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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: LIQUIDATION OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY OPERATION TRUST FUND AND  
ALLOCATION OF THE REMAINING BALANCE

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, on 20 December 1983, adopted without a vote resolution 38/201 entitled "Liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance".
2. In paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 38/201, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to monitor closely the implementation of that resolution and to make available progress reports thereon. Accordingly, the Secretary-General is submitting herewith to Member States the first of these progress reports for their consideration.
3. The General Assembly decided in paragraph 1 of its resolution 38/201, to liquidate the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and to allocate the remaining balance to existing funds and programmes of the United Nations, as follows:  
  
    "(a) Seventy per cent shall be channelled through United Nations Development Programme-administered funds to finance urgently needed projects, primarily in the food and agricultural sectors in countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition as a result, particularly, of severe or prolonged drought, with special emphasis on African countries;

\* A/39/50.

"(b) Eighteen per cent shall be channelled through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, especially to its educational programme;

"(c) Twelve per cent shall be channelled through the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; these funds shall be allocated to activities in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries of critical importance to developing countries, according to the priorities set by them."

4. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to ensure that funds would be allocated as soon as possible.

## II. LIQUIDATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY OPERATION TRUST FUND

5. The United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund was created in 1974 by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, to provide timely relief to developing countries that had been the most seriously affected by the then economic crisis. The operations of the Trust Fund had been foreseen to be limited in time as they were meant to help maintain, unimpaired, essential imports of these most seriously affected countries for a period of one year. Twenty donor countries and/or groups of countries contributed a total of \$262 million to the Fund and 42 developing countries received assistance from the Fund. Detailed information on the purpose and the operations of the Fund is provided in the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/566).

6. The Trust Fund was formally liquidated on 31 December 1983. As of that date, the total balance available from the Trust Fund was \$48,516,744. It was disposed of as follows:

(a) \$33,961,722 were transferred to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in accordance with the terms of paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 38/201. These funds were credited to a Special Account which UNDP opened in their books and which is entitled "Trust Fund for Countries Afflicted by Famine and Malnutrition";

(b) \$8,733,014 were transferred to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) as contribution to the costs of their educational programmes, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 1 (b) of Assembly resolution 38/201;

(c) \$5,822,008 were also transferred to UNDP, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 1 (c) of Assembly resolution 38/201. These funds were credited to a Special Account opened in UNDP's books and entitled "Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation between Developing Countries".

### III. ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE REMAINING BALANCE

#### A. Funds channelled through the United Nations Development Programme

7. Meetings were held between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of UNDP on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/201.

8. It was jointly agreed that, according to the terms of paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 38/201, projects to be approved for financing by the Administrator out of the Trust Fund for Countries Afflicted by Famine and Malnutrition would be primarily in the food and agricultural sectors; they should have an urgent nature and should aim to alleviate hunger and malnutrition in countries affected by adverse climatic conditions. The largest part of funds available (i.e., approximately 80 per cent) should be earmarked for the African continent. The eligibility of developing countries to the Trust Fund would be established by the Administrator, in consultation with the Director-General and in conformity with the terms of Assembly resolution 38/201. Allocation of funds to individual countries would be made for projects presented by the countries themselves, on the basis of comparative needs of each country to be assessed according to objective criteria to be worked out by UNDP in consultation with the Director-General. Disbursement of funds should start as soon as projects would be approved by the Projects Approval Committee of UNDP, and, except in exceptional circumstances, should be completed by the end of 1985. UNDP would take every possible action to ensure that administrative costs to manage funds and to implement the resolution would be kept to a strict minimum.

9. The United Nations Development Programme will make a detailed report available to the thirty-first session of its Governing Council, which is scheduled to meet in June 1984 at Geneva, on the subject of action taken by UNDP to implement General Assembly resolution 38/201. As of 30 April 1984, UNDP had approved out of the Trust Fund for Countries Afflicted by Famine and Malnutrition the financing of 76 projects in 43 countries, totaling \$20,287,400. A nomenclature of approved projects is given in annex I to this report. Disbursements have just started for approved projects.

