



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

1 July 1969—30 June 1970

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/8013)

UNITED NATIONS

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

1 July 1969—30 June 1970

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/8013)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1970

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>Paragraphs</u>	<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		vi
INTRODUCTION	1 - 31	1
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1969 TO 30 JUNE 1970	32 - 199	11
A. Relief services	33 - 61	11
B. Health services	62 - 90	17
C. Education and training services	91 - 142	26
D. Common services and general administration	143 - 146	38
E. Legal matters	147 - 186	39
F. Financial operations	187 - 199	49
II. BUDGET FOR 1971 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1970	200 - 245	53
A. Introduction	200 - 207	53
B. Budget estimates	208 - 243	54
C. Financing the budget - 1970 and 1971	244 - 245	65

ANNEXES

I. TABLES		
1-3 Statistics concerning registered population		67 - 69
4-8 Relief services		70 - 76
9-12 Health services		77 - 81
13-17 Education and training services		82 - 86
18 Other assistance to refugees		87
19-22 Finance		88 - 99
23 UNRWA manning-table posts		100
II. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY		101
III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION		103

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

5 September 1970

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 1969 to 30 June 1970, 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 primarily to make Member States aware of UNRWA's financial situation. As is clearly stated by the Secretary-General in his latest communication to all Member States, reproduced in document A/8040, a breakdown is now unavoidable sometime in 1971 unless substantial additional resources become available soon. I have no doubt that the General Assembly will wish to prevent developments of such gravity, the implications of which both for the refugees or displaced persons and for the United Nations would be extremely serious. In addition, the introduction recalls the continuing sad plight of the refugees, particularly those who were displaced again as a result of the hostilities of June 1967. It also endeavours to convey to the General Assembly an idea of some other operational problems which, while not entirely new, deserve the Assembly's attention.

Chapter I gives an account of the Agency's activities during the twelve months ending 30 June 1970 and includes a section on the many legal problems with which UNRWA is confronted.

Chapter II presents the Agency's budget for the calendar year 1971 for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, and the revised budget for 1970.

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 World Health Assembly and the UNESCO Executive Board, are reproduced in annexes II and III.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA has considered this report and its views are set forth in a letter dated 21 August 1970 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.

The President of the General Assembly
United Nations
New York

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

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

21 August 1970

Dear Dr. Michelmore,

At its meeting on 20 August 1970, 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-fifth 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 in general accurately describes the Agency's activities and the hardships experienced by the refugees and displaced persons during the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970.

The Commission commends the Agency's staff for the manner in which they have carried out their tasks in exceptionally difficult circumstances. It does not underestimate the difficulty of the problems (aggravated by the hostilities of 1967) which increasingly hamper the Agency's operations.

Above all, however, the Commission is concerned by the financial situation of the Agency, the extreme seriousness of which is well described in the annual report and which jeopardizes the Agency's ability to pursue, as it ought to, its action for the Palestine refugees. The Commission therefore can only express the firm hope that during its twenty-fifth session the General Assembly will manage to solve this problem in a way which will enable the Agency to carry on its indispensable mission without any reduction in its services.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Fouad SAWAYA
Chairman
Advisory Commission

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

INTRODUCTION

1. It has become customary for the Agency to report, year after year 1/ - subject to exceptional circumstances such as those in 1967 - that it has been able to maintain its relief and health activities and even expand its education programme, in spite of a number of problems, old and new, which, with the passing of time, become integral parts of the Agency's conditions of work: foremost among them is the Agency's ever-increasing financial needs, mainly the result of

- 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 (28 December 1949) (A/AC.25/6, parts I and II).
 - B. Report of the Secretary-General on Assistance to Palestine Refugees: Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Ad Hoc Political Committee, Annexes, vol. II, (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/1905 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);

substantial annual increases in enrolments in UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools, and its deteriorating financial position owing to the failure of contributions to keep pace with needs and the adamant opposition of the Governments of the host countries to action to decrease costs by reducing services. This analysis remains basically unchanged: in spite of the Commissioner-General's statement in last year's annual report that "a decision of this kind concerning the method of future financing or on the scope of the services the Agency is to provide can no longer be delayed, for the Agency can hardly go forward into 1970 in such uncertainty", the Agency was left in just such uncertainty. 2/

1/ Continued from previous page.

- (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. 13 (A/7213).
- (xxiii) Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614).

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; 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954;
916 (X) of 3 December 1955; 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957;
1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957; 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958;
1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959; 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961;
1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961; 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962;
1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963; 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; 2535 (XXIV) of 10 December 1969.

G. Pertinent Security Council resolutions:

237 (14 June 1967); 242 (22 November 1967).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), para. 33.

2. Meanwhile, too, the human problem persists and becomes more complicated: the continued deferment of the hope of the Palestine refugees ^{3/} for return and the failure to achieve progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III); the fact that the refugees therefore regard themselves not simply as refugees, but as temporary wards of the international community whom they hold responsible for the upheaval which resulted in their having to leave their homes, and UNRWA rations as their entitlement and a recognition of their position; the persisting effects of the 1967 hostilities, including military occupation with its manifold implications and the maintenance of high tension in the area; the continuing displacement for a third year, despite the calls of the General Assembly and the Security Council for their return, of hundreds of thousands of persons who fled in 1967; the growing decisive impact of the policies and activities of the various fedayeen movements on the situation in some host countries and on the attitudes of the refugees in all of them.

3. If the Agency did maintain, on the whole, the integrity of its services, and indeed expand its education programme, so much so that in 1970, for the first time in its history, education - including technical education, vocational training, teacher training etc. - has become the main item of expenditure (45 per cent), surpassing the relief programmes (42 per cent) which for many years were the major preoccupation of the Agency, this was made possible only as a result of a deliberate decision by the Commissioner-General, in full agreement with the Secretary-General, who was then making personal efforts to improve the Agency's financial position, not to put into effect, for the time being, all of the significant curtailments in the Agency's programme which the General Assembly was informed at its twenty-fourth session would have to be proceeded with during 1970. Consequently, as explained in section F of Chapter I below, the Agency, whose financial capacity to carry out its mandate has reached breaking point, will be virtually insolvent at the end of 1970.

4. Moreover, and simultaneously, the Agency's conditions of work were perturbed by occurrences which represented serious obstacles to the orderly accomplishment of its task within the present formal framework of its operation as a United Nations agency. Their conjunction with a serious financial problem must be a matter of real concern, especially since they may have repercussions on each other: for the financial situation, in particular, if not redressed in one way or another before the beginning of 1971, is bound to lead either to a breakdown in operations or to drastic curtailments in the Agency's programme, either of which, in turn, cannot fail to have far-reaching, possibly dramatic, repercussions on the policies and politics of the host countries and on the attitude of the Palestinian refugee community. Inasmuch as UNRWA has become, by virtue of its twenty years of existence and the scope of its activities, a de facto element of stability in some of the host countries, any major diminution of its role could only add to the combustible material in an already inflammatory situation.

5. The main elements of the situation are briefly reviewed below.

^{3/} 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.

Finance

6. At the start of 1970, the Agency's financial position was so critical that the Commissioner-General considered there was no alternative to substantial reductions in the Agency's programme unless he could be assured of an increase in income sufficient to cover the deficit then facing the Agency and estimated at nearly \$5 million. Despite very strenuous efforts by the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General and others, the increase in income has barely covered unavoidable increases in expenditure, so that the deficit facing the Agency for 1970 must still be estimated at about \$5 million.

7. Nevertheless, as stated in paragraph 3 above, the Commissioner-General, after consulting the Secretary-General and taking into account the views of the Governments of the host countries, decided to delay major budget reductions directly affecting the refugees until the General Assembly had had a further opportunity of dealing with the problem of financing the Agency's operations. This delay was made feasible by the withholding of payment of \$1.3 million of health, education and other subsidies to host Governments, by other economies which brought the total saving to about \$1.5 million in 1970, by an improvement in the cash position resulting from donations in kind that made purchase unnecessary or otherwise generated cash, and by acceptance of the risk for the future involved in a further drawing down of cash and the working reserve.

8. While the Agency should in this way be able to maintain operations until the end of 1970 without major reductions, and continue some way into 1971 if contributions for 1971 are paid promptly in that year, it will be in an even weaker financial position than at the start of 1970. Cash or assets readily convertible to cash will have been reduced to such a low level that liabilities owed by the Agency will exceed such assets by over \$1.5 million, while the remaining assets of the Agency (principally supplies) will barely be sufficient to provide the necessary "pipeline" of supplies. Expedients will have been exhausted and, in default of adequate additional income, there will be a breakdown in 1971.

9. The fact of receiving, year after year, less than an adequate income confronts the Agency with problems of three related types, which differ according to the time factor. They are:

- (a) Availability of cash in hand from month to month to meet payrolls, pay suppliers etc.; a crisis was barely avoided in 1970 - indeed only the timely payment in last April of a large contribution enabled the Agency to meet its payrolls that month. It is clear that, with a materially smaller cash balance in hand at the start of 1971, the risk will be very great that at some time that year the Agency will find itself temporarily without cash and hence unable to meet payrolls and pay creditors.
- (b) Availability of sufficient cash over the whole budget year to cover that part of the budget not covered by contributions in kind; this problem, while unlikely to face the Agency in 1970, will undoubtedly do so in 1971, unless adequate income is received. If income in 1971 does not exceed the estimate for 1970 (approximately \$41 million), the Agency will face a deficit of the order of \$6 million and is likely to run out of funds by September 1971.

(c) Availability of sufficient cash to meet outstanding liabilities if operations were to cease; this type of problem will face the Agency from the end of 1970 on. As noted above, the Agency will in all probability end the year with its liabilities exceeding its cash assets by \$1.5 million or more. Although the problem will not become acute so long as the Agency can meet its current liabilities, it is highly questionable whether the Agency should use for current operations cash needed to meet long-term liabilities that would fall due if operations were to cease, notably staff separation costs (for both international and local staff). (It may be mentioned here that the Agency's present allowance of \$5.8 million for such staff separation costs assumes that a high proportion of its staff will not qualify for termination indemnities because they obtained continued employment. Should this assumption prove invalid, the Agency's liabilities in this respect could amount to \$4 million more than the present allowance.)

10. It seems hardly conceivable to the Commissioner-General that the Agency could continue operations through 1971 in these conditions. It is therefore, in his view, a prerequisite for continuation that the Agency's budget for 1971 should be balanced either by the assurance of adequate income to maintain the existing level of services or by a radical review of the Agency's role and programme, in order to prevent a complete breakdown in the Agency's services at some point in 1971. Since a decision in this regard cannot be delayed much beyond the beginning of 1971, the Commissioner-General must ask the General Assembly to exercise its responsibility and take whatever action it deems appropriate at its twenty-fifth session.

11. The Commissioner-General considers it his duty to ask the Assembly for an unequivocal decision. There can be little doubt that, at their present level, reductions in the relief and health services on the scale necessary to eliminate the estimated deficit for 1971 are impossible. Education is the only sector in which the amount required could be found, but the effect, unfortunately, would be to deal a grievous blow at the most constructive part of the Agency's activities and the only one to go beyond mere relief and look towards the future of the Palestine refugee youth.

General

12. It has seemed appropriate to assess the financial situation described above in isolation in the first place because of its unprecedented gravity, before considering the background against which it should be viewed - a background not only of deepening frustration, uncertainty and fading hopes, but also of a marked change in the Agency's environment due primarily to a transformation in the political role of the Palestine refugee community, which has not been without effect on the 13,000 Palestinians serving the Agency, and the acceptance by the refugee community and by host Governments of a representative, negotiating role for the Palestine politico-military organizations. While this development did not affect equally each of the Agency's five fields of operation, it can be considered, on the whole, as the most significant feature of the year under review and, unless some progress is made in the near future towards a just settlement of the refugee problem, as the factor which, with the Agency's financial position, may require a radical reconsideration of UNRWA's role, methods and programme.

13. In the West Bank and Gaza, the Agency has been confronted with the same operational problems, in general, as last year: actions taken by Israeli military authorities on security grounds, such as curfews; screenings (sometimes in Agency installations); detention or deportation of staff members, and in two instances banishment to Sinai for six months; demolition of shelters, with damage to adjacent installations; intrusions into Agency premises, including vocational training centres, with arrest of trainees. There was also damage to Agency property by mines or grenades, in the course of incidents. In the year ending 30 June 1970, there were, in the West Bank, fourteen new cases of detention of staff members, and in Gaza, fifty-seven new cases. Further details will be found in paragraph 147 below. The number of staff under detention or serving sentences of imprisonment at any one time has remained about forty; some of them have been sentenced for substantial periods, others have been sentenced and later released, many have been released without being brought to trial, others have remained in prison for periods up to and in excess of one year without any charge having been brought against them, or have been released after detention of varying periods, also without charges against them. In addition, it has still proved impossible to supply many of the prescribed textbooks to UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories (see paragraphs 100-105 below). There have also been problems over the movement of supplies into the occupied territories and over travel permits for staff. The Agency was also confronted with a new type of problem as a result of the decision of the Israeli military authorities to build new, wide roads in several camps of the Gaza Strip and their demolition of shelters on twenty-four hour notice to the inhabitants and without informing the Agency's Field Director beforehand. After representations by the Agency, the authorities agreed that there would be no more demolition until alternative shelter had been made available, and that the Agency would be reimbursed with the costs of the new construction.

14. In Syria, the Government authorized the Agency, in May 1970, to replace tents by concrete block shelters in the emergency camps; this decision is most timely, since many tents needed constant repair, and only a mild winter prevented the situation in these camps from becoming serious. The Commissioner-General is glad to report also that in June 1970 the Government arranged for the evacuation of the Agency's training centre in Homs, which had been occupied since 1967, without prior consultation with the Agency, by Syrian displaced persons. Problems for which no final solution was reached included issue of visas to locally recruited staff and posting of international staff (see chapter I, section E below).

15. In Lebanon and in east Jordan, however, the Agency was confronted with other developments which caused it grave concern. The developments in question differed in the two countries in several respects, but they had a common source in the considerable growth in numbers, fire-power and influence of the Palestine politico-military organizations, in the enhanced political consciousness of the Palestine refugee community, which raised basic questions of authority and identification, and in the reflection of these developments in the attitude of the Agency's locally recruited staff.

16. The position in the refugee camps in Lebanon was described to the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly by the Commissioner-General during the last session (A/SPC/PV.665). Since then, protracted negotiations have been taking place between the Lebanese authorities and representatives of the Palestine organizations, but they have not so far resulted in the return of police or other Government officials to the camps, or in the release of occupied Agency installations. On the other hand, it must be said that no essential installations are occupied and that Agency services have been maintained without interference (though field investigation for ration roll rectification has not yet been resumed).

17. The Commissioner-General regrets to report, however, that, in May, members of one organization intruded into the Agency's headquarters building and into its main warehouse, both in Beirut, and that the organization made and published threats against staff members which constituted also a challenge to the authority of the Agency over its staff. As a result, the Government made appropriate police dispositions. The Commissioner-General trusts that there will be no sequel to these disturbing developments, which threaten the essential conditions for the Agency's continued operation. The situation at the Sibliin Training Centre in Lebanon, where there were continual strikes by staff and students and a virtual breakdown in discipline, also gave cause for concern for the future of the institution. The Agency has been in close and constant contact, at the highest levels, with the government authorities in regard to these difficulties and has met with understanding and assurances of co-operation.

18. In east Jordan, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the successive confrontations between the Government and the Palestine organizations have posed many problems for the Agency and have had repercussions on its work and on staff relations. The Commissioner-General is glad to report that, throughout the period, there has nevertheless been cordial and fruitful co-operation between the Agency and the Government in dealing with the common task of caring for Palestine refugees and, to the extent the Agency is in a position to help, other displaced persons, and that outside interference with the Agency's operations has been generally avoided.

19. The transformation in the attitude of the Palestine refugee community to which reference has already been made is bound progressively to have a profound effect on the environment in which the Agency operates. Under successive resolutions of the General Assembly, there have been references to co-operation with the Governments of host countries in which the Agency operates and these Governments are also represented on the Agency's Advisory Commission. As a result, consultation with them is continuous, whether on policy or on problems of execution of policy, sometimes by means of well-established procedures, sometimes on an ad hoc basis. There is no reference, however, to consultation with the refugee community. Consultation does take place in practice either through the host Governments or informally between headquarters staff or field directors and individuals or groups, such as Mukhtars, who have some - but not necessarily a continuing - representative quality. There are already signs that, just as the refugee community now exercises an agreed right to consultation with Governments in host countries in some form or another, it will increasingly expect to be consulted on Agency affairs in the same way that the Governments of host countries are consulted by the Agency, though not necessarily on the same subjects. In the field of education, the question of consultation has, in fact, now been raised formally by a recommendation from the Arab host Governments at the tripartite meeting on education in June between the Governments, UNESCO and UNRWA, that representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organization should take part in future meetings on education on the same basis as the representatives of the Governments of the Arab host States. As the tripartite meetings are jointly convened by UNESCO and UNRWA and are the subject of an agreement between the two organizations, the response to this recommendation will be a matter for consultation between the Commissioner-General and the Director-General of UNESCO.

20. The Commissioner-General wishes to record his appreciation of the many instances of initiative and devotion to duty in crisis by agency staff, in the

best tradition of service to the refugee community. As a result, essential services have continued with little interruption even in the most difficult, and sometimes dangerous circumstances.

*

* *

21. In addition to the information given in chapter I below, it may be appropriate to refer briefly in this introduction to health, education and to the Agency's relations with other organizations.

Health

22. In general, the standards of the Agency's health services are simple, basic and similar to services provided by the Governments of the Arab host countries to their indigent populations free of cost. Because of the growing financial inability described earlier, these services have had to be severely restricted, over the past few years, as regards expansion and improvement, to the extent to which donations from voluntary sources for specific purposes have been available and these have been rather limited. Strict economies have also been applied in their operation. In these circumstances, it would be impossible to reduce further any of the health services without an unacceptable risk to the life and health of the refugees, in particular the vulnerable groups. The refugee community is largely dependent on the health services provided by UNRWA and is in no position individually or collectively, socially or economically, to bear the burden of restrictions or cuts in these services. The hardships that would result would be severe generally and very harsh in many cases especially where hospitalization and medical care costs are concerned. Over the past years, UNRWA's health programme, comprising preventive, curative and environmental sanitation services, has contributed much, and at a relatively low cost to the Agency, towards the health protection and relief of suffering as well as the prevention of epidemics which could prove disastrous and affect local national populations as well. Despite the difficulties which have been faced in the last year, the health of the refugee population has not worsened, nor has there been a deterioration in the nutritional state of the refugees.

