRUNDT TANUM  
Karl Johansgate, 41, Oslo.

**POLAND:** PAN, Pałac Kultury i Nauki, Warszawa.

**PORTUGAL:** LIVRARIA RODRIGUES Y CIA.  
186 Rua Aurea, Lisboa.

**ROMANIA:** CARTIMEX, Str. Aristide Briand 14-18,  
F. O. Box 134-135, Bucuresti.

**SPAIN:** AGUILAR S.A. DE EDICIONES  
Juan Bravo 38, Madrid 6.

**LIBRERIA BOSCH**  
Ronda Universidad 11, Barcelona.

**LIBRERIA MUNDI-PRENSA,** Castelló 37, Madrid.

**SWEDEN:**  
C. E. FRITZES KUNGL. HOVBOKHANDEL A-B  
Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm.

**SWITZERLAND:**  
LIBRAIRIE PAYOT, S. A., Lausanne, Genève.

**HANS RAUNHARDT,** Kirchgasse 17, Zürich 1.

**TURKEY:** LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE  
469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul.

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:**  
MEZHDUNARODNAYA KNIGA  
Smolenskaya Ploshchad, Moskva.

**UNITED KINGDOM:**  
H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE, P. O. Box 569, London, S.E. 1  
(and HMSO branches in Belfast, Birmingham,  
Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Manchester).

**YUGOSLAVIA:**  
CANKARJEVA ZALOŽBA, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

**DRŽAVNO PREDUZEĆE**  
Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Terazije 27/11, Beograd.

**PROSVJETA,** 5, Trg Bratstva i Jedinstva, Zagreb.

**PROSVETA PUBLISHING HOUSE**  
Import-Export Division, P. O. Box 559,  
Terazije 16/1, Beograd.

## LATIN AMERICA

**ARGENTINA:** EDITORIAL SUDAMERICANA, S. A.  
Aisina 500, Buenos Aires.

**BOLIVIA:** LIBRERIA SELECCIONES, Casilla 972, La Paz.

**LOS AMIGOS DEL LIBRO**  
Calle Perú esq. España, Casilla 450, Cochabamba.

**BRAZIL:**  
LIVRARIA AGIR  
Rua Mexico 98-B, Caixa Postal 3291, Rio de Janeiro.

**LIVRARIA FREITAS BASTOS, S. A.**  
Caixa Postal 899, Rio de Janeiro.

**LIVRARIA KOSMOS EDITORA**  
Rua Rosario 135/137, Rio de Janeiro.

**CHILE:**  
EDITORIAL DEL PACIFICO, Ahumada 57, Santiago.

**LIBRERIA IVENS,** Casilla 205, Santiago.

**COLOMBIA:**  
LIBRERIA AMERICA, Calle 51 Núm. 49-58, Medellín.

**LIBRERIA BUCHHOLZ,** Av. Jiménez de Quesada 8-40, Bogotá.

**COSTA RICA:** IMPRENTA Y LIBRERIA TREJOS  
Apartado 1313, San José.

**CUBA:** CUBARTIMPEX, Apartado Postal 6540, La Habana.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** LIBRERIA DOMINICANA  
Mercedes 49, Santo Domingo.

**ECUADOR:**  
LIBRERIA CIENTIFICA, Casilla 362, Guayaquil.

**LIBRERIA UNIVERSITARIA,** Calle García Moreno 739, Quito.

**EL SALVADOR:**  
LIBRERIA CULTURAL SALVADOREÑA  
2a. Av. Sur, San Salvador.

**MANUEL NAVAS Y CIA.**  
1a. Avenida Sur 37, San Salvador.

**GUATEMALA:**  
LIBRERIA CERVANTES, 5a. Av. 939, Zona 1, Guatemala.

**SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA-FINANCIERA**  
6a. Av. 14-33, Guatemala.

**HAITI:** LIBRAIRIE "A LA CARAVELLE", Port-au-Prince.

**HONDURAS:** LIBRERIA PANAMERICANA, Tegucigalpa.

**MEXICO:** EDITORIAL HERMES, S. A.  
Ignacio Mariscal 41, México, D. F.

**PANAMA:** JOSE MENENDEZ  
Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones,  
Apartado 2052, Av. 8A Sur 21-58, Panamá.