10. In regard to paragraph 1 (c) of General Assembly resolution 38/201, the need was felt to have extensive consultations with representatives of developing countries in order to determine priorities to be established for the financing of projects to promote technical and economic co-operation with developing countries. Such consultations have begun between UNDP and the representatives of its developing partners. Progress has been made in the identification of areas suitable for formulation of projects as well as in the establishment of basic criteria for project selection. It is expected that UNDP will be in a position to approve specific projects for financing in a very near future. As at 31 March 1984, there were no projects approved for financing out of the Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation between Developing Countries.

B. Funds channelled through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

11. The Commissioner-General of UNRWA provided to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation detailed information on the Agency's vocational and teacher-training programme for Palestine refugees, to which monies transferred from the remaining balance of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund would be applied, as provided in paragraph 1 (b) of General Assembly resolution 38/201. This information is contained in annex II to the present report.

12. As indicated in the information provided by the Commissioner-General (see annex II, sect. IV, and table C below), the funds transferred to UNRWA have been allocated to the Agency's vocational and teacher-training programme which forms part of the educational services it provides to Palestine refugees. The total cost of this programme for 1984, including administrative and common costs, is estimated at \$15,923,000. After taking into account international staff costs funded by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (\$550,000) and special contributions to the programme by donors (\$2,446,000), the remaining costs are estimated at \$12,927,000. The contribution of \$8,733,014 from the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund has been allocated to this expenditure, the balance to be covered by other voluntary contributions.

13. The funds transferred to UNRWA have already been committed and disbursements have begun.

14. The Secretary-General intends to provide further information on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/201 later in the year as an addendum to the present report.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: TRUST FUND FOR COUNTRIES  
AFFLICTED BY FAMINE AND MALNUTRITION

Summary of projects approved or accepted in principle  
as at 30 April 1984

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title/description</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Thousands of US dollars)	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Duration</u> (Months)
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Angola	Peasant participation in increased food production	850	FAO	20
Benin	Rehabilitation of livestock	221.3	FAO	4
Botswana	Drought relief food storage facilities	400	GOV	18
Botswana	Seed production and control	182	FAO	12
Botswana	Village water supply	128	GOV	12
Botswana	Pasture and fodder crop seed production	40	GOV	24
Cameroon	Pest control	435	FAO	12
Cape Verde	Desalination plant: consultancy	10	UNDP/OPE	1
Central African Republic	Pumping equipment for the Bangui water supply	245	UNDP/OPE	12
Central African Republic	Combating cattle plague	145	GOV/FAO	4
Comoros	Water production project	240	DTCD	24
Equatorial Guinea	Improvement of water supply	200	DTCD	12
Equatorial Guinea	Small livestock production	112.1	FAO	12
Equatorial Guinea	Rehabilitation fish market	107	GOV	2
Ethiopia	Construction of small dams	1 070	GOV	18
Gambia	Intensification of crop protection	247	FAO	12
Gambia	Emergency seed supply	256	FAO	4
Gambia	Construction of seed stores	245	FAO	12
Guinea	Provision of ploughs	750	FAO	3
Guinea-Bissau	Veterinary supplies	50	FAO	6
Guinea-Bissau	Vegetable production	50	FAO	6
Guinea-Bissau	Construction of access ramps	150	UNDP/OPE	12
Guinea-Bissau	Direct aid to drought destitutes	105	GOV	6
Lesotho	Food stores construction	298	GOV	4
Malawi	Seasonal credit for smallholders	640	GOV	24
Mali	Pesticides for crop protection	437	FAO	12
Mali	Small dams Kayes and Mopti	533	FAO	14
Mali	Agricultural improvement Gourou region	50	FAO	14
Mali	Agricultural improvement Korofondo plain	50	FAO	14
Niger	Emergency water supply Tahoua	300	GOV	6
Niger	Assistance to women's co-operatives for millet processing	49.7	GOV	12
Niger	Livestock disease control	175	FAO	12
Rwanda	Increased cereal production	530	FAO	20