23. The Director-General of the World Health Organization, who by virtue of the UNRWA-WHO Agreement is responsible for the technical direction of the Agency's health services, has expressed deep concern over the possibility of cuts in the health programme.

Education

24. The 1969-1970 school year began badly, with strikes by teachers in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan, as a result of a dispute over conditions of service. The disagreement was resolved at the beginning of November, but disturbances in east Jordan and Lebanon interfered with school work on several occasions during the remainder of the year. On the West Bank and in Gaza, the schools were less affected by interruptions than in the previous year. Enormous difficulties were caused in both areas, especially serious in Gaza, by the shortages of text-books. This problem, which has continued to engage the Director-General of UNESCO, is described in more detail in chapter I below (paragraphs 100 to 105).

As may also be seen in section C of chapter I, there were a number of positive accomplishments during the school year 1969-1970. It was possible to admit to the UNRWA-UNESCO schools an increased number of refugee students. The successful functioning of the Institute of Education significantly improved the qualifications of teachers in these schools, and thus helped advance the quality of education. The physical plant used for education was further enlarged and improved by the construction and expansion of schools and training centres, with funds received as special contributions for these purposes.

25. The importance attached to education by the whole Palestine refugee community, which justifies the Agency's concentration on the provision of education and technical training services, now its major preoccupation as well as its largest item of expenditure, and hence the major factor in its recurring deficits, explains why the Commissioner-General must view with particular concern any curtailment in this programme.

Relations with other organs of the United Nations system

26. As in the past, UNESCO and WHO have collaborated with UNRWA in the conduct of education and health programmes. Their participation, as essential as ever, has provided the necessary guarantee of the professional competence of UNRWA's policy and activities in these two fields. Reference may be made, in addition, to the report of a study carried out by a WHO Maternal and Child Health/Nutrition team in 1968, which helped UNRWA to review its related programmes.

27. A number of the Agency's vocational and technical instructors have once more received fellowships at the ILO's International Centre for Advanced Training and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy. The ILO also provided the Agency with the services of an expert, from October 1969 to March 1970, to study the possibilities for extension of vocational training activities. The report and recommendations of this expert are now under study.

28. The Agency's accounts for 1969 have been audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors, and their report will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The Agency's report on its administration, budget and financial procedures, prepared in response to a proposal made in the Fifth Committee during the twenty-third session, has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Assistance from voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organizations

29. In recording his gratitude to the many voluntary agencies and other organizations and individuals who have provided assistance for refugees and displaced persons during the past year, the Commissioner-General wishes to make special mention of contributions that have made it possible to carry out programmes which, in the Agency's critical financial situation, might otherwise have been allowed to lapse. The projects financed by these contributions and the names of the donors are noted in the appropriate sections throughout this report, and include the American organization NEED (Near East Emergency Donations, Inc.); American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA); the Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen); OXFAM, United Kingdom; Australians Care

for Refugees (AUSTCARE), Australia; the Pontifical Mission for Palestine; Diakonisches Werk, 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 for regular programmes are shown in table 21 of annex I below. The Commissioner-General wishes to pay tribute to the continued, generous assistance and untiring efforts on behalf of the refugees by voluntary agencies, both international and local, based in the area of the Agency's operation (see table 18 of annex I). He wishes also to acknowledge the unrecorded, free services provided for refugee patients by institutions such as the St. John's Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, and the Caritas Children's Hospital in Bethlehem.

Summary and conclusion

30. The most significant feature of the year under review was a marked change in the Agency's operational environment. This is due to a transformation in the political dimensions of the Palestine refugee problem, reflected in the attitudes of the refugees themselves (and inevitably in the Agency's staff drawn from the Palestine refugee community) and to a deterioration in public security in some areas. The Agency has sought, in the interest of the refugees for whose welfare it has a mandate, to adapt itself to a changing situation while seeking at the same time to maintain the integrity of its operations incumbent on a United Nations agency. But the pressures to which it has been subject in 1969-1970 have been very great, and, if they continue to grow, they could seriously jeopardize future operations.

31. Concurrently, the Agency's finances have continued to be drained and unless the General Assembly takes adequate positive action at its twenty-fifth session, this may be the last report on the operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The urgent need for effective action has been emphasized by the Secretary-General in a recent letter^{4/} to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. Only an increase in income of about \$5 million will enable the essential work of the Agency to be maintained. Unless sufficient income can be assured, there will inevitably be substantial cuts in the education programme, which would deal a grievous blow at the most constructive sector of the Agency's work and produce repercussions that might well shatter the Agency to the point of disintegration. No less than the continued existence of the Agency is, in fact, at stake.

^{4/} See document A/8040 of 17 August 1970 for the letter of the Secretary-General and accompanying statement.

CHAPTER I

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1969 TO 30 JUNE 1970

32. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1970. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1970 and the actual expenditure in 1969 is given in chapter II below, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1971.

A. Relief services

33. The General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, recalled its resolutions of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions calling upon the Government of Israel "to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who have fled the [occupied] areas since the outbreak of hostilities" and requested the Security Council to ensure the implementation of these resolutions. None the less, there was little movement during the year by UNRWA-registered refugees or displaced persons assisted by UNRWA. Few of these were able to return to the West Bank under the "family reunion" scheme (handled by the Government of Israel through municipal authorities on the West Bank), or to Gaza from the United Arab Republic under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

34. The special identification procedures at distribution centres referred to in last year's report were maintained in Gaza, the West Bank and east Jordan throughout the year to assist in the correction of the Agency's registration records.

35. The major task of identifying refugees who became displaced as a result of the hostilities has now been completed and the Agency's records corrected. It has not been possible, however, to process all routine changes in family composition in east Jordan and a large number of births subsequent to June 1967 in that Field still remain unrecorded. The following statistics should therefore be read with these deficiencies in mind.

36. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1970 was 1,425,219 compared with 1,395,074 on 30 June 1969, an increase of 2.2 per cent. However, the number of UNRWA rations issued in June 1970 was 836,926 including issues being made on an emergency basis, compared with 840,353 in June 1969, a decrease of 0.4 per cent, resulting mainly from employment by the Agency or graduation from UNRWA-sponsored training centres. It will thus be noted that only some 58.7 per cent of registered refugees received rations in June 1970. Tables 1 to 3 of annex I below give statistics of registered refugees, the categories of service to which they are entitled and changes in the composition and entitlement of refugee families as recorded by the Agency.

37. In addition to its normal programme of distribution of rations to registered refugees, the Agency, as requested by the Jordanian Government in 1967 and subject to reimbursement by that Government of most of the additional costs, has continued to distribute rations to displaced persons in east Jordan, whereas in Syria, the Government is responsible for meeting their needs. In the month of June 1970, 217,557 rations were issued to such persons in east Jordan, compared with 242,483 in June 1969, a decrease of 10.3 per cent.

Eligibility and registration

38. The disruption of registration records in east Jordan, Gaza and the West Bank caused by the major movement of refugee population following the hostilities in 1967, has now been rectified. The checks made in Gaza and on the West Bank on the existence and presence of refugees resulted in the removal of a substantial number of unreported dead and absentees from the ration rolls and, as a result, a further 11,378 rations were issued to needy children in these Fields who, although registered with the Agency, were not previously in receipt of rations.

39. In Lebanon, the Agency has not been in a position to carry out the normal investigation programme since October 1969, when governmental authorities withdrew from the camps. The relatively small number of rations which became available through the deletion of ineligible refugees were issued to the children of needy refugees for whom no rations were previously available within the ceiling established for Lebanon.

40. There has been no progress in rectification in Syria, and the Government's opposition to field investigation by the Agency 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.

41. In all areas of the Agency's operations, the names of 37,686 persons, including 29,197 ration recipients, were removed from the rolls during the twelve months ending 30 June 1970, compared with 72,433 (of whom 61,877 were ration recipients) in the twelve months ending 30 June 1969. Among the additions to the rolls were 13,327 rations issued to children on the waiting list whose families were found to be suffering hardship. For other rations issued, see table 2 of annex I.

42. The Agency has continued to maintain a limit on the maximum number of ration recipients in each country with no allowance for population increase. As a result, the number of children over the age of one year for whom no rations are available on a permanent basis continues to grow. By June 1970, these children totalled 324,187, of whom 170,422 were in east Jordan, 63,867 on the West Bank, 14,926 in Lebanon, 37,368 in Syria and 37,604 in the Gaza Strip.

43. However, only 268,070 of these children were without rations, for 56,117 of them received temporary rations: in east Jordan, 12,624 children of displaced refugees residing in the emergency camps have been issued with rations by the Agency as a continuing temporary measure, and the children (40,502) of displaced refugees living outside camps have been issued with rations donated by the Government; similarly, in Syria, 2,991 children of displaced refugees in the emergency camps have been issued with rations by the Agency.

Basic rations

44. The calorific content of the basic food ration, which provides approximately 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter, remained unchanged during the period covered by this report, but, since November 1969, there has been some substitution of additional flour for part of the pulses and rice components of the ration, in order to utilize donations of flour received as contributions to the Agency over and above normal requirements (see table 4 of annex I below). The cost of basic rations, including the cost of distribution, accounted for approximately one third of the Agency's budget.

Supplementary feeding

45. The Agency's nutrition and supplementary feeding services include regular and careful surveillance of the nutritional status and requirements of the specially vulnerable refugee groups. These groups comprise those in the age of growth and development (infants, pre-school and school children), pregnant and nursing women, tuberculous outpatients, selected medical cases and displaced refugees, particularly those still accommodated in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria.

46. The protection of their health and nutrition is of paramount importance, because the UNRWA basic ration is nutritionally unbalanced, lacking as it does not only proteins of animal origin, but also fresh food items, and also because the average refugee, in his difficult economic circumstances, is hardly in a position to make good these dietary deficiencies.

47. In general, it can be stated that the nutrition of the refugees has been maintained satisfactorily during the period of this report. Regular and careful surveillance has been kept over infants under two years of age attending the infant health centres and particularly over these found to be underweight, in a marginal state of nutrition, or showing more specific signs of protein-calorie malnutrition. Such deficiency states are usually associated with or precipitated by attacks of gastro-enteritis and other common childhood infections and are expected to be more prevalent among displaced refugees who are subject to special social, economic and environmental stresses.

48. A daily issue of a mixture of liquid whole and skim milk is available for infants aged six to twelve months, and for those under six months who cannot be breast-fed. An issue of liquid skim milk is made available on twenty-six days per month to children aged one to six years, 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 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. A monthly issue of 500 grammes of corn flour/soya/milk mixture (CSM) is made available to all children in the age group of 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 CSM from the Government of the United States of America. During the period under review, the Agency received donations of 1,169 metric tons of skim milk powder and 739 metric tons of CSM.

49. Nutritionally balanced hot meals are provided at Agency supplementary feeding centres 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 outpatients receive a monthly supplement equivalent to the UNRWA monthly basic rations.

50. In addition to the foregoing supplementary feeding issues, the emergency feeding programme introduced after the June 1967 hostilities was maintained, with minor changes, 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 CSM (i) to all displaced refugees in Syria, (ii) to those living in emergency camps and to displaced pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous outpatients living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan, (iii) to all pregnant, nursing mothers and tuberculous outpatients in Gaza and West Bank; (c) an extra supplement, including flour, rice and fats, to all displaced refugees living in the tented camps and hardship cases living outside those camps in Syria, which was, however, discontinued with effect from 1 August 1969 in order to bring the emergency supplementary rations in Syria in line with those issued to the displaced refugees in east Jordan. Daily hot meals were provided by UNRWA on behalf of the Jordanian Government (on a reimbursable basis) for about 8,000 displaced persons not registered with UNRWA, but living in the emergency camps in east Jordan. The whole/skim milk mixture was made available for the age group of four to six months among the displaced registered refugee population in east Jordan and in Syria.

51. Some contributions were received from various sources, in cash and in kind, including milk and other food items, in support of the supplementary feeding programme.

52. Tables 5 and 6 of annex I below give, in summary, the numbers of various categories of refugees and displaced persons benefiting from the milk and supplementary feeding programmes.

Camps, shelter and construction

53. The Agency continued to provide assistance in sixty-three camps - the fifty-three ^{5/} camps established before 1967 and the ten emergency camps (six in east Jordan, four in Syria) set up in 1967 and 1968 for shelter-needy refugees

^{5/} The camp in Nuweimeh, north of Jericho, has contained no refugees since 1967 and is on a stand-by basis.

and other persons displaced as a consequence of the 1967 hostilities. Total camp population increased over the year from some 590,000 to 616,000, of whom 497,000 resided in the established camps and 119,000 in the emergency camps (see tables 7 and 8 of annex I).

54. In the six emergency camps in east Jordan, the total population increased during the year from 91,000 to 103,000, of whom some 61 per cent were UNRWA-registered refugees displaced from the West Bank and Gaza and the remainder other displaced persons from the West Bank, Gaza and the East Ghor (east Jordan River valley). As of June 1970, the Agency had completed most of the major construction programme begun in the autumn of 1968 for both shelter and central services buildings.

55. During the year, UNRWA built 6,084 pre-fabricated family shelters in three of these camps - 3,900 units financed by the Federal Republic of Germany, 890 from UNRWA funds released from the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Jordan (under the agreement reached when the Corporation succeeded the Development Bank of Jordan, Ltd., liquidated in 1967), 700 by the Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees, 385 by the Italian Government, 200 by OXFAM (in addition to their contribution to the Standing Conference) and nine by the Catholic Women's League of the United Kingdom. In addition, the Lutheran World Federation financed a self-help shelter construction scheme for some 500 displaced refugee families in Sukhne village, near Zerka. As the year ended, a further increment of about 950 Agency shelters was under construction in one of the camps. When those shelters are added to the 6,000 family units built by UNRWA in four camps and the 2,400 built by voluntary organizations in two camps in 1968-1969, a total of about 16,500 family shelter units will have been built in the emergency camps and one village in east Jordan in less than two years. Finally, the Agency has requested a contributing Government to finance an additional 1,000 shelters to care for the increasing population of these camps.

56. The emergency camps in east Jordan have been improved during the year by the erection of additional pre-fabricated or temporary buildings to serve as schools, clinics, dining halls, kitchens etc., as well as by the construction of additional access roads, pathways, storm-water drains and septic tank latrines. A further contribution of pre-fabricated buildings from Diakonische Werke (the Federal Republic of Germany) has been used mainly to provide additional schoolrooms in two camps, while the Pontifical Mission for Palestine has financed and constructed schools in three camps over a period of two years. Thus, it has been possible virtually to eliminate tents as schoolrooms in the emergency camps of east Jordan, though "double-shifting" is still necessary.

57. In the four emergency camps in Syria, the registered refugee population increased during the year from 9,041 to 9,671, and the total camp population to 15,491. All residents continued to live in tents because of the lack of funds to finance the construction of residential shelters. As a result of UNRWA appeals, a special contribution has been received from the World Anglican Community, through the Anglican Archbishop of Jerusalem and the Bishop in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, which will cover shelter construction in one camp, and appeals have been made to voluntary organizations for similar contributions to cover the other camps. Standard school buildings were being constructed in two of the camps and construction will begin in a third camp as soon as a site is made available.

58. Elsewhere, no refugees are accommodated in tents. In the camps in Lebanon, no shelters were built during the year, but construction of new schools was begun in several locations. In the West Bank camps, construction was limited to some improvement in central facilities. In several Gaza camps, the Agency had to replace or rebuild shelters demolished because of the construction, for security reasons, of wide roads by the Israeli authorities, with funds provided or expected to be provided by the occupation authorities.

Special hardship assistance

Clothing

59. The voluntary agencies continued, through their contributors abroad, to make generous donations of used clothing to UNRWA. During the year about 1,200 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.

60. 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, and other special donations were received from various organizations in the United States of America, Canada and Europe, including the following:

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

Casework programme

61. Special assistance continued to be given to the most needy, amongst whom are the chronically ill, widows with minor children and the aged. They were assisted with either small sums in cash or issues of clothing, blankets and kerosene. A few cases were helped through special donations to purchase the tools necessary to practice their trade and attain some measure of self-support. Because of budgetary limitations, only a fraction of the real need could be met. Through the casework programme, 132 orphans and thirty-five aged persons were placed in various institutions. Welfare employees continued their work of counselling, helping families solve their problems and trying to mitigate the strenuous conditions presently obtaining.

B. Health services

62. Under the technical supervision of staff lent by the World Health Organization, the Agency has maintained its health programme for the Palestine Arab refugee population. Technical guidance was available from the World Health Organization (WHO) in accordance with the Agreement under which WHO provides advisory and consultative services in health matters to UNRWA. It is to be noted that the World Health Assembly, under resolution WHA22.43 adopted on 24 July 1969 at its twenty-second session, requested the Director-General to take all effective measures in his power to safeguard health conditions among refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East and to report thereon to the twenty-third session. This report was presented, the Agency providing the Director-General of WHO with such information in respect of the displaced UNRWA-registered refugee population (and other displaced persons to whom UNRWA provides assistance) as was required for the purpose of enabling him to complete the report. Subsequently, at its twenty-third session, the World Health Assembly adopted resolution WHA23.52 dated 21 May 1970 (see annex II below).

63. The Agency's health programme comprises both curative and preventive elements, the former including services for outpatients attending Agency health centres, referrals for laboratory investigation, specialist consultations and admission to hospital; the latter includes maternal and child health services, health education and the control of communicable diseases, with special emphasis on prophylactic immunization of the susceptible against specific diseases and on environmental sanitation services. The programme of supplementary feeding and milk distribution has been developed to provide nutritional support for the specially vulnerable groups. In general, the Agency's health programme, though operated within a very limited financial framework has, over the years, effectively safeguarded the health of the refugee community. The individual services are designed to keep in line as closely as possible with the services provided by the Governments of the host countries for comparable sections of the local population in their countries. Close co-operation between UNRWA's Health Department and the Ministries of Health of the Governments of the host countries has continued and has been particularly fruitful in such fields as the control of communicable diseases and mass immunization campaigns.

64. As in previous years, the Governments concerned, universities, charitable organizations, business firms and individuals have given much assistance in such forms as provision of personnel, specialized technical advice and guidance, free hospital, X-ray and laboratory facilities, services in maternal and child health centres, medical supplies, vaccines, layettes and supplementary food items, as well as help in mass vaccination campaigns. Funds were obtained for the training of refugee students, particularly in basic nursing and midwifery. Donations were received covering the annual operating costs of individual units, such as health centres and rehydration/nutrition centres, and part of the operating costs of the emergency supplementary feeding programme. Donations were also received to meet the cost of construction and equipment of a number of new health units and of improvement of accommodation in existing units.

