



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

1 July 1968 - 30 June 1969

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/7614)

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NOTE

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

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal	iv
Letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	v
INTRODUCTION	1
<u>Chapter</u>	
I. REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1968 to 30 JUNE 1969	13
A. Relief services	13
B. Health services	19
C. Education and training services	26
D. Common services and general administration	37
E. Legal matters	39
F. Financial operations	44
II. BUDGET FOR 1970 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1969	48
A. Introduction	48
B. Budget estimates	50
C. Financing the budget 1969 and 1970	60
ANNEXES	
I. TABLES	
1-3 Statistics concerning registered population	63
4-8 Relief services	67
9-12 Health services	72
13-17 Education and training services	76
18 Other assistance to refugees	81
19-22 Finance	82
23 UNRWA personnel	93
II. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD	4
III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY	95

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 September 1969

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969, in compliance with the request contained in paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and paragraph 8 of resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

The report is presented in three main parts.

The introduction seeks to emphasize the fact of the Agency's dangerously low financial resources and the implications for the refugees and displaced persons if additional funds are not forthcoming, in the first instance to reduce the expected deficit in 1969 and, secondly, for the continuation of the Agency's programmes at their present level in 1970. The introduction also describes briefly the continuing sad plight of the refugees, particularly those who were displaced following the hostilities of June 1967 and the continuing and increasing operational problems for the Agency.

Chapter I gives an account of the Agency's activities during the twelve months ending 30 June 1969 and includes a section on the legal aspects of UNRWA's work.

Chapter II presents the Agency's budget for the calendar year 1970 for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, and the revised budget for 1969.

Statistical tables relating to various aspects of the Agency's work are included in annex I to the report. Resolutions adopted following discussions of UNRWA's education and health activities by the UNESCO Executive Board and the World Health Assembly, respectively, are reproduced as annexes II and III.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA has considered this report and its views are set forth in a letter dated 20 August 1969 from its Chairman, of which I attach a copy. Although in drafting the report I have had the benefit of the advice of the members of the Commission, it should not be assumed that the Governments represented on the Commission necessarily subscribe to all the views I have expressed.

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

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Laurence MICHELMORE
Commissioner-General

The President of the General Assembly
United Nations
New York

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

20 August 1969

Dear Dr. Michelmores,

At its meeting on 19 August 1969, the members of the Advisory Commission of UNRWA stated their views on the content of the annual report which you propose to submit to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

While individual members of the Commission have reserved the position of their respective Governments on a number of matters discussed in the report, as in previous years, the Commission as a whole believes that your report accurately describes the Agency's activities during the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969.

The Commission is well aware of the formidable problems for the Agency that arose following the hostilities of 1967 and continued in 1968 and 1969, and which have hampered the Agency's operations. In addition, the depletion of the Agency's funds and the shortage of income endanger the future of the Agency and jeopardize the essential services now being provided, any lessening of which would mean increased hardship for the refugees.

The Commission commends the Agency's staff for the manner in which they have carried out their tasks in exceptionally difficult circumstances and hopes that, at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly will arrive at a solution of the Agency's financial problems which will enable it to carry out the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly at the twenty-third session, without any reduction in services to the refugees. ^

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Dr. Subhi AMR
Chairman
Advisory Commission

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

INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for a further three years until 30 June 1972. An account of the Agency's activities during the last year of the previous mandate is contained in chapter I of the present report. ^{1/} The Agency's programmes of relief, education and health continued on the same lines as in the past: the main problems during the year were related to the continuing consequences of the 1967 hostilities, including military occupation and the continued deferment of hope of return to their homes for all but a small fraction of those who had to move in 1967; the persistence of sporadic hostilities and a general heightening of tension in the area; and a deteriorating financial position which cast doubt on the viability of the Agency's future operations.

2. It should be noted that UNRWA is not responsible for the maintenance of law and order in refugee camps. In Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan, the Arab host Governments undertake police and other security functions in regard to camps and refugees generally as part of their normal responsibilities towards the population within their borders. As regards the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza, the Government of Israel has been called upon in Security Council resolution 237 of 14 June 1967 to "ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations have taken place" and these inhabitants include the refugees who remain in Gaza and the West Bank.

3. In Lebanon, despite an unusually stormy winter, the refugee population were not exposed to emergency conditions, but they were indirectly affected by the repercussions of military and political events such as the Israeli raid on the Beirut Airport on 28 December 1968 and the prolonged Government crisis that followed pro-fedayeen demonstrations in April. These events inevitably depressed the economy, especially the tourist industry, and reduced opportunities for employment. They also gave prominence to the political aspects of the refugee problem and, while they were no direct concern of UNRWA, they formed part of the environment in which the Agency's work took place.

4. In Syria, despite severe winter storms, the emergency camps accommodating the refugees and other displaced persons ^{2/} from south-western Syria withstood the winter well, thanks to the measures of "winterization" that had been taken. The refugees in Syria were also affected by the general tension in the Middle East.

^{1/} See foot-note on following page.

^{2/} Throughout this report, the term "refugees", "displaced refugees" or "newly displaced refugees" refers to those persons who were registered with UNRWA prior to the June 1967 hostilities; the term "displaced persons" or "other displaced persons" refers to those who were displaced after the outbreak of the June 1967 hostilities, but who were not registered with UNRWA.

- 1/ Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work 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 (23 December 1949) (A/AC.28/1, parts I and II).
- B. Report of the Secretary-General on Assistance to Palestine Refugees: Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Ad Hoc Political Committee, Annexes, vol. II, (A/1060), p. 14.
- C. Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees. Documents submitted by the Secretary-General to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly (A/4121).
- D. Report by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967) (A/6787).
- E. Reports of the Director (Commissioner-General) of UNRWA and special reports of the Director and Advisory Commission to the General Assembly:
- (i) Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/1451/Rev.1);
 - (ii) Ibid., Sixth Session, Supplements Nos. 16 and 16A (A/1903 and Add.1);
 - (iii) Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A (A/2171 and Add.1);
 - (iv) Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/2470 and Add.1);
 - (v) Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 17 and 17A (A/2717 and Add.1);
 - (vi) Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplements Nos. 15 and 15A (A/2978 and Add.1);
 - (vii) Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplements Nos. 14 and 14A (A/3212 and Add.1);
 - (viii) Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686 and A/3735);
 - (ix) Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3931 and A/3948);
 - (x) Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213);
 - (xi) Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478);
 - (xii) Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861);
 - (xiii) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214);
 - (xiv) Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513);
 - (xv) Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813);
 - (xvi) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013);
 - (xvii) Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313);
 - (xviii) Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713);
 - (xix) A/6723 and Add.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967, documents S/8001 and Add.1;
 - (xx) A/6787 and Corr.1;
 - (xxi) A/7060;
 - (xxii) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7213).
- F. Pertinent General Assembly resolutions:
194 (III) of 11 December 1948; 212 (III) of 19 November 1948; 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949; 393 (V) of 2 December 1950; 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952; 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952; 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953; 318 (IX) of 4 December 1954; 916 (X) of 3 December 1955; 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957; 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957; 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958; 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959; 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961; 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961; 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962; 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963; 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965; 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965; 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966; 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967; 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967; 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968.
- G. Pertinent Security Council resolutions:
237 (14 June 1967); 242 (22 November 1967).

Little employment was available for those who had been displaced and they were, throughout the year, almost entirely dependent on the relief provided by UNRWA. No registered refugees were among those who were allowed to return to their homes in occupied territory under the arrangements negotiated by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the second anniversary of their flight passed without any brighter prospect of return. In last year's report, it was stated that plans for reopening the UNRWA Training Centre at Homs, which had been occupied by Syrian displaced persons after the hostilities of 1967, were being discussed with the Syrian Government. ^{3/} No further progress has been made in the negotiations with the Government, and the Centre is still occupied by the displaced Syrians.

5. In east Jordan, shelling, air raids and other hostilities added to the strains of exile and emergency conditions. In the emergency camps, the number of persons had increased to 91,000 by the end of June 1969 as a result of movement into the camps by more refugees or displaced persons who had at first found shelter with friends or relatives or had preferred to fend for themselves as best they could, but who were now forced by dwindling resources or winter weather to seek accommodation in the camps. Work continued on improving facilities by the construction of better drainage and, notably, temporary shelters of timber-frame and asbestos sheeting or galvanized iron or aluminium. The improvements that can be made, of course, are limited by uncertainty about the future, by lack of funds and by the environment - the emergency camps are situated on barren hillsides or plains offering no amenity and little natural protection from heat and dust storms in the summer months and cold, rain, mud, wind and snow storms in the winter. Supplementary feeding, including the provision of a daily hot meal for children up to the age of fifteen years, was maintained in the emergency camps (as in those in Syria) despite the Agency's worsening financial position.

6. A shelter programme, which has made it possible to provide 9,600 family units to date, is being financed by special contributions from various sources (see paragraph 58 in chapter I below). In addition shelters and other facilities for 800 families were constructed in Talbiyeh Camp by the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society. The understandable reluctance of the vast majority of the refugees to accept a type of accommodation that might appear to make their return to their homes less urgent deferred the start of construction until shortly before the onset of winter. The shelters ready and occupied during the winter months withstood storms well and represented a great improvement over tents; by the end of June the figure was 9,700, with 700 still under construction, but there were still about 5,000 families left in tents in these camps. The Commissioner-General hopes that special contributions may be forthcoming for the construction of shelters for them before the winter of 1969-1970. Good progress was also made, thanks to donations by voluntary agencies, notably the Pontifical Mission for Palestine and Diakonische Werke, in the replacement of tents by prefabricated buildings for school classrooms, clinics and other community facilities.

7. On the West Bank also the effects of persistent hostilities were felt and to them were added those of resistance to the military occupation. As the period of occupation lengthened and the prospect of a settlement seemed to recede, demonstrations, strikes and bomb explosions became more frequent and led to

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), para. 6.

counter-measures by the Israeli military authorities, such as detention, deportation and, in cases of alleged complicity in violence, the blowing up of houses. This action and reaction dislocated the work of schools and training centres and imposed extra strains on the Agency's staff. Two members of the Agency's Arab staff, a headmistress and a doctor, were deported; four were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment by military courts; eight were detained for varying periods and then released; and seven are still under detention, but not yet convicted or sentenced (two have been charged and are awaiting trial, while the remainder are either undergoing investigation or are being held on administrative detention).

8. In the Gaza Strip, disturbances and dislocation were on a greater scale than before. During the first months of 1968, strikes and incidents of violence were an almost continuous feature of life there, and the Agency could not escape some of the consequences such as the arrest, detention and imprisonment of staff for alleged illegal activities outside of their official duties. During the period from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969, fifty-four staff members were arrested, of whom forty were detained for varying periods without trial and then released, eight were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and six were still under detention as at 30 June 1969. Of those arrested prior to 1 July 1968, and still under detention as at that date, two were subsequently released without trial (including one who was detained for fifteen months), one was acquitted and released and seven were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. There were also a number of instances of intrusion into Agency premises by demonstrators and security forces. It says much for the staff of the Agency that the normal work of relief, health and welfare was continued without serious disruption and that the educational services never suffered complete breakdown.

9. As time went on, the troubled situation in the Middle East affected operations more profoundly. Even in the most favourable circumstances, the Agency's task is not an easy one, and the normal difficulties have been aggravated by the tensions, frustrations, suspicions and mounting violence in which it has been carried on during the past year. The questioning and detention of staff interfered with work and raised delicate questions of policy and practice for the Agency. The withdrawal of certain school textbooks from the occupied territories until they had been reviewed by the Commission of Outside Experts appointed by UNESCO ^{4/} obliged the Agency to compile, reproduce and distribute enormous quantities of teaching notes. In March, the Government of Israel informed the Agency that, for reasons of public security, the supply route for the West Bank and Gaza across the Lebanon/Israel border, the opening of which they had agreed to after the hostilities of June 1967, could no longer be used; the alternative was to take the longer and more expensive route through Syria and east Jordan and across the Jordan River for supplies that could not conveniently be imported through Ashdod and Haifa. There were also restrictions imposed by various Governments on the movement of individual Agency staff members, on movement of staff across the Lebanon/Israel border and, generally, on movement in and out of the occupied territories. These restrictions complicated and added to the cost of the Agency's operations. Further, as the higher-cost Israeli economy continued gradually to influence the prices of goods and services on the West Bank and in Gaza, the Agency's costs there rose directly through purchases and indirectly through the effect on staff salaries of the higher cost of living.

^{4/} See para. 105 below.

10. The General Assembly, at its twenty-third session, again emphasized the need for the speedy return of displaced refugees and other displaced persons and called upon the Government of Israel "to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities". 5/ In 1967, from information supplied by the International Committee of the Red Cross, 14,058 persons returned to their homes on the West Bank under the scheme in force in July and August of that year. The outstanding permits granted under these arrangements were revalidated late in 1968 and 2,500 new permits were issued against permits not taken up. In the meantime, some of the inhabitants of the West Bank were able to return under a "family reunion" scheme. (The International Committee of the Red Cross has no figures for 1968 and 1969 for return to the West Bank, because the arrangements were handled by the Government of Israel through municipal authorities on the West Bank.) The International Committee of the Red Cross has also informed the Commissioner-General that, under the "family reunion" scheme for Gaza, 158 persons returned in 1967, 2,032 in 1968 and 330 in the first three months of 1969, making a total of 2,520; and that 449 displaced Syrians returned to the Golan Heights in 1969, with permits outstanding for a further 263. None of those who returned to the Golan Heights were registered refugees and the figures for the West Bank and Gaza do not distinguish between refugees and other displaced persons.

11. There has thus been only a limited return of refugees or other displaced persons to their former places of residence. Uncertainty about the future, which has hung over the heads of the refugees for twenty-one years, continues; and they continue to express their disappointment and disillusionment over the delay in the realization of the hopes to return to their places of residence before June 1967, hopes for repatriation to their original homes or compensation for those choosing not to return, 6/ and hopes for "a just settlement of the refugee problem" as part of the just and lasting peace envisaged by Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967.

In the meantime, they are confronted constantly with the physical dangers and tensions resulting from hostilities across the cease-fire lines, eruptions of violence in the occupied areas, and retaliatory raids on the ground and in the air. They feel the frustrations and fears of measures taken for security reasons, such as curfews, interrogations, detentions and demolition of buildings, and this has inevitably had a detrimental effect on the morale of these unfortunate people.

5/ General Assembly resolution 2452 A (XXIII), para. 1.

6/ The General Assembly, in its resolution 194 (III), adopted on 11 December 1948, resolved "that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible;...". This paragraph (11) has been referred to in many subsequent resolutions, most recent of which is General Assembly resolution 2452 B (XXIII), para. 4. For other relevant resolutions, see foot-note 1-f above.

12. The consequence for the Agency of only limited return has been the continuing need to provide services for more than 200,000 displaced refugees and other persons in Syria and east Jordan. In the United Arab Republic, the Agency has made a contribution to the relief of displaced refugees cared for by the Government. The Commissioner-General regrets that he must again direct the attention of the General Assembly to the painful anomaly that on the West Bank well-equipped camps are only partly occupied and, in some cases, particularly at Jericho, are almost empty, while their former inhabitants live in barely tolerable conditions in the emergency camps or whatever other accommodation they have been able to find in east Jordan. What means of livelihood these people had before the hostilities and whatever opportunities they had for their economic and social rehabilitation in the communities in which they had lived for almost twenty years have been lost through the events of the past two years. As was noted in the Commissioner-General's report for the year ending 30 June 1967, 7/ the progress achieved in this respect prior to the June 1967 hostilities was not inconsiderable.

13. There has been almost no migration from Gaza and the West Bank to east Jordan since the Jordanian Government, in July 1968, prohibited the entry of persons intending to remain in east Jordan. It has thus been possible for UNRWA to make good progress in restoring order in Agency registration records, which had been thrown into confusion by the large-scale movement of refugees during and after the 1967 hostilities. The special identification procedures at distribution centres referred to in last year's report were maintained in Gaza, the West Bank and east Jordan. In Gaza and the West Bank, deletions from the rolls have made it possible to add children not previously included on the ration rolls. In Lebanon, the Government's authorization to make field investigations was withdrawn for several months, but has now been restored and verification of eligibility is continuing. In Syria, the Agency is still unable to conduct field investigations and must rely for amendment of its records on information on deaths and prolonged absences as provided in government refugee records. In all areas, children over the age of one year who are technically eligible for rations, but for whom none is available, now total 308,038. Of these, 14,947 children of displaced registered refugees in east Jordan and Syria are at present receiving rations from UNRWA on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, and 41,532 children in east Jordan receive rations paid for by the Jordanian Government.

14. Economically, the bulk of the refugee population has continued to suffer reverses, although seasonal occupations and other casual employment have benefited small numbers. Generally the economic situation remains depressed and has increased the need of refugees for assistance from the Agency. For the majority, this assistance is essential to survival.

15. It is noteworthy that there have been no major epidemics among the refugees, including those in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria, where they live in crowded conditions with primitive sanitation.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713), paras. 53-57.

16. Although there were many disruptions and attendance fluctuated during the year in the Agency's schools, particularly in the occupied areas, there was no abatement of the devotion to education the refugee community has always shown and enrolment increased with the increase in the population of school age. Attendance at teacher and vocational and technical training centres also fluctuated during the year owing to incidents such as strikes and demonstrations. Some of the time lost was made up by extra classes and extension of the school year. In spite of the present uncertainties, all the indications are that the great majority of the young people earnestly wish to complete their training and acquire skills that will enable them to find employment and help their families.

Relations with other United Nations organs and with
specialized agencies

17. The Agency again enjoyed fruitful co-operation with other United Nations organs and agencies in improving the conditions of the refugee population. The Agency's education programme is jointly conducted with UNESCO, whose guidance and help have been invaluable in grappling with the many problems that have arisen, especially those arising from the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The continued technical direction of the Agency's health programme by WHO is also deeply appreciated. In addition, WHO is undertaking a study of the health conditions among the displaced persons in the area, the results of which will be of assistance to UNRWA. A number of the Agency's vocational and technical instructors have received fellowships at the ILO's International Centre for Advanced Training and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy and the ILO has indicated its interest in assisting UNRWA in other areas yet to be determined. The Commissioner-General welcomed the announcement in June by the World Food Programme (WFP) of its intention to make available further supplies of food commodities to the Government of Jordan, which will provide for 140,000 displaced persons other than Palestine refugees for a period of four months. (It should be noted that UNRWA projects are not eligible for assistance under UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and similar United Nations agency programmes of aid.)

18. The Agency's accounts for 1968 have been audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors, whose report will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee. In addition, and in response to a proposal made in the Fifth Committee during the twenty-third session, the Agency will submit a report on its administration, budget and financial procedures to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Assistance from voluntary agencies and other
non-governmental organizations

19. In recording his gratitude to the many voluntary agencies and other organizations and individuals who have provided assistance for the refugees and displaced persons during the past year, the Commissioner-General wishes to make special mention of contributions that made it possible to carry out programmes which might otherwise have had to lapse for lack of funds. The projects financed by these contributions, together with the names of the donors, are noted in the appropriate sections throughout this report, among them the American

organization, Near East Emergency Donations, Inc. (NEED); the Swedish Save the Children Federation (Radda Barnen); the British OXFAM; AUSTCARE (Australia); the Pontifical Mission for Palestine; MISEREOR and Diakonische Werke (Federal Republic of Germany); Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO); the Near East Council of Churches and many others. All contributions made direct to UNRWA from non-governmental sources are shown in table 21 of annex I. The Commissioner-General also wishes to pay tribute to the continued generous assistance and untiring efforts on behalf of the refugees by the voluntary agencies, both international and local, based in the area of the Agency's operation (see table 18 of annex I).

Finance

20. The deteriorating financial position of the Agency has overshadowed all other administrative and operational considerations. There has now been a deficit in every year of operation since 1963, except for 1967, when the obvious needs in the aftermath of the hostilities brought forth special contributions. These special contributions were exhausted in the following year and 1968 again closed with a deficit. The cumulative total of the deficits since 1963 is \$7 million. The current year (1969) is expected to end with a deficit of between \$3.3 and \$3.8 million, depending on various factors, such as the impact of the rising cost of living on staff costs and any shortfalls in expected contributions. A deficit of the order of \$3.5 million is forecast for 1970 if services are maintained at their present level.

21. The accumulated surplus or "working capital", a legacy from the early years when funds were donated for large-scale resettlement and development projects, amounted to over \$20 million at the end of 1962. On 31 December 1968, it had fallen to \$13.7 million and, at the end of 1969 it will be about \$10 million. Of this amount, some \$7 million to \$8 million will be tied up in supplies in the "pipeline" or otherwise immobilized and the cash element will correspond to less than the cost of two months' operations. This margin is, of course, inadequate for safe operation. Unless services are reduced or more funds are made available in one way or another, the Agency is certain to run out of cash in the course of 1970. If payment of governmental contributions lags behind expenditure, it may happen in the first half of the year that the Agency will find itself unable to pay salaries and meet other commitments.

22. The reasons for the Agency's recurring deficits are clear. While UNRWA purchases goods and services in the world market and cannot escape the impact of rising prices, in most cases contributions have not increased correspondingly. At the same time, the refugee population, like all populations in the comparable socio-economic category, has been rapidly increasing. The effect on ration costs has not been proportionate because of the imposition of "ceilings" for the distribution of basic rations, but the demand for services, especially education, has greatly increased. In 1969-1970, for instance, there will be 50,000 more children than in 1966 receiving elementary and preparatory education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools. The annual increase in the school population is now of the order of 14,000 and the recurrent costs of education will be about \$1 million more in 1970 than in 1969.

23. The Agency has also faced heavy expenditure as a result of the 1967 hostilities. Special contributions have paid for infrastructure and buildings in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria, but some duplication of services has been necessary and also some expansion. For example, the hot meal programme was extended to children in the age group of seven to fifteen years because of the conditions in these camps. More recently, the rising cost of living in the area, due to both external and internal causes, and its repercussions on staff costs, have been a source of concern to the Agency. The policy in regard to remuneration of local staff has been to take as guidelines the salaries paid by the local Governments to staff employed on similar duties, such as teachers and health workers. When these governments increase their salaries, it is difficult for the Agency not to follow suit, since to some extent it competes in the same market. Thus, many UNRWA teachers leave the Agency's service every year for employment with governments in the Arab world, and, while the training they have received in the Agency's teacher-training centres and schools is a valuable form of technical assistance to the region, there are limits to the extent to which the Agency can suffer the loss of qualified and experienced personnel and still maintain standards in its own school system. Moreover, as a United Nations agency, UNRWA is bound to treat its employees equitably and cannot allow its rates of remuneration to lag far behind those paid by governments or other organizations save at the risk of a lowering of morale and consequently of efficiency. Some increase in staff remuneration is therefore required despite the critical budgetary situation.