Summary of projects approved or accepted in principle  
as at 30 April 1984 (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title/description</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Thousands of US dollars)	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Duration</u> (Months)
Sao Tome and Principe	Increased cocoa production	211.8	FAO	12
Sao Tome and Principe	Increased food self-reliance	221.2	FAO	12
Senegal	Food crop production	850	FAO	9
Sierra Leone	Village silos for paddy	30	FAO	6
Sierra Leone	Village cassava processing	30	FAO	6
Sierra Leone	Fertilizer provision	92	FAO	6
Sierra Leone	Reduction of post-harvest losses of rice	336	FAO	24
Sierra Leone	Foundation seed paddy production	42	FAO	12
Swaziland	Rural water supply	750	*	12
Togo	Construction of small dam	640	GOV	12
United Republic of Tanzania	Purchase of poultry drugs	353.7	FAO	6
United Republic of Tanzania	Purchase of seed maize	348.1	FAO	6
United Republic of Tanzania	Purchase of seed beans	258.2	FAO	6
Upper Volta	Livestock protection	210	FAO	6
Upper Volta	Agricultural production	180	FAO	12
Upper Volta	Assistance to women's groups in market gardening	90	GOV/FAO	10
Upper Volta	Well-deepening in the Sahelian provinces	90	DTCD	10
Zambia	Animal trypanosomiasis control	520.3	GOV	15
Zambia	Sorghum seeds provision	180	*	6
Zimbabwe	Water supply secondary schools	750	UNDP/OPE	12
<b>TOTAL, AFRICA a/</b>		<b>15 484.4</b>		
<b>ASIA AND PACIFIC</b>				
Afghanistan	Greenhouse construction for seedling production	500	FAO	12
Bangladesh	Relief supplies to flood victims	300	GOV	3
Bangladesh	Homestead materials for flood victims	200	GOV	6
Bhutan	Flood control	333	GOV	18

\* To be determined.

a/ Djibouti, Somalia and the Sudan are listed under "Arab States".

Summary of projects approved or accepted in principle  
as at 30 April 1984 (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title/description</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Thousands of US dollars)	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Duration</u> (Months)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Assistance to rice production	495	FAO	12
Maldives	Rhinoceros beetle control	70	GOV	12
Maldives	Increased fish production	50	GOV	12
Maldives	Rural rainwater tanks	47	GOV	18
Nepal	Rehabilitation of the production infrastructure	500	ILO	11
Samoa	Rehabilitation of water supply	167	GOV/OPE	8
TOTAL, ASIA AND PACIFIC		2 662		
ARAB STATES				
Democratic Yemen	Water supply, Socotra	167	DTCD	24
Djibouti	Holl Holl water supply	325	*	12
Somalia	Consultancy in rural water supplies	10	DTCD	1
Sudan	Borehole maintenance	200	*	36
TOTAL, ARAB STATES		702		
LATIN AMERICA				
Bolivia	Rehabilitation food production capacity in drought affected areas	300	*	12
Ecuador	Rehabilitation productive infrastructure	300	FAO	16
Haiti	Foodstorage warehouse construction	56	FAO	6
Haiti	Cattle vaccination against anthrax	83	FAO	9
Honduras	Irrigation for food crop production	71	GOV	12
Honduras	Pig breeding	129	GOV	12
Nicaragua	Maize production	200	GOV	5
Peru	Rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure	300	UNDP/OPE	6
TOTAL, LATIN AMERICA		1 439		
GRAND TOTAL		20 287.4		

\* To be determined.