65. A number of improvements have been achieved in the health programme and services during the period of review: continued gradual extension in all Fields, except Gaza, of the preventive health services to include the regular health supervision of children in the third year of life working towards the eventual aim of covering the whole pre-school age group; strengthening of the basic immunization programme, particularly the extent to which primary protection against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis was completed and BCG vaccination was extended among infants and school children; extension to all Fields of protection through vaccination of young children against measles; institution of a special study on the incidence of goitre among school girls in Damascus; establishment of two additional clinical laboratories attached to health centres in east Jordan; strengthening of dental services through the provision of new equipment at Zerka, Baqa'a and Irbed health centres; improvement in facilities in the supplementary feeding dining halls; establishment of the cafeteria system in a number of the Agency's residential training centres. Under the environmental sanitation programme, it was possible to effect a partial replacement of the pit privy latrines by septic-tank latrines in the emergency camps in Syria and east Jordan. The replacement by pre-fabricated shelters of the tents in the emergency camps in the latter Field can be regarded also as a substantial contribution towards the protection of the health of the population groups affected.

66. Through special donations received, an active programme of construction and amelioration of accommodation for health services was maintained. Thus it was possible to make substantial improvements for both patients and staff at Bureij Tuberculosis Hospital, Gaza. In east Jordan, a new health centre is now in use at Marka Camp and another is under construction at Zerka. Plans are well under way for the construction of an infant health centre at Amman New Camp, an infant health centre and a rehydration/nutrition centre at Jebel Hussein Camp, and a health centre at Irbed, all in east Jordan, as well as a health centre at Amari Camp in West Bank. Residential accommodation is almost completed for health staff living in the east Jordan emergency camps and on call after normal clinic working hours. Dining halls are also being built in these same locations which, when ready, will permit the serving of the daily hot meal under supervision. Work has begun on the construction of a new supplementary feeding centre at Dera'a Camp in Syria.

Curative and preventive medical services

Clinics, hospitals and laboratories

67. Curative and preventive medical services continued to be provided directly by UNRWA at eighty-nine points, at a further fifteen points by Agency-subsidized voluntary societies and at eight points by Governments. The curative services comprise medical consultations, injections, dressings, eye treatments, laboratory examinations, dispensing of medicines and dental services, and referrals to specialists, hospitals and medical rehabilitation centres. During the period of review, the family file system, already in operation for some years in the Gaza Strip, was extended to all health centres in the remaining Fields, thus enabling the treating medical officer to evaluate the health state of the family as a whole as well as that of the individual member. A register of congenital malformations and chronic diseases, covering eighty different conditions, has been

created in each health centre for the purpose not only of maintaining a case-sheet for each patient, but also of establishing as accurately as possible statistical records of the prevalence among the refugee population of the separate conditions under review. Four additional diabetic clinics have been established, three in east Jordan and one at Yarmouk in Syria, making a total of nine such special clinics in all Fields. A heavy work-load has been borne by the health centre staff particularly in the Gaza Field where a number of posts remained unfilled because of recruitment difficulties, though the position has now improved considerably. It is considered that the increasing demand for medical services is a reflection, at least in part, of increased strain on the refugee population resulting from the unstable conditions in the Middle East. Statistical information in respect of outpatient curative services is shown in table 9 of annex I below.

68. During the period of review, the average daily number of hospital beds made available to refugee patients through arrangements made by UNRWA in the five Fields was 1,706. This total includes beds in Agency hospitals, in those subsidized by the Agency, in government and private institutions, as well as beds provided free of charge by Governments and voluntary societies. The average daily bed occupancy was 1,329. Other hospital admissions have also taken place, arranged directly by the patients themselves with government and private hospitals; their number is not known.

69. The Agency maintained its cottage hospital (thirty-six beds) at Qalqilya in 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 annual operating costs of this centre is being met by the Swedish Save the Children Federation.) In addition, UNRWA and the public health authorities in Gaza operated jointly the 210-bed tuberculosis hospital at Bureij. Through a donation from the Finnish Refugee Council, extensive improvements of both patient and staff accommodation, as well as of certain other facilities in this hospital have been made.

70. About four fifths of the 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 fifth being occupied by those suffering from chronic disabilities, principally tuberculosis and mental diseases. Statistical details in respect of the number of beds available are shown in table 10 of annex I, which also provides similar information in respect of the twenty rehydration/nutrition centres.

71. The Agency maintains a central laboratory in the Gaza Strip. It also operates ten clinical laboratories attached to its larger health centres (east Jordan, 4; Lebanon, 3; Gaza, 2 and Syria, 1). Of the ten clinical laboratories mentioned above, two were established during the period of review at the Zerka and Jerash health centres in east Jordan. All other laboratory services, whether of a clinical or public health nature, were obtained from governmental, university or private laboratories, usually on a subsidy or on a fee-for-service basis, but in certain instances free of charge.

Control of communicable diseases

72. Through the Agency health centres, the routine data on communicable diseases are collected and the measures for their prevention and control are undertaken and maintained. The governmental and local health authorities collaborate closely

with the Agency in various aspects of the control programmes involved by providing certain facilities, vaccines and services. Surveillance of communicable diseases was maintained through weekly reporting by health centres of the incidence of selected diseases and by the investigation of any untoward disease occurrence or any special epidemiological problems. In table 11 of annex I may be found the case incidence of these reportable diseases for the period under review. None of the quarantinable diseases made their appearance among the refugees, nor did epidemic typhus or relapsing fever. Most of the other reportable diseases showed either a downward trend or remained near their level of the previous year. Whooping cough, on the other hand, occurred with greatly increased frequency from May through August 1969 in the Zerka area (east Jordan) and in the outlying communities in the West Bank. With intensification or extension of the immunization programme in these areas, the incidence dropped off to low levels by December. Influenza, which had shown the first epidemic waves in certain areas of Syria and in Gaza early in 1969, developed as a wide-scale epidemic in all Fields towards the end of the year. Following epidemic peaks reached in east Jordan in November 1969 and in all other Fields in January 1970, the incidence fell off gradually in the ensuing two to three months. Although the epidemic was moderately severe, the excess mortality from it was little, if any, due in part at least to the immunization of vulnerable groups with donated vaccine early in 1969.

73. The total number of new cases of tuberculosis reported by Fields other than east Jordan, which provided statistics for the first nine months only, was almost the same as that reported in the preceding period. In following up the findings of surveys in 1968 and from a further survey in Baqa'a camp early in 1970, it was concluded that tuberculosis is not at present more prevalent among the emergency camp populations than among the general refugee population in east Jordan. The incidence rate in 1969 for this Field (about 19.5 per 100,000) was below the general average of 24 per 100,000 for the refugee population of all Fields. The incidence of other communicable diseases among the newly displaced registered refugees reflected fairly closely the levels found in the refugee population in general.

74. Aside from the general measures of environmental sanitation, the usual control measures of early case detection and treatment, isolation to a limited extent and mass prophylaxis on occasion were employed. For specific long-term prevention, the same range of immunizing agents were employed starting in early infancy, namely, BCG, DPT, poliovirus, TAB and smallpox vaccines. For infants, pre-school and school children, the extent of full primary and reinforcing immunization was substantially increased. BCG vaccination was greatly extended among infants and school children. The use of more efficient agents, such as the lyophilized forms of smallpox and TAB vaccines, was steadily expanded. Thanks to the donation of attenuated vaccines from various sources, there was substantial progress towards the goal of establishing measles immunization as a routine protective procedure in infancy. Since this programme, in view of the Agency's financial situation, has not been included under the regular budget, its continuation is entirely dependent upon further donations of vaccine. Early in 1970, the use of individual immunization record cards was introduced in all Field as an aid in maintaining up-to-date immunity status.

Maternal and child health

75. The Agency continued to provide comprehensive maternal care and health supervision of infants through some eighty maternity and seventy-nine infant clinics, of which one of the former and two of the latter are operated in Jerusalem by voluntary societies subsidized by the Agency. In east Jordan, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Commonwealth Save the Children Fund and the Lutheran World Federation each continued to provide a medical and nursing team to render maternal and child health services in three of the emergency camps. In Amman, the Ministry of Health's several maternal and child health centres made their services available to the large, scattered refugee population there, and in Amman and Damascus, the Lutheran World Federation had clinics providing maternal and child health services to refugee communities. In Gaza, the Swedish Save the Children Federation undertook to meet the operating costs of the maternal and child health and related training services at the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre. The Belgian Government provided a paediatrician for the infant and child health services at the UNRWA-Belgian Health Centre in Jabalia.

76. The maternal services comprised ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care. In the reporting period, 72.4 per cent of the 27,421 deliveries took place in the homes with attendance by local midwives under Agency nursing supervision and the remaining 27.6 per cent, about equally divided, in maternity centres and hospitals. There were nine maternal deaths, giving a mortality rate of 0.32 per 1,000. The issue of extra dry rations and skim milk to pregnant and nursing women provided valuable support to maternal nutrition. Surveys conducted during the period in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan indicate that nutritional anaemia in pregnancy is a problem of considerable importance, at least in these three Fields. Infant health care comprised regular medical and nursing observation of the growth, development, nutritional state and general health; comprehensive immunization; treatment as necessary; and education of the mother in child care.

77. The nutritional state of the group as a whole was maintained under surveillance by ascertaining monthly for the under-one-year group and bi-monthly for the one- to two-year group the percentages of underweight infants. Comparing the rates for the calendar years 1968 and 1969, there was a modest improvement in all Fields except for Lebanon, where a small but significant increase in the underweight rate occurred, especially in the one- to two-year group. In the emergency camp population of east Jordan, the rates of underweight infants in Baqa'a, Jerash and Husson were on the whole above the average for the Field both for the under one-year group or the one- to two-year group, though some of the pre-1967 camps in Amman had rates of a similar order. Only Jerash camp stood out as having consistently the highest rate for the Field. In Syria, on the other hand, the rates of underweight in the emergency camps were not unfavourable in comparison with the Field average. Further information on the nutritional state of infants and other vulnerable groups in the Jordan emergency camps, based upon a survey early in 1970, is to be found in the sub-section on nutrition later in this chapter. The infant health services continued to find valuable support in the Agency's supplementary feeding programme (see paras. 45 to 52 above), both in helping to maintain normal nutrition and to restore the nutrition of undernourished children either through the open cooked-meal and milk feeding or the special post-diarrhoea menu. For the more serious cases of gastro-enteritis and malnutrition, the rehydration/nutrition centres served a valuable purpose. During the period of review, admissions to the twenty centres (with 216 cots) numbered 2,103 as compared with 1,956 in 1968-1969.

78. As an aid in assessment of the problems of infant health, studies on infant mortality were developed on a more systematic basis in four Fields in 1969. Comparing the data collected in recent years, including 1969, the trend of infant mortality appears to be favourable in Lebanon and Syria, where the rates were 36.2, and 40.3 per 1,000, respectively, in 1969. The Gaza rate of 86.7 in 1969 was substantially reduced from the last previously reported rate of 127.0 in 1964. In West Bank, on the other hand, the trend in the past three years has been definitely unfavourable, the rates being 76.8, 93.5 and 106.3 in the years 1967-1969, inclusive. The proportional mortality in 1969 of the five leading causes of deaths of infants and young children dying in hospital in east Jordan, West Bank, Gaza and Lebanon were found to be as follows: diarrhoeal disease, 24.7 per cent; respiratory infections, 24.1 per cent; nutritional deficiency, 15.4 per cent; prematurity, 9.2 per cent; measles, 6.2 per cent. Nutritional deficiency was associated with about one third of the deaths ascribed to diarrhoeal disease.

79. There has been considerable progress during the reporting period in the development of regular health care for the two- to three-year age group. This has been achieved in all Fields, except in Gaza, where shortage of staff precluded any such development. There, attention is directed mainly to the underweight and problem cases in this age group. After the pilot project stage, which began early in 1969 at selected health centres, the service has been gradually extended to other centres from the latter part of that year. The average number of children of this age under regular care had increased from 1,093 in 1968 to 4,863 in 1969. Desirable as it might be, an expansion of the same service to children in the upper pre-school ages, that is, three to six years, would require certain additional facilities and staff, which could be realized only through specific additional contributions. Both the Health and the Education Departments have had useful exchanges of view with voluntary organizations, such as the American Friends Services Committee and the World Organization for Early Childhood Education (OMEP), which have shown an interest in promoting the general welfare of pre-school children among the refugees.

80. The school health services were provided to children at 480 schools of the Agency in the five Fields. The service comprises the comprehensive medical examination of school entrants and the follow-up care required; the examination and care of other school children as and when required; referral of undernourished children for supplementary feeding; reinforcing immunization; school environmental sanitation; and systematic health education. The service is provided by the camp health units, supplemented by special school health teams. Such a team could still not be fully reconstituted in Gaza owing to the continuing shortage of medical officers. With the improved organization of the service in other Fields, more attention has been devoted to the study of special problems of school children. For example, a study of 235 school entrants in two camps of the West Bank revealed the presence of intestinal parasites in 97.5 per cent and blood hemoglobin levels below 70 per cent (Sahli method of estimation) in 48.2 per cent. In the Damascus area, grossly visible goitre was observed in 19.8 per cent of 2,887 school girls aged twelve to fifteen years. In the West Bank, a survey revealed dental caries in approximately 30 per cent of school children of both sexes and all ages (six to sixteen). Within its available means, the Health Department is directing special attention towards the amelioration of these and other common problems brought to light by routine examinations and special studies.

81. Statistical information is presented in table 12 of annex I on some of the salient operational features of maternal and infant care and the school health services.

Health education

82. The health education programme continued to place its main emphasis on educating mothers in maternal and child clinics, children in schools, special groups in social welfare centres, and the general camp communities, on the basic elements of health, the prevention of disease and on individual and community responsibility in protection of health. It is carried out in each Field by teams of Health Education Workers in close co-operation with health centre staff, school teachers and school health committees, social welfare staff, and leaders in the community. The theme selected for the focus of the programme in 1969-1970 was "UNRWA's health services; what they offer and how they can best be utilized in promoting individual and community health". Under this theme, highlighted by the Health Calendar, monthly subjects were developed in weekly health drives in the camps, in classroom sessions, and by group education in health centres and social welfare centres. Besides the Health Calendar, other visual aids, such as monthly leaflets, posters and flannelgraphs, were produced by the Audio-Visual Division at headquarters and distributed widely in all the Fields.

83. World Health Day was again observed in all Fields. On this occasion, a poster and an informational document were produced on the theme "Early detection of cancer saves lives", for wide distribution in all Fields, and the health education programme centred on this topic during the whole month of June.

84. In addition to the general programme mentioned above, each Field undertakes special programmes to meet its own particular needs. Health exhibitions were organized in several Fields on subjects of special interest in the Agency's health programme, as well as campaigns associated with camp sanitation, fly control, immunization, tuberculosis control, mass treatment programmes, etc. Emphasis continued to be placed on group teaching and demonstration in maternal and child health clinics and on the production of suitable visual aids. The health education course on motherhood and child care continued successfully in the third preparatory classes of girls' schools in Gaza.

Nursing services

85. At the end of the period of report, UNRWA was employing 155 graduate nurses and midwives, 283 auxiliary nurses and 55 traditional midwives (dayahs). The nursing staff make a most important contribution to the preventive and curative health programmes, having considerable responsibility for the following activities: maternal and child health clinics, layette distribution (including the provision of extra layettes to babies born in the emergency

camps and of woollen blankets for the same category born during the winter period), home visiting, supervision of infant feeding, 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, rehydration/nutrition centres, and midwifery services in the home, in camp maternity centres and in one hospital. They also provide nursing services after normal clinic working hours in the Gaza Field and in the emergency camps in east Jordan. Because of the shortages of graduate nurses in Gaza, it was necessary to recruit abroad a number of nurses. In east Jordan, the services of two graduate nurses have been provided to the Agency by the French Government through the French Red Cross. Due credit must also be given to the nursing staff of the various hospitals and clinics subsidized by the Agency for the part they play in the medical care programme for refugees.

Nutrition

86. 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.

87. A nutrition survey was carried out on a representative sample of some 3,700 displaced refugees (infants, pre-school and school children, expectant and nursing mothers) living in Baqa'a and Jerash emergency camps in east Jordan. The survey comprised anthropometric measurements, clinical examination, haemoglobin determination and a dietary investigation. In general, the survey showed that infants up to two years of age grow less well than expected by the norms of Boston standards, but that they were, however, growing better than the non-refugee children examined in Jordan in 1962 by the Inter-departmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defence (ICNND). Typical advanced cases of kwashiorkor or marasmus were not observed, but mild protein-calorie malnutrition exists to a considerable extent in the pre-school age group. Riboflavin and vitamin C deficiencies exist in a small proportion of school children and pregnant/lactating mothers. Anaemia was present in substantial proportions of all groups studied but more among the pre-school children of both camps.

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 45 to 52 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 involves the provision of potable water supplies, sanitary disposal of liquid and solid wastes, surface water drainage and control of insect and rodent vectors of disease, was in general maintained satisfactorily in all camps. While tented shelters are still maintained in the emergency camps in Syria, replacement of tents by prefabricated shelters in the emergency camps of east Jordan and partial replacement of pit privies by the water-seal septic-tank type of latrines have improved the living and sanitary conditions considerably. Improvements in refuse collection are proceeding through the replacement of the metal-wheeled barrows by rubber-tyred hand-carts and the introduction of tractor-trailers. At Homs Camp, the Syrian local authorities have provided community water supply and sewerage systems thereby enhancing greatly the standard of sanitation in the camp. On the other hand, as a result of political tension and problems connected with the maintenance of public order, public sanitation and other facilities in certain established camps were encroached upon particularly through the unauthorized extension of shelters. Responsibility by the vector control aspect of the malaria control programme in Gaza outside of camps was assumed by the local public health authorities on 1 April. The camp sanitation labour force, other than in the emergency camps, was maintained at a ratio of 1.7 labourers per 1,000 camp population. In the emergency camps, as improvements took place (see above), the ratio was reduced in two stages from 2.5 to 2.0 labourers per 1,000 camp population.

Medical education and training

90. In the field of health sciences 442 refugee students are holders of university scholarships (see para. 132 below). Of these, 351 are studying medicine, twenty-three dentistry, sixty-four pharmaceutical chemistry, and four veterinary medicine. There are, in addition, seventy-seven students receiving training in basic nursing, eleven in mid-wifery, forty-one are in training as assistant pharmacists, thirty-seven as laboratory technicians, five as physiotherapists, nine as public health inspectors. One staff member, a dental surgeon, was granted six months study leave in order to pursue abroad a course of training in periodontology. One medical officer on study leave abroad completed a post-graduate course in cardiology during the period of report. An active programme of in-service training of staff, including doctors, nurses and environmental sanitation personnel, was continued. During the period of review, 150 students have either completed successfully their course of education or are expected to pass their final qualifying examination: fifty-two in medicine, four in dentistry, eighteen in pharmaceutical chemistry, twelve in basic nursing, eight in maternal and child health auxiliary nursing, twenty-two as assistant pharmacists, sixteen as laboratory technicians, six as X-ray technicians, four as physiotherapists and eight as public health inspectors.