24. In the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly last year, the Secretary-General made a strong appeal for an increase in contributions, and the Commissioner-General warned of the measures that would be necessary if income were not adequately increased. Both the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General have since approached a number of Governments with a particular interest in the Agency's task; some increase in contributions has resulted, but, as stated in paragraph 20 above, a very large deficit remains. The Commissioner-General, faced with the decision whether to reduce services forthwith, consulted the Advisory Commission of UNRWA in April. All the Arab host Governments strongly opposed any reduction, which they said would inflict severe hardship on the refugees and would be harmful to public security. The other members of the Advisory Commission expressed the hope that reductions could be avoided, but could offer no other solution to the financial problem except further efforts to raise more funds. The Government of Israel was also given an opportunity to comment, but reserved its views pending clarification of UNRWA's financial position in the light of developments. In view of the advice he had received, especially the strong representations made to him by the Arab host Governments, and on his own judgement of the situation at a time when sustained efforts were being made to reach a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the Commissioner-General decided to defer reduction of services until the General Assembly had been given a further opportunity to consider alternative solutions. At the end of June 1969, he submitted a statement on the Agency's financial position to the Secretary-General, who, communicated the statement by a letter of 24 July to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies (A/7577). In doing so, the Secretary-General impressed upon them the necessity for adequately supporting UNRWA and expressed the hope that, at its next regular session, the General Assembly would take urgent and effective action on the future financing of the Agency.

25. In a report to the Advisory Commission in April 1969, the Commissioner-General gave a list of reductions in services which might have to be made if the deficit were not covered by contributions. In relief services, these reductions included the elimination from the basic ration content of soap, pulses, sugar and rice; a 25 per cent cut in supplementary feeding; the elimination of the winter ration of kerosene; and the elimination of provision for relief assistance to displaced persons from Gaza in the United Arab Republic. As the basic ration provides only 1,500 calories per person per day and is less than an adequate diet, the removal of pulses, sugar and rice would have serious nutritional effects. The elimination of soap would be unfortunate from a health point of view, given the conditions in which refugees live, especially in the emergency camps.

26. It would be unrealistic to look for any substantial saving by means of reducing the number of basic rations distributed. The present ration ceiling is a little less than 350,000 and excludes about 293,000 children, who receive services only. Rectification of the ration rolls is proceeding as a continuous process, and good progress has been made during the year in reconciling the rolls for Gaza, West Bank and east Jordan. Much of this rectification has consisted, however, of the deletion of persons dead or absent and their replacement by children entitled to rations but not previously in receipt of them. Investigation for income has also continued during the year wherever possible, but opportunities for employment have diminished rather than increased as a result of the unsettled political and economic conditions in the area.

27. The beneficiaries of supplementary feeding are children and other vulnerable groups; the kerosene ration is intended for heating; and as for relief assistance to displaced persons from Gaza in the United Arab Republic, they would either go without or the Government which has already heavy relief commitments would be asked to assume the burden.

28. The cuts in UNRWA's own health services could not be made without risk to refugee health, since these services constitute little (if any) more than a bare minimum. It must also be borne in mind that the growth in the child population has increased the demand on the services. Sickness on an epidemic scale has been avoided because of effective public health measures, including environmental sanitation and programmes of inoculation and vaccination carried out through UNRWA's clinics. It would be dangerous to jeopardize this protection, especially if there were to be simultaneous cuts in the ration content.

29. Education is now overtaking relief as the largest item in the Agency's budget, absorbing about 43 per cent of expenditure. It is also the most constructive part of the Agency's work, contributing both to individual rehabilitation and to the general development of the area. The refugees themselves attach the greatest importance to education for their children as a means of achieving independence and dignity, and Arab host and contributing Governments have constantly expressed the hope that UNRWA's education work would be continued and strengthened.

30. Some education expenditure is financed by contributions made for a specific purpose that would not be available for other purposes, for example, grants from Government funds for development aid. When these grants are made for capital projects, the Agency seeks to obtain at the same time an assurance of support over a period for consequential recurrent expenditure. Such assurances are not always possible but are sometimes forthcoming; for instance, the Federal Republic of Germany, which is financing the capital cost of the expansion of the Wadi Seer

Vocational Training Centre (east Jordan), has agreed to provide funds for five years for the recurrent cost of the expansion. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education, which is pioneering new methods of in-service training for teachers, is financed currently by contributions from the Swedish Government (through the Swedish International Development Authority), the Swiss Government (Swiss Technical Co-operation) and, through the provision of staff, UNESCO. Standards in UNRWA schools are far from lavish; classes often exceed fifty in size and would be reduced on educational grounds if funds could be found to pay for more teachers.

31. There is little scope for economies in the educational programme or for reductions in educational services directly provided by UNRWA without dismantling part of the system, for example, eliminating the preparatory cycle, that is the last three years of the nine-year course of study. The possible reductions listed by the Commissioner-General related therefore to university scholarships and to subsidies to public and private education authorities for the maintenance of refugee pupils in their schools. The elimination of these subsidies would either throw a burden on the Governments concerned, which already face mounting expenditure on education, or leave upwards of 60,000 refugee children without education. Reductions in educational expenditure therefore offer no easy solution to the problem.

32. In the search for economies, attention is likely to be directed to "administrative" costs. As UNRWA is an operational agency, providing services directly, it is difficult to isolate costs that can be labelled "administrative". It is relevant that, of the Agency's locally recruited staff of 12,901, 56.3 per cent are employed in education services and 18.4 per cent in health services. The international staff now number only 110, having been reduced from 183 in 1963, and, in the opinion of the Commissioner-General, they represent the minimum necessary to ensure the international character of the Agency and provide the direction, control and supervision for which the Commissioner-General is responsible to the General Assembly. The budgetary procedures of the Agency are designed to subject costs to searching scrutiny at periodic hearings and there has been regular pruning of staff manning-tables. Substantial economies commensurate with the Agency's financial problem cannot be obtained from an attack on "administrative" costs.

33. The Agency is thus faced with the threat that its cash reserve will be exhausted - perhaps early in 1970 - unless more income is forthcoming or expenditure can be reduced. Successive appeals, in and out of the General Assembly, have failed to produce the required increase in income. Reductions in expenditure of the volume required cannot be made without further hardship for the refugees and political repercussions, and would have to be carried out against the opposition of the refugees themselves and of the Arab host Governments. It would seem that the Agency's budgetary position cannot be stabilized without a major decision on the method of future financing or on the scope of the services the Agency is to provide for the refugees. A decision of this kind can no longer be delayed, for the Agency can hardly go forward into 1970 in such uncertainty.

34. It is worth mentioning here that, in 1969 and 1970, part of the Agency's income is expected to be in the form of flour in excess of its normal requirements. As part of its regular basic ration issue, UNRWA distributes annually 112,000 tons of flour to the refugees (the other food components being pulses, rice, sugar and

oil). The bulk of the Agency's requirements of flour is normally provided by the United States Government as part of its regular contribution. In the past few years, additional flour has been donated by the Government of Canada as part of its regular contribution and as special contributions. Whatever balance was required was purchased by the Agency on the open market. Several other countries have now donated flour as part of their contribution and, should the same level of flour contributions be continued in 1970, the Agency will have a surplus of this commodity. Means which would not worsen the Agency's financial position must therefore be found of utilizing or disposing of the flour, for example, the substitution of additional flour for one or more of the other components of the ration issue, or its sale or exchange for other commodities. If none of these courses is possible, the full value of the excess flour will not be realized and the deficit will be increased accordingly.

35. In view of the precarious state of the Agency's reserves, it is also relevant here to refer to the Agency's claim against the Governments of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan jointly in respect of excess rail charges (see paragraph 158 in chapter I below). The amount involved is over \$1.5 million and, if paid it would make a substantial contribution to strengthening the reserve. The Agency has therefore renewed with urgency its request for a meeting with representatives of the Governments to settle the claim.

Summary and conclusion

36. This introduction has sought to convey an impression of the major preoccupations of the Agency during the year ending 30 June 1969. Despite uncertainties and apprehensions, UNRWA has consolidated its work and has tried, so far as it lies within its power, to safeguard the welfare of the refugees and the future of their children by its health and education programmes.

37. It is obvious that for so long as the problem of the refugees remains unsettled, the need for the services provided by UNRWA must continue. As has been explained above, these services cannot be substantially reduced without bringing further hardship to many hundreds of thousands of persons already on the verge of destitution, adding to their feelings of desperation and setting in train widespread repercussions in the area that would exacerbate the inflamed and dangerous situation in the Middle East. Furthermore, if education and training were to be curtailed, the horizon of the refugees would be even more limited and a valuable form of technical assistance to the Arab world would be lost. Nevertheless, despite these compelling reasons for the Agency to be provided with the financial resources essential to its ability to continue operations and plan for the future, there is at the time of writing no assurance that 1970 will not witness a major crisis in the Agency's affairs. This introduction can therefore only end with an appeal to the General Assembly to set the Agency's finances on a firmer foundation and assure it of funds adequate to its task.

CHAPTER I

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1968 TO 30 JUNE 1969

38. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1969. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1969 and the actual expenditure in 1968 is given in chapter II below, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1970.

A. Relief services

39. The large-scale movement of refugees from the West Bank and Gaza to east Jordan which took place during the previous year did not continue in the year under review. New arrivals virtually ceased in July 1968 when the Jordan Government stopped admitting newcomers from Gaza. Arrivals from the West Bank had already almost ceased. Thus the east Jordan refugee population has been comparatively stable during the reporting year and it was possible to plan the needs of the newly displaced refugees for shelter and other services on this basis. The special identification procedures at distribution centres, referred to in last year's report, 8/ were maintained in Gaza, the West Bank and east Jordan throughout the year in a continuing effort to ensure that rations were issued to eligible refugees only.

40. The establishment of the new record centre in Amman was completed during the year by the transfer from Jerusalem and Gaza of thousands of family files and records for east Jordan refugees as well as those of refugees displaced from the West Bank and Gaza. Progress has also been made in establishing records in respect of refugees residing in the new camps in east Jordan and it is anticipated that these will be completed during the next few months. Despite concentrated efforts in Gaza, the West Bank and east Jordan, the task of correcting the Agency's records, after the identification of refugees who became displaced to new locations, is still incomplete. The need to concentrate on this important project has inevitably delayed the normal recording of changes in family composition, and statistics for east Jordan therefore do not yet fully correspond to the actual situation, although they more closely reflect the changes that have occurred since the 1967 hostilities than was true in 1968. In particular, a large number of births remain to be recorded. The following statistics should therefore be read with these deficiencies in mind.

41. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1969 was 1,395,074 compared with 1,364,294 on 30 June 1968, an increase of 2.2 per cent. However, the number of UNRWA rations issued in June 1969 was 840,353, including

8/ Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), para. 43).

issues being made on an emergency basis, compared with 862,988 in June 1968, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. The new ceilings which have been fixed will stabilize the number of rations at about the same figure as before June 1967 and so allow several thousand eligible children to be added to the rolls. The number of refugees registered with the Agency, but not receiving rations, was 554,721 in June 1969 compared with 501,000 in June 1968. It will be noted that only some 60.2 per cent of registered refugees received rations in June 1969. Tables 1 to 3 of annex I give statistics of registered refugees, the categories of services to which they are entitled, and changes in the composition and entitlement of refugee families as recorded by the Agency.

42. As well as its normal programme of distribution of rations to registered refugees, the Agency, as requested by the Jordan Government in 1967 and subject to reimbursement by the Government of most of the additional costs, has continued to distribute rations to all Government-registered displaced persons in east Jordan. In the month of June 1969, 242,483 rations were issued to such persons.

Eligibility and registration

43. In east Jordan, Gaza and the West Bank, the Agency's main effort was directed to restoring order in registration records, which had been thrown into confusion by the mass movements of population which followed the 1967 hostilities. Correlation of records of rations distributed in these three areas revealed many discrepancies, such as duplicate issues of rations and failures by whole families to collect rations, and these had to be investigated with the families concerned. To facilitate and speed up correction of the records, the refugees in Gaza and the West Bank were invited to declare the names of any previously unreported dead, absentees and other ineligible persons recorded on the registration cards and to nominate eligible children to receive any rations which became available as a result. The co-operation received from the refugees was most encouraging, and from the rations saved as a result of these voluntary declarations and other corrective action, the Agency has been able, since July 1967, to issue 22,151 rations on the West Bank and 13,403 rations in Gaza to children registered with the Agency, but previously not in receipt of rations.

44. In Lebanon, governmental authorities withdrew authorization to make field investigations for a period of several months. However, as of 15 January 1969, the normal investigative programme resumed, with resulting new additions to the rolls and reinstatement of rations approximately balancing the number of deletions. The Agency plans in future months to continue its programme of verification of eligibility, and to redistribute the rations of families who have become self-supporting to the children of needy refugees for whom no rations are available within the ceiling established for Lebanon.

45. There has been no progress in rectification in Syria, and Government opposition to field investigations has been maintained. Agency records continue to be amended in respect of deaths and prolonged absences on the basis of Government refugee records, and ration entitlements are adjusted accordingly. The ration ceiling has remained approximately static, at just above 100,000.

46. In all areas of the Agency's operations, the names of 72,433 persons, including 61,877 ration recipients, were removed from the rolls during the twelve months ending 30 June 1969 (compared with 55,327, of whom 47,390 were ration

recipients in the twelve months ending 30 June 1968). In place of those refugees who have been removed from the ration rolls, 23,463 rations were issued during the year to children on the waiting list whose families were found to be suffering extreme hardship. For other rations issued, see table 2 of annex I.

47. All children (11,938) of displaced refugees residing in the emergency camps in east Jordan have been issued with rations by the Agency as a continuing temporary measure, and the children of those displaced refugees living outside camps have been issued with rations donated by the Jordan Government. Similarly, in Syria, 3,009 children of displaced refugees have been issued with rations by the Agency.

48. The financial position of the Agency made it necessary to continue its restrictions on the number of ration recipients, and the number of children over the age of one year for whom no rations are available continues to grow. By June 1969, these children totalled 308,038, of whom 162,691 were in east Jordan, 64,594 on the West Bank, 11,063 in Lebanon, 33,344 in Syria and 36,346 in the Gaza Strip, although, as stated above, 11,938 of these children in east Jordan and 3,009 in Syria are being issued with rations by the Agency as an emergency measure and a further 41,532 are being issued with rations donated by the Jordanian Government.

Basic rations

49. The content of the basic food rations, which provided approximately 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter, remained unchanged during the period covered by this report. Details of the rations and of other supplies distributed to the refugees are contained in table 4 of annex I. During the year, the Agency imported some 112,200 tons of flour and some 24,800 tons of other food-stuffs for distribution to the refugees. The cost of these supplies, together with the cost of distribution, accounted for approximately one third of the Agency's budget.

Supplementary feeding

50. Since the UNRWA basic ration content is dietetically inadequate, lacking as it does all fresh food items and all protein of animal origin, the supplementary feeding programme has been established to protect and promote the health of the vulnerable groups among the refugee population, notably infants, children in the pre-school age group, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and tuberculous patients under domiciliary treatment.

51. A daily issue of a mixture of liquid whole and skim milk is available for infants aged six to twelve months, as well as for those under six months who cannot be breast-fed. A portion of liquid skim milk is made available on twenty-six days per month to children aged one to six years, as well as to expectant and nursing mothers from the beginning of the fifth month of pregnancy until the end of the twelfth month after delivery and to certain sick refugees upon medical

recommendation. During the scholastic year, there is an issue of milk in the Agency's elementary schools on twenty-two days per month. During the 1968 school holidays, the same beneficiaries were entitled to an issue on twenty-six days per month through the milk distribution centres. A monthly issue of 500 grammes of cornflour/soya/milk mixture (CSM) is made available to all children in the age group six to ten years. The Agency's milk and CSM distribution programmes are made possible through the special annual contribution of skim milk powder and cornflour/soya/milk mixture from the Government of the United States of America. During the period under review, the Agency received donations of 1,442 metric tons of skim milk powder and 1,944 metric tons of CSM.

52. A nutritionally balanced hot meal is provided at Agency supplementary feeding centres on six days per week, on an "open" basis to all children up to the age of six years, on medical selection to children between six and fifteen years and to a small number of sick adults. Over and above the varied standard menus, a special bland high-protein menu is provided for infants and young children suffering from gastro-enteritis and malnutrition. Vitamin A and D capsules are issued to children one to six years of age attending supplementary feeding centres and to elementary school children at the time of school milk distribution. On medical certification, extra dry rations are issued to expectant and nursing mothers from the beginning of the fifth month of pregnancy to the end of the twelfth month after delivery. On medical certification also, tuberculous out-patients receive a monthly supplement equivalent to the UNRWA monthly basic rations.

53. In addition to the foregoing supplementary feeding, the emergency feeding programme introduced after the June 1967 hostilities was maintained throughout the period of this report. While those benefiting under this special programme were mainly the newly displaced refugees, whether living in or out of the emergency camps in east Jordan and in Syria, assistance was also provided to some other categories on the West Bank and in Gaza. In broad outline, the emergency feeding programme consisted of (a) extension of the daily hot meal and milk distribution to include all displaced refugee children up to the age of fifteen years; (b) distribution of a monthly protein supplement consisting of one twelve-ounce tin of meat and 500 grammes of cornflour/soya/milk mixture to all displaced registered refugees in Syria, to the same categories living in the tented camps in east Jordan; and to all pregnant and nursing women and tuberculous out-patients in Gaza and on the West Bank, and to those in this category living outside the tented camps in east Jordan; (c) a non-protein supplement, which included flour, rice and fats, to all displaced refugees living in the tented camps and hardship cases living outside those camps in Syria. Daily hot meals were provided for about 3,000 displaced persons not registered with UNRWA, but living in the emergency camps in east Jordan. (After 1 January 1969, the Jordanian Government resumed responsibility for the supplies for these meals.) On the West Bank some registered refugees identified as hardship cases were also given daily hot meals. The whole/skim milk mixture was made available for the age group four to six months among the displaced registered refugee population in east Jordan and in Syria. A monthly issue of one kilogramme of dry skim milk was provided to all displaced refugees living outside the tented camps in east Jordan until 30 June 1969, when the supplies specially donated for this distribution were exhausted.

54. In addition to gifts in kind, in the form of milk, canned meat and other items, received from various donors, a most generous monetary contribution by

OXFAM helped to make possible the continuation of this emergency programme. OXFAM also met the construction costs of the supplementary feeding sub-centre built at Rafah Camp in the Gaza Strip.

55. Tables 5 and 6 of annex I give, in summary, the numbers of various categories of refugees who were benefiting from the milk and supplementary feeding programmes.

Camps, shelter and construction

56. The registered population of the fifty-three ^{9/} established UNRWA camps increased slightly, from 433,031 in June 1968 to 434,952 in June 1969. The number of persons actually residing in these camps is estimated at approximately 490,000 (see table 7 of annex I). In the ten new emergency camps (six in east Jordan and four in Syria), the population increased over the year from approximately 86,000 to 100,000. Thus, the total camp population was some 590,000.

57. In east Jordan, about 75,000 refugees who had abandoned the camps in the east Jordan Valley in February and March 1968 as a result of the hostilities which took place at that time, were immediately accommodated in tents in six new camps established with hastily provided sanitation and water supply facilities, drainage and access roads, in the hill country north and south of Amman. Five of these camps were operated by UNRWA, and the sixth, at Zizia, south of Amman, by the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran, which undertook to construct accommodation at Zizia of a more solid character; upon completion in the autumn of 1968, this camp (since renamed Talbiyeh) was turned over to UNRWA to administer.

58. By agreement between UNRWA and the Jordanian Government in August 1968 and with the use of funds specially donated for the purpose by Governments and non-governmental organizations, a major construction programme was initiated in the autumn of 1968 to replace tented accommodation with more solid temporary shelter. By June 1969, some 7,300 families in three east Jordan camps were occupying UNRWA-built temporary shelters (4,800 provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and 2,500 by NEED), and 800 families in the Talbiyeh (Zizia) Camp had been given concrete shelters by the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran; the Near East Council of Churches has provided shelters for an additional 1,600 families at a fifth camp; the Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees has donated another 700 shelters, which are now being erected in the sixth camp; and a further donation, which will allow 400 shelters to be erected, has been promised by the Italian Government.

59. The total population of the six emergency camps in east Jordan increased during the year to about 91,000. Of these, accommodation will have been provided for some 60,000 in temporary shelters at a cost of approximately \$2 million. However, about 30,000 refugees and other displaced persons continue to live in tents and further special contributions are being sought to finance additional shelter construction. In the emergency camps in east Jordan, substantial contributions in cash or kind are making it possible to construct a variety of

^{9/} This figure is reduced by one camp over the number shown in previous reports owing to the fact that Karameh Camp in the east Jordan Valley was abandoned during the hostilities in February 1968. All usable, movable property belonging to the Agency was withdrawn and the Agency relinquished responsibility for the Camp during the summer of 1968.

prefabricated and mobile buildings to serve as schools, clinics, kitchens, dining halls, youth centres, children's play centres, bath houses and slaughter houses, and also to build roads, pathways, latrines, septic tanks and surface and storm water drainage. Construction of these projects and other buildings is under way with the aim of accommodating all central camp services and schools in buildings in place of tents before the coming winter and the 1969-1970 school year. Contributions to UNRWA of prefabricated buildings from Diakonische Werke (Federal Republic of Germany) are being used for some of these purposes, while the Norwegian Refugee Council has donated mobile clinics and the Pontifical Mission for Palestine has provided school buildings in three of the camps.

60. In the four emergency camps in Syria, the total population increased from 7,746 to 9,041 during the year. Although the refugees have remained in tents, further concrete platforms, bath houses, paths and drainage were provided in these camps.

61. In the Lebanon camps, 180 shelters were erected and a protective sea wall was strengthened; in the Gaza camps some road work was carried out as well as the repair of damaged shelters.

62. In addition to the camp improvement, noted above, the Agency was able to proceed with more permanent construction of schoolrooms and training centres and a limited programme of buildings for health facilities. The funds for this construction were provided from several sources, mainly from the private American organization, NEED, the Swedish Save the Children Federation, AUSTCARE (Australia), and the Governments of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Agency's technical services were expanded so that the necessary design and engineering work could be carried out at Headquarters, and the supervisory work in the respective Field Offices. The work undertaken was adversely affected by disturbances and the prevailing unsettled conditions in the various countries. The major part of the new construction is being carried out in east Jordan, where an entirely new technical office had to be established as the former staff remained in Jerusalem after the June 1967 hostilities. Particulars of schoolroom and training centre construction are given in paragraphs 95 and 128, respectively, and of the health facilities in paragraph 70 below.

Special hardship assistance

Clothing

63. The voluntary agencies continued, through their contributors abroad, to make generous donations of used clothing available to UNRWA to meet the needs of the refugees, which have increased considerably since 1967, particularly in east Jordan. During the year, about 1,300 tons of used clothing were received by UNRWA and distributed to registered refugees in need in east Jordan and on the West Bank, in Lebanon, Syria and Gaza. The Agency itself spent over \$30,000 on inland transportation costs and on ocean freight for some of the clothing received from abroad.