**PARAGUAY:**  
AGENCIA DE LIBRERIAS DE SALVADOR NIZZA  
Calle Pte. Franco No. 39-43, Asunción.

**PERU:**  
LIBRERIA INTERNACIONAL DEL PERU, S. A.  
Casilla 1417, Lima.

**LIBRERIA STUDIUM S. A.**  
Amargura 939, Apartado 2139, Lima.

**URUGUAY:** LIBRERIA RAFAEL BARRETT  
Ramón Anador 4030, Montevideo.

**REPRESENTACION DE EDITORIALES,**  
PROF. H. D'ELIA  
Plaza Cagancha 1342, 1° piso, Montevideo.

**VENEZUELA:** LIBRERIA DEL ESTE  
Av. Miranda, No. 52, Edf. Galipán, Caracas.

## MIDDLE EAST

**IRAN:** MEHR AYIN BOOKSHOP  
Abbas Abad Avenue, Isfahan.

**IRAQ:** MACKENZIE'S BOOKSHOP, Baghdad.

**ISRAEL:** BLUMSTEIN'S BOOKSTORES  
35 Allenby Rd. and 48 Nachlat Benjamin St., Tel Aviv.

**JORDAN:** JOSEPH I. BAHOUS & CO.  
Dar-ul-Kutub, Box 66, Amman.

**LEBANON:** KHAYAT'S COLLEGE BOOK COOPERATIVE  
92-94, rue Bliss, Beirut.

## NORTH AMERICA

**CANADA:**  
THE QUEEN'S PRINTER/L'IMPRIMEUR DE LA REINE  
Ottawa, Ontario.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:**  
SALES SECTION, UNITED NATIONS, New York.

**Puerto Rico:**  
PAN AMERICAN BOOK CO., P. O. Box 3511, San Juan 17.  
BOOKSTORE, UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, Rio Piedras.

## OCEANIA

**AUSTRALIA:**  
U. N. ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA  
McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne C.1, Vic.

**WEA BOOKROOM,** University, Adelaide, S.A.

**UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP,** St. Lucia, Brisbane, Qld.

**THE EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL BOOK AGENCY**  
Parap Shopping Centre, Darwin, N.T.

**COLLINS BOOK DEPOT PTY. LTD.**  
Monash University, Wellington Road, Clayton, Vic.

**COLLINS BOOK DEPOT PTY. LTD.**  
363 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic.

**THE UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP,** Nedlands, W.A.

**UNIVERSITY BOOKROOM**  
University of Melbourne, Parkville N.2, Vic.

**UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATIVE BOOKSHOP LIMITED**  
Manning Road, University of Sydney, N.S.W.

**NEW ZEALAND:**  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
Private Bag, Wellington (and Government Bookshops in  
Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin).

## WEST INDIES

**BERMUDA:** BERMUDA BOOK STORES  
Reid and Burnaby Streets, Hamilton.

**BRITISH GUIANA:** BOOKERS STORES, LTD.  
20-23 Church Street, Georgetown.

**CURACAO, N.W.I.:**  
BOEKHANDEL SALAS, P. O. Box 44.

**JAMAICA:** SANGSTERS BOOK ROOM  
91 Harbour Street, Kingston.

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:**  
CAMPBELL BOOKER LTD., Port of Spain.

[64E1]

United Nations publications may be purchased or ordered from booksellers throughout the world and paid for in local currency. For further information write to United Nations, Sales Section, New York, N. Y. 10017, or to United Nations, Sales Section, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.