C. Education and training services

91. Total enrolments in 1969-1970 amounted to 219,378 in agency schools at the elementary and preparatory level of general education, 3,656 in Agency vocational and pre-service teacher-training centres, and 1,465 in the Institute's programme of in-service teacher training for agency staff members. In addition, there were an estimated 64,359 refugee children in government or private primary and secondary schools, many of them assisted by agency grants-in-aid. The university scholarship programme in 1969-1970 covered a total of 1,101 awards in Middle East universities, and 115 graduates of the Vocational Training Centres were abroad on training-in-industry schemes, for the most part in the Federal Republic of Germany. Details of enrolments, by educational level, type of training, and country are given in appendices to this report.

92. While these figures do reflect steady progress in the expansion of the education programme, to keep pace with the growth in the population of school age, so that it now involves over half of the Agency's total staff and costs 45 per cent of the Agency's budget, 1969-1970 has not been an easy year, as it has been marred throughout by strikes by teachers or by students, protests and demonstrations, curfews, shooting incidents and damage to agency school buildings and equipment. While these troubles were seldom simultaneously agency-wide, they reflected adversely on the programme and the educational advancement of the students concerned, especially in Gaza, as well as in east Jordan and Lebanon, where conditions were particularly unsettled during the year.

93. Towards the end of the year under review, from 25 to 28 June 1970, the fourth meeting of the present series between representatives of UNESCO, UNRWA and the Governments of the Arab host countries took place in Beirut, and the recommendations resulting from this latest meeting are now under consideration by UNESCO and UNRWA. Some of these recommendations raise serious problems for the Agency, both from a financial point of view and on grounds of principle. For instance, the Governments of the Arab host countries recommended that UNRWA/UNESCO schools must be considered as "private schools and therefore subject to the laws, regulations and by-laws applicable to private schools". The implications for the UNRWA/UNESCO school system of this recommendation will be explored with the Governments in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO. As a result of a project for co-operation with the International Labour Office in vocational training, the Governments of the Arab host countries also expressed their apprehension lest consultation and association with other international organizations should affect UNRWA's basic responsibility for services to Palestine refugees.

94. The Agency also took part in the Regional Workshop on Teacher Training, held in Beirut from 7 to 12 July 1969, and in the third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab World, held in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 12 to 21 January 1970. Both of these meetings were organized by UNESCO. At Marrakesh, the Director-General of UNESCO made a stirring appeal for assistance to the UNRWA/UNESCO joint education and training programme.

95. Funds provided by NEED (United States private sources), the Swedish Save the Children Federation, the Government of Denmark, and Austcare (Australia), in the period following the hostilities of June 1967 have enabled the Agency, despite its

operational deficits, to carry on with its capital expansion programme in the field of education, particularly in the provision of new schools, additional classrooms to existing schools, and science laboratories in the general education sector, and in expanding facilities in the vocational and teacher-training sector. In the former sector, 1969-1970 was not as productive as had been expected mainly because of the considerable delays experienced in obtaining suitable sites for schools in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan. Nevertheless, a total of 320 schoolrooms and eleven science laboratories have been completed in east Jordan and twenty-one science laboratories on the West Bank, while a total of 191 schoolrooms and seven science laboratories are presently under construction in east Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Various circumstances have called for a slight modification of the original school building programme, and there is now a balance of 295 schoolrooms and seven science laboratories to be completed; these are either in the design stage or held up pending the acquisition of building sites.

96. Better progress was made in the training sector, particularly in the construction of a \$1,250,000 project financed by NEED in the Amman area of Jordan. This is a combined teacher and vocational-training centre for 300 young men and 400 young women. It will replace two temporary centres in the Amman area set up by the Agency in the autumn of 1967, when admission of refugee students from Lebanon, Syria and the east Bank of Jordan into the Agency's training centres on the occupied West Bank was no longer possible, and represents a permanent addition to the educational opportunities open to young refugees since admissions to the West Bank centres have been maintained at the pre-1967 level. It had been planned to open the new centre by the beginning of the 1970-1971 school year, and up to mid-1970 it looked as if this target date would be achieved. Unfortunately, the crisis which affected east Jordan, and in particular Amman, in June, resulted both in structural damage to some of the buildings already completed, and to work stoppages by the contractor's staff. Present indications are that the centre will not be ready for occupation before February or March 1971. Work also began on the expansion of Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre, in the Amman area, with funds provided by the Federal Republic of Germany. Work continued on the expansion of the Ramallah Women's Training Centre in Ramallah, near Jerusalem. This project was financed by NEED. The expansion of Gaza Vocational Training Centre, providing for an increase in intake from 368 to 556 trainees, was completed this year. Alterations were made this year also to transform the two adjacent centres operated by the Agency at Sibliin, in the Lebanon, into a combined training centre under a single administration. In March 1970, the United States Government made a special additional donation of \$1,000,000 to the Agency towards the expansion of its training programme, and it has been agreed that this contribution will be used to cover the operating costs of the new Amman Training Centre, the operating costs of the expansion of Gaza VTC, and the initial capital and operating costs of an additional 144 training places on a residential basis at Kalandia Vocational Training Centre on the West Bank.

97. In last year's report, reference was made to the troubled relations between the Agency and its teaching staff over the latter's resistance to the new service and salary conditions which the Agency had introduced in July 1968 and

which were later withdrawn in consequence of strike action. 6/ This action did not satisfy the teachers completely and 1969-1970 has been disturbed by further strikes, the most serious of which was a five-week stoppage in September-November 1969 in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan. These strikes also affected the Agency's training centres in these countries. Negotiations continued between the Agency and the different groups of teachers, and agreement was reached with the teachers by the end of 1969 on the main points at issue.

General education

98. Despite this somewhat sombre picture, the UNRWA/UNESCO school system continued to function and even to expand. During the year under review, it operated 480 elementary and preparatory schools for a total of 219,378 refugee children. In addition, 45,755 registered refugee children were enrolled in government and private schools in these two cycles, which cover the first nine years of general education (for details see tables 13 to 16 of annex I). In 1969-1970, the Agency employed 6,268 teachers and head teachers in its own school system, in addition to a supervisory staff of 61 elementary and subject supervisors divided between the five Field Offices, each of which has its own educational administrative staff headed by a Field Education Officer. Co-ordination and technical control over these five largely autonomous field education systems is achieved through the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education at Agency headquarters.

99. Attendance of refugee students at government and private schools in the upper secondary cycle totalled 18,604 in 1969-1970. The Agency made some financial contributions towards the education of these students, but the major part of the burden is borne by the Governments concerned.

100. The textbook problem continued to bedevil the UNRWA/UNESCO school system and to call for considerable attention from the Director-General and the secretariat of UNESCO. The Director-General visited the Middle East in August 1969, and had discussions with the Israeli authorities and, in Amman, with representatives of the Governments of the Arab host countries. These raised fresh hopes that a solution would soon be found to the problem. Further discussions and consultations continued throughout 1969-1970 with some progress. Meanwhile the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Gaza and the West Bank continued to be deprived of the major part of the text-books prescribed for use.

101. In October 1969, the UNESCO Executive Board, in the course of its eighty-third session, once more discussed the text-book issue, and adopted resolution 4.2.3 (see annex III-A below). In this resolution, approved by a vote of 27 to 1, with 4 abstentions, the Executive Board urgently called on the Government of Israel to remove immediately any obstacles in the import and use of the text-books approved by the Director-General in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories, asked UNRWA not to use in its schools in east Jordan the three text-books found unacceptable by the Director-General (which UNRWA has not yet been able to achieve), commended the Director-General for the measures he had

6/ Official Records of the Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), paras. 97-101.

already taken and asked him to report progress on the implementation of the present resolution. The Director-General subsequently had consultations with the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic and Israel, and was able to report to the next session of the Board that, in January 1970, Jordan had agreed to accept the proposed changes in certain of its text-books and would embody these changes in the prescribed text-books for 1970-1971. The United Arab Republic gave similar assurances in June. In the Lebanon, where school texts are not published or prescribed by the Government, the commercial publishers of two of the seven queried texts announced in March their intention to modify and reprint these two books. There was no change in the attitude of Syria, which had previously rejected the setting up of the Commission of Outside Experts as being an encroachment on its national sovereignty.

102. Shortly after his visit to Israel, the Director-General wrote to the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, reiterating his request to the Government of Israel to permit, as a matter of urgency, the importation into the West Bank and Gaza of the eighty-four books approved by him for use in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in these areas. He sent a similar request in October 1969 concerning an additional thirty-four books, and a third request in March 1970 concerning eight other books. In February, the Permanent Delegate advised the Director-General that his Government would permit the import of specific text-books from Jordan as soon as all text-books in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in that country had been replaced or amended in full accord with the recommendations of the Commission and the Director-General's rulings.

103. Towards the end of the school year, the Government of Israel allowed the Agency to import into its West Bank schools a number of English language school texts, and copies of the Koran, but permission to import the school texts published in Jordan was not forthcoming.

104. This was the situation when the UNESCO Executive Board met again in June 1970 to hear the Director-General's report on this item. This report drew attention to the seriousness of the situation in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories resulting from the shortages of text-books and of teaching notes. In Gaza, the 60,000 students enrolled in the Agency's schools needed 500,000 school texts; they had in 1969-1970 only 90,000 teaching notes and obsolete text-books, the latter for the most part falling to pieces. The situation was less unsatisfactory in the West Bank, where the 28,000 students had 143,000 copies available out of a total of 220,000, but in certain subjects of the curriculum virtually no texts or teaching notes were available.

105. In the debate which followed, the Board, by a vote of 25 to 2, with 5 abstentions, approved a resolution which deplored with grave concern the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with paragraph 7 of the previous resolution 7/ and physically admit into the occupied territories all the text-books approved by the Director-General; called for early admission of these books by the Government of Israel; invited all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the relevant resolutions of the Executive Board, and asked the Director-General, in the event that the Government of Israel failed to permit the importation of these books, to report urgently to the Board, to enable it to reconsider the matter and formulate its recommendations to the sixteenth session of the UNESCO General Conference (see annex III-B below).

7/ Ibid., Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), annex II.

106. During the same session, the Executive Board authorized the Director-General to take appropriate steps to launch an international appeal describing the conditions of the Palestine refugees and urging participation in the provision of assistance to ensure the continuation and improvement of the education services provided for them. (For the text of this resolution see annex III-C.)

107. The organization by UNESCO in August 1969, with the active collaboration of the United Arab Republic and Israeli authorities, of secondary school certificate examinations for some 7,000 students of both sexes in the Gaza Strip, was a remarkable example of international co-operation in very unfavourable circumstances. This operation, which was supervised in Gaza by local government and Agency staff working under the control of a team of international experts from UNESCO and UNRWA, resulted in 5,109 students passing the United Arab Republic certificate examination, and in 1,031 subsequently crossing the Canal zone in five convoys, conducted by the International Red Cross, to take up university scholarships offered by the United Arab Republic Ministry of Higher Education. This constructive action has brought fresh hope to thousands of young Gaza residents, most of them registered refugees. The Israeli Defence Department has given an undertaking to permit these students to return to Gaza during the long vacation and at the end of their university education.

Lebanon

108. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Lebanon began the new school year on 1 September 1969 with a deficit to make up, as the disturbed conditions of the previous year had prevented the 1968/1969 syllabus from being fully covered. No sooner had the year started, however, than the camp schools in the north had to close for security reasons. A sit-in strike affecting the whole area began on 4 October and lasted until 3 November, when a settlement between the Agency and its teaching staff in Jordan helped to bring the Lebanon teachers' strike to an end. This did not restore peace to the school system, as sporadic strike action by pupils followed in November and December for a variety of reasons, mainly affecting schools in south Lebanon. The early part of 1970 was relatively tranquil, but fresh disturbances, not the consequence of Agency action, occurred in March and the latter half of April. These stoppages, and the generally unsettled conditions prevailing in the schools even when they were supposed to be normally operating, have had a serious effect on both the quantity and the quality of the work done.

109. As a result of representations from the teaching staff in Lebanon, the Agency agreed early in 1969 to consider the teaching of Palestine history and geography in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon. A recommendation to the same effect was subsequently made at the 1969 meeting of representatives of the Governments of the host countries, UNESCO and UNRWA on education, and with the agreement of the Director-General of UNESCO and the approval of the Lebanese Ministry of Education, the subject was introduced as from January 1970. New material has been provided by the Department of Education, with the technical assistance of the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education.

Syria

110. Agency schools in Syria were equally affected by the teachers' strike in October over conditions of service, but have since had a better work record, despite difficulties caused by shortages of school texts. Construction of

additional classrooms, for which funds have been contributed, has been delayed for lack of suitable sites. 312 elementary and 51 preparatory class sections were on double shift during the 1969/1970 school year, the majority in the Yarmouk quarter, Damascus.

East Jordan

111. The teachers' strike also affected the east Bank area of Jordan, until 18 October, after which a plan was put into effect to make up for the time lost. Considerable efforts were made by the teachers and pupils to achieve the desired target, but later in the school year teaching was disrupted on a number of occasions by incidents affecting public security. Moreover, some of the Agency's schools in Irbed in north Jordan were in an area subject to shelling, and this had an adverse effect on attendances. The prescribed curriculum was covered by the end of the school year, however, and final examinations were completed on schedule.

West Bank

112. Apart from brief strikes in September and some curfews in October, the school year on the West Bank has been relatively good in so far as work and attendance are concerned. The schools suffered seriously from a shortage of text-books and of certain teaching notes, however, which had to be withdrawn and could not yet be replaced by the text-books approved for use by the Director-General of UNESCO. It is estimated that this has caused an effective loss of between a quarter and a third of the school year, despite the overtime worked by many schools.

Gaza

113. UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Gaza suffered even more seriously than those in the West Bank from an almost complete lack of text-books and teaching notes, and this has placed an extra, heavy burden on the teachers who have had to resort to large-scale dictation. Despite generally unsettled conditions in the Strip, the UNRWA/UNESCO school system continued to operate with acceptable results. There is no doubt that the successful holding of the secondary school certificate examinations in Gaza in 1969 contributed to this by boosting the morale of both teachers and students.

Youth activities programme

114. This programme, which is carried out in partnership with the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, is now generally accepted by the refugees as an important factor in camp life. It aims to train refugee youth to become responsible members of their communities and to channel their interests and energies into constructive activities. In addition to sports and recreational activities, emphasis is laid on community services and active participation in developing projects for the community. The programme has also developed a sense of individual responsibility in the participants and fostered the concept of working together for the good of the community.

115. Voluntary leaders are selected and trained to assume responsibility for the thirty-four youth activities centres which serve around 3,000 young men and to organize, through committees drawn from the centres, cultural, recreational, sports and community activities in the centres and the camps.

Pre-school children's activities

116. There is a growing awareness in the Middle East of the importance of pre-school education in the development of children, a matter which has been of concern to the Agency over the years. Unfortunately no funds can be made available from the Agency's budget for this programme, which must therefore be financed from special contributions.

117. Ideally a pre-school programme should cover all facets of a child's development - social, education and health - and the Agency, with the active assistance of voluntary agencies, is endeavouring to improve its present programme, which is limited both in scope and content. In the emergency camps in east Jordan, a number of voluntary agencies are administering and operating children's centres at their own expense and in co-operation with the Agency with a view to meeting the needs of the refugee children. On the West Bank, the Young Men's Christian Associations are operating pre-school centres in three camps. The Agency has also entered into an agreement with the American Friends Service Committee whereby they will finance, operate and improve the Agency's centres in Gaza. There are at present twenty-six centres operating in the area of UNRWA's operation, serving 3,486 children in the age group three to six years. In general, these children are given milk and a hot meal, but only a relatively small percentage at present are under regular medical supervision by the Agency's doctors.

Teacher Training

118. The Agency is active in the field of teacher training, both to provide for its own needs and to give selected young refugees of both sexes a professional training which would enable them to be gainfully employed outside the Agency's services. The programme falls into two distinct, but professionally related sectors, pre-service training of school leavers and the in-service training of Agency staff members, who now exceed 6,250 in the teaching service. The former category of training is undertaken in the UNRWA/UNESCO residential training centres and the latter by the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education, operating on an Agency-wide basis from its Beirut headquarters.

Pre-service

119. The Agency's pre-service teacher-training programme is of a two-year duration at post-secondary school level. In the school year 1969-1970, the Agency operated five centres: two on the West Bank, two (temporary) in east Jordan and one in Lebanon.

120. A new training centre is being constructed on the outskirts of Amman (see paragraph 96 above). It will absorb the two temporary centres which have functioned since 1967 in Amman, and will have a total enrolment of 700 students: 300 men and 250 women following courses in teacher education and 150 women following courses in vocational training. The Centre will have a central administration, with shared library, stores, kitchen and laundry facilities, but with separate dining-rooms, reading rooms, classrooms and dormitory facilities.

121. At the beginning of the school year 1969-1970, the Technical and Teacher Training Institute in Sibliin (Lebanon), which combined teacher training and technical education, was amalgamated with the Vocational Training Centre, also in Sibliin, under the common name of the Sibliin Training Centre. The capacity of the teacher-training section was reduced from 200 to 125 students.

122. In the period under review, these five pre-service teacher-training centres concentrated on two-year courses of training to prepare teachers principally for the six grades of the primary (elementary) education cycle. Some aspects of the curricula were, however, based on the assumption that the centre's graduates may be called upon to teach classes in the preparatory cycle.

123. The total number of refugee trainees enrolled in the UNRWA pre-service teacher-training centres in 1969-1970 was 1,153 compared with 1,162 in 1968-1969 and 1,219 in 1967-1968. This number is expected to reach 1,395 in 1970-1971, when the new Amman Centre begins to operate.