64. While the following agencies generously maintained and indeed increased their regular contributions to meet the needs of the many thousands of registered

refugees and other displaced persons, other special donations were received from various organizations in the United States of America, Canada and Europe which were of great assistance in meeting emergency clothing needs.

American Friends Service Committee
Canadian Lutheran World Relief
Canadian Red Cross Society
Caritas-Verband (Federal Republic of Germany)
Catholic Relief Services (United States)
Church of Scotland
Church World Service (United States)
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
Mennonite Central Committee (United States)
OXFAM (United Kingdom)
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada
United Church of Canada
Väst kustens Efterkrigshjälp (Sweden)
Women's Royal Voluntary Service (United Kingdom)

Case-work programme

65. Because of the increased need among the refugee population, the Agency augmented its programme of aid to those members of the community who, because of chronic illness, old age, widowhood or unforeseen emergencies required special assistance. In all, 20,917 persons were assisted with small cash grants and others were helped with special issues of clothing, blankets and kerosene, but, because of budgetary limitations, the Agency was unable to assist many more thousands of refugees who had become destitute as a result of the hostilities. The Agency also distributed to refugees and displaced persons in east Jordan 120,000 blankets donated by the Jordan Government and by voluntary agencies in Jordan, including Lutheran World Relief Inc., Mennonite Central Committee, Near East Council of Churches, Catholic Relief Services, and CARE. In addition, case-workers advised many thousands of refugees on their personal problems and placed thirteen destitute aged people in homes and 102 orphans in institutions.

B. Health services

66. The June 1967 hostilities and the subsequent outbreaks of armed conflict in the east Jordan Valley in February 1968 called for emergency measures to meet the immediate requirements of the displaced refugees, and the aftermath of these tragic events is still clearly in evidence in the continued existence of the emergency camps in east Jordan and in Syria. Nevertheless, with the passage of time, the emergency medical facilities and services and basic sanitation in these camps are being progressively improved. These improvements include the provision of better, even if temporary, accommodation for the health centres and for the health staff resident in the camps; the establishment and operation of a number of rehydration/nutrition centres for the treatment of infants and young children suffering from gastro-enteritis and/or under-nourishment; the provision of a more extensive water distribution system; improved surface drainage; the construction of septic-tank latrines, bath houses and slaughter houses; and the provision of emergency kitchens and dining halls for the preparation and distribution of the daily hot meal and liquid milk issues.

Such improvements have been achieved in large measure through the co-operation of the Government health authorities and valuable assistance from various voluntary societies either operating in the area or providing aid from abroad. These contributions have been received in the form of medical personnel, supplies, equipment, ambulances, and prefabricated or other types of buildings to provide accommodation for services or staff. At the present time, therefore, it can be stated that the level of health services in the emergency camps is approximately of the same standard as that provided by the Agency under its normal health programme. In the Gaza Field, the Agency's health services were maintained at a satisfactory level despite serious shortage of staff. The situation though still very pressing has, however, been eased somewhat by the recruitment of doctors and nurses both locally and from abroad. In addition, the services of a paediatrician have been donated by the Belgian Government. Some vacancies still exist and active steps continue to be taken to secure the services of additional staff in order to fill all vacant posts.

67. It is to be noted that, under its resolution WHA. 21.38 of 23 May 1968, the twenty-first World Health Assembly has requested the Director-General of WHO to study the health conditions among displaced persons in the area (the Near East) and to report to the twenty-second World Health Assembly. (Resolutions concerning UNRWA adopted at the twenty-second session are appended as annex III.) The Agency provided the Director-General of WHO such information in respect of the displaced UNRWA registered refugee population as requested for the purpose of enabling him to complete this report.

68. The Agency's total health programme is carried out with the help of WHO. By agreement, WHO provides advisory and consultative health services as required in the planning of this programme, which is directed by a WHO staff member on loan to UNRWA as Director of Health. In addition, WHO provides the services of four other senior staff members, mostly on a non-reimbursable basis.

69. Within the stringent budgetary restrictions imposed by UNRWA's limited financial resources, the Agency has continued to maintain a comprehensive health programme under which a full range of preventive and curative health services as well as basic sanitation services are provided. These have been designed to approximate as closely as possible the level of services provided by the Governments in the area for their own citizens of similar economic status. Such modest improvements as were achieved during the period of review were in general made possible through the receipt of donations made for specific purposes. Thus, it was possible to replace a number of old and unsatisfactory health centre buildings with entirely new structures. Much assistance has been received from the Governments, universities, charitable organizations, business firms and individuals in such forms as the provision of personnel, free hospital beds, x-ray and laboratory facilities, services in maternal and child health centres, medical supplies, vaccines, layettes, equipment, supplementary food items, as well as help in mass vaccination campaigns. Funds have also been provided for the training of refugee students, particularly in basic nursing education and in midwifery.

Curative and preventive medical services

Clinics, hospitals and laboratories

70. Curative and preventive medical services continued to be provided directly by UNRWA at eighty-nine points and at a further twenty-one points operated by the governments or voluntary societies and subsidized by the Agency. The curative services comprise medical consultations, laboratory examinations, injections, dressings, eye treatments, dispensing of medicines and dental services, as well as referrals, where indicated, to specialists, hospitals and medical rehabilitation centres. It was possible to establish in each of the Agency's five Fields (Lebanon, Syria, East Bank, West Bank, Gaza) a special clinic for the treatment and better medical control of patients suffering from diabetes. Table 9 of annex I provides a statistical summary of health centre attendance. Construction was completed of two new health centre buildings at Rafah Camp in the Gaza Strip and at Jalazone Camp on the West Bank with funds donated by the Norwegian Refugee Council and OXFAM, respectively. Similar donations received from the Swiss CARITAS and the European Refugee Campaign will permit the building of health centres at Amari Camp on the West Bank and at Irbid Camp in east Jordan. Plans for these buildings are already at an advanced stage of preparation, as are also those for a new rehydration/nutrition centre and the replacement of an existing infant health centre building at Jabal Hussein Camp in Amman, the cost of which is being borne by American Middle East Rehabilitation, Inc. (AMER). A prefabricated building donated by War on Want has been constructed in east Jordan for use as the Field Central Pharmacy, thus eliminating the makeshift arrangements which have had to be made for handling the Agency's medical supplies in that area since the 1967 hostilities. Before that time, the central pharmacy in Jerusalem served the whole of Jordan.

71. The number of hospital beds available for refugees during the period of review was 1,827, of which the majority were in Agency-subsidized government, university or private institutions. Hospital services, free of charge, were however provided in the Government mental hospitals in east Jordan, the West Bank and Syria, in CARITAS Children's Hospital at Bethlehem, St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, and in Israel in the Haddassa Hospital and the Government Hospital at Tel Hashomer. In the occupied areas, the Government of Israel continued to provide hospital and out-patient facilities for medical treatment under arrangements similar to those made with the Governments of Jordan and the United Arab Republic prior to the occupation. The Agency continued to maintain its cottage hospital (thirty-six beds) at Qalqilya on the West Bank, nine camp maternity wards (sixty-nine beds) located mostly in the Gaza Strip, and a fifteen-bed paediatric ward in the UNRWA-Swedish Health Centre at Gaza. (Part of the operational cost of this Centre is being provided by the Swedish Save the Children Federation.) In addition, UNRWA and the public health authorities in Gaza operated jointly the 250-bed tuberculosis hospital at Bureij. Through a donation from the Finnish Refugee Council, extensive improvement of both patient and staff accommodation as well as of certain other facilities in this hospital are being effected.

72. About two-thirds of all hospital beds available are set aside for the treatment of patients suffering from acute conditions of a medical, surgical or gynaecological nature, the remaining one-third being occupied by sufferers from chronic conditions, principally tuberculosis and mental diseases. Statistical details in respect of the number of beds available are shown in table 10 of annex I.

73. The Agency maintains a central laboratory in the Gaza Strip. It continues to operate four small clinical laboratories (two in the Gaza Strip and two in Lebanon) and, in addition, during the period of report, it has established a further seven clinical laboratories attached to the larger health centres in the different Fields. All other laboratory services, whether of a clinical or public health nature, are obtained from government, university or private laboratories, usually on a subsidy or cost-for-service basis, but in certain instances free of charge.

Control of communicable diseases

74. Although adverse living conditions among the refugees and residents displaced by the conflict of June 1967 and its aftermath increased the danger of the transmission of communicable diseases, still there were no major outbreaks among the registered refugee population as a whole or among other displaced persons in emergency camps administered by UNRWA. However, in east Jordan, the rates for such conditions as acute conjunctivitis, trachoma, dysentery, infectious hepatitis, pertussis, measles and poliomyelitis tended to be higher in the emergency camp populations than the rates among the registered refugee population as a whole. For the emergency camp population in Syria, such differences in rates were hardly noticeable. A survey on the prevalence of tuberculosis in one of the tented camps of east Jordan, conducted by the Ministry of Health of Jordan, late in 1968, led the director of the survey to the conclusion that the prevalence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in the sample population was over 2 per cent. There was a significant increase in the number of reported cases of tuberculosis in east Jordan in 1968-1969, as compared with 1967-1968, owing mainly to the increased number of cases detected among the displaced refugees. For the other Fields of operation, there was a very substantial decrease. For most of the other communicable diseases, the favourable downward trend continued. Infectious hepatitis was an exception, in that it showed a substantial increase in all Fields. Measles showed its usual incidence for the Fields as a whole and was attended by its usual severe morbidity and significant mortality in infants and young children. There was a continued freedom from the occurrence among the refugees of any of the six quarantinable diseases (cholera, plague, relapsing fever (epid.), smallpox, typhus (epid.) and yellow fever). Although influenza in the early months of 1969 showed a greater than usual seasonal increase and was definitely epidemic in some areas, the disease was in general mild or moderate. No studies were made to establish the strain and variant. However, immunization of groups at special risk was carried out with donated vaccine containing the Hong Kong variant.

75. The Agency's Health Department maintained its general control over communicable diseases through its programmes of environmental sanitation, prompt medical care of cases of any type on their occurrence, and health education. The more specific measures included close surveillance of disease trends through weekly incidence reporting; epidemiologic investigation of any untoward incidence or outbreak followed by specific action to limit transmission; and regular immunization of the population against selected diseases. Health authorities in all areas co-operated closely with the Agency's Field Health Departments by making hospital beds available for acute infectious diseases; collaborating in control of disease outbreaks; providing diagnostic and consultative service in tuberculosis control; donating various vaccines and participating in some Fields in the immunization programme for refugees; and, in the case of Gaza, collaborating in the combined malaria control programme for

the refugees and residents. In its immunization programme, the Health Department revised and standardized the schedules for all Fields, introduced the use of lyophilized typhoid-para-typhoid vaccine, pressed for more extensive use of lyophilized smallpox vaccine, and sought to have attenuated measles vaccine available through donor sources. Various special studies were carried out by different Field Health Departments, as for example, an epidemiological study in Lebanon of all cases of tuberculosis discovered in 1966 and 1967; evaluation of malaria control during 1968 in Gaza; evaluation of the standard serological tests of the UNRWA laboratory in Gaza in a WHO-sponsored study; circumscribed epidemiological studies of infectious hepatitis in Lebanon, enteric fever in Syria and helminthic diseases and schistosomiasis in Gaza.

76. Table 11 of annex I lists the numbers of cases of selected communicable diseases reported by the Fields for the year 1968-1969.

Maternal and child health

77. At the end of the reporting period, the Agency was providing maternal care and infant health care at seventy-six of the Agency's health centres, and subsidizing a voluntary society for similar services at one more centre. Maternal care was being provided at three further centres and infant care at one. Full maternal and child health service was re-established at Ein Sultan Camp and was established for the first time at the Jerusalem City health centre, both on the West Bank. The infant health service was re-established at Bethlehem Town Clinic. In east Jordan, maternal and child health services in five of the emergency camps were gradually redeveloped for displaced refugees, as well as for other displaced persons sheltered therein. Medical and nursing teams of three voluntary agencies, that is, the Norwegian and Commonwealth Save the Children Funds and the Lutheran World Federation, continued to provide comprehensive services in three of these camps. UNRWA staff took over responsibility for maternal and child health services from the Jordan Red Crescent Society for one more of these centres and began operations in the remaining centre.

78. The maternal services comprised ante-natal care from about the fifth month; attendance at delivery, mostly by supervised traditional midwives (dayahs) in the home, but also in maternity centres, especially in Gaza, and in subsidized hospitals for selected cases; and post-partum care. In the infant health service, regular supervision is provided through the second year of life and for selected cases in the third year. Mothers are educated systematically in nutrition and child care; immunization is provided against tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and typhoid-para-typhoid fevers; medical consultation and treatment, specialist consultation and hospitalization are provided as necessary. (In the Gaza Field, infants and young children were protected against measles by means of attenuated vaccine made available in limited quantities to the Agency.) Special attention is directed to the nutritional problems through close surveillance of underweight children, promotion of their use of the supplementary feeding programme and reference of the more serious cases of malnutrition or gastro-enteritis to the rehydration/nutrition centres. Eighteen of the latter centres, with accommodation for 212 infants, were in operation, of which three were established and operated in emergency camps by the above-mentioned voluntary agency teams and the others by UNRWA staff.

79. In its concern to safeguard the nutritional state of mothers and children, the Agency had arranged early in 1968 with WHO for an appraisal by a team of nutritionists and maternal and child health experts of the nutritional status of infants and children, as well as of the supplementary feeding programme. After field studies in April and May 1968, with particular reference to populations in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria, the team submitted a detailed report with recommendations and this has been receiving the careful attention of the Health Department. Field Health Departments in Lebanon, Syria and on the West Bank continued their annual studies on infant mortality and, as from January 1969, all Fields are undertaking systematic studies of this type. Towards the end of 1968, the Syrian and east Jordan Fields carried out special studies on infant mortality in selected emergency camp populations.

80. Progress was made in respect of the plans to develop a health supervisory service for pre-school children between two and six years of age. Early in 1969, all Fields (with the exception of Gaza, owing to shortage of staff) initiated pilot programmes, each in a number of selected centres, to extend the regular health care now provided for children in the first two years of life to cover children in their third year of life.

81. School health services continued to be provided for all children in the Agency's elementary and preparatory schools, comprising basically the routine examination of school entrants and re-examination of pupils on special indication; treatment and the correction of defects; referral of the under-nourished for supplementary feeding; immunization; school environmental sanitation; and health education. The service is provided through the Agency's camp health units and special school health teams, the latter assigned on the basis of one per Field, except for east Jordan, where a second team was established especially for the service in emergency camps. The new system of quarterly assessment and reporting on this service is resulting in an improvement in the quality and effectiveness of the service, as well as in the health statistical information gained.

82. Statistical information on maternal and infant care and on school health services is shown in table 12 of annex I.

Health education

83. The Health Department continued to place strong emphasis on educating the mothers in health centres, children in schools, special groups in social welfare centres and the general camp communities on the basic elements of health, prevention of disease and on individual and community responsibility in the protection of health. The theme chosen for the general programme for the calendar year 1969 was "Health and its promotion - disease and its prevention". Each month, a special subject of the theme was presented through direct communication by health personnel with the public in the situations mentioned above. Some twenty-two health education workers were responsible for organizing and supporting the programme through health unit staff, school health committees, camp officials and camp committees. Aside from this general programme, the Fields developed special programmes to accord with their particular needs. For example, much emphasis was placed on systematic courses of instruction in child care for mothers in the maternal and child health clinics. In Gaza, the

special course on "Motherhood and child care" for the senior classes in girls' preparatory schools was running successfully for the third year, with some 2,500 students participating.

84. In all aspects of the health education programme, most valued assistance was provided by the visual aids produced by the Audio-Visual Division. On the occasion of World Health Day (1969), a poster was produced to embody the theme "Health, labour and productivity" and to commemorate also the fiftieth anniversary of the ILO. This, along with resource material from WHO, was widely used in all Fields by health personnel to mark the occasion.

85. The Health Department sought an expert appraisal of its health education programme from WHO and to this end the services of the regional adviser in health education of WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region were made available in April 1968. In his report, issued in June 1968, this expert commended the organization, efficiency and technical quality of the programme and made useful recommendations which the Department has been implementing within its available means.

Nursing services

86. The nursing services play a most important part in the preventive and curative health programmes, since the nursing staff have considerable responsibility for the following activities: maternal and child health clinics, layette distribution, supervision of infant feeding, home visiting, certification of expectant and nursing mothers for supplementary ration distribution purposes, school health, health education, individual and mass immunization, tuberculosis and venereal diseases control, care of the sick in clinics, hospitals and rehydration/nutrition centres, and midwifery services in the home, in camp maternity centres and in hospitals. Despite difficult working conditions, particularly in the emergency camps, and in spite of staff shortages in the Gaza Strip, the nursing services were maintained at an effective level. Due credit must be accorded to the nursing staff in the various clinics and hospitals subsidized by the Agency for their contribution to the medical care programme for the refugees. At the end of the period under review, the Agency was employing 172 graduate nurses and midwives, 291 auxiliary nurses and fifty-nine traditional midwives (dayahs).

Nutrition

87. General surveillance of the health and nutrition of the refugees is maintained through the Agency's preventive and curative services. Of particular importance in this respect are the regular periodic returns on the number and proportion of underweight infants under two years of age, as well as the quarterly reports of the school health officers.

88. The aim of the supplementary feeding and milk distribution programme is to protect the most vulnerable groups of the population (infants, pre-school and school children, pregnant and nursing women and selected medical cases). Details of this programme, which is administered and operated by the Agency's Health Department, are given in paragraphs 50-55 above. Included is a description both

of the normal programme in operation in all five Fields and of the emergency feeding programme, which provides additional assistance to the newly displaced refugees in east Jordan and Syria as well as to certain hardship cases elsewhere.

Environmental sanitation

89. The environmental sanitation programme, which is concerned mainly with the provision of potable water supplies, safe and sanitary means of disposal of sewage, garbage and other wastes, surface water drainage and control of insect and rodent vectors of disease, was maintained in camps administered by the Agency. In the emergency camps for refugees and displaced persons in east Jordan and Syria, the services and facilities had to be provided necessarily on an ad hoc basis. Considerable improvements, however, have taken place in environmental conditions in these camps, particularly in the provision of water facilities, drainage and waste disposal. Emergencies due to winter storms had to be met, and flea infestation had to be coped with. Depending on local circumstances, the various methods employed for refuse disposal consisted of composting, incineration, dumping or sanitary filling. Mechanization of refuse collection was progressing satisfactorily in Gaza and it was being introduced in east Jordan and Lebanon. The sanitation labour force in camps was maintained at a ratio of 1.7 labourers for 1,000 of camp population, with the exception that in the emergency camps the ratio of 2.5 which was being applied until April 1969 is due for reduction progressively to 2.0.

Medical education and training

90. In the field of health sciences, 458 refugee students are holders of Agency university scholarships (see paragraph 136 below). Of these, 370 are studying medicine, twenty-six dentistry, sixty pharmaceutical chemistry and two veterinary medicine. There are, in addition, seventy students receiving training in basic nursing, eight students in a maternal and child health course for auxiliary nurses, forty-six training as assistant pharmacists, nine as public health inspectors, six as x-ray technicians, fourteen as laboratory technicians and six as physiotherapists. During the period of review, 113 students completed successfully their course of education and training and passed their final qualifying examination: thirty-one in medicine; two in dentistry; eleven in pharmaceutical chemistry; one in sanitary sciences; eleven in basic nursing; twelve in midwifery; nineteen as assistant pharmacists; eleven as public health inspectors and fifteen as laboratory technicians.

C. Education and training services

91. The 1967-1968 school year ended on a peaceful note, and examinations were held normally, with results on the whole better than had been expected. The new school year started on time, with unusually high enrolments in Gaza, the West Bank and east Jordan, mainly in the first elementary classes. In all, a total of 143,891 children were enrolled in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in these three areas in 1968-1969, compared with 125,933 in the previous school year, and 136,759 in 1966-1967.

92. Despite a good beginning, however, the 1968-1969 school year has been marred by widespread disturbances to the school programme; demonstrations, strikes by students, teachers' strikes, curfews and, in the occupied territories (Gaza and

West Bank), the closing of certain schools and the detention of some staff and pupils on security grounds by order of the military authorities. In Gaza and parts of the West Bank, these disturbed conditions began in October 1968, shortly after the schools and training centres reopened, and continued in one area or another throughout the year, reaching a peak in February 1969. The Agency's training centres in Gaza, the West Bank and Lebanon were affected in varying degrees, though for different reasons. In the occupied territories, the protests were mainly directed against the occupation authorities, whereas in Lebanon they were the result of differences between the Agency's teaching staff and the Agency. Teachers in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan took strike action in support of their claims on a number of occasions.

93. Since 1950, the educational services for the Palestine refugee community have been carried out in collaboration with UNESCO. By agreement between the two organizations, UNESCO is responsible for the technical aspects of the education programme, while its administration is the responsibility of UNRWA, which also bears the main financial burden. The services of the Director of Education and a number of education specialists are made available by UNESCO.

94. A number of conferences on educational topics were held during the school year, the most important being the UNRWA/UNESCO meeting with representatives of the Arab host countries in Beirut from 5 to 8 March 1969, at which Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Republic were represented, as well as the League of Arab States, UNESCO and UNRWA. Previous meetings had been held in 1965 and 1966. A third was called for May-June 1967, but was postponed at the last moment because of the political situation at that time. The 1969 meeting was called at the request of the Arab host countries and has led to the formulation of a series of recommendations which they addressed jointly to UNESCO and to UNRWA. These are under consideration in the light of their general feasibility and the Agency's financial situation. Other meetings involving the Agency's Department of Education were held in February (Institute of Education Field Representatives), in March (Vocational Training Conference) and in April (Teacher Training Conference).

95. Funds provided by the Government of Denmark, NEED (United States), the Swedish Save the Children Federation, and AUSTCARE (Australia), have enabled the Agency to press ahead with its school construction programme. Over a three-year period this programme will accommodate the natural increase, prevent triple-shifting and gradually reduce double-shifting, and replace unsatisfactory schoolrooms. In east Jordan, 596 schoolrooms and nineteen science laboratories are required for which funds are available. In Syria, a total of 489 schoolrooms and twenty-four science laboratories are required, but funds are available for only 131 schoolrooms and five science laboratories. In Lebanon, 262 schoolrooms and ten science laboratories are required, while funds are available for only 128 schoolrooms and six laboratories. Approximately 64 per cent of the foregoing items for which funds are available is under construction. In the occupied territories, pending developments on the return of the refugees, plans for large-scale school construction were held in abeyance during the school year, but one school of five rooms was completed and twenty science laboratories are under construction on the West Bank. In Gaza, a school of twelve rooms, which was totally destroyed during the 1967 fighting, was reconstructed. In summary, the programme comprises a total of 1,364 schoolrooms and seventy-two science laboratories, for which funds are available for only 872 schoolrooms and fifty science laboratories.