## ANNEX II

## LIQUIDATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY OPERATION TRUST FUND

Proposal for the part funding of UNRWA's further education  
programme in 1984

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## I. VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

1. The vocational training courses of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) are designed to train young Palestine refugees in the skills applicable to the design, production, assembly, servicing and repair of manufactured products. Instruction is given in basic manipulative skills, technical knowledge and related occupational information. Similarly, the curricula for technical education courses are designed to develop special competence in such marketable skills and techniques as business and office practice, land surveying and assistant pharmacy.
2. In the field of vocational and technical education UNRWA's Department of Education has been an innovator in many respects. While the trend in many state school systems in the Middle East has been to provide technical education (conceived of as a combination of vocational training and academic education), the UNRWA training programme places emphasis on practical vocational training. The programme leads to economic opportunities for young refugee men and women, thereby augmenting the supply of craftsmen with skills essential to the progress of the developing Arab world. Thus, in addition to becoming self-reliant and useful members of society, the graduates from UNRWA training centres are able to contribute constructively to the industrial development of the Middle East.
3. The Department's involvement in vocational training dates back to 1953-1954, when the Kalandia (West Bank) and Gaza vocational training centres were established with a capacity of less than 400 refugee trainees. There are now seven UNRWA training centres, altogether offering 36 different trade and technical courses to post-preparatory and post-secondary school graduates. The training places available at these centres during the scholastic year 1983/84 totalled 3,720, of which 3,264 were taken up by men and 456 by women (including some 230 women who attended men's training centres) (see table 1). With the exception of a few year-long courses, the course length is two years.
4. The training centres are residential, although at present Gaza Training Centre is operating as a day centre. For reasons of economy and efficiency, the Department has grouped its more specialized courses in centres which are in a position to draw its recruits from any of the Agency's five fields of operation.
5. The school year for the vocational training centres lasts for approximately 10 1/2 months and provides about 1,540 hours per annum of actual instruction; in general, the last four weeks of a course are devoted to on-the-job training.
6. The vocational courses are mainly of a practical nature and the bulk of the training is spent in the workshops. The theoretical subjects include trade theory, which is closely integrated with the practical work, and stress is laid on workshop applications. Applied mathematics and general science are taught to supplement the general education of the trainee. English is taught in those courses where it is considered necessary for the type of employment the trainees are likely to obtain and the technical terminology and literature they will be expected to read and understand. All trainees following post-preparatory level courses receive instruction in technical drawing and basic bench-work, which stresses safety, workshop techniques, the use of hand-tools and measuring instruments.

7. The course syllabuses and schemes of work devised by the Department of Education are constantly reviewed to keep them technologically up-to-date and in line with employers' needs in the region. Special attention is given to qualitative development and to raising the standard of training and level of efficiency by: (a) the preparation of comprehensive training manuals for courses and subjects; (b) the improvement of training manuals for courses and subjects; and (c) further training of instructors. Keeping the courses relevant to the needs of the region and improving their quality are part of the responsibilities of the international and local team of vocational training specialists recruited by UNRWA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Each specialist is responsible for the syllabuses, training manuals and equipment requirements of the courses in his particular technical field. The specialists also monitor the training programme and guide the training instructors on a day-to-day basis and through short, in-service training seminars and "workshops" held during vacations.

8. Some 2,000 male and female trainees now graduate from UNRWA's vocational training courses annually, each with a skill needed in the developing Arab world. More than 30,000 have graduated since the training programme began in 1953. Most of them work in the Middle East and the majority of the graduates of these courses initially obtain employment at the artisan or technical level, depending on the type of the course they have followed.

9. Employment opportunities for vocational training graduates in UNRWA's area of operations and in the neighbouring Arab States continue to exceed the output of trainees from most of the courses run by UNRWA's training centres. At the same time, applications from suitably qualified Palestine refugees to join the training centres greatly surpass the number of places available. The Agency is therefore continuously exploring ways and means of financing an expansion of the programme. Due to the strains on the financial resources of the Agency, which restrict the quantitative development of the programme, many courses are operated on double shift to achieve maximum use of the training facilities.