In-service

124. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education continued in 1969-1970 to provide in-service training for teachers employed in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, but shifted the emphasis from elementary to preparatory school teachers. By the end of the school year 1968-1969, the Institute had completed six of its basic two-year or three-year courses for the in-service training of elementary teachers. Out of a total initial intake of 2,797 elementary teachers enrolled between 1964 and 1967, 1,901 (about 68 per cent) have successfully completed all the requirements of their training programme, and have been recognized by the Agency as professionally certificated elementary school teachers. In addition, 653 elementary school teachers are still undergoing in-service training with the Institute, having begun their training in 1967, 1968 or 1969. Of these, 372 will complete their training in August 1970, and 281 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 3,450. This represents about 80 per cent of the total number of elementary school teachers in the school year 1969-1970. When the Institute started operation in October 1964, it was estimated that only about 10 per cent of the total of elementary teachers were professionally qualified. The first phase of the Institute's task, that is, the upgrading of elementary school teachers, has been running down over the past two years, and is expected to continue to run down during the next two school years, but not to be eliminated completely.

125. With the decrease of enrolment in the basic courses for training elementary teachers, the Institute has further expanded and diversified its programme for the in-service training of preparatory-level teachers, which started on an experimental basis in 1967-1968. By the end of the school year 1968-1969, 159 preparatory school teachers, out of an initial intake of 349 (about 45 per cent), have successfully completed all the requirements of their training courses and have been certificated as qualified Agency teachers for the preparatory level. In addition, 685 teachers are still undergoing training with the Institute in preparatory-level courses of different specializations: mathematics, science, Arabic, social studies, English and home economics. Of these, 297 will complete their training in August 1970 and 388 in August 1971. The duration of the

preparatory-level courses varies according to the teachers' academic background and the level of their teaching duties. The total number of preparatory school teachers who have so far been involved in the programme of on-the-job professional and academic training is 1,034, which represents about 54 per cent of the total preparatory-teacher population in the school year 1969-1970. The expansion of the programme for the training of preparatory-school teachers is expected to continue during the coming two school years.

126. In the school year 1969-1970, the Institute introduced, on a limited and experimental basis, a special course in school administration for fifty-two head teachers employed in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan and Syria. It also organized an ad hoc course in the use of the global method for seventy-five teachers of Arabic to elementary school children in grade one in the Damascus area. Within the framework of its research activities, the Institute has produced new instructional material for use in schools. The Institute has thus embarked upon the third phase of its task, that is, the improvement of the quality of education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools through the training of key education personnel and through methods other than the qualification of unqualified and underqualified teachers.

127. Since 1965-1966, the total training strength of the Institute has been maintained at about 1,500 trainees per year, as can be seen from the following tables:

	<u>'64-'65</u>	<u>'65-'66</u>	<u>'66-'67</u>	<u>'67-'68</u>	<u>'68-'69</u>	<u>'69-'70</u>
Courses for training elementary teachers	862	1,506	1,552	1,398	927	653
Courses for training preparatory teachers	-	-	-	190	620	685
Special types of courses (the head teachers' course and the global method course)	-	-	-	-	-	127
	862	1,506	1,552	1,588	1,547	1,465

128. UNESCO has now provided the Institute with a closed circuit television unit and videotape recording facilities. During the first stage, experiments will be conducted on production techniques and procedures as well as field utilization and the training of personnel. For this purpose, a small experimental closed circuit television studio has been installed in the Institute. With the help of an additional contribution from the Swiss Government, it has been possible to establish five new posts at the Institute to enable it to develop further its methods, particularly in the use of programmed instruction, of closed circuit television and in documentation and research.

129. The Institute continued its plans for the further training of its professional staff at both the headquarters and field levels. The annual seminar for Field Representatives and Subject Supervisors was held at the

UNESCO Palace, Beirut, from 7 to 11 February 1970. The programme concentrated on ways of improving the quality of seminar instruction and media, practice teaching, self-study practices and guidance to the trainees in their research studies.

University scholarships

130. UNRWA awarded a total of 1,101 scholarships to Palestine refugees for university-level study during the academic year 1969-1970. Of these, 943 were continuing scholarships and 158 were new. UNRWA scholarships funded from various sources 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.

131. In 1968, the Federal Republic of Germany generously agreed to assist Palestine refugee students whose university studies had been affected by the hostilities of 1967 by sponsoring a five-year programme through the provision of funds to the extent of \$850,000. Of this total, an amount of \$237,000 for 496 scholarships was allocated for the school year 1969-1970.

132. 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 1969-1970

Course of Study	United Arab Republic	Lebanon	Syria	East Jordan	West Bank	Iraq	Turkey	Total
Medicine	256	12	73	-	-	10	-	351
Pharmacy	33	3	23	-	-	5	-	64
Dentistry	6	-	11	-	-	5	-	23
Veterinary	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Engineering	133	25	48	-	-	38	4	248
Agriculture	16	2	5	-	-	1	-	24
Teacher training	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Commerce and economics	11	7	5	33	-	-	-	56
Arts	55	21	41	22	18	-	-	157
Science ^{a/}	30	33	24	31	14	9	-	141
TOTAL	577	103	230	86	32	69	4	1,101

^{a/} Includes scholars who may later enter the medical faculty of their university.

133. Several Governments have also granted scholarships to Palestine refugee students. These include, in addition to the Governments of Arab host countries, Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Pakistan, the Sudan and Turkey.

Vocational and technical education

134. There are now six training centres established by the Agency for vocational and technical education, and operated on a residential basis for Palestine refugees. The apparent reduction from seven to six ^{8/} is due to the amalgamation of the two previously independent training centres in Sibliin (see paragraph 121 above) into one operational unit. In addition, a number of expansion schemes were implemented and an increase was in fact registered in 1969-1970 in the over-all training capacity of the programme, the number of places available being 2,656, compared with 2,408 for the previous year.

135. The capacity and location of each of the vocational and technical training centres are given below, and further details of the training places available by centre and by course of study are given in table 17 of annex I below.

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of training places in vocational and technical education</u>
Kalandia Vocational Training Centre	West Bank	376
Wadi Seer Training Centre	East Jordan	452
Gaza Vocational Training Centre	Gaza	556
Damascus Vocational Training Centre	Syria	404
Sibliin Training Centre (Vocational Training wing)	Lebanon	556
Ramallah Women's Training Centre	West Bank	312
	TOTAL	<u>2,656</u>

136. Plans are being formulated for a further expansion of the vocational training programme, made possible by the special contribution of the Government of the United States of America of \$1,000,000 (see paragraph 96 above).

137. Regrettably, many of the Agency's training centres have lost considerable training time during the past year. As already mentioned, the training centres located in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan lost more than one month at the beginning

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (7614), para. 126.

of the school year owing to a sympathy strike staged by the instructional staff of the centres in support of the teachers in the general education sector. In addition, the centres in east Jordan and Lebanon, particularly the latter, have lost more time because of strikes staged mainly by students. The time lost by the Sibli Centre in Lebanon has reached such proportions that it is doubtful if the students will be able to complete their courses before the end of the school year. The amount of time lost in the centres on the West Bank and Gaza is less significant, but the situation in Gaza has deteriorated recently and could give cause for concern in the future.

138. The employment prospects of graduates from the Gaza Vocational Training Centre continue to be less than satisfactory, in spite of efforts by the Agency to alleviate the situation.

139. Arrangements were made in 1969-1970 for 115 graduates of Agency vocational training centres to be given the opportunity of gaining work experience in modern industry in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Agency is indebted to the Government for making it possible for this important adjunct to the training programme to be continued. The number benefiting from this scheme in 1969-1970 could have been higher if forty-one graduates from Gaza Vocational Training Centre who were selected for this scheme had been able to obtain travel documents from the United Arab Republic and take part. Negotiations are taking place between the Agency and the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to continuing this scheme in 1970-1971 with another 150 graduates from UNRWA training centres and it is hoped that it will be possible for refugees from Gaza to take part in the coming year.

Adult training courses

140. Refugees who lack the academic qualifications necessary for admission to vocational training centres were enabled to acquire a skill through adult training courses and so improve their prospects of earning a living. During the year, forty-five young men attended one-year carpentry courses organized in three centres. Further, in thirty-three centres run by the Agency and six by voluntary agencies, 1,743 young women attended six-month sewing courses in which they also received instruction in cooking, home management and hygiene, as well as literacy. Moreover, 667 girls and young women attended thirteen centres, where they participated in a variety of women's activities. The training at these centres is designed to teach the young women to improve their standard of living by their own initiative, and includes literacy classes, remodelling of second-hand clothing, teaching of embroidery, knitting, first aid, child care and household skills. In addition, cooking courses were organized to teach these young women how to prepare simple meals based on UNRWA rations. The continuation of these activities is mainly dependent on receipt of special donations.

Training of the handicapped

141. Through its programme for the rehabilitation of the physically disabled, the Agency has, since 1958, endeavoured to meet the needs of blind, deaf and crippled refugees by providing them with education and training and thus helping them to move from a feeling of seclusion and loneliness towards social, educational and economic integration in the community.

142. During this year, 275 disabled boys and girls, including fifty accepted free of charge, were placed in various institutions in the Middle East. Among them were sixty-five blind children and adults receiving training from the Centre for the Blind in Gaza, which is financed by the Pontifical Mission and administered by the Agency and which provides elementary education from the first to the sixth grades for forty-four students and vocational training for a further twenty-one students. The Centre also operates a home unit section, which serves thirty-five adult refugees residing in Agency camps and provides them with work.

D. Common services and general administration

143. The numbers of staff on the Agency's manning-table at 30 June 1970 as compared with 30 June 1969 are given in table 23 of annex I.

144. During the period under review, the locally recruited staff manning-table was increased so as to allow for the annual increase in teachers' posts and to accommodate, upon reclassification as manning-table employees, a number of pre-existing and regularly employed casual distribution labourers in east Jordan.

145. The net increase in the international manning-table at 30 June 1970 was nine posts, all in the field of education, reimbursable or not. During the year, twenty vacancies were filled and ten occurred. Of the total of 133 international posts on the manning-table on 30 June 1970, thirty-three were paid for by other organizations (mainly UNESCO and WHO).

146. As indicated in the last annual report, the Agency's salary policy for locally recruited staff has been, within the limits set by the availability of funds, to use as a guide levels of remuneration of the Governments of host countries in each Field for comparable groups of employees. Basing itself on this policy, the Agency approved a 4 per cent cost-of-living allowance for its employees stationed in the Lebanon with retroactive effect to 1 January 1969 and, in the light of two separate costs-of-living adjustments approved by the Jordanian Government, effected a number of salary and allowance revisions for its staff in Jordan (East Bank and West Bank) and in Gaza. These comprise a revision of the Manual Service salary scales and a 6 per cent cost-of-living allowance for area staff in Gaza effective 1 July 1969; a 4 per cent cost-of-living allowance for area staff on the West Bank effective 1 July 1969; revised Manual Worker salary scales in the East Bank and West Bank of Jordan and in Gaza effective 1 January 1970, and supplementary to the 1 April 1969 revisions already reported; and a 4 per cent cost-of-living allowance for area staff in Gaza effective 1 January 1970. There have similarly been revisions of the locally recruited staff dependency allowances and, effective 1 January 1970, incremental steps have been introduced into the Manual Worker salary scales throughout the Agency. With effect from 1 April 1970, additional cost-of-living allowances have been approved for area staff and Manual Workers serving in Jordan (East Bank). Effective 1 July 1970, the Agency's Manual Worker salary scales were increased in Lebanon and Syria so as to conform more closely to the minimum wage standards established by the Governments of the host countries.

E. Legal matters

The Agency's staff - detention

147. The Agency continues to be concerned about the detention of members of its staff. The following table gives the number of employees arrested and detained in Gaza during the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970, and not charged with any criminal offence:

<u>Period of detention</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Up to 3 days	7
4-7 days	6
1 week to 1 month	12
1 month to 3 months	19
3 months to 6 months (including 2 banished staff members)	8
More than 6 months	<u>5</u>
	<u>57</u>

Out of these fifty-seven cases, thirteen of the persons involved were still under detention on 30 June.

Comparable figures on the West Bank are as follows:

<u>Period of detention</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Up to 3 days	2
4 to 7 days	1
1 week to 1 month	2
1 month to 3 months	-
3 months to 6 months	2
More than 6 months	<u>7</u>
	<u>14</u>

Out of these fourteen cases, seven staff members were still under detention on 30 June. During this same period, nine staff members (five in Gaza and four in the West Bank) have been brought to trial by military courts, of whom four two in (Gaza and two in the West Bank) had been arrested and detained prior to the reporting year.

148. Further matters affecting the Agency's activities in the occupied territories, are the deportation and the "banishment" or "rustication" of staff. In September and October 1969, two head teachers of Agency schools in the West Bank and a teacher in one of the schools were deported by the Israeli authorities to the East Bank. The Agency protested strongly to the authorities about these deportations, which are contrary not only to the Fourth Geneva Convention, 9/ but, as they affect the Agency's operations, also to the Charter of the United Nations (Articles 100 and 105). Having regard to the latter, the Agency enquired as to the reasons for the deportations, but was not informed of them in any precise terms. Regarding staff "banished", on 17 December 1969, two of the Agency's staff in Gaza (the General Education Officer, and a head teacher) were removed by the Israeli authorities to places in the desert of Sinai. The Agency made representations to the Israeli authorities, but has been unable to obtain adequate information as to the reason for this action. These two staff members were released and returned home on 12 June 1970.

149. One of the difficulties that has always confronted the Agency in this sphere is that of obtaining adequate information from the authorities as to the reasons for the detention or deportation of staff. In response to representations made to the Government of Israel, the Agency has been told that the authorities are willing to inform the Agency in general terms of the charges made against any employee detained or deported (or "rusticated"). As this does not satisfy the obligations under the Charter, further information has been sought about the reasons for the deportations mentioned above.

150. During the autumn of 1969, eight members of the staff in Jordan, East Bank, all of whom were teachers, were arrested and detained for varying periods up to a few weeks, and then released. The Agency was informed by the Jordanian Government that the arrests were made for reasons of security. Four additional members of the staff, also teachers, were arrested and subsequently brought to trial and sentenced to imprisonment by the Security Court.

151. In August 1969, a nurse employed by the Agency on one of its clinics in Gaza, Miss Fatma Abdul Fattah el Najouli, was arrested and charged on two counts in a military court. On the first count she was charged with failing to report to the police her treatment of an injured person in the clinic whose "injury was believed to have resulted from explosive materials", contrary to the requirements of Order No. 122 issued in 1968 by the Israeli authorities. The second count charged her with "making contacts with the enemy". At her trial, Nurse Najouli was defended by the Agency's legal adviser in Gaza, who argued that the first charge arose out of matters connected with her official duties, and accordingly claimed privilege under section 18 (a) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 10/. The military court decided against the claim of privilege, convicted Nurse Najouli on both charges, and sentenced her to imprisonment. The Agency does not accept that the decision of the military court was right in law on the question of privilege, and the matter has been taken up with the authorities of the Government of Israel. Shortly after her conviction, while discussions were in progress with United Nations Headquarters, Miss Najouli was pardoned and returned to work.

9/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973, p. 237.

10/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1 (1946-1947), No. 4, p. 15.

152. As reported in last year's report, 11/ locally recruited staff employed by the Agency within Syria, whether Syrian or Palestinian, are not accorded the full measure of privileges and immunities conferred on the Agency's officials by article V of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946. The Government of Syria still maintains its attitude on this question, although the Agency is glad to report that there have been no instances of arrest of staff members such as were reported last year.

153. On 21 May 1970, the Agency sent a note verbale to the Government of Jordan protesting against the forcible abduction, by persons unknown, from outside his home, of one of its senior officials in Amman, and of his child and sister-in-law. They were forcibly detained for the whole of one night. The Agency requested that immediate steps should be taken to trace the offenders and deal with them according to law.

154. In the course of the disturbances in Jordan in the second week of June 1970, a senior official of the Agency was forcibly detained in a hotel in Amman for three days by armed elements. A protest has been made to the Government.

The Agency's staff - movement and functioning

155. There have been continuing difficulties in connexion with the travel of Agency staff members. The Syrian Government takes the position that visas will not be granted on the United Nations laissez-passer held by Syrian or Palestinian staff. Exit permits have been refused by that Government to several staff members whose presence has been required at the Agency's headquarters at Beirut, including drivers. Representations on this matter, drawing attention to sections 24 and 25 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, were made to the Syrian Foreign Ministry by a note verbale dated 14 May 1970.

156. Difficulties in respect of the movement of locally recruited staff have also been experienced in the West Bank. Thus the Israeli authorities have refused permission on various occasions to three staff members in the West Bank to travel on duty to Amman and Beirut. Two of the Agency's headquarters staff members are not permitted by the Israeli authorities to enter the occupied territories. Mention should also be made of the refusal by the Israeli authorities to permit a staff member to travel to Chicago, Illinois, where she was to attend a conference on behalf of the Agency.

157. In last year's report, reference was made to the matter of the fees, by way of stamp duty or "popular action contribution", 12/ collected by the Government of Syria on applications by the Agency for travel permits for locally appointed officials. The Agency is happy to report that its officials have now been exempted from these fees when travelling on Agency business.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), para. 144.

12/ Ibid., para. 148

158. The Agency is glad to record that, as foreshadowed in last year's report, ^{13/} a satisfactory agreement, incorporated in an aide-mémoire dated 10 September 1969, was concluded with the Government of Lebanon regarding certain staff matters. The agreement covers the procedure for the appointment of certain categories of the Agency's locally recruited staff, the possession of residence permits, and the procedure for application for entry and exit permits, when required.

159. The difficulty over obtaining visas for entry into Syria for the purpose of official visits by staff internationally recruited has been somewhat eased. ^{14/} But there have been two cases in which the Government has declined to allow the presence in the country of senior officials of the Agency for the purpose of employment there. The first case concerned the Agency's Deputy Field Director. On 26 August 1969, the Agency was notified that the Deputy Director had been "declared persona non grata" and that he should leave the country within three days. The Agency, in a note verbale to the Foreign Ministry dated 26 August, expressed its concern at this decision and brought to the notice of the Syrian Government that it did not have the right with respect to an official of the Agency to invoke the doctrine of persona non grata by which a State, without establishing an abuse of privilege or giving any reason, may unilaterally require that a diplomat accredited to it leave the country. The Syrian Government, however, adhered to its decision. The matter was taken up by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he drew attention to the procedure for consultation which had been agreed between the Secretary-General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs in August 1967. He also referred to Articles 100, 101 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, and asked the Syrian Government either to agree that the Deputy Field Director, who had departed on home leave, return to his duty station, or to supply full information as to the facts on which the Government had based its decision. The Secretary-General, having considered the information given to him in response to this request, replied that he was not satisfied that the officer in question had acted in any way contrary to his obligations as an international civil servant. In all the circumstances, however, the Secretary-General, taking into account the attitude of the authorities towards the official, recognized that he might not usefully continue his work in Syria, and he was therefore assigned to another duty station on his return from home leave. The Secretary-General stated, however, that in the future, he would be unwilling to consider the transfer of an Agency staff member except in accordance with the agreement of August 1967, on the basis of particularized and satisfactorily proved complaints. In the second case, the Government has refused, notwithstanding written representations to it, to agree to the transfer of an official to the Vocational Training Centre at Damascus, without giving any reason.