96. Another major contributor to the Agency's education programme for many years has been the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO), whose donations have provided for university and vocational training scholarships, science equipment and other education needs.

Staff regulations

97. On 1 July 1968, the Agency, after about three years' preparatory study, introduced a major change in its staffing structure and salary scale, under which the Teaching Service, with its 6,000 teachers, was distinguished from the General Service for the rest of its locally employed (area) staff. This measure came into effect throughout the Agency's area of operations, except for the Syria Field, where its introduction was delayed at the request of the Syrian Government in response to representations by teachers.

98. The conditions governing entry into the new service are laid down in an Occupation Classification Manual, which defines the academic and professional qualifications and, where applicable, the prior teaching experience required for the different categories of posts in the Service. Considerable emphasis is placed in the new Manual on the acquisition of the particular combinations of qualifications required for particular posts, and on the new, long salary scales (twenty-eight incremental steps as compared with the standard thirteen in the General Service scales), which form part of the Manual to provide the incentive and the reward for possession of these qualifications. To safeguard the rights of existing staff members at the change-over date, the Agency gave formal assurances that no teacher would suffer any loss in salary, either immediately or at any future date, by reclassification and transfer to the new scales. Teachers were also formally assured that, under the new classification, they remained, as UNRWA area staff members, employees of the United Nations subject, like all other UNRWA employees, to the Agency's staff rules and regulations and with exactly the same status in that respect as before.

99. Despite these assurances, there was widespread misunderstanding and resistance on the part of the teachers to the new classification and related salary scales. This led to exhaustive discussions between representatives of the teachers and senior officials of the Agency, both in the different Field Offices and at Agency Headquarters, particularly during the first quarter of 1969. In the course of these discussions, explanations and assurances were given on a considerable number of points raised by the teachers, some relating to the new Manual, others of a pedagogical rather than a personnel nature. On quite a number of points, it proved possible for the Agency to go some way to meet the teachers' requests, but on others the Agency found itself unable to act as requested, usually because of lack of the necessary funds.

100. In mid-April, after discussions with the Arab Governments, through their representatives on the Advisory Commission of UNRWA, the Agency proposed that the teachers be given an option to choose between the old and new conditions of service, and agreed to regard the latter as in suspense (except for salary payments) pending a decision on the former. Subsequently, at the request of the Government of Jordan, the Agency agreed to "cancel" the new Manual and this decision necessarily affected the other Fields as well. The implication of this decision are under examination and further consultation with Governments and staff will take place.

101. Although comparisons are difficult, particularly with regard to social security provisions and fringe benefits, the Agency considers that its salary scales and service conditions are generally in line with those in force in government civil services in the area.

General education

102. In spite of the difficulties referred to in last year's annual report, many of which still remain, the Agency continued its education programme for an increased refugee school population. During the year under review, it operated 466 elementary and preparatory schools, 275 of which were built by the Agency, 161 in rented premises, twenty-three in tented schools and prefabricated buildings in the established camps and seven in premises shared with government schools, providing education for a total of 200,922 refugee children. An additional 41,137 registered refugee children were enrolled in government and private schools in the elementary and preparatory cycles, covering the first nine years of general education, making a grand total of 242,059. In 1968-1969, the Agency employed a total of 5,790 teachers in its elementary and preparatory school system.

103. Attendance of refugee students at secondary government and private schools totalled 21,343. The Agency does not operate schools in the secondary cycle of general education, but offers a measure of assistance by way of grants, allowances or subsidies to eligible refugee students enrolled in non-Agency schools. This subsidy covers only a small part of the actual cost of the education provided, the main burden being borne by the Governments concerned. In the course of the Education Conference referred to in paragraph 94 above, the Arab Government spokesmen urged the Agency to assume fuller responsibility by providing secondary education for refugee students, with curricula and standards equivalent to the education provided in the Arab host countries.

104. Details of the numbers and distribution of refugee children receiving education are given in tables 13-16 of annex I.

105. In paragraphs 17-19 of last year's report, an account was given of the difficulties which had arisen regarding the textbooks in use in UNRWA/UNESCO schools. The Department of Education continued during the 1968-1969 school year to produce teaching notes as a substitute for the banned textbooks in the occupied territories (214,000 copies for Gaza and 76,000 for the West Bank) and, faute de mieux, to use school texts declared obsolete in Syria and east Jordan in place of certain new issues which had been referred to UNESCO for examination by the Commission of Outside Experts set up by the Director-General of UNESCO in virtue of the Executive Board resolution 7.4 of 20 June 1968. The setting up of this Commission was agreed to by the Governments of Lebanon, Jordan, the United Arab Republic and Israel, but was rejected by the Government of Syria as being an encroachment on its national sovereignty. The Commission held meetings in Paris between November 1968 and February 1969, during which it examined and reported on 127 titles. Its findings, as approved by the Director-General, were communicated by him to UNRWA and to the Governments concerned in a series of letters which were subsequently presented, together with replies received, as a progress report to the UNESCO Executive Board in the course of its eighty-second session in May 1969. In the debate which took place on this item, the representatives of Jordan and Syria, which countries are not at present members of the Executive Board, were heard by

permission of the Board. Resolutions presented by both Israel and the Arab States were subsequently withdrawn in favour of a compromise resolution presented by the Latin American delegates. This was unanimously approved by the Board, with one member State (Pakistan) abstaining on the resolution as a whole, and another (Israel) abstaining on one paragraph. The agreed resolution (see annex II) took note of the work of the Commission of Outside Experts; invited the Director-General to continue his consultation with the Government of Syria; called upon the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic to transmit to the Director-General their observations on the findings of the Commission and to pursue consultations with him in order to reach an agreement on the textbooks issue; authorized the Director-General to lift the ban before the beginning of the school year 1969-1970 on those textbooks which he will have approved; and called upon the Government of Israel to permit without any restriction the import and use of the textbooks approved by the Director-General for UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories. (It was on this paragraph that the Government of Israel abstained). Consultations continue between UNRWA and UNESCO on the ways and means of implementing this resolution in the new school year. UNESCO, of course, is also in regular communication with the parties concerned in the various Executive Board resolutions, and keeps the issue under constant review, being fully aware of its great importance to the UNRWA/UNESCO school system.

Lebanon

106. A "sit-down" strike which lasted from 10 February to 5 March 1969, was declared by the UNRWA/UNESCO teachers primarily against the new Occupation Classification Manual. There were also serious interruptions in the proper running of the Agency's schools in Lebanon Field because of political disturbances in April. Two schools in south Lebanon were occupied for a time by refugees who, owing to severe winter storms, lost their shelter during the latter part of January 1969.

107. After serious consideration and study, it was decided that promotion to the preparatory cycle in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon should be made conditional upon the passing of a special end-of-elementary cycle examination instituted by the Agency, to enable successful pupils to be promoted to the preparatory cycle instead of relying solely on the "Certificat" public examination. Of the fifty-eight elementary and preparatory schools run by the Agency in Lebanon, twenty-two operated on a double-shift system involving 222 class sections. In UNRWA/UNESCO schools, the total enrolment in the elementary and preparatory cycle was 28,472 as compared with 26,480 last year, that is, an increase of 1,992 pupils.

Syria

108. The difficulties which faced the Agency, as a result of the loss of its seventeen schools, in accommodating the refugee children evacuated from the Quneitra area have been temporarily overcome. The number of UNRWA/UNESCO schools now operating in Syria is eighty-five with a total enrolment of 28,559 as compared with 27,178 last year.

109. Legislation was introduced by the Syrian Government in 1968-1969 cancelling the competitive public examination for the end of the elementary cycle. The Ministry of Education increased admission opportunities of students into Government secondary schools; all students who obtain the preparatory school certificate can now enrol in either secondary academic or secondary technical schools. It was not possible to make progress in the proposal to introduce French as a second foreign language in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Syria and it has been kept in abeyance.

East Jordan

110. In spite of the increasingly unsettled conditions in east Jordan and the additional hardships resulting from unusually severe winter conditions and from military activities, the education programme was maintained without undue interruption. The number of schools operating, the majority on double-shift, was 134 with 64,296 pupils enrolled, as compared with 54,636 pupils last year, out of which, 12,607 were in twenty-two tented schools and prefabricated buildings.

West Bank

111. As a result of strikes and other disturbances, and related security counter-measures, including on occasion the closure of some schools, the education programme suffered a great deal. During certain periods, the daily attendance in this Field, particularly in the Nablus-Ramallah areas, fluctuated greatly, but improved during the latter part of the school year. The total enrolment was 25,993 pupils in eighty-eight schools as compared with 23,544 pupils in ninety schools last year.

Gaza

112. Attendance at schools varied considerably throughout the year; work was frequently interrupted and the morale of teachers and pupils alike was affected by incidents of one sort or another, leading to demonstrations, curfews, the closure of schools, military incidents, etc. The total enrolment in the UNRWA/UNESCO school system was 53,602 pupils in 101 schools as compared with 47,753 pupils in 103 schools last year. The non-recognition of the Gaza end-of-secondary cycle examinations by the Arab host countries remains a barrier preventing the Gaza refugees from continuing their studies. Efforts are being made by UNESCO and UNRWA to resolve this problem and a favourable outcome is now expected.

Youth activities programme

113. This programme was established to train volunteer leaders in youth activities and to encourage and guide young refugee men to become responsible members of their community. The Agency now operates thirty-four youth activities centres, including six in the new temporary camps in east Jordan, in full co-operation with the World Alliance of YMCAs.

114. Although training in sports and cultural and recreational activities continues, greater emphasis is now laid on public service and active participation in community projects in camps; useful skills, such as fire-fighting,

first-aid, gardening and tree-planting are taught, and the young men explore the many ways in which they can serve their communities: by promoting safety campaigns in the camps; by assisting UNRWA health educators and sanitation workers; and by participating in social surveys in the new temporary camps.

115. The youth programme is now accepted by the refugees as a vital force in camp life not only as it affects the youth, but because of its contribution to the camp community. It has developed a sense of individual responsibility in many of the participants and fostered the concept of working together for the community good.

Pre-school play centres

116. In addition to providing pre-school-age refugee children with rudimentary training in a cheerful atmosphere, the children receive at these centres routine medical supervision and are given a hot meal and milk before they return home. This programme must be financed by special contributions and it is encouraging to report that, with the assistance of voluntary agencies, play centres have been opened in the new temporary camps; twenty-seven centres are now in operation compared with eighteen before the hostilities.

Teacher training

117. The Agency's programme of teacher training falls into two distinct categories, the pre-service training of post-secondary school level students at UNRWA/UNESCO residential training centres, and the in-service training of Agency teaching staff undertaken by the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education, which operates Agency-wide from its headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon.

Pre-service

118. The Agency's five teacher training centres, two in Ramallah (West Bank), two temporary centres in Amman (east Jordan) and one at Sibliin (Lebanon), resumed operation in the fall of 1968. In the period under review, these centres concentrated on two-year courses to prepare teachers mainly for the elementary schools. In addition, the Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre organized on an experimental basis a third year of training for a group of graduates of the two-year course, for specialization in the teaching of Arabic in the preparatory cycle. These centres have had a very disturbed academic year, with the sole exception of the temporary training centre for women in Amman, which managed to carry on in an admirably normal fashion.

119. A satisfactory site on the outskirts of Amman has been obtained for a new training centre which will be constructed with funds provided by the American private organization, NEED, and which will absorb the two temporary teacher training centres in Amman, as well as providing vocational training for 150 girls. The new centre will have an enrolment capacity of 700 (400 women and 300 men). It is hoped to have it ready for operation by October 1970.

120. The total number of refugee trainees enrolled in the UNRWA pre-service teacher training centres in 1968-1969 was 1,186, compared with 1,219 in 1967-1968 and 1,121 in 1966-1967. This number is not expected to increase significantly in 1969-1970, but should do so in the following year, when the new Amman centre begins to operate.

In-service

121. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education had, by the end of the school year 1967-1968, completed three of its basic two-year courses for the in-service training of the professionally unqualified teachers employed in UNRWA/UNESCO schools. Out of a total initial intake of 2,300 teachers enrolled in these three courses between 1964 and 1966, 1,428 (about 62 per cent) successfully completed all the requirements of their training programme, and have been recognized by the Agency as professionally certificated class teachers (elementary cycle school teachers). Most of the remaining 872 teachers (about 38 per cent) who failed in one or more of the requirements of certification are being given further opportunity to make up for their deficiencies.

122. In addition, 941 elementary school teachers are still undergoing in-service training with the Institute, having begun their training in 1966, 1967 or 1968. Of these, 444 will complete their training in August 1969, 374 in August 1970 and 123 in August 1971. The total number of elementary school teachers who have so far been involved in this programme of on-the-job professional training is, therefore, 3,241. This represents about 80 per cent of the total number of UNRWA elementary teachers in October 1968, compared with the figure of about 10 per cent of trained teachers available in October 1964, when the Institute started its operation. This indicates that the Institute is winning the battle in the elementary cycle of education. This first phase of the operation, that is, improving qualifications of elementary school teachers, is expected to run down during the forthcoming two school years, but not to be eliminated completely.

123. At the beginning of the 1967-1968 school year, the Institute started the second phase of its operations by organizing, on an experimental basis, a two-year subject course for the in-service training of 193 teachers of mathematics at the preparatory level. At the beginning of 1968-1969 and as a result of the successful start of the first experiment, the Institute expanded this second phase by organizing the following new courses for preparatory level teachers: a one-year professional course for university graduates (1962); a two-year subject course for teachers certificated for the elementary cycle, but teaching science at the preparatory level (112); a three-year combined professional and subject training course for preparatory-level teachers without university degrees (119); a two-year professional course for teachers of home economics (43); and another two-year subject course for teachers certificated for the elementary cycle, but teaching mathematics at the preparatory level (35). The total number of preparatory school teachers so far involved in this more specialized type of training is 664, and represents about 39 per cent of the total number of preparatory school teachers. The major part of this phase of the Institute's work is expected to be completed by the end of school year 1971-1972. The total number of elementary and preparatory teachers actually undergoing training in 1968-1969 is 1,580, which is the normal full training capacity of the Institute.

124. The Institute is also gradually moving into a third phase of activities, which aims at the improvement of the quality of education through activities other than in-service teacher training, e.g., by assisting in the improvement of classroom teaching through the introduction and adaptation of more effective teaching methods and techniques, including the use of closed circuit television, by the organization of special courses for head teachers and school supervisors, and by the further training of certificated teachers.

125. From its inception in 1964, the Institute has been considered by UNESCO as a pilot project with wider aims than those strictly related to the Agency's educational system. Proposals have been made for making its techniques available to other systems of education, and preliminary talks have started with one of the Governments in the area. The cost of the operation of the Institute is currently being borne by the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland, and by UNESCO, whose contribution consists of providing the services of a number of experts and certain items of equipment.

Vocational and technical education

126. This form of education continues to be made available to Palestine refugees in seven Agency-operated residential training centres. Six of the centres are for young men, and two of these are combined teacher/vocational and technical training centres. The total number of vocational and technical training places available for young men in the Agency's centres in 1968-1969 was 2,098. The seventh training unit is a combined teacher and vocational training centre for girls, the Ramallah Women's Training Centre.

127. The names and locations of the Agency's centres are as follows:

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Training Places</u> <u>Vocational and Technical</u>
Kalandia Vocational Training Centre	West Bank	376
Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre	East Jordan	360
Gaza Vocational Training Centre	Gaza	484
Damascus Vocational Training Centre	Syria	400
Siblin Vocational Training Centre	Lebanon	396
Siblin Technical and Teacher Training Institute	Lebanon	82
Ramallah Women's Training Centre	West Bank	310
Total:		<u>2,408</u>

Details of the training places available by centre and course of study are given in table 17 of annex I. It may be noted that a total of thirty-eight different courses are offered. Training in the medical and para-medical fields is reported in paragraph 90.

128. Expansion plans now being implemented or under study will raise the number of UNRWA vocational and technical training centres from seven to eight and will increase the total capacity from 2,408 to 3,100 places (2,610 for men and 490 for girls). The expansion is being accomplished by:

(a) Establishing near Amman a combined vocational and teacher training centre. This centre, financed by NEED, will provide 150 vocational training places for girls (plus 250 teacher training places for girls and 300 teacher training places for men, that is, a total capacity of 700), and will supplement the courses offered at the Ramallah Women's Training Centre, which is not available to refugees living in east Jordan, Lebanon and Syria in the present circumstances;

(b) Increasing the capacity of the Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre, Amman, from 360 to approximately 800 training places, capital costs (and recurrent costs related to the expansion for a period of five years, including existing recurrent costs) being financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany;

(c) Increasing the capacity of Gaza Vocational Training Centre from 484 to 556 training places. This is the second phase of an expansion programme that was begun in 1967 ^{10/} and is being financed as to capital cost by NEED (the Government of Israel has made a special contribution towards the operating cost of this expansion);

(d) Increasing the capacity of the vocational training section of the Ramallah Women's Training Centre from 310 to 340. The total capacity of the Centre, including the teacher training section, will then be 640. This expansion is being financed by NEED.

129. During the period under review, training in the centres situated in the occupied territories and in those situated in Lebanon and east Jordan has been seriously affected by strikes.

130. As noted in the previous report, since 1967, the employment prospects of graduates from the Agency's vocational training centres in the occupied areas have declined. This continues to give much cause for concern. The Agency is considering means of strengthening its Placement Services in the occupied areas and is seeking new outlets for these young men and women.

131. Through the good offices of the Federal Republic of Germany 100 graduates of UNRWA vocational training centres, including thirty-seven from the occupied territories, were given the opportunity in 1968-1969 of gaining further trade experience by working in modern industrial concerns. The Agency is making arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany for another 150 refugee trainees, who are scheduled to complete their courses in August 1969, to benefit from this training-in-industry scheme.

^{10/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), para. 123.

Adult training courses

132. The Agency continued to provide training through its handicraft courses to those refugees who lack the academic qualifications for admission to vocational training centres. Forty-five young men attended one-year carpentry courses on the West Bank and were thus enabled to acquire a skill and improve their prospects of employment. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four girls completed six-months' training in thirty-six sewing courses, three of which were established and operated by voluntary organizations in the new temporary camps in east Jordan. This year 728 young women participated in afternoon programmes of women's activities in fourteen centres. Through a variety of cultural, social and recreational activities, this training aims at raising the standard of living of the women and girls by their own initiative. It includes literacy classes, remodelling of second-hand clothing, the teaching of embroidery, needlework, knitting, first aid, child care, recreational activities and household skills. The products of the handicraft and embroidery classes are sold on a co-operative basis and the profits used to help meet the running costs of the programme. In addition, cooking courses instructed the refugee women in how to make the best use of the rations issued by UNRWA. Most of these activities are financed by special donations.

Training of the handicapped

133. The UNRWA programme for the rehabilitation of physically disabled refugees includes the blind, the deaf and the crippled. During the summer of 1968, a team of experts from the United Arab Republic visited Jordan, Syria and Lebanon to interview and examine fifty-five crippled children out of whom thirty-nine were selected as suitable for education and training in the Vocational Rehabilitation Foundation (for the physically disabled) Institutes in Alexandria and Cairo. Of these, seventeen were admitted for training during 1968-1969 and it is expected that the balance will be admitted during the next scholastic year.

134. During the period under review, 288 disabled boys and girls were placed in institutes. This figure includes fifty trainees placed free of charge in various institutes in the Middle East and sixty-three blind children and adults attending the Pontifical Mission Centre for the Blind, Gaza. In addition, there are thirty-five blind workers at the three Home Service Sections of the Centre in Gaza.

University education

135. UNRWA awarded a record total of 1,255 scholarships for Palestine refugees for university study during the academic year 1968-1969. Of these scholarships, 600 were provided from funds made available as a special donation by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. UNRWA university scholarships are awarded only for one year at a time, but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study undertaken by the individual student provided he satisfactorily passes the end-of-year examination held by his faculty. Of the 1,255 scholarships awarded this year, 533 were continuing and 722 were new scholarships; the latter figure is considerably in excess of the 276 new awards made in 1967-1968.

136. The distribution of university scholarships is shown in the following table:

University scholarship holders by course of study and country
of study during the academic year 1968-1969

Course of study	United Arab Republic	Lebanon	Syria	East Jordan	West Bank	Iraq	Turkey	Libya	Total
Medicine	273	14	78	-	-	4	1	-	370
Pharmacy	34	4	20	-	-	2	-	-	60
Dentistry	9	-	14	-	-	3	-	-	26
Veterinary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Engineering	146	30	48	-	-	25	4	2	255
Agriculture	26	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	31
Arts	68	28	50	34	29	1	-	-	210
Science a/	43	25	35	46	25	8	-	-	182
Education	47	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	62
Commerce and economics	14	7	4	32	-	-	-	-	57
All courses	662	113	263	112	54	44	5	2	1,255

a/ Includes students who may later enter the medical or engineering schools of their university.

137. Several Governments have also granted scholarships directly to Palestine refugee students. These include, in addition to the Arab host countries, Iraq, Turkey, Algeria, Libya, the Sudan and Pakistan. The Agency, with the assistance of UNESCO, continues to contact other countries which are in a position to offer scholarships to foreign students in the hope that they will make some of their scholarships available to Palestine refugees.

D. Common services and general administration

138. The number of staff employed by the Agency at 30 June 1969, as compared with the figures for the preceding year, are given in table 23 of annex I. They show an increase of 1,046 locally recruited personnel and ten internationally recruited staff during the year covered by this report, most of the increase resulting from the filling of manning-table posts which had become vacant or had become necessary as a consequence of the June 1967 hostilities. These figures, of course, take no account of vacant posts. The local-staff manning-table comprised 13,082 posts at 30 June 1969 and 12,946 posts at 30 June 1968, an increase of only 142 posts, almost entirely for teachers for the increase numbers of children in the Agency's schools. The corresponding figures for the international manning-table were 124 posts at 30 June 1969, of which fourteen were then vacant, and 114 posts at 30 June 1968, of which fourteen were also vacant. The **net** increase was ten posts, distributed as follows: two in the

Technical Division, two in Relief Services, one in the New York Liaison Office, one in the Environmental Sanitation Division and four in Education Services.

139. The Agency's 13,000 locally recruited employees, comprising the General Service and the Teaching Service of the Area Staff, and the Manual Workers, are represented by five Field Area Staff Associations, that of Jordan being provisionally represented by east Jordan and West Bank committees. The problem which has arisen because of the establishment in July 1968 of the Teaching Service is described in paragraphs 97-101 above. Apart from this special problem, staff representations have been mainly concerned with the cost of living in the various Fields and requests for improvements in the health and education services available to Agency employees. For several years, the Agency's salary policy for locally recruited staff has been to use government levels of remuneration in each Field for comparable groups of employees as a guide within the limits set by the availability of funds. In line with this policy, the salaries of Manual Workers employed in east Jordan and on the West Bank are being increased with effect from 1 April 1969, at an estimated additional annual cost of \$116,000. Other, and possibly more extensive, increases in government salary levels have been recommended, but not yet implemented, in Lebanon, and similar increases may occur elsewhere in the area of operations during 1969, with consequent effect upon the Agency's staff costs. For further references to this subject, see paragraph 179 below.