## II. TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMME

10. The teacher training programme of pre-service and in-service teacher education is designed to help student-teachers acquire the required competence to promote efficiently and organize children's learning in UNRWA's 655 schools. This entails personal, social and professional development, and the acquisition of the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes required for teaching, understanding children themselves and the role of the school.

11. Within this framework, the pre-service teacher education centres aim at producing graduates able to teach at the elementary level according to the curricula prescribed by the host Governments. Student-teachers for the lower elementary level are trained to teach all subjects in grades 1-3, while those for the upper elementary level are trained to teach special subjects or possible combination of subjects in grades 4-6. The period of training is two years.

12. Four teacher education centres are operated by UNRWA: one each in Jordan and Lebanon and two in the West Bank, where 50 per cent of the enrolment is from the Gaza Strip. Total enrolment for the two-year course at the four centres in the school year 1982/83 was 1,291 (631 men and 660 women). There are 1,330 training places for the school year 1983/84 (see table 2). The cumulative total of teacher graduates from 1957 until 1983 is 11,077.

13. Essential resources, human and material, in the form of instructors, supporting staff, equipment, laboratories, classrooms and libraries have been provided in the centres to enhance the quality of a new and varied programme, and the curricula are subject to constant revision. Emphasis is placed on practical school applications, as well as on such current issues as life-long education, self-learning, education for international understanding, special education, parallel education and the basic services approach. Practice teaching, an important component of the programme, receives special attention, and a manual has been issued for use by instructors, practice teaching supervisors and head teachers.

14. About 600 teachers graduate from the centres each year. Most of them are employed in the UNRWA school system, while others are sought after for schools in some of the Arab countries.

### III. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TRAINING CENTRES

#### Amman Training Centre

15. The Amman Training Centre was established in September 1972 for vocational and teacher training. The teacher training section caters to men and women, while the vocational training section is for women only. The Centre is residential, with a total capacity of 718 students: 168 places are for vocational training; 550 for teacher training.

#### Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre

16. The Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre in Jordan was opened in September 1960 with a training capacity of 232 trainees. Through expansion in 1962 and 1978, the capacity of the Centre has now reached 840. The Centre is operated on a residential basis. The present intake is 868, out of which 800 are residential and the remainder day students. Several courses are conducted on a double-shift system. Ninety female trainees are now enrolled in courses such as, quantity surveyor, land surveyor, construction technician, architectural draughtsman, as well as para-medical courses and business and office practice courses.

#### Kalandia Vocational Training Centre

17. This Centre was established in February 1954 with a residential capacity of 127 trainees. To meet the great demand for admission into the Centre, its capacity has gradually been raised and the number of training places now available is 520 out of which 50 trainees are day students and the remaining 470 are boarders.

Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre

18. Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre in the West Bank was established in September 1962 as a residential centre with a training capacity for 350 students. It has seven first-year and seven second-year class sections each with 25 students. The cumulative total of graduates now stands at 2,312, most of them employed.

Ramallah Women's Training Centre

19. The Ramallah Women's Training Centre in the West Bank was established in September 1962 as a residential centre for both vocational and teacher training. It has a capacity for 668 students, 288 places being for vocational training and 380 for teacher training.

Siblin Training Centre

20. The Siblin Vocational Training Centre in Lebanon was established in September 1962 with a training capacity for 274 trainees. In October 1963, the Siblin Technical and Teacher Training Institute was opened, with a training capacity for 100 students. The two centres were combined in 1969/70 to form the Siblin Training Centre, which is run on a residential basis. The present capacity is 652, with 552 places for vocational training and 100 places for teacher training. In the 1982/83 school year, 90 female trainees were enrolled in courses such as, architectural draughtsman, public health inspectors and business and office practice courses. Due to the present situation in Lebanon, it was not possible to commence the school year 1983/84 and the Centre is closed for the time being. The situation is being reviewed and it may be necessary to make alternative arrangements for the trainees, in which case there will be an adjustment made to the Siblin Training Centre costs for this year.