The Agency's courier

160. On 7 May 1970, the Agency's regular courier car, en route from Beirut to the West Bank and Gaza, was stopped by unknown armed men in civilian clothes on the borders of Beirut. The Agency's international driver was ejected and the car,

^{13/} Ibid., para. 140.

^{14/} Ibid., para. 148

including its one female passenger, an international employee on her way to take up Agency employment on the West Bank, was driven away. The Agency's five diplomatic pouches and all other baggage in the car were removed, and the female passenger was then told to drive the car back to the Agency's headquarters. A note verbale about the incident was sent to the Lebanese Foreign Ministry on 19 May 1970, but the pouches and other bags have not been recovered nor have those responsible been brought to justice.

The Agency's premises and camps

161. On a number of occasions during the year under report, there have been intrusions into the Agency's Field Office in Amman. The first occurred on 14 September 1969, when three armed persons forcefully entered the building and distributed communications to staff members. The second occurred on 25 October, when a large crowd, mostly school children, surrounded the Office and pulled down the United Nations flag on the building. Representations were made to the Government on both these occasions and adequate protection of the Agency's premises was requested. On 7 April 1970, a mob of students attacked the Office, threw stones, smashed windows, forced their way into the buildings, seized official papers and documents and threw them into the street. Telephones and other equipment were damaged. Outside the office, the crowd set fire to a number of vehicles belonging to the Agency or its staff, damaging some of them seriously. The United Nations flag was torn down. By a note verbale dated 9 April 1970, the Agency protested strongly against this latest violation of its premises and again requested that prompt and effective measures should be taken to protect the Agency and its staff so that the Agency could carry out its functions. A note of protest was also sent to the Government on 5 May 1970 relating to forceful demonstrations and some damage affecting the Agency's office at Irbed, which occurred on 16 April 1970.

162. During the disturbances which took place in Jordan in the second week of June 1970, the Agency suffered incursions upon, and damage to, its premises and property. On 10 June 1970, several armed persons entered the Agency's field office building in Amman, caused damage to the building and also to some office files, pulled down the United Nations flag and placed a machine-gun on the roof for some time. They took away with them five telephone sets and an electric fan, which were subsequently returned. Damage has also been caused in various camps and installations in Jordan during the period of the disturbances. In addition, a number of vehicles, belonging to the Agency as well as to some of its staff members, have been removed by unknown persons. Some of these vehicles have been subsequently retrieved. A protest has been made to the Government on these occurrences.

163. In July 1969, armed soldiers forcibly entered the Agency's Vocational Training Centre and Supply Compound at Damascus and caused damage to the dormitories and workshops. The incident was immediately reported by the Agency to the Syrian Government on 28 July 1969, and subsequently, on 3 September 1969, the Agency claimed from the Government the sum of £S 2,767 representing the assessed damage caused to Agency property. The Government expressed its regret for the incident, but has not so far paid the sum claimed, despite a further request made to it on 31 January 1970.

164. On 2 December 1969, the Agency sent a note verbale to the Lebanese Foreign Ministry drawing attention to the state of affairs in the Agency's refugee camps. At the time of the disturbances that had recently taken place in the country, the

Lebanese security forces had been withdrawn from the camps, and some buildings continued to be occupied by armed elements. These included youth centres, welfare and other centres, and a number of other buildings, in fourteen camps, with the result that the operation of certain of the Agency's services were affected. The note verbale requested that measures should be taken with the minimum delay to ensure the Agency's protection and the release of the buildings. This was followed up by various representations to the authorities, including the delivery of an aide-mémoire, dated 11 March 1970, again drawing attention to the situation and asking for the evacuation and return to the Agency of the buildings still occupied. A further note verbale was sent to the Government on 2 June 1970.

165. The demolition of shelters and other structures by the Israeli authorities, both in Gaza and the West Bank, has been of serious concern to the Agency. Shelters demolished include those put up by the Agency and others erected by the refugees at their own cost or with materials provided by the Agency. Even in these last cases, the demolition affects the Agency, since new housing must be found for the refugees and, in some cases, other relief.

166. In one category of cases, some of the occupants of individual shelters, having been arrested or detained, have had their shelters demolished by the Israeli authorities, often by explosives. The Israeli authorities have stated that, in such cases, the demolished shelters cannot be rebuilt without specific authority, and have further indicated that no reimbursement will be made therefor. Besides the demolition of refugee shelters, the Israeli authorities have demolished a Camp Leader's house, causing damage to the extent of £I 17,000. These demolitions are, in the Agency's view, contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention. Protests at the demolitions have been lodged, and compensation claimed in appropriate cases. The demolitions also often cause damage to adjacent structures. In the West Bank, the Israeli authorities have accepted, in principle, that damage to adjacent structures will be compensated for, and have, in most cases, themselves arranged for the repairs to be carried out. In Gaza, the authorities have not met claims for such damage.

167. In a different category of cases, the Israeli authorities have taken the view that the roads leading through certain refugee camps in Gaza have to be widened and properly surfaced for security reasons, in order to facilitate the movement of their patrol vehicles. This has involved the demolition of shelters, sometimes without consultation with the Agency and even with very little advance notice, with the result that the refugee families affected did not have time to safeguard their belongings. As a result of a review of these problems with the Minister of Defence of Israel, on 23 January 1970, at the Agency's urgent request, the authorities have agreed to try to provide due notice to the Agency when contemplating demolition measures in this class of cases, so that alternative accommodation for the refugees affected can be made available (and have in practice since done so). The competent Israeli authorities in Gaza have confirmed that reimbursement will be made in respect of the destruction of or damage to shelters, whether built by the Agency or not, and for any other damage caused to the Agency's buildings or facilities in this context.

168. In December 1969, armed soldiers and several police entered the compound of the Agency's Field Office headquarters. In Gaza in Army and Police vehicles and the personnel entered the Agency's Office, began to interrogate one of the Agency's employees and, subsequently, took him away. In a note verbale dated 27 February 1970, the Agency protested to the Israeli authorities against this violation of the immunity of the Agency's premises, and recalled a working arrangement that, if the

authorities deemed it to be absolutely necessary to question Agency staff for security reasons during office hours, it would be done in a mutually agreed manner which would not violate the Agency's premises. The Israeli Government, in its note verbale of 11 June 1970, stated that the measures taken were considered urgent and unavoidable and that the military authorities would maintain the arrangements under which they would refrain from entering the Agency's premises except in cases of vital security need. It is the Agency's view that under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, such entry could only be with the Agency's prior approval.

169. There have been several instances of intrusion by the Israeli authorities into the Agency's Vocational Training Centres, especially in Gaza, for interrogation of the students and staff.

170. The Agency has also taken up with the Israeli authorities the matter of the use of schools and other Agency premises in the camps for the purpose of screening the inhabitants, and the Israeli authorities have undertaken to try to avoid this to the greatest extent possible.

The Agency's transport operations

171. The Agency has encountered difficulties regarding the implementation of existing arrangements with the Syrian Government for the transportation of supplies within Syria. By the Bernadotte Agreement of 28 August 1948 the authorities are bound to transport free of charge within Syria supplies intended for the Palestine refugees. Until 1960, transportation was directly undertaken by the Syrian authorities, and thereafter it was agreed that the Agency would arrange with the contractors to do the transport, the cost being reimbursed by the Syrian authorities. Despite repeated requests, the Agency has not received reimbursement for such transport cost incurred since 9 December 1968, and, as at 31 January 1970, an amount of approximately £S 200,000 is outstanding. The authorities have also not communicated their approval for the renewal of the transport contract for 1970; notes verbales were sent in regard to these matters on 20 March and 23 April 1970, but no reply has yet been received.

172. The Syrian authorities have also recently been insisting that a 40 per cent quota of the trucks carrying Agency supplies to Jordan from the Lebanon through Syria should be reserved for Syrian trucks. It appears that the basis for these requirements is the Arab Transit Agreement of 1959 to which the Agency is not a party. The Syrian authorities are also insisting that the Syrian trucks should be paid for at rates laid down by the Syrian Transport Syndicate, which are appreciably higher than corresponding rates for Jordanian and Lebanese trucks. The Agency, by a note verbale of 23 June 1970, pointed out that such restrictions were incompatible with the Agency's right to freedom of transport; and further that the inapplicability of the Arab Transit Agreement of 1959 to its operations had been made clear as early as June 1960 (by aide-mémoire of 3 June 1960) without any disagreement. The Agency is willing to employ Syrian, Lebanese and Jordanian trucks in any relative proportions acceptable to the Governments concerned, provided that such arrangements do not result in increased costs and administrative difficulties. It was stated in the note verbale that any extra cost resulting from the above-mentioned restrictions would be the subject of a claim against Syria.

Education and health subsidies

173. There has been an exchange of notes with the Israeli Government regarding the education and health subsidies. The Israeli Government has maintained that the education and health subsidies formerly paid to the Jordanian Government and the Gaza authorities by the Agency are payable to it in respect of the occupied territories. The Agency's position is that these subsidies are not payable to the Israeli Government. In any event, the Agency is compelled, on account of its critical financial position, to discontinue the subsidies altogether. The Jordanian Government, which was informed of this decision, has pressed for payment of the subsidies to it and, in reply, the Agency has reiterated its inability to do so.

The Agency's claims against Governments

Lebanon

174. The Commission of Experts on Taxation, set up by the Government to verify the Agency's claims in relation to taxes paid, has now recognized the validity of the Agency's claims amounting to approximately £I 594,000. The Commission will soon submit its report to the Ministry of Finance with a view to the payment of this sum to the Agency. A procedure has been set up by the Government, with the concurrence of the Agency, for the reimbursement to the Agency of landing charges paid on goods discharged in Lebanese ports, 15/ and monthly reimbursements have already begun.

Syria

175. No progress has been made towards the settlement of the Agency's claim of £S 272,577. The claim has again been rejected by the Government by letter dated 17 September 1969, on basically the same grounds as before. The continuing claim for exemption from portage fees and taxes on electricity bills also remains. 16/

Jordan

176. No response has been received from the Government with regard to the proposal mentioned in last year's report 17/ for an over-all settlement of certain claims of the Agency against the Government and of claims made, on the other hand, by the Government against the Agency. A settlement on the basis of this proposal would result in a payment being made by the Agency to the Government of \$3,371.70.

15/ See ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), annex II, para. 14, and ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), paras. 152 and 153, as to these various claims.

16/ See ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), annex II, paras. 16-18; and ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), paras. 154 and 155, as to these various claims.

17/ See ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), para. 156.

177. In response to the claim made by the Agency for reimbursement of the amount paid (JD 1,500) to one of the four contractors affected by the Government's order in 1967 to cease work under the "winterization" programme in the Jordan Valley, 18/ the Government replied, in November 1969, by denying liability. By letter of 17 March 1970, the Agency reiterated its claim for reimbursement on the ground, amongst others, that under the operation of the rules of State responsibility, Jordan was responsible for the loss incurred by the Agency as a result of the sudden order to cease the construction work, which had been undertaken with due permission. Furthermore, the Government had not, for nearly two years, controverted the Agency's position, taken as early as 20 December 1967, that the Government should bear any loss to the Agency from the implementation of the order to cease construction work. The Agency also requested that corresponding reimbursements be made by the Government of any sums which the Agency may have to pay in order to settle claims raised by the three other contractors affected by the Government's order. A request has since been received from the Government for further information and clarification, which has been provided.

178. As reported last year, 19/ the Agency has made a claim on the Government of Jordan in respect of certain damage suffered at its Field Office in Jerusalem during the hostilities of June 1967. A note verbale reminding the Government of this claim was sent on 14 March 1970. In a note verbale dated 30 March 1970, the Government has rejected this claim. The matter is being pursued.

179. A note verbale was sent to the Government on 17 January 1970, claiming compensation for damage caused to Agency installations and other property in certain camps in Jordan on 4 November 1968. The damage was done in the course of disturbances which led to an exchange of fire between the armed forces and other elements. Although the Minister of Development and Reconstruction and the Secretary of the Supreme Ministerial Committee offered compensation at that time in the amount estimated by the Agency, the Government has subsequently declined to pay compensation, as conveyed recently in its note of 30 March 1970. The Agency has already spent JD 520 on the repairs and JD 524 more will have to be spent for their completion.

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

180. This claim, of about \$1.5 million, is in respect of excess costs paid by the Agency for the transport of supplies from Beirut to Jordan by rail. 20/ By notes verbales of 15 March 1967 to all the three Governments, the Agency had proposed a joint meeting, but, except for an expression of willingness to meet on the part of the Lebanese Government (conditional on the willingness of the other two Governments to meet), no reply was received to these notes. Letters dated 10 June 1969 were 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 might have for a settlement of the matter. A reply to this letter, dated

18/ See ibid., para. 157.

19/ Ibid., para. 159 (b)

20/ See ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), annex II, paras. 22-24; and ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), para. 158.

22 September 1969, was received from the Government of Syria drawing attention, inter alia, to the efforts made by the competent authorities to reduce the railway charges. There was no response to the request for a joint meeting. A reply was sent on 2 March 1970 by the Agency in which the request for a joint meeting of the three Governments and the Agency was reiterated. A reminder was also sent on 26 February 1970 to the Government of Jordan on the same subject.

United Arab Republic

181. A note verbale was addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic on 11 September 1969 giving the Agency's outstanding claims against the United Arab Republic, amounting altogether to \$80,637.67. Discussions have taken place with representatives of the Government on these claims, and it is hoped that some settlement will be arrived at in due course.

Israel

182. By notes verbales dated 31 December 1968 and 23 January 1969, the Agency claimed various sums, as reported last year, 21/ from the Government of Israel in respect of damage to and loss of Agency property during the hostilities of June 1967. In response to a further note verbale sent on 14 March 1970, the Government of Israel advised the Agency that the claims were still under consideration.

183. The Israeli military authorities have on three occasions conducted military exercises in the empty Nuweimeh Camp, in the West Bank. While the claim raised by the Agency regarding damage caused for the first such occurrence was met by the authorities, no settlement has been made of the Agency's claim for compensation regarding damage caused in the other two instances. The authorities have been repeatedly requested to refrain from using empty UNRWA camps for military purposes. Another case referred to damage caused to the water pipeline between two of the Agency camps in the West Bank. The damage was apparently caused when a trench was being dug for the military authorities. Despite repeated reminders, the Agency has so far received only I£ 300, as against the total claim of I£ 1,350.

184. The Agency has submitted various small claims to the Israeli military authorities for loss or damage suffered in incidents occurring in the occupied territories during the year under report, many of which have been settled. There are, however, a number of larger claims for loss or damage occurring since the hostilities of June 1967, which owing to shortage of staff, it has not yet been possible to assess and formulate.

185. Under agreements made by the Agency with the Government of Jordan in 1953 and 1955, the Agency spent considerable sums on the development of an area of land at El Hubeilen in the West Bank, the land then being in the custody of the Jordanian custodian of enemy property. The Agency spent these sums in carrying out agricultural development with a view to settling Agency refugees on the land, and in erecting houses and school buildings, and executing other works. By November 1967, a considerable number of the refugee families, who had been on the land, had left for the East Bank, and the rest were paid compensation by the Israeli

21/ See ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), para. 159(a).

authorities. Almost all the buildings on the land were then demolished. The Agency, in a note dated 23 July 1969, protested to the Government of Israel against the demolition of its installations and stated its intention to claim compensation therefor. The Government replied by a note verbale dated 30 September 1969. Further notes verbales were exchanged on 3 April and 16 April 1970. The position taken by the Government of Israel is that the activities of the Agency on the property in question were undertaken at its own risk, and that it regards the matter as one in which the former Israeli owners of the land have regained lawful possession of it. The Agency has found itself unable to accept this and will continue to pursue the question with the Government of Israel.

Claim in respect of the Agency's account with the Gaza Branch of the Bank of Alexandria

186. As indicated in previous reports, 22/ the Agency has a claim in respect of the amount of £E 40,401,854 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. By a note verbale dated 11 March 1970, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Israel informed the Agency that, without entering into the merits of the Agency's legal submission, conveyed in a note verbale to the Ministry, dated 19 January 1970, it was ready, as an exceptional measure, and on certain undertakings, to arrange for the transfer to the Agency of approximately 9 per cent of the amount mentioned above. This percentage represents the proportion of the total deposits in the Gaza branch held in liquid form at the commencement of hostilities. The Agency has continued to pursue the matter also with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United Arab Republic; and it is hoped that, with the good offices of that Ministry, the claim may be settled.

F. Financial operations

187. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors. 23/ This section, therefore, presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1969 and its estimated financial operations in 1970. (UNRWA's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the present report covers the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970.) 24/

22/ See ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), annex II para. 26; and ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), para. 162.

23/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/8007/Add.3).

24/ 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 1969 and the first six months of 1970. Chapter II provides more detailed information with respect to the Agency's financial operations for 1969 and 1970 and the budget for 1971.

188. The following summary table reflects the Agency's financial operations in 1969:

In millions of US dollars

Income received in 1969:	\$	\$	\$
Pledges by Governments			39.8
Other contributions			1.8
Other income			<u>0.7</u>
Total income			<u>42.3</u>
Expenditure in 1969:			
	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>operations</u>	<u>operations</u>	
Relief services	19.7	1.4	21.1
Health services	5.5	0.2	5.7
Education services	<u>17.6</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>19.4</u>
Total expenditure	<u>42.8</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>46.2</u>
Excess of expenditure over income (deficit)			(3.9)
Add working capital at 1 January 1969 (after adjustment of prior year's accounts)			<u>14.4</u>
Working capital at 31 December 1969			<u>10.5</u>

189. The foregoing summary distinguishes between expenditure on "recurrent operations" (salaries, supplies, rentals, subsidies and other costs incurred on a regularly recurring basis) and expenditure on "non-recurrent operations" (capital improvements such as shelters and schoolrooms, replacement of worn-out equipment and other essentially non-repetitive costs). The significance of this distinction lies in the facts (a) that the cost of recurrent operations is a measure of the Agency's basic programme which it cannot easily reduce, and (b) that non-recurrent operations are largely financed by special contributions which cannot be used for recurrent operations.

190. Perhaps the most significant feature of the foregoing summary is that the Agency again - for the sixth time in seven years - incurred a massive deficit on its programme, amounting to \$3.9 million (compared with \$2.9 million in 1968), which reduced working capital to only \$10.5 million. Although income in 1969 increased by \$1.2 million over income of 1968, expenditure increased by \$2.2 million, so that the deficit increased by \$1 million.