140. In Lebanon, as a result of problems that arose concerning the employment of staff, discussions were held with the Government, and the Agency hopes shortly to reach agreement on procedures for consultation with the Government on staff matters, where appropriate, without prejudice to the Agency's position as a United Nations organization. In Syria, difficulties referred to in previous reports have not yet been completely resolved and there have been long delays in the filling of vacancies in the Agency's staff, except on a temporary basis.

141. The Agency also continues to experience difficulty in moving its Arab staff in and out of the occupied territories on duty. In recent years and in the interest of economy, the Agency has substantially reduced its international staff and has placed correspondingly more reliance upon senior locally recruited staff for the technical supervision of field programmes. Difficulties and delays in movement in and out of the occupied territories, even though due to security considerations, are therefore very prejudicial to the proper performance of the Agency's work. Additional comment on this subject is given in paragraph 147 below.

142. Up to early March 1969, there were no serious difficulties about sending Agency supplies and equipment by road from Beirut to Gaza and the West Bank via Ras El Nakoura. A freight service operated three times per week and met normal needs. Since early March, however, the border at Ras El Nakoura has been closed to freight transport by the Israeli authorities for security reasons, and the Agency has been obliged to make arrangements to use the more expensive and time-consuming route to the West Bank and Gaza via Syria to the Allenby Bridge over the river Jordan.

E. Legal matters

General legal activities and problems

143. Apart from claims, which are dealt with later in this section, the main problems affecting the legal side of the Agency's work remain as before. They relate to the upholding of the Agency's authority over the appointment of its staff, to the protection of the Agency's premises and staff, and to securing the freedom of movement of its staff. All these requirements devolve from the basic necessity of ensuring the ability of the Agency, as an international organization operating under the Charter of the United Nations, to perform adequately the functions conferred by the mandate of the General Assembly. The year under review has, in some respects, not been an easy one in this regard.

144. Article V of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946 confers on the Agency's officials immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written, and acts performed by them in their official capacity, but this immunity is not universally recognized in practice within the Agency's sphere of operations. Locally recruited staff employed by the Agency within Syria, whether Syrian or Palestinian, do not enjoy the full measure of privileges and immunities conferred on the Agency's officials by article V of the Convention, and the difficulty mentioned in last year's report remains. ^{11/} It will be recalled that, pursuant to a decree of 1 August 1967, Syria excluded locally recruited staff from the privileges and immunities of the Convention with the exception of the exemption from taxation on salaries. Following negotiations, the Agency, on 15 May 1968, submitted a memorandum to the Government in this regard. At the request of the Syrian Government, a translation into Arabic of the memorandum of 15 May 1968 was sent to the Government at the end of last year. The Agency regrets to report, however, that in January two senior area staff members of the Agency were kept under arrest for twenty-four hours, and then reported that they had been interrogated in relation to their official duties. A note verbale on these two cases was sent to the Government of Syria on 6 February 1969, but no reply was received.

145. The problem, mentioned in last year's report, ^{12/} concerning the detention of staff for substantial periods, without trial, in the territories occupied by Israel after the hostilities of June 1967, continues to some extent. As before, these cases do not relate to detention on account of "official acts" performed by members of the staff in the way of duty, but to charges of illegal activity. Nevertheless, the fact of the detention remains, with the result that the member of the staff is deprived of his liberty and the Agency is deprived of his services. One member of the staff was detained in Gaza for a period of fifteen months before he was released, without any charge having been brought against him, and many representations were made to the authorities concerning him. On the West Bank, one member of the staff was detained before trial for twelve months; another has been detained without trial for seven months; and others have been detained for periods of over four months. Some staff members are detained under the practice of "administrative detention", that is, by administrative decision without trial by any court.

^{11/} Ibid., annex II, para. 2.

^{12/} Ibid., para. 4.

146. In one instance, the Agency has been compelled to protest by a note verbale against the expulsion of one of its staff, the head teacher of one of the Agency's schools in Nablus, who was expelled from the West Bank to east Jordan. The reason given to the Agency was that the head teacher had been expelled for security reasons not connected with her official duty. The Agency has, as a result, been deprived of the services of the head teacher at the school in Nablus since 25 November 1968. The Agency's protest was based on article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, as well as on Articles 100 and 105 of the United Nations Charter. No formal reply to this note verbale has been received. A further case of deportation to east Jordan, of one of the Agency's medical officers, occurred in June 1969. The matters complained of do not relate to the officers' official duties.

147. The problems confronting the Agency in its effort to secure the freedom of movement of its staff within the area of its operations, for the purpose of the performance of official duty, has been mentioned in the preceding section of this chapter (paragraph 141). States Members of the United Nations, by accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, have accepted an obligation to facilitate the travel within their territories of officials engaged on the business of the Agency. It is essential that those members of the Agency's staff, both its international staff and its locally recruited staff, whatever their nationality, who have duties which extend to more than one territory within the area of the Agency's operations, or have duties of supervision or control over the whole area of the Agency's operations, should be able to move freely from one territory to another. The Agency must also, to avoid the unnecessary expenditure of time and money, try to secure travel by the quickest and cheapest route, and this applies in particular to travel to the occupied territories.

148. Considerable obstacles have been encountered by the Agency during the current year in regard to this matter. There is difficulty with some Governments in obtaining the necessary permits for entry to or exit from their territories, and, in the case of one Government (Syria), this difficulty has extended to visas for international officers of the Agency. A note verbale was delivered on 10 October 1968 in the case of one member of the staff prevented from travel to headquarters on Agency business, though provided with a United Nations laissez-passer under article VII of the Convention of 1946. No reply having been received, a further note was sent on 6 February 1969. Difficulties have also been encountered over the obtaining of visas or entry and exist permits without undue delay, and these are still restricted in some cases to one journey, or a short period. On 19 February 1969, a note verbale was sent to the Syrian Government on the matter of the stamp duty and "popular action contribution" collected since July 1968 by the Government on applications by the Agency for travel permits. No reply to that note having been received, a further note was sent on 21 May 1969.

149. In regard to the Agency's premises, the Agency has, on various occasions, been called on to protest to the authorities against incursions into its premises in the occupied territories. On 24 May 1969, a note verbale was delivered to the Government of Israel protesting against military intrusions into two of the Agency's educational establishments, in particular, the Vocational Training Centre

in Gaza and the Preparatory Boys' School at Khan Yunis. To this note, the Government of Israel has replied that it regards this protest as unwarranted, and is obliged to reject it for reasons which were stated at a meeting between Israel and UNRWA officials.

150. In regard to other matters, various amendments of the staff rules relating to both international and area staff have been made and a substantially revised directive on contracting activities has been issued.

Claims against Governments

151. Further progress has been made in presenting and prosecuting pecuniary claims by the Agency against Governments, especially in the matter of claims arising out of the hostilities of June 1967. Some progress has also been made towards settlement of certain claims; but no progress has been made in relation to other outstanding claims.

Lebanon

152. Following the decision of the Council of Ministers of 22 May 1968 to "approve in principle" the Agency's claims, ^{13/} most of the taxes in respect of which the Agency claimed exemption, in particular municipal taxes and stamp duties on insurance policies, which constituted a heavy financial burden on the Agency, are no longer collected. The Ministry of Finance in December 1968 set up a Commission of Experts in Taxation for the purpose of verifying the particulars of the Agency's claim, which, at the end of 1968, amounted to LL.594,135. At the request of the Commission, a detailed financial statement was submitted by the Agency on 1 March 1969, and certain further particulars have been requested. There is every hope that this claim will soon be settled.

153. Certain taxes, however, in particular a landing charge on goods discharged in Lebanese ports, continue to be collected, although the Agency's exemption was expressly recognized by decision of the Council of Ministers. But the Agency expects to resolve this problem with the Government in the near future.

Syria

154. As was reported last year, ^{14/} the majority of the items in the Agency's total claim of LS.272,577 against the Syrian Government were rejected by that Government. The issues of principle which appear to be involved in the rejection of the claims were stated in the report. A note verbale was sent to the Syrian Government on 6 September 1968 setting out these issues, and enclosing, for consideration by the Government, a comprehensive aide-mémoire (in French) concerning the interpretation of section 7 (a) of the Convention on the Immunities and Privileges of the United Nations, and a note (also in French) on "prescription" in international law. The Agency renewed its proposal for joint discussions. At the same time, in response to the request by the Syrian Government previously

^{13/} Ibid., para. 14.

^{14/} Ibid., paras. 16-18.

made. the Agency nominated two representatives for the purpose of exploring in detail, with the Customs Administration, the Agency's particular claim for the refund of duties on fuel and petroleum products. In November 1968, the Agency was requested to provide a translation into Arabic or English of the aide-mémoire referred to above and, accordingly, a translation into English was sent to the Syrian Government in February 1969. In March 1969, the Agency was asked for a translation into Arabic of the aide-mémoire. This translation has been made and was sent to the Syrian Government on 4 July 1969.

155. This claim is a continuing claim in regard to certain items, namely portorage fees and taxes on electricity bills.

Jordan

156. A proposal has been made to the Government of Jordan for an over-all settlement of the Agency's claims against that Government mentioned in last year's report, 15/ and of claims made, on the other hand, by the Government against the Agency, which would result in a payment being made by the Agency to the Government of \$3,371.70.

157. Regarding the claims against the Agency under contracts to carry out "winterization" programmes in the Jordan Valley, arbitration proceedings have now taken place between the Agency and one of the contractors. The arbitrator found that the contract was frustrated by factors outside the control of the Agency, but he has nevertheless awarded the contractor JD.1,500 as compensation in respect of certain expenses incurred. This amount will in due course be claimed from the Jordan Government.

The claim against Lebanon, Syria and Jordan jointly in respect of excess rail charges

158. No progress has been made towards settlement of this claim of about \$1.5 million for excess costs paid by the Agency for the transport of supplies from Beirut to Jordan by rail, as mentioned in last year's report. 16/ By note verbale of 15 March 1967 to all three Governments, the Agency had proposed a joint meeting, but, apart from an expression of willingness to meet by the Lebanese Government (conditional on the willingness of the other two Governments to meet), no reply has been received to these notes. Letters dated 10 June 1969 have now been sent by the Commissioner-General to the Foreign Ministers of Syria and Jordan asking again for agreement to a meeting, or for any alternative proposals they may have for a settlement of this matter.

15/ Ibid., para. 19.

16/ Ibid., paras. 22-24.

Claims arising out of the hostilities of June 1967

159. Immediately after the June 1967 hostilities, the Agency made an effort to assess, as quickly and accurately as possible, the damage it had suffered. A survey team visited the areas, and made a full investigation and report, which was completed by 31 August 1968. As a result of this work, and of further information obtained by the legal staff, the Agency has formulated the following claims:

(a) Against the Government of Israel

- (i) By note verbale of 31 December 1968, for \$US708,610.43 in respect of damage to and loss of Agency property. Further claims will be made in respect of damage or losses suffered by Agency staff which the Agency has obligations to meet, and for losses arising out of military incidents since the hostilities. The last category will include losses suffered in the shelling or raids by Israeli forces on Karamah and other camps in the Jordan Valley at the end of 1967 and in early 1968.
- (ii) By two notes verbales, both dated 23 January 1969, in respect of "battle damage" to the Agency's Jerusalem Field Office (amounting to \$US83,286.64) and at nine of the Agency's schools in the Gaza Strip (amounting to \$US12,498.38). This damage was suffered in the course of fighting within or near these installations, and the Agency has claimed one half of these amounts from the Government of Israel.

(b) Against the Jordan Government

By note verbale dated 23 January 1969, for one half of the amount of the "battle damage" suffered at the Jerusalem Field Office, as indicated above.

(c) Against the United Arab Republic Government

By note verbale dated 23 January 1969, for one half of the amount of the "battle damage" to the Agency's schools in the Gaza Strip, as indicated above.

160. Following upon an exchange of notes with the Government of Israel, it is hoped that negotiations with the Government on the Agency's claims against it will soon begin.

161. In respect of losses or damage suffered in various military incidents in the occupied territories, the Agency has submitted claims through the Liaison Officers to the Military Governors of the respective areas. Some small claims have been settled direct by the military authorities. The others (the majority) will be summarized and resubmitted to the Government of Israel through the Foreign Ministry in the near future.

162. The Agency continues to pursue its claim both against the Bank of Alexandria and the Government of Israel in respect of the amount of £E40,401.854 held by the Gaza Branch of the Bank of Alexandria, to the account of the Agency,

at the time of the hostilities of June 1967. ^{17/} A note verbale dated 22 August 1968 was received by the Agency from the Government of the United Arab Republic in response to its previous note, and a further note was sent by the Agency on 5 April 1969.

F. Financial operations

163. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors. This section, therefore, presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1968 and its estimated financial operations in 1969. (UNRWA's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the present report covers the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969.) ^{18/}

164. Increase in Agency activity - and expenditure - which in 1967 could properly be considered part of the Agency's "emergency" programme related to the June 1967 hostilities had by 1968 become essentially part of the Agency's "normal" programme. Moreover, in 1968 the Agency had to meet further increases in the refugees' needs for assistance, arising from population growth, economic stress and movement of families. At the same time, unit costs of staff, supplies and services employed or purchased by the Agency increased appreciably, particularly in the occupied areas. As a consequence, the Agency's total expenditure and commitments in 1968 reached nearly \$44 million, compared with \$40.6 million in 1967 and only \$37.5 million in 1966.

165. Although the response of Governments and of non-governmental organizations to the Agency's request for special contributions to meet the increased needs arising from the June 1967 hostilities was indeed generous (some \$10 million of special contributions being received altogether in 1967 and 1968), it was not sufficient to cover the increase in the Agency's expenditure over the two years. As a consequence, the Agency - which had an excess of \$2.5 million income over expenditure in 1967 - suffered a deficit of income of \$2.9 million in 1968.

^{17/} Ibid., para. 26.

^{18/} Figures for income, expenditure and working capital and details of income from all sources since the establishment of UNRWA are shown in tables 19 and 20 of annex I. Table 21 lists contributions from non-governmental sources for the year 1968 and the first six months of 1969. Chapter II provides more detailed information with respect to the Agency's financial operations for 1968 and 1969.

166. The following summary table reflects the Agency's financial operations in 1968:

Millions of US dollars

Income received in 1968:

Pledges by Governments	57.6
Other contributions	2.6
Other income	<u>0.9</u>
Total income	<u>41.1</u>

Expenditure and commitments in 1968:

Relief services	20.9
Health services	5.6
Education services	<u>17.5</u>
Total expenditure and commitments	<u>44.0</u>

Net surplus (deficit) (2.9)

Add working capital at 1 January 1968 (after adjustment of prior year's accounts)	<u>16.6</u>
Working capital at 31 December 1968	<u><u>13.7</u></u>

167. Perhaps the most significant point of the foregoing summary is that the Agency again - for the fifth time in six years - incurred a massive deficit on its programme, amounting to \$2.9 million, which reduced working capital to only \$13.7 million, composed largely of pledges and accounts receivable and supplies in the Agency's "pipeline".

168. Unliquidated commitments carried forward from 1963 (or prior years) to 1969 totalled approximately \$2.6 million, compared with only \$0.9 million of such commitments which had been carried forward from 1967 to 1968. During 1968, savings on liquidation of commitments from prior years totalled some \$0.2 million (the savings were credited to working capital).

169. At the end of 1968, unpaid pledges from Governments totalled \$9.6 million, compared with only \$7.6 million unpaid at the end of 1967, reflecting a measurable slow-down in the rate of payment of contributions in 1968 by certain Governments. Inventories of supplies and advances to suppliers at \$7.7 million were slightly lower than at the close of 1967 (\$8.2 million). Accounts receivable, however, had increased from \$1.7 million at the close of 1967 to \$4.5 million at the close of 1968.

170. As a consequence of the deficit in 1968 and of the very large increase in non-cash assets previously mentioned, the Agency's free cash position, that is, cash in excess of current liabilities, deteriorated markedly in 1968, falling from \$6.2 million at the close of 1967 to only \$1.2 million at the close of 1968. Fortunately a number of unpaid pledges were paid early in 1969; otherwise the Agency would have faced serious difficulties in meeting payrolls and suppliers' invoices in the early part of 1969.

171. The foregoing figures do not include those related to the receipt and expenditure of funds made available by NEED (Near East Emergency Donations, Inc.) mentioned elsewhere in this report. For technical and legal reasons, these funds are not regarded as part of the Agency's funds. Up to 31 December 1968, the Agency had received a total of \$4.7 million of NEED funds (including interest) and by that date had expended or committed \$2.8 million, largely for the provision of emergency shelter and sanitary arrangements for refugees and other displaced persons in east Jordan and for the displaced refugees in Syria. The unexpended balance of funds available was largely earmarked for provision of improved and expanded educational facilities for the refugees.

172. The financial prospects for the Agency in 1969 are even more alarming than ever before, as the following summary table clearly shows.

	<u>Millions of US dollars</u>
Estimated income in 1969:	
Pledges by Governments	38.3
Other contributions	2.0
Other income	0.7
Total income	<u>41.0</u>
Estimated expenditure and commitments in 1969:	
Relief services	19.7
Health services	5.6
Education services	19.0
Total expenditure and commitments:	<u>44.3</u>
Estimated surplus (deficit)	(3.3)
Add working capital at 1 January 1969	<u>13.7</u>
Estimated working capital at 31 December 1969	<u>10.4</u>

173. As the preceding table shows, the Agency expects to incur a further deficit of some \$3.3 million in 1969. However, even this estimate is subject to a number of assumptions, the more important of which are that (a) unit costs will not increase further, (b) the Agency will not be called upon to provide assistance to additional numbers of persons, (c) some \$12 million of expected pledges by Governments will be forthcoming and (d) that contributions from non-governmental sources will continue at the same high rate as in 1968. While the latter two of these seem reasonably safe assumptions, the first may well prove to be seriously wrong, particularly in respect of staff salaries effected by cost of living increases. As for assumption (b), this depends very largely upon the amount of assistance received by the governments in the area for their programmes of assistance to displaced persons not registered with UNRWA.

174. The problem posed by the expected deficit of \$3.5 million in 1969 is discussed in the introduction to this report (see paragraphs 20-35). What is at stake is the ability of the Agency to continue its existing programme.

175. As noted in paragraph 171 above for 1968, the preceding figures for 1969 do not include the expected receipt and expenditure of NEED funds. However, these funds will enable the Agency to undertake expenditure on capital projects, particularly the provision of additional and replacement school facilities and training centres. As at 30 June 1969, the Agency had received a total of \$6.3 million in NEED funds (including interest) and had expended or committed \$4.4 million.

CHAPTER II

BUDGET FOR 1970

AND

REVISED BUDGET FOR 1969

A. Introduction

175. This part of the report presents both the budget estimates for 1970 and the adjusted budget estimates for 1969. The budget estimates for 1969 were originally presented to the General Assembly in the report for 1967-1968, but have subsequently had to be adjusted - virtually all of the increases were necessary to provide for the use of special contributions received during the year for items not included in the original estimates.

177. The budget estimates for 1970 amount to \$42,978,000 compared with adjusted budget estimates of \$44,264,000 for 1969 and actual expenditure of \$43,987,000 in 1968. These totals include costs of buildings, equipment and other items of a non-recurring nature, financed largely by special contributions earmarked for these purposes. The non-recurrent costs are limited to \$683,000 for 1970, compared with the adjusted budget of \$2,231,000 for 1969 and \$3,422,000 actual expenditure in 1968. Continuing recurrent costs, on the other hand, total \$42,295,000 for 1970, an increase over the adjusted budget estimate of \$42,033,000 for 1969 and actual expenditure of \$40,565,000 in 1968.

178. Recurrent costs in each of these three years have been or are expected to be higher than in earlier years, in part as a result of the mid-year hostilities in 1967. Another important factor has been the constantly increasing cost of education. The principal increases in recurrent costs in 1969 over 1968 are attributable to general education (\$0.6 million) and vocational and professional training (\$0.4 million, largely covered by special contributions). For 1970, a further increase is expected in general education (\$0.7 million) and in vocational and professional training (\$0.2 million, for which special contributions are expected). Fortunately, in 1970 there should be an offsetting decrease of \$0.7 million in relief costs due to an expected reduction in the prices of contributed flour and oil.

179. The progressive rise in living costs throughout the Agency's area of operations, notably in Gaza, east Jordan and on the West Bank, has necessitated certain revisions in staff salaries, especially in the manual worker categories. It seems probable that increases for other categories of staff will also have to be made, particularly in West Bank, Gaza and Lebanon, but no provision for them has yet been included in either the proposed budget for 1970 or the revised estimates for 1969. Unit prices for supplies and commodities as well as hospital bed rates and construction costs also continue to rise and are reflected to some extent in the estimates for 1969 and 1970.

180. As noted above, education costs have risen considerably. For the 1968-1969 scholastic year, an unprecedented intake of pupils included many thousands who in 1967-1968 had been withheld from school by their parents following the hostilities of June 1967. This increase will be further supplemented by the normal increases in school years 1969-1970 and 1970-1971. Furthermore, in both east Jordan and Syria, where schools have had to be operated in tents in the emergency camps, the average class occupancies are lower than they are in Agency-built classrooms where the average enrolment is almost fifty pupils per classroom. Again, where displaced refugees are concentrated in urban areas, the Agency has been obliged to lease such school premises as could be found, usually providing smaller than normal classrooms. This has led to the need for more teachers, increasing the Agency's education costs accordingly. This situation will improve somewhat during 1969-1970 when standard-sized classrooms, being constructed with special funds contributed for the purpose, will replace a number of tents and rented premises.

181. Although costs of health services in 1969 are expected to be somewhat higher than in 1968, particularly recurrent costs, no material further increase is anticipated in 1970, subject to possible increases in staff costs, mentioned above. In the operation of the emergency camps, health service costs are higher than in the older well-established camps, especially for environmental sanitation (as well as for educational services, as mentioned in paragraph 178 above).

182. In relief services, a slight increase in recurrent costs in 1969 over 1968 is expected to be followed by a material decrease in 1970 due to the expected lower prices of flour and oil mentioned in paragraph 178 above. The total cost of relief services in 1970 will be further reduced by the absence of capital improvements (principally for shelter) unless special contributions are received as in 1968 and 1969.

183. Cases of special individual hardship continue to be of great concern to the Agency, which is unable to make more than a token gesture in recognition of the real problem. For essential clothing, for example, the Agency is entirely dependent on, and greatly indebted to, the many voluntary societies who not only share the burden of providing used clothing, but also assist in its allocation and distribution to needy cases, as far as their own limited resources permit.

184. Some real measure of success has been achieved in rectification of the ration rolls as a result of the Agency's persistent and continuous efforts. Nevertheless, the numbers of refugees technically entitled to receive UNRWA relief assistance, but so far excluded because of ration ceilings, constantly exceed those deleted.