Damascus Vocational Training Centre

21. This Centre was established in November 1961 with a residential capacity of 400 trainees. Its capacity was gradually expanded to meet the increased number of applicants for vocational training, but several courses are necessarily conducted on a double-shift basis. The present intake is 720 trainees, of which 320 are day students.

22. In 1973, several courses started to accept female candidates; consequently, the Centre now has 47 female trainees taking laboratory technician, architectural draughtsman and radio and television courses.

Gaza Vocational Training Centre

23. This Centre was established in September 1954 with a residential capacity of 187 trainees. The Centre's capacity has gradually increased and now has 604 trainees. In 1970, the Centre started operating on a non-residential basis. Some workshops are conducted on a double-shift system.

#### IV. PROGRAMME COSTS AND FUNDING

24. Table 3 shows the estimated recurrent and non-recurrent costs by training centre in 1984, totalling \$13,397,000. Approximately \$2,446,000 has been pledged by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark as a contribution towards these costs in 1984.
25. Vocational and teacher training administration and common costs are estimated at \$1,026,000 and cover the salaries, duty travel and other related costs of international and area training specialists attached to the programme. International staff costs amount to \$550,000 and are funded by the United Nations and UNESCO.
26. The estimated share of the Agency's common costs, covering supply and transport, other internal services and general administration, accounts for \$1,500,000, bringing the total estimated cost of the programmes to \$12,927,000 after taking into account part funding by other donors.
27. It is intended to allocate the proposed contribution of \$8,733,000 from the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund to this expenditure, the balance to be covered by other voluntary contributions.
28. Actual costs of the programme will be computed after the closure of accounts at the end of 1984. A financial statement will be made available as soon as the audited accounts for 1984 are available.

Table 1. Statistical summary of training places in UNRWA vocational and technical centres, by Centre, course and year of study for the scholastic year 1983/84

Name of course	EAST BANK					WEST BANK				LEBANON		SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		GAZA		Total			Grand total
	Amman TC		WSTC			KVTC		RWTC		Siblin TC		DVTC		GVTC		1st	2nd	3rd	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd				
<b>A. MECHANICAL/METAL TRADES</b>																			
Instrument mechanic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	32
Machinist/welder	..	..	24	48	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	24	24	48	48	120	141	..	264
Diesel and construction equipment mechanic	..	..	32	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32	32	16	16	96	80	..	176
Auto mechanic	..	..	16	16	..	16	16	..	..	16	16	32	32	32	32	112	112	..	224
Refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanic	..	..	16	16	..	16	16	..	..	16	16	16	16	16	16	80	80	..	160
Auto body repairer	..	..	16	16	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	16	64	64	..	128
Sheet metal worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	16	..	..	32	32	..	64
Blacksmith/welder	..	..	16	16	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	60	60	..	120
Welder (arc and gas) g/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	48	..	..	..	84	..	..	84
Moulder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	12
Office machine mechanic	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	32
Maintenance fitter/machinist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12
<b>B. ELECTRICAL TRADES</b>																			
Electrician	..	..	32	32	..	32	32	..	..	16	16	32	32	32	32	144	144	..	288
Radio TV mechanic	..	..	16	16	..	16	16	..	..	16	16	16	16	16	16	80	80	..	160
Auto electrician	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	16	16	48	48	..	96
<b>C. BUILDING TRADES</b>																			
Builder/shutterer	..	..	16	32	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32	32	80	80	..	160
Plasterer/tilsetter	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	32
Plumber	..	..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	16	16	..	16	48	48	..	96
Carpenter/wood-machinist	..	..	32	16	..	16	16	..	..	16	16	16	16	32	32	112	96	..	208
<b>D. TECHNICIANS b/</b>																			
Land surveyor	..	..	24	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	24	..	72
Quantity surveyor	..	..	24	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	48
Construction technician	..	..	24	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	72	48	..	120
Architectural draughtsman	..	..	24	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	24	24	..	..	72	48	..	120
Telecommunication technician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	32
Mechanical engineering draughtsman	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	24
Machine maintenance technician g/	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
<b>E. COMMERCIAL b/</b>																			
Business and office practice (men)	..	..	48	48	..	48	48	..	..	72	72	..	..	..	..	168	168	..	336
Secretarial (women)	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	96	..	192
<b>F. PARA-MEDICAL (b)</b>																			
Assistant pharmacist	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20	20	..	..	20	60	..	80
Laboratory technician	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	80	40	..	120
Public health inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	32
<b>G. VOCATIONAL COURSES FOR GIRLS</b> (Other than commercial and para-medical)																			
Home and institutional management b/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	32
Dressmaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	28
Clothing production	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	56
Hairdressing	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	34	..	68
<b>Total training places 1st and 2nd year</b>	84	84	456	400	12	260	260	144	144	320	232	384	336	288	316				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	168		863			520		288		552		720		604		1936	1772	12	3720 g/