191. Unliquidated budget commitments carried forward from 1969 (or prior years) to 1970 totalled approximately \$3 million, compared with \$2.6 million of such commitments which had been carried forward from 1968 to 1969. During 1969, savings on liquidation of budget commitments from prior years totalled some \$124,000 (the savings were credited to working capital).

192. At the end of 1969, unpaid pledges from Governments totalled \$10.6 million, compared with \$9.9 million unpaid at the end of 1969, reflecting a further slight slow-down in the timing of payment of contributions in 1969 by certain Governments. Inventories of supplies and advances to suppliers at \$6 million were materially lower than at the close of 1968 (\$7.7 million). Accounts receivable had also been materially reduced, from \$4.3 million at the close of 1968 to only \$1.5 million at the close of 1969. These two factors, which increased cash available, contributed

significantly (\$4.5 million in all) to avoiding exhaustion of the Agency's cash, which nevertheless amounted to only \$5.5 million at year end, less than the cost of two months' recurrent operations.

193. 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 cannot be regarded as part of the Agency's funds. Up to 30 June 1970, the Agency had received a total of \$6.6 million of NEED funds (including interest) and by that date had expended or committed \$5.5 million, largely for the provision of emergency shelter and sanitation for refugees and other displaced persons in east Jordan and Syria and for school and vocational training facilities in east Jordan, the West Bank, Gaza and Lebanon. The unexpended balance of funds available was largely earmarked for further expansion of educational facilities for the refugees.

194. The financial prospects for the Agency in 1970 regrettably indicate not only another deficit year (the seventh in eight years), but a year of even greater deficit than in 1969, as the following summary table clearly shows:

In millions of US dollars

Estimated income in 1970:	\$	\$	\$
Pledged by Governments			39.1
Other contributions			1.4
Other income			<u>0.5</u>
Total income			<u>41.0</u>
Estimated expenditure in 1970:			
	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>operations</u>	<u>operations</u>	
Relief services	18.8	0.3	19.1
Health services	6.0	0.1	6.1
Education services	<u>20.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>20.9</u>
Total expenditure	<u>45.2</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>46.1</u>
Estimated expenditure over income (deficit)			(5.1)
Add working capital at 1 January 1970			<u>10.5</u>
Estimated working capital at 31 December 1970			<u>5.4</u>

195. In 1970, expenditure on recurrent operations is expected to increase by \$2.5 million (due largely to increased school population and to increased staff salaries to meet increases in the cost of living). Non-recurrent operations expenditure, however (which, as mentioned above, is very largely financed by special contributions), is expected to decrease by \$2.5 million, so that total expenditure is expected to be \$0.02 million less than in 1969. On the other hand, income is expected to be \$1.3 million less than in 1969, so that the deficit is expected to increase to \$5.1 million (compared with \$3.9 million in 1969 and \$2.9 million in 1968).

196. A comparison of the summary tables for 1969 and 1970 reveals a significant change in the pattern of the Agency's expenditure on recurrent operations. Expenditure on education services recurrent operations is expected to increase by \$2.9 million and health services by \$0.5 million, while that on relief services is expected to decrease by \$0.9 million. ^{25/} For the first time in the Agency's history, therefore, recurrent education services operations will exceed in financial scope recurrent relief services operations. Total expenditure on education services is also expected to be significantly larger than total expenditure on relief services, but this relationship will depend on the amount of special contributions received to finance capital improvements under either programme in 1970.

197. A deficit of \$5.1 million in 1970 will, as shown in the summary table, reduce working capital to approximately \$5.4 million, that is, less than the Agency requires even to finance its "pipeline" of supplies. Even this estimate is subject to a number of assumptions, however, the more important of which are (a) that unit costs (in particular staff costs) will not increase further, (b) that some \$13.1 million of expected pledges by Governments will be forthcoming, and (c) that contributions from non-governmental sources for recurrent operations will continue at the same high rate as in 1970. 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 affected by increases in the cost of living.

198. With an opening cash balance of only \$5.5 million and an expected deficit of \$5.1 million or more, the Agency will have been extremely fortunate in not finding itself faced with an insufficiency of cash to meet its payrolls, rentals, suppliers' bills, etc., at some point in 1970. At the close of 1970, the Agency's accounts payable, its obligations for separation costs of staff, etc., will be covered virtually only by unpaid pledges (not all of which will be payable in cash), accounts receivable and other non-cash assets. It is extremely likely that the Agency will be insolvent at the end of 1970, that is, that it would be unable to meet its current obligations in full if called upon to do so immediately. (It would also, of course, be unable to meet its total obligations, if called upon to do so at that time, until and unless it could collect all unpaid cash contributions and convert its non-cash assets, including unpaid pledges in kind, into cash.)

199. The problems posed by the expected deficit of \$5.1 million in 1970 are also discussed in the introduction to this report (see paragraphs 6 to 11 above). The ability of the Agency to continue its existing programme is at stake.

^{25/} Resulting mainly from the difference in the unit valuation per ton of flour and discontinuance of the distribution of soap with the monthly ration.

CHAPTER II

BUDGET FOR 1971 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1970

A. Introduction

200. This part of the report presents both the budget estimates for 1971 and the adjusted budget estimates for 1970. The original budget estimates for 1970 were presented to the General Assembly in the report for 1968-1969 and revised estimates were presented in document A/SPC/133 dated 17 November 1969. These estimates have now been further revised in the light of developments since that date, in particular adjustments which have had to be made in local staff salaries and cost of living allowances in the light of changes in the rates of remuneration paid by the Governments of the host countries for comparable employment.

201. The budget for 1971 is estimated at \$47,545,000, which compares with estimated expenditure of \$46,145,000 in 1970 and actual expenditure of \$46,161,000 in 1969. These totals include the non-recurrent costs of replacement of unserviceable equipment and of capital improvements, the latter being financed almost entirely by special contributions designated for those purposes. Non-recurrent expenditure budgeted at \$537,000 in 1971 compares with an estimated expenditure of \$861,000 in 1970 and actual expenditure of \$3,413,000 in 1969 (when large special contributions were received for capital improvements). Continuing annually recurrent costs, on the other hand, are estimated at \$47,008,000 for 1971, compared with \$45,284,000 estimated expenditure in 1970 and \$42,748,000 actual expenditure in 1969.

202. Recurrent costs have increased each year in the three years under review and may be expected to continue to increase at a similar rate in future years. Three factors in particular contribute to the steady increase in recurrent costs: first, the increase in local staff costs due to cost-of-living adjustments. The incidence of staff cost increases falls to some extent on all Agency activities, but rather more than 50 per cent in general education (where more than half of the staff of the Agency are employed and where approximately 80 per cent of the total of recurrent costs in Agency schools relates to teachers' emoluments); secondly, other educational increases due to continually larger numbers of pupils enrolling and the constant trend for students to remain longer in the educational cycles - for example, it is now normal for girls to remain in school nearly as long as boys, whereas even five years ago there was a significant preponderance of male pupils; thirdly, the increase in vocational and professional training costs due to the use of expanded capacity at residential centres for vocational and teacher training (an increase partly funded by special contributions received for this purpose).

203. Other factors contributing to annual increases in costs are increased costs of supplies and services purchased by the Agency, in particular transport services, rentals and subsidies paid to private hospitals. In general terms, inflationary influences have been marked in the Agency's area of operations since the hostilities of June 1967, and although the effects of these influences

have been most pronounced in the case of staff costs, they are also experienced by the Agency in respect of virtually everything it buys.

204. As a partial offset to these increases, some reductions have been achieved and are described under the programme headings in section B below, including the suspension of soap issues, except in the emergency camps; a partial reduction in the numbers of hot meal beneficiaries and the closure of supplementary feeding centres where the hot-meal beneficiaries were less than an economical number; some reductions in medical and sanitation services; strictures in the consumption rates for many supplies; limitation of the quantities of used clothing (contributed by voluntary societies, but on which the Agency pays freight).

205. Costs of health services in 1970 will be higher than in 1969, particularly in recurrent costs, and are expected to increase again in 1971 despite lower provisions for non-recurrent items and no amelioration in standards of care. The increases arise from staff costs, as mentioned first in paragraph 202 above, from rising hospital-bed rates and unit prices for supplies and from the increasing numbers seeking health care, especially in the emergency camps. Again, the cost of environmental sanitation continues higher in the emergency camps than in the older-established camps.

206. In relief services, the reduction achieved in 1970, below the 1969 level, is maintained for 1971. Although prices of certain commodities have risen, that increase has been offset by substitution of available lower-cost components in the ration without reducing the over-all nutritional value. Provisions for non-recurrent items are also progressively lower, now at an irreducible minimum. No estimates have been framed for shelter units or even for tent replacements in the emergency camps in Syria - it is hoped that such essential requirements can be funded from special contributions being solicited for this purpose.

207. Common costs (supply and transport and other internal services and general administration), which rose shortly after the events of mid-1967, have tended to stabilize. However, this has been partly achieved by progressive limitations on replacement of capital equipment (see particularly paragraph 237 below), a policy which sacrifices long-term economies for short-term budget savings. Particular efforts have been made over the years to reduce common costs (in particular other internal services and general administration), with considerable success up to June 1967. The present cost levels therefore reflect essentially the reduced levels achieved by June 1967 increased only by the unavoidable effects of the hostilities of June 1967 (in particular the necessity to have two field offices in Jordan) and staff salary increases subsequently. Further reductions will be sought, but are not likely to be found.

B. Budget estimates

General

208. The following tables present in summary the budget estimates for 1971 together with comparative data of the adjusted budget for 1970 and actual expenditure in 1969, table A presenting the total estimates and tables B and C the estimates of recurrent and non-recurrent costs, respectively. The estimates for 1971 are briefly described in the paragraphs following the tables.

Table A

Total costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1971 budget estimates</u>	<u>1970 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1969 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	12,487	12,461	13,546
Supplementary feeding	2,204	2,111	2,165
Shelter	261	348	1,390
Special hardship assistance	534	529	524
Share of common costs from part IV	3,539	3,585	3,509
Total, Part I	<u>19,025</u>	<u>19,034</u>	<u>21,134</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	3,799	3,662	3,523
Environmental sanitation	1,522	1,369	1,101
Share of common costs from part IV	1,136	1,139	1,093
Total, Part II	<u>6,457</u>	<u>6,170</u>	<u>5,717</u>
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	15,335	14,452	12,589
Vocational and professional training	3,911	3,679	4,050
Share of common costs from part IV	2,817	2,810	2,671
Total, Part III	<u>22,063</u>	<u>20,941</u>	<u>19,310</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	3,429	3,539	3,587
Other internal services	2,617	2,556	2,321
General administration	1,446	1,439	1,365
Total, Part IV	7,492	7,534	7,273
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(7,492)</u>	<u>(7,534)</u>	<u>(7,273)</u>
Grand total	<u>47,545</u>	<u>46,145</u>	<u>46,161</u>

Table B

Recurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1971 budget estimates</u>	<u>1970 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1969 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	12,484	12,454	13,537
Supplementary feeding	2,186	2,089	2,081
Shelter	256	270	256
Special hardship assistance	534	529	497
Share of common costs from part IV	3,472	3,443	3,317
Total, Part I	<u>18,932</u>	<u>18,785</u>	<u>19,688</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	3,759	3,620	3,397
Environmental sanitation	1,449	1,350	1,061
Share of common costs from part IV	1,121	1,105	1,049
Total, Part II	<u>6,329</u>	<u>6,075</u>	<u>5,507</u>
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	15,096	14,242	12,013
Vocational and professional training	3,866	3,446	2,962
Share of common costs from part IV	2,785	2,736	2,578
Total, Part III	<u>21,747</u>	<u>20,424</u>	<u>17,553</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	3,329	3,336	3,300
Other internal services	2,603	2,513	2,285
General administration	1,446	1,435	1,359
Total, Part IV	7,378	7,284	6,944
Costs allocated to operations	(7,378)	(7,284)	(6,944)
Grand total	<u>47,008</u>	<u>45,284</u>	<u>42,748</u>

Table C

Non-recurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1971 budget estimates</u>	<u>1970 adjusted budget estimates</u>	<u>1969 actual expenditure</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	3	7	9
Supplementary feeding	18	22	84
Shelter	5	78	1,134
Special hardship assistance	-	-	27
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>67</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>192</u>
Total, Part I	<u>93</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>1,446</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	40	42	126
Environmental sanitation	73	19	40
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>15</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>44</u>
Total, Part II	<u>128</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>210</u>
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	239	210	576
Vocational and professional training	45	233	1,088
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>32</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>93</u>
Total, Part III	<u>316</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>1,757</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	100	203	287
Other internal services	14	43	36
General administration	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Total, Part IV	114	250	329
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(250)</u>	<u>(329)</u>
Grand total	<u>537</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>3,413</u>

Relief services

Basic rations

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	12,487,000	12,484,000	3,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	12,461,000	12,454,000	7,000
1969 actual expenditure	13,546,000	13,537,000	9,000

209. The components of the basic ration have been briefly described in paragraph 44 above and in table 4 of annex I below. The costs included under this heading cover both the purchase and the distribution of all basic food items and of soap issues (which for economy reasons are now limited to refugees in the emergency camps). The costs of transportation and warehousing within the UNRWA area, however, are reflected under "supply and transport services" (see paragraphs 236 and 237 below).

210. The present estimate provides for ration issues to beneficiaries throughout 1971 of approximately the same nutritional value as in 1970 (although the composition of the ration may differ somewhat) and to approximately the same number of beneficiaries. The costs of flour and of rice (both expected to be received as contributions) are expected to be maintained at about the current level, but prices for cooking oil and sugar are expected to rise and insurance rates on shipments have increased. However, issues of pulses have been discontinued and replaced by flour (to utilize supplementary contributions of flour). The resulting savings are expected nearly to offset the increased cost of oil and sugar, so that the total budget estimate for recurrent costs in 1971 is only slightly larger than the revised estimate for 1970.

211. Many of the premises where ration distribution is made are old, unsuitable and in some cases dilapidated; nevertheless, no proposals are included for replacements during 1971 however desirable this may be, because of the continuing serious financial situation; for the same reason only a minimal reservation has been made for necessary replacements of essential equipment.

Supplementary feeding

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	2,204,000	2,186,000	18,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	2,111,000	2,089,000	22,000
1969 actual expenditure	2,165,000	2,081,000	84,000

212. This programme is described in paragraphs 45 to 52 above and in tables 5 and 6 of annex I below. Again, similar to the basic ration activity (see paragraph 209 above), the costs of transportation and warehousing within the UNRWA area are charged to "supply and transport services".

213. The nutritional value of the supplemental hot meals which are served is intended to be maintained at the approved level despite the continual rise in prices of fresh food components and increased staff costs. However, to keep the over-all costs at the 1970 level, the authorized numbers of beneficiaries has been reduced since April 1970 by 5,500 (about 10 per cent). Further, centres which serve less than 150 hot meal beneficiaries have been closed as uneconomic on a per caput cost basis. Other supplemental items of diet for other vulnerable groups of refugees are proposed for continuation; these include milk, cornflour/soya/milk mixture, tinned meat and vitamin capsules.

214. As to premises, the same remarks apply here as for basic commodities (see paragraph 211 above). The budget estimate provides only for essential replacements of equipment.

Shelter

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	261,000	256,000	5,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	348,000	270,000	78,000
1961 actual expenditure	1,390,000	256,000	1,134,000

215. This programme is described in paragraphs 53 to 58 above and in table 7 of annex I below. The estimate includes the rental value of camp sites (most of which are made available as contributions by Governments) and the cost of administrative control of shelters. An exceedingly limited amount is included for structural maintenance of Agency-built shelters and for upkeep of roads and paths within camps.

216. For 1971, no provision has been included for construction of additional shelter in established camps, nor has any provision been included for extension of roads and paths within camps. It is hoped, however, that special contributions will be forthcoming for these purposes, both in 1971 and 1970, as in 1969.

217. Due to very generous special contributions received in 1969, essential shelter in the emergency camps in Jordan has been largely completed in prefabricated units which have replaced tents. For the tented camps in Syria it is hoped that sufficient special contributions will be received in 1970 to permit replacement by shelter units, but no provision has been included for either tent replacements or shelter units.

Special hardship assistance

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	534,000	534,000	-
1970 adjusted budget estimate	529,000	529,000	-
1969 actual expenditure	524,000	497,000	27,000

218. This heading covers the provision for additional relief assistance to refugee families who suffer from special hardship; this is limited to welfare casework, to the distribution of donated used clothing and donated layettes and blankets. The programme is described in paragraphs 59 to 61 above.

219. Although the real needs for assistance under this programme are substantially greater now than they were prior to the events in 1967, the Agency has been constrained to limit the scope and scale of this form of relief. Inevitable increases have had to be offset by strictures on the quantities of used clothing accepted (despite exemption from freight charges in certain circumstances on shipments from the United States of America and Canada) and by limiting the average scale of family case-work relief to the same level as that of ten years ago.

Health services

Medical services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	3,799,000	3,759,000	40,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	3,662,000	3,620,000	42,000
1969 actual expenditure	3,523,000	3,397,000	126,000

220. For preventive and curative medical services, the programmes are described in paragraphs 67 to 88 above and in tables 9 to 12 of annex I below.

221. No improvements of any kind are proposed in the present minimal standards of care nor is any provision included for either replacement or amelioration of the many unsuitable premises. Increases, however, are inevitable due to the constantly rising unit costs of supplies, the increasing numbers of patients who require treatment (due to the normal increase in population, the conditions in the emergency camps and the loss of income of other refugees), higher bed-rate charges for hospital services and increased staff costs.

222. Inevitably, a minimal provision has had to be made for essential replacement of aged and worn out ambulance vehicles and for replacement of clinic equipment.

Environmental sanitation

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	1,522,000	1,449,000	73,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	1,369,000	1,350,000	19,000
1969 actual expenditure	1,101,000	1,061,000	40,000

223. The programmes under this heading are described in paragraph 89 above. Although progressive economies have derived from application of more proficient techniques and by the constant replacement (within available funds) of public latrines by private family facilities (the latter significantly reducing maintenance costs),

these have been more than extinguished by other increases, including the higher ratio of sanitation labourers required in emergency camps, increased costs of supplies (especially of effective insecticides where resistance has been developed to former cheaper treatments) and wage increases to conform with increases in corresponding government scales of remuneration.