185. Common costs (supply and transport and other internal services, general administration and liaison), after rising sharply in 1968, have tended to be more nearly stable in 1969 and are expected to continue so in 1970. The practical necessity to operate through a Field Office in Jerusalem as well as one in Amman has inevitably added to the Agency's financial burden, despite every endeavour to limit these costs, and has temporarily offset the Agency's continuous efforts to reduce common costs. The new Field Office in Amman was initially established in hastily acquired offices in several quarters distant from each other, none being large enough to accommodate all of the departments of the Field Office in one place. In the past year, alternative premises have been found in Amman which will

accommodate all of the departments operating as the Field Office headquarters and which will facilitate the Agency's work in east Jordan.

B. Budget estimates

General

185. The following tables present in summary the budget estimates for 1970 together with comparative data of the adjusted budget for 1969 and of actual expenditure in 1968, table A presenting the total estimates and tables B and C the estimates of recurrent and non-recurrent costs, respectively. The estimate for 1970 are briefly described in the paragraphs following the tables.

Table A
Total costs
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1970 budget estimates</u>	<u>1969 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1968 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I, Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	12,234	12,908	12,814
Supplementary feeding	2,072	2,162	2,257
Shelter	265	443	1,710
Special hardship assistance	553	563	639
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>3,538</u>	<u>3,586</u>	<u>3,496</u>
Total, Part I	<u>18,662</u>	<u>19,662</u>	<u>20,916</u>
<u>Part II, Health services</u>			
Medical services	3,345	3,367	3,497
Environmental sanitation	1,105	1,106	1,026
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>1,105</u>	<u>1,116</u>	<u>1,100</u>
Total, Part II	<u>5,555</u>	<u>5,591</u>	<u>5,623</u>
<u>Part III, Education services</u>			
General education	12,392	12,103	11,774
Vocational and professional training	3,664	4,171	2,975
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>2,705</u>	<u>2,732</u>	<u>2,699</u>
Total, Part III	<u>18,761</u>	<u>19,011</u>	<u>17,448</u>
<u>Part IV, Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport	3,607	3,671	3,521
Other internal services	2,382	2,397	2,435
General administration and liaison	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,366</u>	<u>1,339</u>
Total, Part IV	<u>7,348</u>	<u>7,434</u>	<u>7,295</u>
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(7,348)</u>	<u>(7,434)</u>	<u>(7,295)</u>
Grand total	<u>42,978</u>	<u>44,264</u>	<u>43,987</u>

Table B
Recurrent costs
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1970 budget estimates</u>	<u>1969 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1968 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I, Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	12,229	12,896	12,807
Supplementary feeding	2,060	2,064	1,993
Shelter	260	274	281
Special hardship assistance	551	555	565
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>3,403</u>	<u>3,410</u>	<u>3,359</u>
Total, Part I	<u>18,507</u>	<u>19,199</u>	<u>19,005</u>
<u>Part II, Health services</u>			
Medical services	3,314	3,305	3,265
Environmental sanitation	1,082	1,079	994
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>1,074</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>1,058</u>
Total, Part II	<u>5,470</u>	<u>5,460</u>	<u>5,317</u>
<u>Part III, Education services</u>			
General education	12,268	11,528	10,881
Vocational and professional training	3,411	3,196	2,771
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>2,643</u>	<u>2,650</u>	<u>2,591</u>
Total, Part III	<u>18,322</u>	<u>17,374</u>	<u>16,243</u>
<u>Part IV, Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport	3,400	3,403	3,379
Other internal services	2,361	2,369	2,297
General administration and liaison	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,364</u>	<u>1,332</u>
Total, Part IV	7,120	7,136	7,008
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(7,120)</u>	<u>(7,136)</u>	<u>(7,008)</u>
Grand total	<u>42,295</u>	<u>42,033</u>	<u>40,565</u>

Table C
Non-recurrent costs
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1970 budget estimates</u>	<u>1969 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1968 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I, Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	5	12	7
Supplementary feeding	12	98	264
Shelter	5	169	1,429
Special hardship assistance	2	8	74
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>135</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>137</u>
Total, Part I	<u>159</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>1,911</u>
<u>Part II, Health services</u>			
Medical services	31	62	232
Environmental sanitation	23	29	32
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>31</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>42</u>
Total, Part II	<u>85</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>306</u>
<u>Part III, Education services</u>			
General education	124	580	893
Vocational and professional training	253	975	204
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>62</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>108</u>
Total, Part III	<u>439</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>1,205</u>
<u>Part IV, Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport	207	268	142
Other internal services	21	28	138
General administration and liaison	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
Total, Part IV	<u>228</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>287</u>
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(228)</u>	<u>(298)</u>	<u>(287)</u>
Grand total	<u>683</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u>3,422</u>

Relief services

Basic rations

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non- recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1970 budget estimate	12,234,000	12,229,000	5,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	12,908,000	12,896,000	12,000
1968 actual expenditure	12,814,000	12,807,000	7,000

137. The components of the actual ration issues have been briefly described in paragraph 49 above and in table 4 of annex I. The costs included under this heading cover both the purchase and the distribution of all basic food items and soap. Costs of warehousing and of transportation within the UNRWA area, however, are recorded and treated under "supply and transport services" in paragraphs 215 and 216 below.

138. The present estimates provide for ration issues to beneficiaries throughout 1970 at the same level as in 1969, inclusive of approved provision for frontier villagers, but at an estimated cost significantly lower than either of the two preceding years, because of expected lower prices of flour and oil, which are largely provided as part of the United States contribution.

139. Many of the premises where distribution is carried out are old and unsuitable; nevertheless no proposals are included for replacements, however desirable, owing to the serious financial situation.

Supplementary feeding

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non- recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1970 budget estimate	2,072,000	2,060,000	12,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	2,162,000	2,064,000	98,000
1968 actual expenditure	2,257,000	1,993,000	264,000

190. This programme has particularly increased in cost since the hostilities of mid-1967 and is carried out as described in paragraphs 50-55 above and in annex I, tables 5 and 6. In this activity also, as for basic rations (see paragraph 187 above), warehousing and transportation within the UNRWA area are charged to "supply and transport services".

191. The nutritional value of the supplemental hot meals which are served remains the same and the authorized numbers of beneficiaries are proposed to be continued at the same level as in the second half of 1969. Other supplemental items of diet, including milk, cornflour/soya/milk mixture and tinned meat have been continued for particularly vulnerable categories of refugees. For imported commodities, the same observations apply as for "basic rations", but a separate and difficult problem is the progressive upward trend in the prices of fresh food items for hot meals.

192. Although the premises used are, in many cases, old and unsuitable, some seriously dilapidated, no provision has been included this year for any replacement construction.

Shelter

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	265,000	260,000	5,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	443,000	274,000	169,000
1968 actual expenditure	1,710,000	281,000	1,429,000

193. This programme is described in paragraphs 56-61 above and in table 7 of annex I. Estimates include the rental value of camp sites (most of which are made available as contributions by Governments), the cost of administrative control of existing shelters and a very limited amount for maintenance including upkeep of roads and paths within camps.

194. For 1970, no provision has been made for shelter construction in established camps, not even to take care of social cases or cases of special hardship. Nor has any provision been included for further new road construction within camps.

195. Fortunately, the provision of tents required in the emergency camps, and more recently their replacement to a large extent by prefabricated shelters, has been possible with funds specially contributed for these purposes. In the emergency camps in Syria, and in some of the six emergency camps in east Jordan, the heavy cost of maintaining and replacing tented shelters may pose a winter problem in the event of storms, but no provision has been made for replacement.

Special hardship assistance

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	553,000	551,000	2,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	563,000	555,000	8,000
1968 actual expenditure	639,000	565,000	74,000

196. This heading covers the provision of additional relief assistance to refugee families who suffer from special hardship; this is limited to welfare casework, the distribution of donated used clothing, donated layettes, blankets and winter fuel. The programme is described in paragraphs 63-65 above.

197. Prior to the mid-year hostilities in 1967, the Agency had been able progressively to reduce the quantities of donated used clothing imported for the refugees and in certain circumstances was exempted from freight charges on such shipments from the United States. During the past two years, however, clothing needs have become significantly greater and the quantities have been augmented accordingly. On the other hand, in 1970 (for the winter of 1970-1971), general issues of blankets will be replaced by issues only to established cases of special hardship.

Health services

Medical services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	3,345,000	3,314,000	31,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	3,367,000	3,305,000	62,000
1968 actual expenditure	3,497,000	3,265,000	232,000

198. For preventive and curative medical services, the programmes are described in paragraphs 66-88 above and in tables 9 to 12 of annex I.

199. No improvements of any kind are proposed in the present minimal standards of care nor is any provision made for replacement of unsuitable premises. Increases are expected in the rising unit costs of supplies, in the increasing numbers of refugees to be served (largely owing to loss of income) and in higher bed rate charges for hospital services.

200. In the maternal and child care health programmes, inclusive of rehydration/nutrition treatment for infant cases of gastro-enteritis or malnutrition, no provision is included for any extension of current activities, however desirable.

201. A minimal provision has been included for essential replacement of worn out ambulance vehicles which are beyond the stage of economical repair.

Environmental sanitation

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	1,105,000	1,082,000	23,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	1,108,000	1,079,000	29,000
1968 actual expenditure	1,026,000	994,000	32,000

202. The programme is described in paragraph 89 above. The progressive reduction in costs resulting from more proficient techniques and from the gradual replacement of public by private latrines (the latter significantly reducing maintenance costs) has been largely offset by increases in unit cost of supplies (especially of effective insecticides where resistance to cheaper treatments has developed) and by the higher ratio of sanitation labourers required in the emergency camps and by the wage increases for these manual workers.

203. Further construction works are required in camps, especially in the emergency camps, for more permanent drainage and disposal of storm water, for further conversion of pit latrines to septic tank types, for additional and more efficient incinerators and for the extension of existing water supply systems (all of which would result in long-term economies). However, the budget for 1970 is limited to essential maintenance and repair of the existing facilities and unavoidable replacement of corroded water pipes, worn out pumps and other essential equipment.

Education services

General education

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	12,392,000	12,268,000	124,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	12,108,000	11,528,000	580,000
1968 actual expenditure	11,774,000	10,881,000	893,000

204. For a description of the Agency's general education programme, see paragraphs 102-112 above and tables 13 to 16 of annex I. Several minor activities conducted outside the UNRWA/UNESCO schools are also included under this heading: youth activities (paragraphs 113-115), women's activities (paragraph 132) and pre-school play-centres (paragraph 116).

205. Although the two latter activities are considered as Agency programmes, they are normally funded from special contributions.

206. Of all the services provided for refugees, general education is perhaps the most valued. It is on education that individual families pin their hopes for the future; this is more and more noticeable in the tendency for boys to remain in school throughout the preparatory cycle and then to press for admission to secondary schools, and for girls to attend school in ever larger numbers and to continue longer than formerly.

207. In general, standards of accommodation and equipment are maintained at a modest level, but they are usually not lower than those of local government schools except in respect of average classroom occupancy, where Agency practice is dictated by the lack of funds. Except for minimum essential replacement of equipment, provision has been made for capital improvements only to the extent of presently foreseeable special funds available for the purpose. If additional special contributions are received, as in 1968 and 1969, the budget will be increased accordingly.

208. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education (see paragraphs 121-125) continues to operate effectively, efficiently and successfully, and its in-service training programmes to raise the academic and professional qualifications of teachers already in the Agency's schools. In 1970, this particular activity is expected to cost \$334,000, part or all of which, it is hoped, will be covered by special contributions.

Vocational and professional training

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	3,664,000	3,411,000	253,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	4,171,000	3,196,000	975,000
1968 actual expenditure	2,975,000	2,771,000	204,000

209. Details of these programmes are given in paragraphs 118-120 and 126-134 above. They include teacher training and vocational and technical courses conducted in the Agency's residential training centres as well as similar training subsidized by the Agency in centres operated by Governments and other organizations.

210. Also included is the cost, in 1970, of \$539,000 for scholarships to be awarded at universities in the Agency's area (described in paragraphs 135-137 above) for candidates selected on the dual basis of academic qualifications and economic need. Approximately one third of this programme represents an increase over years prior to 1968 and is made possible by a special contribution.

211. This heading also includes other minor categories of training, such as adult craft training in woodwork and sewing, the training of physically handicapped children and some additional assistance to graduates from Agency centres in obtaining on-the-job training in their respective trades in factories abroad (which is usually limited to defraying travel costs).

212. The steep rise in estimated expenditure in 1969 is almost entirely due to capital expenditure for expansion at the Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre (\$786,000 contributed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany) and to additional operational costs there (\$112,000 similarly contributed - along with existing operational costs) and elsewhere, especially at the Gaza Vocational Training Centre and at the Ramallah Women's Training Centre (at both of which the capital costs of expansion were funded by NEED).

213. Operational costs in 1970 will be significantly higher than in either of the two preceding years, because capacity, as it becomes available by construction, will be taken up by approximately 175 additional trainees in the 1969-1970 academic year and approximately 500 additional trainees in 1970-1971. It should be noted, however, that although the over-all costs of operations are higher, the individual unit costs per graduating trainee reflect a significant decrease. Part of the increase will be covered by special contributions.

214. For capital costs in 1970, only \$17,000 is provided for essential replacement and updating of equipment at training centres already established, the remainder of the provision being related to the expansion of Wadi Seer Vocational Centre.

Common costs

Supply and transport services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	3,607,000	3,400,000	207,000
1969 revised budget estimate	3,671,000	3,403,000	268,000
1968 actual expenditure	3,521,000	3,379,000	142,000

215. Under this budget heading are all costs of procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment, and the operation of freight and passenger transport within the UNRWA area of operations for all activities. Although the cost level appears to have stabilized, there is little possibility of reducing costs in the present circumstances.

216. Replacement of old vehicles has been a serious problem for several years, but austerity has necessitated severe restrictions. Although \$260,000 will be expended during 1969 for this purpose and there is compelling need for at least a similar provision in 1970, the budget has been limited to \$200,000 with minor provision for replacement or repair of equipment.

Other internal services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	2,382,000	2,361,000	21,000
1969 adjusted budget estimate	2,397,000	2,369,000	28,000
1968 actual expenditure	2,435,000	2,297,000	138,000

217. These services include the registration of refugees and the determination of their eligibility for Agency benefits; internal administrative services; translation, legal, financial, technical (engineering) and data processing services and the protection of the Agency's installations.

218. Between 1963 and 1967, an intensive sustained effort by the Agency had resulted in a substantial reduction in the cost of these internal services. The dislocations caused by the hostilities of 1967 have, unfortunately, given rise to increased costs largely offsetting the reductions previously achieved. However, the cost level appears now to have largely stabilized again, and the Agency will again pursue its efforts aimed at reducing these costs as far as is consistent with efficient and adequate control of operations. Major reductions cannot, however, be anticipated.

General administration

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1970 budget estimate	1,359,000	1,359,000	-
1969 adjusted budget estimate	1,366,000	1,364,000	2,000
1968 actual expenditure	1,339,000	1,332,000	7,000

219. All general administration requirements for the Agency's headquarters and for the five Field Office headquarters are included in this budget estimate, as well as all subordinate area and camp offices, together with maintenance of liaison offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo and the Agency's public information service.

220. Paragraph 213 above on "other internal services" applies equally to general administration, and the conclusion offered therein is also equally applicable.

Allocation of common costs

221. The summary tables in paragraph 136 above reflect the allocation of common costs to the three main categories of Agency services - relief, health and education. Such an allocation contains an element of judgement; the percentages allocated were based on a detailed study of the Agency's operations in each Field Office. They are believed to be an accurate assessment.

C. Financing the budget - 1969 and 1970

222. The problems of financing the proposed budget for 1970 and the adjusted budget for 1969 may be summarized as follows (in thousands of US dollars):

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Budget	<u>44,264</u>	<u>42,978</u>
Estimated funds available from:		
Non-Government contributions	2,000	1,500
Miscellaneous income	<u>700</u>	<u>600</u>
	<u>2,700</u>	<u>2,100</u>
Balance to be covered by contributions from Governments	<u>41,564</u>	<u>40,878</u>

223. The estimated reduction in non-Government contributions in 1970 is related to special one-time contributions for purposes covered by the 1969 budget, but not in the 1970 budget. It is, of course, by no means certain that the very high level of ordinary non-Government contributions estimated for both 1969 and 1970 will be forthcoming. Since the hostilities of 1967, this source of funds has been much

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higher than before the hostilities, but it may be over-optimistic to assume their continuation at this high level.

224. Miscellaneous income will be appreciably less in 1970 than in 1969, because the rate of payment of amounts due to the Agency from the liquidation of The Development Bank of Jordan Ltd. will be less in 1970.

225. Any shortfall in contributions by Governments below the figures shown above will have to be financed from the Agency's working capital, which at 1 January 1969 stood at only \$13.7 million, with over half this amount invested in the Agency's "pipeline" of supplies on hand, in transit or on order against advances to suppliers. The consequences of further drawing down of working capital are discussed in the introduction to this report.

ANNEX I. TABLES

STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION

Table 1

Total registered population according to category of registration 1950-1969^{a/}

Year ended	"R" Category					"S" Category	"N" Category	Grand Total e/ 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
	1 Full ration recipients	2 Half-ration recipients b/	3 Babies and children registered for services c/	4 Total 1 + 2 + 3	5 Other members receiving no rations d/	6 Members of families receiving education and medical services d/	7 Members of families receiving no rations or services d/	
June 1950	f/	f/	f/	960,021	-	-	-	960,021
June 1951	826,459	51,034	2,174	879,667	-	-	24,455	904,122
June 1952	805,593	58,733	18,347	882,673	-	-	32,738	915,411
June 1953	772,166	64,817	14,765	871,748	-	-	45,013	916,761
June 1954	820,486	17,340	9,232	887,058	-	-	54,793	941,851
June 1955	828,531	17,228	60,227	905,986	-	-	63,403	969,389
June 1956	830,266	16,987	75,026	922,279	-	-	74,059	996,338
June 1957	830,611	16,733	86,212	933,556	18,203	4,462	62,980	1,019,201
June 1958	836,781	16,577	110,600	963,958	19,776	5,901	63,713	1,053,348
June 1959	843,739	16,350	130,092	990,181	21,548	6,977	68,922	1,087,628
June 1960	849,634	16,202	150,170	1,016,006	22,639	3,792	73,452	1,120,889
June 1961	854,268	15,998	169,730	1,039,996	23,947	9,515	77,506	1,151,024
June 1962	862,083	15,805	176,772	1,054,660	20,004	9,027	91,069	1,174,760
June 1963	866,369	15,705	197,914	1,079,988	21,195	10,420	98,567	1,210,170
June 1964	863,284	15,617	226,494	1,105,395	23,369	13,168	104,653	1,246,585
June 1965	859,048	15,546	251,131	1,125,725	29,387	18,589	107,122	1,280,823
June 1966	845,730	15,392	284,025	1,145,147	39,485	24,367	108,750	1,317,749
June 1967	845,790	15,328	312,649	1,173,767	39,997	25,331	106,991	1,346,086
June 1968	824,366	14,704	316,166	1,155,236	60,219	26,900	121,939	1,364,294
June 1969	806,366 ^{g/}	13,466	326,185	1,146,017	73,738	27,315	148,004	1,395,074

Foot-notes to table 1

- a/ The above statistics are based on the Agency's registration records, which do not necessarily reflect the actual refugee population owing to factors such as unreported deaths and undetected false registration.
- b/ Before 1954, half rations were issued to babies and bedouins, as well as to frontier villagers in Jordan. Since then, babies have been eligible for full rations after their first anniversary if the ration ceiling permits. Bedouins are eligible to receive full rations. Half rations are issued only to frontier villagers on the West Bank. Three thousand three hundred and eighty-seven frontier villagers displaced to east Jordan after the hostilities of June 1967 are issued with full rations, on an emergency basis.
- c/ Includes babies below one year of age and children who, because of ration ceilings, are not issued rations. (These children without rations number 162,691 in east Jordan, 64,594 in the West Bank, 36,346 in Gaza, 33,344 in Syria and 11,063 in Lebanon.) No births have been registered in respect of registered displaced refugees in east Jordan since the hostilities of June 1967.
- d/ Columns 5, 6 and 7 show the number of persons whose registration for assistance by the Agency has been reduced or cancelled according to their family income as known to the Agency and the income scale in force in their country of residence.

The members of "R" families receiving no rations (column 5) shown for 1957 to 1969 correspond to a level of income insufficient to cancel the whole family's entitlement to rations. The increase in 1969 includes refugees who were absent from West Bank and Gaza after the hostilities of June 1967, many of whom are now being issued with rations in east Jordan on a temporary basis, pending documentation of their transfer. Up to 1956, such persons were reported together with families of the "N" Category (column 7). In 1966, a new sub-category of registration was introduced for persons registered for rations, but whose entitlement has been temporarily suspended (e.g., by reason of their employment by the Agency or acceptance in institutions). At the end of June 1969, persons registered in this sub-category numbered 13,886.

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

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

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

- e/ The total population as at 30 June 1952 included 19,616 refugees receiving relief in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility to that date.
- f/ Details not available.
- g/ Does not include:
 - a/ 18,302 displaced registered refugees and children of displaced refugees who are receiving rations on an emergency basis and as a temporary nature and whose category of registration has not therefore been changed.
 - b/ 1,540 displaced persons who are not registered with UNRWA who are receiving rations on an emergency basis and as a temporary nature.
 - c/ 3,000 persons displaced from Gaza who are being provided with relief assistance in the United Arab Republic.

Table 2

Recapitulation of changes in composition and/or entitlement
of families registered for rations a/

Nature of changes	1 July 50 to 30 June 64	YEAR ENDED					Total 1950-1969
	30 June 65	30 June 66	30 June 67	30 June 68	30 June 69		
	b/				c/	c/	
<u>Increases</u>							
Births	473,113	43,857	43,945	40,506	26,803	38,659	666,883
New registration	45,519	258	283	74	75	1	46,210
Loss of self-support ^{d/}	68,085	6,136	7,340	7,117	5,621	5,460	99,759
Returned from absence	14,038	773	1,168	1,679	3,872	17,757	39,287
Miscellaneous ^{e/}	30,416	1,135	212	529	995	1,001	34,268
Total	631,171	52,159	52,948	49,905	37,366	62,878	886,427
<u>Decreases</u>							
	b/						
Deaths	96,067	9,053	7,155	6,233	7,158	8,806	134,472
False registration and duplication	55,980	1,422	204	166	565	597	58,934
Self-support ^{d/}	160,180	13,514	23,401	10,190	8,850	12,794	228,929
Absence	40,430	6,894	2,077	3,296	34,068 ^{f/}	48,035 ^{f/}	134,800
Miscellaneous ^{e/}	133,613	747	770	1,669	4,686	2,211	143,696
Total	486,270	31,630	33,607	21,554	55,327	72,443	700,831
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
Population at 30 June	1,105,395	1,125,725	1,145,147	1,173,767	1,155,236	1,146,017	

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

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

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

c/ No births and virtually no other changes have been documented in respect of registered displaced refugees in east Jordan since the hostilities of June 1967.