g/ One year course, all others are two years in duration.

b/ Indicates post secondary level courses; all other courses are post preparatory.

g/ The one year advanced course of machine maintenance technician supplements the basic two-year course of machinist/welder.

d/ Includes 456 girls.

Table 2. Training places in UNRWA teacher training centres, by centre and year of study, 1983/84

Country and centre	Year of study		
	1st year	2nd year	Total
<u>Jordan</u>			
Amman Training Centre <u>a/</u>			
Male	150	150	300
Female	125	125	250
Total	275	275	550
<u>West Bank</u>			
Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre	175	175	350
Ramallah Women's Training Centre <u>b/</u>	190	190	380
Total	365	365	730
<u>Lebanon</u>			
Siblin Training Centre <u>a/</u>			
Male	-	10	10
Female	-	40	40
Total	- <u>b/</u>	50	50
<u>All centres</u>			
Male	325	335	660
Female	315	355	670
Grand total	640	690	1 330

a/ Teacher training section of a combined Vocational Teacher Training Centre.

b/ New-intake not planned for 1983/84.

Table 3. UNRWA's vocational and teacher training programmes: Breakdown of estimated costs and funding in 1984

<u>A. Programme costs</u>	<u>Recurrent</u> (US dollars)	<u>Non-recurrent</u> (US dollars)	<u>Total</u> (US dollars)	<u>Part funding by other donors</u> (US dollars)
Amman Training Centre	1 686 000	156 000	1 842 000	
Wadi Seer Training Centre	2 049 000	124 000	2 173 000	230 000 Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
Kalandia Vocational Training Centre	1 042 000	416 000	1 458 000	
Ramallah Women's Training Centre	1 458 000	133 000	1 591 000	2 216 000 Government of Denmark
Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre	646 000	281 000	927 000	
Siblin Training Centre	2 331 000	27 000	2 358 000	
Damascus Vocational Training Centre	1 590 000	185 000	1 775 000	
Gaza Vocational Training Centre	<u>1 220 000</u>	<u>53 000</u>	<u>1 273 000</u>	
Subtotal	12 022 000	1 375 000	13 397 000	2 446 000
Vocational training and teacher training administration and common costs	1 015 000	11 000	1 026 000	550 000 United Nations and UNESCO international staff costs
Estimated share of Agency's common costs	<u>1 460 000</u>	<u>40 000</u>	<u>1 500 000</u>	
	<u>14 497 000</u>	<u>1 426 000</u>	<u>15 923 000</u>	
<u>B. Part funding by other donors</u>			<u>(2 996 000)</u>	<u>2 996 000</u>
<u>C. Proposed part funding by United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund</u>			12 927 000	
			<u>8 733 000</u>	
<u>D. Balance (to be covered by other voluntary contributions)</u>			<u>4 194 000</u>	