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

e/ 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).

f/ This figure includes refugees who were absent from West Bank and Gaza after the hostilities of June 1967, many of whom are now in east Jordan.

Table 3

Recapitulation of changes in composition of
total registered population a/

Nature of changes	1 July 50 to 30 June 64	YEAR ENDED					Total 1950-1969
		30 June 65	30 June 66	30 June 67	30 June 68 ^{c/}	30 June 69 ^{c/}	
<u>Additions</u>							
Births	478,514	46,059	46,212	42,971	29,286	41,555	684,597
New registration	45,519	258	283	74	75	1	46,210
Miscellaneous ^{b/}	6,299	154	68	92	458	392	7,463
Total	530,332	46,471	46,563	43,137	29,819	41,948	738,270

<u>Deletions</u>							
Deaths	98,679	9,621	7,866	6,963	7,855	9,866	140,850
False and duplicate registration	57,443	2,524	1,633	8,041	3,623	805	74,069
Miscellaneous ^{b/}	89,165						89,165
Total	245,287	12,145	9,499	15,004	11,478	10,671	304,084

Total registered population at 30 June	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	1,246,585	1,280,823	1,317,749	1,346,086	1,364,294	1,395,074

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

Transfers within or between areas are not shown herein.

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

- b/ Nature of changes reported under "miscellaneous" was not specified during the census operation. Figures reflect those amendments which resulted in addition or deletion in the total registered population, and removal of refugees in Israel from UNRWA registration records, and correction of deletions previously made by error which were included in the figures of new registration in the reports of previous years.
- c/ No births and virtually no other changes have been documented in respect of registered displaced refugees in east Jordan since the hostilities of June 1967.

RELIEF SERVICES

Table 4

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.

1 1/2 litres of kerosene were allocated to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services, in camps in east Jordan, West Bank, Lebanon, and Syria during five winter months. In Gaza, 1 litre was allocated to these beneficiaries, whether or not they lived in camps, during five winter months.

Note: See also table 6 E.

Table 5

Normal supplementary feeding programme

Number of issuing centres and beneficiaries
1 July 1968-30 June 1969

A. Cooked meal programme

Field	Number of feeding centres	Beneficiaries		
		Daily average for the period		
		0-2 years	2-15 years and special cases	0-15 years
East Jordan	13	421	1,990	2,411
West Bank	30 ^{a/}	574)	9,145)	
	5 ^{a/}	163)	293)	10,175
Gaza	24	1,805	17,149	18,954
Lebanon	18	342	3,987	4,329
Syria	<u>18</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>4,437</u>	<u>4,718</u>
	108	3,586	37,001	40,587

B. Milk programme

Field	Number of milk centres	Daily number of beneficiaries Average for the period			
		In milk centres	Orphanages, medical pre-		Total
			Schools	scriptions	
East Jordan	14	4,162	20,151	166	24,479
West Bank	34 ^{b/}	3,939	10,675	111	14,725
Gaza	24	21,765	21,744	54	43,563
Lebanon	21	15,123	6,507	362	21,992
Syria	<u>18</u>	<u>13,343</u>	<u>12,904</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>26,393</u>
	111	58,332	71,981	839	131,152

a/ Centres operated by voluntary societies.

b/ Including three centres operated by voluntary societies.

Table 5 (continued)

C. Dry ration issue

Field	Beneficiaries				
	Monthly average for the period				
	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB out-patients	CSM ^{c/}	Total
East Jordan	976	3,009	170	31,015	35,170
West Bank	1,048	3,593	441	23,125	28,207
Gaza	3,395	7,893	505	34,115	45,908
Lebanon	919	2,652	146	19,586	23,303
Syria	<u>772</u>	<u>1,885</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>19,399</u>	<u>22,154</u>
	7,110	19,032	1,360	127,240	154,742

c/ Corn soya mixture.

Table 6

Emergency supplementary feeding programmeA. Cooked meal programme

<u>Categories by field</u>		<u>Number of beneficiaries Daily Average</u>
East Jordan	- displaced refugees	
	1-15 years	12,794
	- non-refugee displaced persons	
	1-15 years	7,693
West Bank	- displaced refugees and hardship cases	
	6-15 years	3,385
Syria	- displaced refugees	
	1-15 years	<u>5,251</u>
		29,123

B. Milk programme

<u>Categories by field</u>		
East Jordan	- displaced refugees	
	1-15 years	2,641
	- non-refugee displaced persons	
	1-15 years	1,886
Syria	- displaced refugees	
	1-15 years	<u>6,831</u>
		11,358

C. Other emergency supplementsI. Protein supplement a/

(Consists of a twelve-ounce tin of meat and 500 grams CSM per month.)

<u>Field</u>	<u>Number of beneficiaries Monthly average</u>
East Jordan	34,096
West Bank	5,061
Gaza	11,974
Lebanon	-
Syria	<u>16,214</u>
	67,345

II. Non-protein supplement b/

(Consists of 600 grams of flour, 500 grams of rice, and 500 grams of fat per month.)

<u>Field</u>	
East Jordan	-
West Bank	-
Gaza	-
Lebanon	-
Syria	<u>15,368</u>
	15,368

a/ Authorized for issue to all displaced refugees in Syria, to those living in tented camps in east Jordan and to pregnant and nursing mothers and tuberculosis outpatients in West Bank and Gaza.

b/ Authorized for issue to displaced refugees living in emergency camps in Syria and to identified hardship cases among the same category living outside these camps. This was done with a view to having the Agency's ration conform as closely as possible in food value to that issued by the Syrian Government to the Syrian displaced persons.

Table 7

Population of established camps,
by country, as at 30 June 1969

Area	Number of camps	Number of persons officially registered in camps <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>	Number of persons actually living in camps <u>c/</u>
East Jordan	4	70,539	107,789
West Bank	20	67,315	73,903
Gaza	8	191,551	195,446
Lebanon	15	81,031	86,459
Syria	6	24,516	27,151
Total	53	434,952	490,748

- a/ This table does not include displaced persons and registered refugees in the emergency camps (see table 8 below).
- b/ Persons officially registered in these camps are refugees eligible for UNRWA assistance who are shown in UNRWA records as living in camps, irrespective of their category of registration (R, S, N), although some may have moved to villages, towns or cities in other parts of the country and their removal has yet to be reported to the Agency. The figures do not include refugees in camps who are not given shelter by UNRWA but benefit from sanitation services only.
- c/ Persons actually living in these camps are mostly UNRWA registered refugees although some are persons displaced in 1967 and 1968 who are neither registered with UNRWA nor eligible for UNRWA assistance. Also included are so-called refugee "squatters" who live in or on the fringes of the camps, although never officially admitted to or registered in the camps.

Table 8

Population of emergency camps
by country, as at 30 June 1969

Area	Number of camps	Number of persons actually living in camps <u>a/</u>
East Jordan	6	90,900
Syria	4	9,041
Total	10	99,941

- a/ Persons actually living in these camps comprise approximately 60 per cent UNRWA registered refugees and 40 per cent other persons, all of whom became displaced in 1967 and 1968.

N.B. Total population of persons living in established and emergency camps is 590,689.

HEALTH SERVICES

Table 9

Out-patient medical and dental care

Number of patient-visits according to service rendered, UNRWA and UNRWA-subsidized clinics, 1 July 1968-30 June 1969.

Type of service	Number of visits (first and re-visits combined)					
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All fields
Medical						
consultation	466,050	271,856	548,912	431,244	440,344	2,158,406
Injection	389,465	218,752	595,742	259,530	229,398	1,692,887
Dressing and/or skin treatment	294,383	216,940	390,357	237,918	107,437	1,247,085
Eye treatment	207,273	184,710	421,004	121,797	35,853	970,637
Dental treatment	12,513	13,959	24,758	20,623	8,301	80,154
All types	1,369,684	906,217	1,980,773	1,071,112	821,383	6,149,169

Table 10

In-patient medical care

A. Hospitals providing services to Palestine refugees, as at 30 June 1969

<u>Administering body</u>	<u>Number of institutions</u>
Government and local authorities	30
Voluntary societies or private	38
UNRWA	<u>1</u>
	69

(There are, in addition, a tuberculosis hospital in Gaza, operated jointly by UNRWA and the Public Health Authority, and nine UNRWA-operated maternity centres - one in Syria, two in West Bank and six in Gaza.)

B. Hospital beds by type of service and by field

<u>Type of service</u>	<u>Number of beds available</u>					<u>All fields</u>
	<u>East Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syria</u>	
General medical and surgical	221	232	343	155	80	1,036
Tuberculosis	21	25	150	32	20	248
Maternity	25	44	57	9	7	172
Paediatrics	40	62	60	22	-	184
Mental care	47	75	-	56	2	180
All services	<u>354</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>1,820</u>

C. Rehydration/nutrition centres

	<u>East Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syria</u>	<u>All fields</u>
Number of centres	5	1	6	3	3	18
Number of cots	47	20	98	30	21	216

Table 11

Infectious diseases reported among Palestine refugee population
(1 July 1968-30 June 1969)

Reportable diseases	Number of cases					
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All fields
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus (louse-borne)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ankylostomiasis	0	0	131	0	0	131
Bilharziasis	0	0	17	0	0	17
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox	1,203	1,036	1,253	1,030	556	5,133
Conjunctivitis	10,206	6,657	6,449	2,200	6,577	32,039
Diphtheria	1	2	0	0	1	4
Dysentery	1,406	615	1,017	517	169	3,724
Enteric group fevers	0	0	45	8	155	203
Gonorrhoea	1	1	4	4	9	19
Infectious hepatitis	80	72	406	79	172	809
Leishmaniasis cutaneous	0	3	0	0	4	7
Malaria	0	0	1	1	0	2
Measles	1,135	1,062	1,002	2,466	445	6,160
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	6	0	1	2	3	12
Mumps	1,631	1,080	916	2,254	1,212	7,093
Pertussis	292	135	4	110	32	623
Poliomyelitis	11	1	26	35	12	85
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever (endemic)	1	0	1	0	0	2
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	42	23	12	32
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus neonatorum	0	0	13	4	0	17
Trachoma	209	139	345	62	425	1,180
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	81	11	87	99	22	300
Typhus (endemic)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12

Maternal and child health
1 July 1966-30 June 1967

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	Total
A. Ante-natal services						
Number of ante-natal clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>50</u>
Pregnant women newly registered	6,072	3,835	10,455	3,921	2,106	27,351
Average monthly attendance	1,425	1,182	3,685	1,174	613	8,339
Serological tests	2,216	2,030	3,307	1,294	970	9,817
Tests positive	0	0	35	28	11	74
Home visits	1,066	15	71	938	634	2,724
B. Infant health care						
Number of infant health clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>77</u>
Number infants 0-1 year registered, monthly average	5,840	2,825	9,603	4,341	2,779	25,388
Number attended, monthly average	4,018	2,439	8,378	3,407	2,177	20,419
Number infants 1-2 years registered bi-monthly average	4,819	2,541	9,372	4,226	2,901	23,859
Number attended, bi-monthly average	3,651	2,092	4,992	2,834	2,451	16,020
Smallpox vaccinations	4,542	2,519	7,658	3,996	2,765	21,480
TAB immunizations (full)	3,387	2,307	13	3,241	2,596	11,544
DPT immunizations (full)	5,989	2,954	17,108	4,337	3,201	33,589
Home visits	9,369	10,738	10,741	18,877	12,132	61,857
C. School health services						
Number of school health teams	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1^{a/}</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
School entrants examined	9,884	993	3,686	2,301	756	17,620
Other pupils examined	1,513	6,703	0	568	17,724	26,508
Follow-up examinations	1,463	665	0	1,070	16,726	19,926
Teachers and attendants examined	1,814	4,130	0	1,637	8,844	16,425
School inspections	106	342	725	121	442	1,736
TAB boosters	65,080	10,854	33,240	5,172	13,064	127,410
Diphtheria or diphtheria tetanus boosters	13,246	2,834	7,779	1,026	3,662	28,547
DPT immunizations (full)	0	317	0	0	0	317
Smallpox revaccinations	0	10	0	0	239	249
BCG vaccinations	0	2,893	5,954	8,528	0	17,375

^{a/} School Medical Officer not available.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

General education

Table 13

UNRWA-UNESCO SCHOOLS

Number of elementary and preparatory pupils, 1951-1969

C O U N T R Y	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
JORDAN																			
Elementary	16,345	15,882	30,118	39,188	42,144	43,649	42,431	41,600	39,519	38,223	38,309	41,000	45,531	50,220	55,713	60,802	65,849	45,593	53,357
Preparatory	-	-	87	790	1,612	2,862	4,274	5,357	6,714	6,898	7,437	8,384	8,492	8,868	9,623	11,113	12,832	9,043	10,939
Secondary	-	-	-	22	82	200	334	495	578	612	598	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16,345	15,882	30,205	40,000	43,838	46,711	47,039	47,452	46,811	45,733	46,344	50,259	54,023	59,088	65,336	71,915	78,681	54,636 ^a	64,296 ^a
WEST BANK																			
Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,957	20,411
Preparatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,587	5,582
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,544	25,993
GAZA																			
Elementary	19,543	22,551	25,702	31,107	34,016	35,087	34,876	35,163	34,806	36,633	36,591	37,885	38,470	38,905	41,164	40,757	41,362	35,395	38,351
Preparatory	61	164	675	1,781	3,339	4,937	6,410	7,495	8,244	8,481	9,841	10,641	12,797	13,627	15,032	15,644	16,710	12,358	15,251
TOTAL	19,604	22,715	26,377	32,888	37,355	40,024	41,286	42,658	43,050	45,114	46,432	48,526	51,267	52,532	56,196	56,401	58,072	47,753	53,602
LEBANON																			
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	19,836	19,547	20,744	21,312	22,426
Preparatory	-	-	86	384	620	948	1,003	996	1,325	1,668	2,159	2,676	2,680	3,491	3,710	3,648	3,451	5,168	6,046
TOTAL	4,564	6,291	9,418	12,079	13,187	13,931	14,158	14,932	16,206	17,090	18,451	19,800	20,091	21,532	23,546	23,195	24,195	26,480	28,472
SYRIA																			
Elementary	2,599	2,895	5,410	8,758	9,700	10,288	11,042	11,332	12,256	13,354	13,685	14,430	15,618	16,463	17,631	18,720	19,564	20,197	21,082
Preparatory	-	-	166	864	671	936	1,180	1,562	1,916	2,592	3,589	4,122	4,459	4,946	5,284	5,740	6,449	6,981	7,471
TOTAL	2,599	2,895	5,576	9,622	10,371	11,224	12,222	12,894	14,172	15,946	17,274	18,552	20,077	21,409	22,915	24,460	26,013	27,178	28,559
GRAND TOTAL																			
Elementary	43,051	47,619	70,562	90,748	98,427	102,007	101,504	102,031	101,462	103,632	104,877	110,439	117,030	123,629	134,344	139,826	147,519	141,454	155,633
Preparatory	61	164	1,014	3,819	6,242	9,683	12,867	15,410	18,199	19,639	23,026	25,823	28,428	30,932	33,649	36,145	39,148	38,137	45,289
Secondary	-	-	-	22	82	200	334	495	578	612	598	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	43,112	47,783	71,576	94,589	104,751	111,890	114,705	117,936	120,239	123,883	128,501	137,137	145,458	154,561	167,993	175,971	186,667	179,591	200,922

^a/ East Jordan only.

Table 14

Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools,
at of 31 May 1969

Country	Elementary		Preparatory		Secondary		All levels		Total
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	8,523	919	2,965	411	3,124	388	14,612	1,719	16,330
West Bank	4,681 ^{a/}	1,411	5,409 ^{a/}	707	4,710 ^{a/}	530	14,800	2,648	17,448
Gaza	-	-	-	-	3,038	-	8,038	-	8,038
Lebanon	880	5,105	210	1,847	102	1,347	1,192	8,299	9,491
Syria	6,321	145	1,401	202	2,126	978	9,848	1,325	11,173
Total	20,405	7,580	9,985	3,167	18,100	3,243	48,490	13,990	62,480

^{a/} Figures not yet verified for eligibility.

Table 15

UNRWA-UNESCO schools showing number of pupils by grades as of 31 May 1969Elementary

COUNTRY	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	6,148	5,671	4,976	4,481	4,747	4,255	4,450	3,737	4,438	3,581	3,984	2,889	28,743	24,614
West Bank	1,902	2,110	1,729	1,858	1,660	1,738	1,521	1,605	1,582	1,659	1,611	1,436	10,005	10,406
Gaza	4,484	4,064	3,110	2,815	3,227	2,749	3,057	2,738	3,218	3,020	3,179	2,690	20,275	18,076
Lebanon	2,350	2,172	2,311	2,036	2,152	2,014	1,619	1,397	1,805	1,417	1,752	1,401	11,989	10,437
Syria	2,217	2,032	2,000	1,698	1,943	1,614	1,777	1,389	1,895	1,524	1,805	1,194	11,637	9,451
TOTAL	17,101	16,049	14,126	12,888	13,729	12,370	12,424	10,866	12,938	11,201	12,331	9,610	82,649	72,984
GRAND TOTAL	33,150		27,014		26,099		23,290		24,139		21,941		155,633	

Preparatory

COUNTRY	I		II		III		IV		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	2,984	2,008	2,434	1,460	1,259	794	-	-	6,677	4,262
West Bank	1,383	1,096	1,036	763	718	586	-	-	3,137	2,445
Gaza	3,217	2,705	2,253	2,415	2,383	2,278	-	-	7,853	7,398
Lebanon	1,517	863	1,250	770	497	265	599	285	3,863	2,183
Syria	1,567	1,227	1,346	872	1,602	857	-	-	4,515	2,956
TOTAL	10,668	7,899	8,319	6,280	6,459	4,780	599	285	26,045	19,244
GRAND TOTAL	18,567		14,599		11,239		884		45,289	

Table 16

Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education
as of 31 May, 1969

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 pupils in government and private schools		Total number of refugee pupils receiving education
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	134	28,743	24,614	53,357	6,677	4,262	10,939	14,612	1,718	80,626
West Bank	88	10,005	10,406	20,411	3,137	2,445	5,582	14,800	2,648	43,441
Gaza	101	20,275	18,076	38,351	7,853	7,398	15,251	8,038	-	61,640
Lebanon	58	11,989	10,437	22,426	3,863	2,183	6,046	1,192	8,299	37,963
Syria	85	11,637	9,451	21,088	4,515	2,956	7,471	9,848	1,325	39,732
Total	466	82,649	72,984	155,633	26,045	19,244	45,289	48,490	13,990	263,402

Table 17

UNRWA-UNESCO vocational and technical education enrolment, 1968-1969 school year

	East Jordan	West Bank	Lebanon	Syria	Gaza			
	Vocational Training Centre Wadi Seer	Vocational Training Centre Kalandia	Women's Training Centre Ramallah	Vocational Training Centre Siblin	Technical and Teacher Training Institute Siblin	Vocational Training Centre Damascus	Vocational Training Centre Gaza	Grand total
Trades and professions								
A. Metal trades								
Instrument mechanic	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
Fitter machinist	23	24	-	21	-	11	48	127
General mechanic	-	30	-	24	-	23	24	101
Diesel plant site mechanic	29	-	-	18	-	30	18	95
Auto mechanic	32	-	-	31	-	32	70	165
Refrigeration and air-conditioning	29	-	-	-	-	-	38	67
Panel beater paint sprayer	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Sheetmetal worker	-	-	-	16	-	15	-	31
Blacksmith/welder	22	30	-	-	-	11	45	108
Welder a/ Moulder	-	-	-	13	-	25	-	38
	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
B. Electrical trades								
General electrician	-	64	-	41	-	31	53	189
Radio TV mechanic	31	-	-	27	-	28	36	122
Telecommunication mechanic	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26
Auto electrician	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
C. Building trades								
Builder/shutterer	29	10	-	-	-	9	64	112
Plasterer/tile setter a/	8	-	-	9	-	-	-	17
Plumber	12	17	-	16	-	10	-	55
Carpenter/wood machinist	29	12	-	8	-	28	68	145
Upholsterer /	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Plumber/sheetmetal worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
D. Technicians								
Land surveyor a/	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25
Quantity surveyor	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25
Construction technician	-	26	-	-	-	23	-	49
Architectural draughtsman	-	26	-	-	-	20	-	46
Foreman instructor a/	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17
Engineering draughtsman	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
E. Commercial								
Business and office practice (men)	47	93	-	98	-	-	-	238
Secretaries (women)	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	84
F. Para-medical								
Assistant pharmacist	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45
Laboratory technician a/	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Public health inspector	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
G. Vocational courses for girls (other than commercial)								
Home and institutional management	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	35
Infant leader	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	44
Dressmaking	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	64
Clothing production	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	32
Hairdressing	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	35
Total	329	382	294	356	54	368	510	2,293

GRAND TOTAL 1,999 Men 294 Women

a/ Courses of one year's duration.

OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Table 18

Voluntary agencies having operational programmes for direct assistance
to UNRWA-registered refugees. 1968-1969

American Friends Service Committee

Baptist Mission (United States)

CARITAS

Catholic Relief Services

Commonwealth Save the Children Fund

Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

Lutheran World Federation

Mennonite Central Committee

Near East Council of Churches - World Council
of Churches

Pontifical Mission for Palestine

Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA

World Alliance of YMCAs

Young Men's Christian Association

Young Women's Christian Association

Table 19

Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital
1 May 1950 - 31 December 1969 a/

(In US dollars)

	Income		Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital b/ (decrease)	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Pledges from Governments	Other income			
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39,477,281	1,346,325	40,823,506	33,538,972 c/	7,288,534
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67,686,495	1,018,785	68,705,280	28,573,058	47,512,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26,867,673	440,419	27,308,092	518,220	48,520,020
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22,684,330	575,024	23,259,354	(157,264)	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23,673,500	594,161	24,267,661	(114,814)	37,460,643
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	23,385,026	571,866	23,956,892	(154,814)	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957	42,378,773	1,072,872	43,451,645	198,575	29,249,422
1 January to 31 December 1958	32,555,876	1,104,793	33,660,669	36,519	21,150,976
1 January to 31 December 1959	32,625,400	1,405,205	34,030,605	110,582	20,233,552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33,828,887	2,629,135	36,458,022	150,094	22,221,132
1 January to 31 December 1961	34,386,052	2,306,293	36,692,345	144,343	20,054,523
1 January to 31 December 1962	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,655,014	615,134	20,536,229
1 January to 31 December 1963	34,444,065	1,251,994	35,696,059	442,159	20,572,237
1 January to 31 December 1964	33,963,601	1,198,130	35,161,731	(522,663)	17,620,062
1 January to 31 December 1965	34,000,353	1,134,225	35,134,578	152,768	15,252,176
1 January to 31 December 1966	34,969,322	1,358,729	36,328,051	152,209	14,274,016
1 January to 31 December 1967	40,335,873	2,733,256	43,069,129	(115,529)	16,686,323
1 January to 31 December 1968	37,561,310	3,346,251	40,907,561	(156,043)	13,551,341
1 January to 31 December 1969 (estimated)	38,287,902	2,700,000	40,987,902	-	10,305,333
	667,420,492	28,334,612	695,755,104	1,113,244	

a/ The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited accounts through 1968, modified to reflect, for each period, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that period, regardless of when the income was actually received or the expenditure actually incurred. This basis of reporting was first adopted in the Commissioner-General's report for 1961-1962 and a few minor changes have since had to be made in the figures contained in that report (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214)).

b/ These adjustments represent principally the liquidation in subsequent years of liabilities and commitments at less than amount originally charged to expenditure account. Also included are adjustments arising from revaluation of inventory, recovery of assets previously charged to expenditure, and price variations on supplies not chargeable to a particular budget heading. These adjustments are shown separately because of the difficulty in identifying the specific prior year to which the adjustments pertain. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 and 1 January to 31 December 1967 also include transfers of \$1,761,142 and \$450,634 respectively to bring in the provisions for deferred staff costs to the level required by the Agency's revised social security arrangements. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1968 include a transfer to the Agency's reserve for unliquidated commitments of \$451,064 reflecting a commitment in 1968 for capital construction of a receipt of funds included in the income of the preceding financial year.

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

Table 20

Detailed statement of income to UNRWA, 1 May 1950-31 December 1969^{a/}
(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1 May 1950 to	Twelve months to					
	31 December 1964	31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969 ^{b/}	
I. Pledges by Governments							
Abu Dhabi	-	-	-	20,927	40,000	40,000	100,927
Argentina	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	4,000
Australia	2,978,303	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	358,000	4,142,703
Austria	21,950	10,000	10,000	29,350	10,000	15,000	96,300
Bahrain	23,867	-	-	-	-	-	23,867
Belgium	368,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	74,771	572,771
Bolivia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Brazil	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Burma	9,546	-	-	-	-	-	9,546
Cambodia	7,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,141
Canada	16,357,614	1,111,111	1,111,111	2,463,768	1,709,445	1,111,111	23,864,160
Central African Republic	398	-	-	-	-	1,800	2,198
Ceylon	4,400	1,000	1,000	3,000	800	800	11,000
Chile	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	2,000
China	3,279	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	93,279
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	40,000
Cuba	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Cyprus	1,402	280	280	560	240	240	3,002
Denmark	671,630	114,733	209,348	496,986	691,333	566,000	2,750,030
Dominican Republic	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany	2,632,076	503,145	500,000	752,800	2,149,263	1,710,000	8,247,284
Finland	33,000	10,000	10,000	65,000	60,000	60,000	238,000
France	12,008,682	213,238	229,778	1,258,137	1,128,457	1,093,000	15,931,292
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	721,569	155,302	167,437	155,547	107,152	57,737	1,400,744
Ghana	18,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	36,000
Greece	245,017	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	320,017
Haiti	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Honduras	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Holy See	19,965	1,000	2,500	28,500	12,500	12,500	76,965
Iceland	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	12,000
India	311,526	21,008	13,333	13,333	13,333	13,333	385,866
Indonesia	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	240,000
Iran	49,153	6,000	-	12,695	7,120	6,000	80,968
Iraq	2,000	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	402,000
Ireland	83,876	25,000	25,000	65,000	40,000	50,000	288,876
Israel	256,547	-	-	683,911	591,629	905,073	2,437,160
Italy	661,326	160,000	160,000	240,100	160,870	160,000	1,542,296
Jamaica	-	560	560	3,000	-	3,250	7,370
Japan	132,500	30,000	30,000	140,000	40,000	50,000	422,500
Jordan	1,441,922	105,320	173,819	163,737	146,477	163,899	2,195,174
Kuwait	822,860	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	1,922,860
Laos	4,687	-	-	-	-	-	4,687
Lebanon	612,710	33,495	37,231	51,839	43,253	49,988	828,516
Liberia	26,500	-	-	3,000	-	5,500	35,000
Libya	44,000	20,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	464,000
Luxembourg	31,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	46,000
Malawi	-	140	140	-	-	-	280
Malaysia	26,238	1,500	1,500	11,500	1,500	1,500	43,738
Malta	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Mexico	115,691	-	-	-	20,000	-	135,691
Monaco	6,053	204	204	204	204	204	7,073
Morocco	119,326	19,763	20,000	25,000	25,000	40,000	249,089
Netherlands	766,782	166,228	140,625	115,518	110,193	110,193	1,409,539
New Zealand	2,016,000	140,000	140,000	84,000	67,200	67,200	2,514,400
Niger	-	-	510	510	2,500	2,500	6,020
Nigeria	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	35,000

Table 20 (continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1 May 1950 to	Twelve months to					
	31 December 1964	31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969 ^{b/}	
I. <u>Pledges by Governments (continued)</u>							
Norway	648,563	70,000	77,000	293,497	91,000	111,810	1,291,876
Pakistan	541,506	20,964	31,446	20,964	20,969	20,968	656,817
Philippines	12,500	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	18,750
Qatar	62,728	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	104,728
Republic of Korea	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
Republic of Viet-Nam	21,000	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	27,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	-	-	-	-	-	39,200
Saudi Arabia	1,618,413	297,778	594,778 ^{c/}	297,778	297,778	297,778	3,404,303
Singapore	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Spain	50,000	-	-	166,481	-	706,071	922,552
Sudan	153,940	-	-	-	-	-	153,940
Sweden	1,671,205	447,445	2,354,641	2,200,773	2,222,369	2,200,000	11,096,433
Switzerland	720,374	263,612	297,791	254,630	196,760	845,454	2,583,621
Syria	1,255,256	88,965	91,480	93,726	88,770	87,972	1,706,169
Thailand	4,125	-	-	6,800	-	-	10,925
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	2,000	4,500
Tunisia	14,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	35,000
Turkey	59,759	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	105,759
United Arab Republic	4,850,607	246,712	255,960	120,452	1,845	-	5,475,576
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	85,124,004	5,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	109,524,004
United States of America	340,668,069	23,800,000	22,550,000	24,200,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	455,618,069
Uruguay	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Yugoslavia	508,700	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	608,700
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238,211	-	-	-	-	-	238,211
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PLEDGES	482,265,732	34,000,353	34,969,322	40,335,873 ^{d/}	37,561,310 ^{d/}	38,287,902	667,420,492
II. <u>Contributions from others</u>							
UNESCO	1,997,121	279,294	332,215	343,221	349,376	345,000	3,646,227
WHO	546,753	51,303	51,402	60,878	65,185	65,000	840,521
Sundry donors	5,695,953	485,453	438,770	1,944,709	2,256,992	1,590,000	12,411,877
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS	8,239,827	816,050	822,387	2,348,808 ^{d/}	2,671,553 ^{d/}	2,000,000	16,898,625
III. <u>Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments</u>							
	8,621,414	318,475	536,342	384,448	875,308	700,000	11,435,987
TOTAL INCOME	499,126,973	35,134,878	36,328,051	43,069,129	41,108,171	40,987,902	695,755,104

^{a/} The figures in this table through 1968 are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements, modified to show for each year the government pledges applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made.

^{b/} The figures for 1969 are estimated.

^{c/} Includes a late contribution of \$297,000 for 1964.

^{d/} Includes special contributions for the emergency situation arising from the hostilities of June 1967 as follows:
 from Governments \$5,841,465 (in 1967) and \$1,327,836 (in 1968)
 from others \$1,309,928 (in 1967) and \$1,454,136 (in 1968).

Table 21

Statement of income from non-government sources
1 January 1968 to 30 June 1969

(In US dollars)

<u>Name of contributor</u>	<u>Year 1968</u>	<u>First six months of 1969</u>
<u>Australia</u>		
Australians Care for Refugees	111,555	-
J. Kitchen and Sons PTY Ltd.	1,096	-
United Nations Association of Australia	69	-
United Nations Association of Australia - Victorian Division	502	-
<u>Austria</u>		
Caritas	-	1,925
<u>Belgium</u>		
Caritas Catholica	320	-
Comité belge pour les réfugiés	70,000	-
L'Association culturelle belge - libanaise	-	343
Manta S.A. Belgium	3,480	-
<u>Canada</u>		
Arab Refugee Emergency Appeal, Windsor	122	124
Baird, Dr. R.P.	460	462
Canadian Red Cross Youth Members of Quebec	-	463
Canadian Save the Children Fund	4,653	-
Finnemore, Mrs. C.	91	-
OXFAM	1,516	-
Personnel of the Canadian Forces Medical Centre	135	-
Point Grey Secondary School, Vancouver	170	-
United Church of Canada	6,406	-
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	3,472	4,356
Sundry donors	44	22
<u>Denmark</u>		
Danish Refugee Council	4,670	-
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>		
Bayerische Vereinsbank	1,000	-
Caritas	3,030	-
Daimler - Benz Company, Stuttgart	1,000	-
Deutsche Bank, AG	1,000	-
Diakonisches Werk	621,305	71,653
Flüchtlingsaktion 66	62,975	-
Kraukenhagen, Gerndt	-	75
MISEREOR	116,736	10,004
Near East Representatives of German Banks	750	-
Spehl, Helmut	243	149
Sundry donors	43	3

Table 21 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1968	First six months of 1969
<u>Finland</u>		
Finnish Refugee Council	13,800	-
Sipila, Mrs. Helvi	1,000	-
<u>France</u>		
Association de Solidarité Franco - Arabe	795	-
Bouges, Miss Barnadette	-	122
El Mallawany, I.	464	46
French Red Cross	15,959	-
Guy, Edmond	93	-
Sundry donors	240	-
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Abdallah family	71	31
Abu Ayyad family	26	12
Abu Ayyad and Awada families	51	22
Abu Khusa family	23	10
Abu Middain family	1,406	620
Abu Omar family and Khalil Khalil	26	12
Abu Salim family	345	152
Abu Salah Nasr	20	9
Abu Sha'b family	311	137
Abu Uriban family	66	29
Abu Uriban and Abu Middain families	34	15
Awada family	1,103	486
Awada and Abu Middain families	226	100
Daghma family	78	34
El Mussaddar family	198	87
Gaza Municipality	39	17
Mussaddar and Qur'an families	263	116
Saleh Ali Barbakh	32	14
Tarazi family	81	36
Waqf Department	4,637	2,046
<u>Iceland</u>		
Women's Club of Neschurch (Reykjavik)	100	100
<u>Iran</u>		
Sundry donors	-	12
<u>Ireland</u>		
Sundry donors	-	24
<u>Italy</u>		
Immacolata, Mrs. Salviaki	480	-
<u>Jamaica</u>		
United Nations Association of Jamaica	136	-

Table 21 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1968	First six months of 1969
<u>Jordan</u>		
Municipal Council, Qalqilia	616	308
Tibawi, Dr. A.L.	-	120
The Jordan Red Crescent	281	-
Voluntary Agencies Joint Venture		
American Friends Service Committee	1,039	-
Friends Service Council (London)	1,245	-
Lutheran World Federation	15,557	-
Menonite Central Committee	15,557	-
World Council of Churches/Near East Council of Churches	15,557	-
Anonymous	704	-
Sundry donors	53	-
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American Mission	1,019	496
Foreign airlines	160	-
Greek Orthodox Community	641	312
Hortaman, John F.	-	50
Heirs of Saaddine Shatila	1,282	624
Kassab, Miss Norma	64	-
Merck, Sharp, Dohme and Grosst	101	-
Middle East education consultant	-	28
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	1,442	702
Rowland, Victor	-	70
Singer Company	450	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	1,923	936
Anonymous	1,234	493
<u>Luxembourg</u>		
Biermann, P.	500	-
Anonymous	2,000	-
<u>Malaysia</u>		
Masged Negara	-	412
<u>Monaco</u>		
Girl Guides of Monaco	500	-
<u>Netherlands</u>		
Aid to Palestine Refugees Foundation	3,000	-
Philips Company	77	-
Weve, Dr. H.J.M. Stitching Foundation	-	300
Sundry donors	18	-
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas Inc. (CORSO)	19,553	-
United Nations Association of New Zealand, South Canterbury Branch	130	400
Sundry donors	11	-

Table 21 (continued)

<u>Name of contributor</u>	<u>Year 1968</u>	<u>First six months of 1969</u>
<u>Norway</u>		
Kroksnes, Arthur	141	-
Norwegian Red Cross	129	-
Norwegian Refugee Council	71,417	503
Save the Children Fund (Redd Barna)	420	700
<u>Portugal</u>		
Gulbenkian Foundation	10,000	20,000
<u>Sweden</u>		
Broden, Miss Eva	58	-
Eriksson, Bengt	500	-
Graduation Class Statens Sjukskjoterskaskela	105	-
Johnson, Erland	240	-
Swedish Committee for Palestine Refugees	128	43
Swedish Organization for Individual Relief	393	-
Swedish Save the Children Federation	47,187	132,348
Sundry donors	10	53
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Desaules, R.	-	46
Hoffmann La Roche	2,000	1,125
Krbec, Miss Eva Marie	185	93
Swiss Association for International Civil Service	602	-
Swiss Pastors	278	167
Anonymous	46	-
Sundry donors	7	2
<u>Syria</u>		
Syrian local authorities	2,019	2,024
<u>United Arab Republic</u>		
Sundry donors	-	46
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Androssan Churches' Group, Scotland	-	335
Beydoun, Dr. Riad R.	64	-
Collegiate School for Girls, Blackpool	499	-
Cornmarket Press Ltd.	587	-
Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding	-	500
Golcher, W.E.	72	-
Iraq Petroleum Co., Ltd.	18,864	-
OXFAM	555,337	149,556
Petts Wood Methodist Church	432	-
Rogers, Miss M.	432	432

Table 21 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1968	First six months of 1969
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u> (continued)		
Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees, including:		
Astor Bursary Fund	912	-
Middle East Relief Fund	1,864	-
Help the Aged		
Catholic Women's League		
Friends Service Council		
War on Want	-	142,134
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		
OXFAM		
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	543	24
War on Want	15,284	-
Anonymous	1,200	-
Sundry donors	106	67
<u>United States of America</u>		
Abdallah Salih	100	-
American Friends of a Turkish Palestine	50	-
American Friends of the Middle East Inc.	500	-
American Middle East Rehabilitation Inc. (AMER)	15,844	23,300
American Friends Committee	340	2,143
American Women's Club of Lebanon	481	-
Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO)	148,310	-
Arab Club, Monterey	169	-
Cafarelli, John	75	-
Chesler, Mark A.	50	-
Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	18,608	-
Dutton, Miss Patricia A.	15	-
Elwert, Miss Margout M.	50	-
First Congregational Church of San Francisco	-	500
First Parish in Lincoln	467	-
Friends Service Council	1,204	-
Garth, William le Roy Estate	283	-
German-American Society of Chicago	50	-
Graduate Students for Refugee Relief	1,400	-
Greater Seattle Committee to Aid Arab Refugees	100	-
Guidance Associates of Pleasantville	50	-
Hess, Mrs. Gertrude C.	50	50
Hurlimann-Mader, Mrs. Marianne	-	1,000
Isfahani, Manouchehr Safa	100	-
Manasse, Mrs. Anne Marie	130	-
Mennonite Central Committee	13,234	-
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio	500	-
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	130	-
Mukwonago Union High School	274	-

Table 21 (continued)

	Year 1968	First six months of 1969
<u>United States of America (continued)</u>		
NAJDA - American Women for the Middle East	500	-
National Cash Register Company	-	6,000
Ottinger Foundation	1,000	-
Pal - Aid International of Chicago	6,034	13
Piercy, G. through ANERA	-	500
Post, Miss Elizabeth M.	100	-
Righter, Thomas	-	190
R.J. Reynolds Food, Inc.	1,936	-
Scarsdale - Hartsdale Chapter of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A., Inc.	100	125
Schwitters, A.M.	-	100
Selby, Poorpete S.S.A.	51	-
Shindy, Dr. Wajeeh	100	-
Stephen College, Columbia, Missouri	750	-
The Holy Land Centre, Inc.	2,204	-
Union Theological Seminary, N.Y.	450	800
United Nations Council of Greenwich, Connecticut	300	-
United States Committee for Refugees, Inc.	300	-
U.S. Cmen	231	250
United States Peoples Fund for the United Nations Inc.	-	612
Anonymous	50	150
Sundry donors	740	148
<u>International Organizations</u>		
Caritas International	1,051	-
Caritas Jordan	3,390	-
Catholic Relief Services	5,662	-
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	3,000	-
International Centre for Advanced Technical Vocational Training (ILO), Turin	12,859	-
International Federation of Business and Professional Women		
XIth Congress	1,030	-
Central Committee	5,537	2,024
Australia	1,000	-
Canada	6,027	3,588
Denmark	-	24
Japan	200	-
New Zealand	499	499
Norway	-	492
Sweden	199	319
Switzerland	502	-
United Kingdom	1,498	1,072
United States of America	500	-
Lutheran World Federation	24,659	5,609
Swiss and German Caritas	-	19,676
United Nations New York	4,048	-

Table 21 (continued)

	Year 1968	First six months of 1969
<u>International organizations</u> (continued)		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	349,376	181,308
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	3,173	4,525
World Council of Churches/Near East Council of Churches	74,639	92
World Health Organization (WHO)	65,185	40,704
Zonta International	14,000	14,220
Anonymous	-	462
Sundry donors	225	22
	<u>2,671,553</u>	<u>814,334</u>

Table 22

Direct contributions to refugees^{a/b/}
for the year ended 30 June 1969
(in US dollars)

Governments	Education services	Social welfare services	Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscella- neous services	Adminis- trative costs	Totals
Israel	1,057,714	80,000	1,072,857	-	314,283	-	334,285	2,859,139
Jordan	1,283,380	270,200	335,955	370,785	1,103,738	-	87,052	3,451,110
Lebanon	43,750	9,375	14,063	550,000	135,937	13,844	79,906	846,875
Syria	857,764	200,841	80,530	1,160,478	36,057	111,965	293,270	2,740,905
United Arab Republic	2,439,964	495,075	27,600	-	-	37,975	132,308	3,132,922

a/ In addition to the foregoing contributions direct to the refugees, all Governments listed also made contributions to UNRWA for the latter's budget. These contributions are reported in the Agency's own accounts and are set out in tables 19 and 20.

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

UNRWA PERSONNEL

Table 23

Staff employed by UNRWA at 30 June 1968
and at 30 June 1969

	Locally recruited staff	UNRWA	International staff			
			Seconded and loaned from other United Nations organs		Total	GRAND TOTAL
			Reimbursable	Non-Reimbursable		
31 December 1967	11,750	70	5	22	97	11,847
30 June 1968	11,855	72	5	23	100	11,955
30 June 1969	12,901	77	7	26	110	13,011

- Notes: (a) In previous reports, the figures shown in this table were based on the calendar year. To make this table more in keeping with the period covered by the report, the basis has been shifted from 31 December to 30 June. At the same time, the figures as of 31 December 1967 have been shown as well, as a transitional measure.
- (b) All figures now include staff recruited on temporary or short-term appointments against manning-table posts. In previous reports, such staff were omitted, and the figures for 31 December 1967 accordingly have been adjusted from those which appeared in the previous report.
- (c) Virtually all locally recruited staff are Palestine refugees.

ANNEX II

Executive Board
Eighty-second session
May 1969

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

82 EX/Decisions
PARIS, 2 June 1969

Resolution

Item 4.2.5 - Co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)
(82 EX/8 and Add.)

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the Director-General's report on co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) (82 EX/8 and Add.),
2. Recalling its previous resolutions on this question and, in particular, decision 6.8 adopted at its seventy-seventh session and decision 7.4 adopted at its seventy-eighth session,
3. Takes note of the work and recommendations of the Commission of Outside Experts established to examine the textbooks used in UNRWA/UNESCO schools;
4. Invites the Director-General to continue his consultations with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to reconsider its position in regard to the implementation of resolutions 6.8 and 7.4;
5. Calls upon the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic to consider the recommendations of the Commission of Experts, transmit their observations thereon to the Director-General and pursue consultations with him in order to reach an agreement in this matter;
6. Authorizes the Director-General to lift the ban, before the beginning of the school year 1969-1970, on those textbooks which he will have approved;
7. Calls upon the Government of Israel to permit without any restriction the import and use of the textbooks approved by the Director-General for UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories;
8. Asks the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its next session on the application of this resolution.

ANNEX III

TWENTY-SECOND WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA22.25
23 July 1969

Extension of the agreement with UNRWA

The Twenty-second World Health Assembly,

Considering that, on 29 September 1950, an agreement was concluded between the Director-General of the World Health Organization and the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) on the basis of principles established by the Third World Health Assembly;

Considering that the Nineteenth World Health Assembly in resolution WHA19.25^{1/} extended the duration of this agreement until 30 June 1969 and that, subsequently, the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its twenty-third session, extended the mandate of UNRWA until 30 June 1972;

Considering that, on numerous occasions, the World Health Assembly had extended the duration of this agreement to coincide with the respective periods of extension of the mandate of UNRWA;

Considering that the World Health Organization should continue the technical direction of the health programme administered by UNRWA,

1. AUTHORIZES the Director-General to extend the agreement with UNRWA from time to time for such periods as UNRWA continues to have a mandate from the United Nations; and

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to report to the Health Assembly in case he should feel that the necessity for continuing this agreement on the same basis no longer prevails.

Twelfth plenary meeting, 23 July 1969
A22/VR/12

^{1/} Handbook of resolutions and decisions, tenth edition, p. 457.

Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons
in the Middle East

The Twenty-second World Health Assembly,

Having considered the Director-General's report^{1/} of 17 June 1969 on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as the Annual Report of the Director of Health Department of UNRWA;

Considering that the World Health Organization should continue its efforts to provide effective health assistance for refugees and displaced persons in order to ensure their health protection and care;

Recalling the numerous humanitarian resolutions of the United Nations which called upon Israel inter alia to ensure the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the areas where military operations took place and to facilitate the return of those inhabitants who have fled from these areas since the outbreak of hostilities;

Further recalling its resolution WHA21.33 on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons,

1. REAFFIRMS its resolution WHA21.38;
2. DEPLORES the deficiency of the health conditions in the occupied territories in the Middle East;
3. TAKES CAREFUL NOTE of the Director-General's report and of the statement by the distinguished representative of UNRWA;
4. CALLS UPON Member States to exert all efforts towards ensuring the social well-being of displaced persons, refugees and inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East and enabling them to enjoy a normal standard of health; and
5. REQUESTS the Director-General of the World Health Organization to take all the effective measures in his power to safeguard health conditions amongst refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East and to report thereon to the Twenty-third World Health Assembly.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 24 July 1969
A22/VR/13

^{1/} Documents A22/P and B/3 and Corr.1.

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