224. Fortunately, certain essential sanitation works in the emergency camps have been financed by funds provided outside the Agency's budget by NEED (Near East Emergency Donations Inc.). Nevertheless, in 1971, it will be necessary to effect essential replacements of two outworn vacuum tankers (for voiding septic tanks), of unserviceable wheel barrows and garbage carts, of corroded water-pipe lines and to repair installations for sewage and surface water drainage - hence the increased estimates for non-recurrent costs.

Education services

General education

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	15,335,000	15,096,000	239,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	14,452,000	14,242,000	210,000
1969 actual expenditure	12,589,000	12,013,000	576,000

225. For a description of the Agency's general education programme, see paragraphs 98,99 and 108 to 113 above and tables 13 to 16 of annex I below. Several minor activities conducted outside the UNRWA/UNESCO schools are also included under this heading: youth activities (paragraphs 114 and 115), women's activities and pre-school play centres (paragraphs 116 and 117). Although the two latter activities are considered as normal Agency programmes, funding of their operations is limited to special contributions designated for these purposes.

226. Of all services provided for refugees, general education is possibly the one most highly valued; it is on education that refugee families pin their hopes for the future; this is more and more reflected in the tendency for both boys and girls to remain at school throughout both the elementary and the preparatory cycles and then to press for secondary school facilities. It is noteworthy that the current enrolments of refugee girls throughout both the elementary and preparatory cycles are now almost the same as for boys. Further, families which withheld their children from schools immediately following the hostilities of 1967, have now re-enrolled them. Again, the unusually high number of births in the early sixties has resulted in an exceptionally high intake of pupils in the first elementary classes in school years 1968/1969, 1969/1970 and projected for 1970/1971. Prior to 1967, the average annual increase in recurrent costs for general education was approximately \$0.5 million; it now exceeds \$1.0 million, substantially due to the salaries for the additional teachers required and increases in salaries paid to correspond to those paid by local Governments.

227. It is important to note that approximately 80 per cent of general education costs in Agency schools is related to staff costs of teachers, and that nearly half the staff employed by the Agency are teachers. Hence the payment of comparable

remuneration to that paid by the host Governments has a very significant reflection in the Agency's education budget.

228. Standards of equipment and for consumption of educational supplies are extremely closely controlled. In many localities, especially in large agglomerations of populations, school facilities are already 100 per cent double-shifted. Undeniably, this system is educationally most undesirable - an expedient of sheer necessity. Only a massive injection of funds for capital improvements could remedy this truly deplorable situation. The provisions for non-recurrent costs in 1971, however, are limited to essential replacements of equipment and for capital costs related to avoiding of triple shifts where further double-shifting is impossible.

229. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education (see paragraphs 124 to 129 above) continues to give an effective and efficient service of in-service training programmes to raise the academic and professional qualifications of teachers already in Agency service, to the desirable level. For 1971, it is hoped, again, that the operational costs (estimated at \$419,000) will be substantially, if not totally, covered by special contributions.

Vocational and professional training

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	3,911,000	3,866,000	45,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	3,679,000	3,446,000	233,000
1969 actual expenditure	4,050,000	2,962,000	1,088,000

230. Details of these programmes are given in paragraphs 134 to 139 above. They include teacher training and vocational and technical courses conducted in the Agency's residential centres, as well as similar training subsidized by the Agency in centres operated by Governments or other organizations.

231. Also included is the cost of scholarships awarded at universities in the Agency's area (described in paragraphs 130 to 133 above) for outstanding candidates who are selected on the dual basis of academic qualifications and economic need. During recent years, much of this part of the programme has been funded from special contributions. However, for 1970/1971, while scholarships will be continued for those students who have made satisfactory and acceptable progress, the grant of new scholarships has had to be drastically curtailed.

232. This heading also includes certain minor categories of training, such as adult craft training (largely funded by special contributions), 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 industries abroad (mostly limited to defraying travel costs).

233. Even more than general education, vocational and professional training is sought by refugee families. It is one of the few avenues by which Agency services can lead them to be economically independent of direct relief and permanently equipped for a successful future life. For this reason, special contributions have been particularly numerous for the expansion of the Agency's training facilities.

The consequence has been a marked increase in recurrent operating costs as shown in the budget estimates (although their increase has been partly financed by special contributions also).

234. Although unit costs for consumable supplies continue to rise and salaries for staff also (staff costs represent nearly 60 per cent of the total operational costs), the spread of the costs of common instruction and administration over a greatly increased number of trainees results in a significantly lower per caput cost of graduating a trainee.

235. No provision has been made for further expansion in 1971, but, if special contributions are received for this purpose, the budget will be adjusted accordingly. Provisions for one-time expenditure in 1971 are limited to a minimal amount for essential replacement of equipment and to a small reservation for in-service training of instructors.

Common costs

Supply and transport services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	3,429,000	3,329,000	100,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	3,539,000	3,336,000	203,000
1969 actual expenditure	3,587,000	3,300,000	287,000

236. All costs are reflected here of procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment, port costs and the operation and maintenance of freight and passenger transport within the UNRWA area of operations for all Agency activities. Although recurrent costs appear to have temporarily stabilized, it seems inevitable that future operational costs will increase; all economies which can be attained have already been implemented (inclusive of the plan, in passenger transport, of user-drivers in austerity vehicles to save driver costs), but they have been offset by higher staff costs, by heavier costs for vehicle maintenance and by increased rates of port charges and hire of transport (although the latter, on the west Bank and in Gaza, is matched by an increased contribution).

237. The replacement of old vehicles continues to be a very serious problem. Many of the freight carriers in the fleet have already been ten years or more in service. Although it is uneconomic in the long run to continue them in use with high maintenance costs and high incidence of replacement parts, the limitation of funds for capital replacements has obliged the adoption of such a practice. In 1970, somewhat more than \$200,000 will be expended on essential replacements (including the value of certain vehicles which have, fortunately, been received as contributions); double that amount could have been expended with advantage and with consequential long-term economies. However, for 1971, only \$100,000 is contemplated to cover replacement not only of uneconomic freight and transport vehicles, but also of workshop equipment now under even heavier usage than ever before; this is minimal and only postpones the day when drastic remedial measures will become unavoidable.

Other internal services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	2,617,000	2,603,000	14,000
1970 adjusted budget estimate	2,556,000	2,513,000	43,000
1969 actual expenditure	2,321,000	2,285,000	36,000

238. These services include the registration of refugees and determination of their eligibility for Agency services; personnel and administrative services; translation, legal, financial, audit, technical (engineering) data-processing services and the protection of Agency installations and other property.

239. Efforts have been sustained and intensive over many years to reduce these costs. Substantial economies have been attained, but the continuing effects of dislocations following the mid-1967 hostilities have largely offset those results. More recently, the cost of living adjustments for local staff, to conform with government practice in the host countries, has further offset operational economies. Although effort will be pursued, even intensified, to reduce the incidence of expenditure (as far as can be effected without loss of efficiency or of adequate control of operations), no major reductions can be expected.

240. It will be noted, under the non-recurrent heading above, that provision for essential replacement of operating equipment has again been significantly reduced, possibly this time below the minimal requirement.

General administration

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1971 budget estimate	1,446,000	1,446,000	-
1970 adjusted budget estimate	1,439,000	1,435,000	4,000
1969 actual expenditure	1,365,000	1,359,000	6,000

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

242. The observations in paragraph 239 above on other internal services are equally applicable under this heading and the same conclusion pertains.

Allocation of common costs

243. The summary table under paragraph 208 above reflect the allocation of common costs to the three main categories of Agency services - relief, health and education. Such an allocation is subject to the exercise of judgement, but the percentages applied have been evolved and retested periodically on the basis of a detailed study of all Agency operations in all offices and extracted as weighted averages. They are believed to be an accurate assessment.

C. Financing the budget - 1970 and 1971

244. The problems facing the Agency in financing the currently adjusted budget for 1970 and the budget for 1971 are summarized below.

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Budget	46,145	47,545
Estimated funds available from:		
Non-government contributions	1,380	1,350
Miscellaneous income	<u>550</u>	<u>550</u>
	<u>1,930</u>	<u>1,900</u>
Balance to be covered by contributions from Governments	44,215	45,645
Estimated contributions by Governments	<u>39,103</u>	<u>?</u>
Estimated deficit	<u>(5,112)</u>	<u>(?)</u>

245. While a question mark has been shown above for estimated contributions by Governments in 1971, it is clear that, if they do not exceed those estimated for 1970 (excluding special contributions for capital improvements not repeated in the 1971 budget estimates), the deficit in 1971 will exceed \$6.5 million. The implications of the probable deficit in 1970 and of a possible further deficit in 1971 are examined in the introduction to this report.

ANNEX I. TABLES
STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION
Table 1

Total registered population according to category of registration 1950-1970^{a/}

Year ended	"R" Category b/			Total 1 - 2 - 3	"S" Category c/		"N" Category d/		Grand total 4 - 5 - 6 - 7
	1 Full ration recipients	2 Half-ration recipients	3 Babies and children registered for services		4	5 Other members receiving no rations	6 Persons eligible to receive general education and medical services	7 Persons not eligible to receive rations or services with certain exceptions	
June 1950	f/ 826,459	f/ 51,034	f/ 2,174	960,021	-	-	-	24,455	960,021 g/
June 1951	805,593	58,733	18,347	879,667	-	-	-	32,738	904,122 g/
June 1952	772,166	64,817	34,765	882,673	-	-	-	45,013	915,411 g/
June 1953	820,486	17,340	49,232	871,748	-	-	-	54,793	916,761
June 1954	828,531	17,228	60,227	887,098	-	-	-	63,403	941,851
June 1955	830,266	16,987	75,026	905,986	-	-	-	74,059	969,389
June 1956	830,611	16,733	86,212	922,279	18,203	4,462	-	62,980	996,338
June 1957	836,781	16,577	110,600	933,556	19,776	5,901	-	63,713	1,019,201
June 1958	843,739	16,350	130,092	963,958	21,548	6,977	-	68,922	1,053,348
June 1959	849,634	16,202	150,170	990,181	22,639	8,772	-	73,452	1,087,628
June 1960	854,268	15,998	169,730	1,016,006	23,947	9,515	-	77,566	1,120,889
June 1961	862,083	15,805	176,772	1,039,996	20,004	9,027	-	91,069	1,174,760
June 1962	866,369	15,705	197,914	1,079,988	21,195	10,420	-	98,567	1,210,170
June 1963	863,284	15,617	226,494	1,105,395	23,369	13,168	-	104,653	1,246,585
June 1964	859,048	15,546	251,131	1,125,725	29,387	18,589	-	107,122	1,280,823
June 1965	845,730	15,392	284,025	1,145,147	39,485	24,367	-	108,750	1,317,749
June 1966	845,790	15,328	312,649	1,173,767	39,997	25,331	-	106,991	1,346,086
June 1967	824,366	14,704	316,166	1,155,236	60,219	26,900	-	121,939	1,364,294
June 1968	806,366	13,466	326,185	1,146,017	73,738	27,315	-	148,004	1,395,074
June 1969	804,576 h/	13,602 h/	342,009 i/	1,160,187	77,735	27,238	-	160,059	1,425,219

- a/ These 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, false registrations or undetected absences from the area of UNRWA operations.
- b/ The "R" category of registration (columns 1 to 5) covers refugees with some or all members eligible for basic rations and entitled also to receive general education, medical services and other Agency assistance.
- c/ The "S" category of registration (column 6) includes refugees whose income is above that of "R" category refugees, but below that of "N" category refugees, being eligible for general education, medical services and some other UNRWA assistance, but not for basic rations.
- d/ "N" category (column 7) includes refugees whose income is such as to disqualify them for basic rations, general education and medical services, or who have received assistance to enable them to become self-supporting, women married to unregistered persons etc.
- e/ 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 presently are issued only to frontier villagers on the West Bank. Three thousand and three ninety-five frontier villagers displaced to east Jordan after the hostilities of June 1967 are issued full rations on an emergency basis.
- f/ Details not available.
- g/ This grand total included refugees receiving relief in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility through 30 June 1952.
- h/ The actual number of rations issued for June 1970 was 836,926, broken down as follows:
804,576 full ration recipients;
6,801 half rations to 13,602 registered half ration recipients;
20,762 displaced registered refugees and children of displaced refugees who are receiving rations on an emergency and temporary basis, and whose category or class of registration has not therefore been changed;
- i/ displaced persons who are not registered with UNRWA who are receiving rations on an emergency and temporary basis;
total rations 836,926
- The total of 342,009 comprises:
(i) 17,822 infants under the age of one year who receive services but no rations;
(ii) 268,070 children (CRS) aged one year and over who are not receiving rations because of ration ceilings; and
(iii) 56,117 children (CRS) receiving rations on an emergency and temporary basis.

Table 2

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

Nature of changes	YEAR ENDED					Total 1950-1970
	1 July '50 to 30 June '65	30 June '66	30 June '67	30 June '68	30 June '70	
<u>Increases</u>	b/	c/	c/	c/	c/	
Births	516,970	43,945	40,506	26,803	35,500	702,383
New registration	45,777	283	74	75	1	46,251
Loss of self-support ^{d/}	74,221	7,340	7,117	5,621	6,791	106,550
Returned from absence	14,811	1,168	1,679	3,872	7,990	47,277
Miscellaneous ^{e/}	31,551	212	529	995	1,557	35,845
Total	683,330	52,948	49,905	37,366	51,859	938,266
<u>Decreases</u>	b/					
Deaths	105,120	7,155	6,233	7,158	8,806	142,143
False registration and duplication	57,402	204	166	565	597	59,492
Self-support ^{d/}	173,694	23,401	10,190	8,850	12,794	241,455
Absence	47,324	2,077	3,296	34,068	48,035	149,624
Miscellaneous ^{e/}	134,360	770	1,669	4,686	2,211	145,803
Total	517,900	33,607	21,554	55,327	72,443	738,517
Population at 30 June	1,125,725	1,145,147	1,173,767	1,155,236	1,146,017	1,160,187
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970

a/ This table recapitulates changes over twenty years affecting the total number of ration recipients, their babies and children registered for services (column 4 of table 1). Births, new 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).

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

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

d/ Virtually no births, deaths or other changes have been documented in respect of registered displaced refugees in east Jordan since the hostilities of June 1967.

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

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

Table 3

Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population^{a/}

Nature of changes	YEAR ENDED						Total 1950-1970
	1 July 50 to 30 June 65	30 June 66	30 June 67	30 June 68	30 June 69	30 June 70	
<u>Additions</u>							
Births	524,573	46,212	42,971	29,286	41,555	38,661	723,258
New registration	45,777	283	74	75	1	1	46,211
Miscellaneous ^{b/}	6,453	68	92	458	392	1,681	9,144
Total	576,803	46,563	43,137	29,819	41,948	40,343	778,613
<u>Deletions</u>							
Deaths	108,300	7,866	6,963	7,855	9,866	9,220	150,070
False and duplicate registration	59,967	1,633	8,041	3,623	805	896	74,965
Miscellaneous ^{b/}	89,165	-	-	-	-	-	89,165
Total	257,432	9,499	15,004	11,478	10,671	10,116	314,200
Total registered population at 30 June	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
	1,280,823	1,317,749	1,346,086	1,364,294	1,395,074	1,425,219	

a/ This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over twenty 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/ Virtually no births, deaths or 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 consisting of the commodities listed below was issued to refugees for the months of July-October 1969.

10,000 grams of flour
600 grams of pulses
600 grams of sugar
500 grams of rice
375 grams of oils and fats

Thereafter flour was substituted in part for the pulses and rice ration, in order to utilize donations of flour received as contributions to the Agency over and above normal programme requirements.

The ration continued to provide about 1,500 calories per day. In the winter, the flour issue was increased to bring the daily ration to about 1,600 calories.

2. Other supplies distributed

As for many years, one piece of soap (150 grams) per month was distributed to each ration beneficiary in the months from July 1969 to February 1970. However, beginning in March 1970, as an economy measure, the general issue of soap ceased, soap thereafter being restricted to ration beneficiaries in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria.

As in previous years, 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.

Table 5

Normal supplementary feeding programme

Number of issuing centres and beneficiaries
(1 July 1969 - 30 June 1970)

A. <u>Hot meal programme</u>					
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 ^{a/}	15	474	2,681	3,155	
West Bank	30 ^{b/}	507)	9,176)		
		5 ^{b/} 159)	260)	10,102	
Gaza	24	1,304	15,475	16,779	
Lebanon	18	339	4,021	4,360	
Syria	18	218	3,856	4,074	
	<u>110</u>	<u>3,001</u>	<u>35,469</u>	<u>38,470</u>	
B. <u>Milk programme</u>					
Field	Number of milk centres	Daily number of beneficiaries Average for the period			
		Milk centres	Schools	Orphanages, medical pre- scriptions	Total
East Jordan ^{a/}	16	3,389	23,069	154	26,612
West Bank	30	3,540	12,291	125	15,956
Gaza	24	23,995	31,912	80	55,987
Lebanon	21	14,424	5,092	351	19,867
Syria	19	12,011	12,193	111	24,315
	<u>110</u>	<u>57,359</u>	<u>84,557</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>142,737</u>

a/ Statistics for the first nine months only.

b/ Centres operated by voluntary societies.

Table 5 (continued)

C. Extra dry ration programme

Field	Beneficiaries				
	Monthly average for the period				
	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB out-patients	6-10 years CSM <u>c/</u>	Total
East Jordan ^{a/}	1,028	2,861	185	32,380	36,454
West Bank	1,121	4,770	409	23,642	29,942
Gaza	3,082	7,791	432	35,732	47,037
Lebanon	856	2,478	144	22,022	25,500
Syria	759	1,788	93	19,720	22,360
	<u>6,846</u>	<u>19,688</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>133,496</u>	<u>161,293</u>

a/ Mixture of corn flour, soya and milk.

Table 6

Emergency supplementary feeding programme

<u>A. Hot meal programme</u>		<u>Number of beneficiaries (daily average)</u>
<u>Categories by Field</u>		
East Jordan ^{a/}	- displaced refugees 1-15 years	13,011
	- non-refugee displaced persons 1-15 years	7,183
Syria	- displaced refugees 1-15 years	5,318
		<u>25,512</u>
<u>B. Milk programme</u>		
<u>Categories by Field</u>		
East Jordan ^{a/}	- displaced refugees 1-15 years	3,120
	- non-refugee displaced persons 1-15 years	1,685
Syria	- displaced refugees 1-15 years	6,424
		<u>11,229</u>

a/ Statistics for the first nine months only.

Table 6 (continued)

C. Other emergency supplements

I. Protein supplement^{b/}

(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	33,840
West Bank	6,278
Gaza	11,304
Lebanon	-
Syria	<u>16,611</u>
	68,033

II. "Non-protein supplement"^{c/}

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

<u>Field</u>	
East Jordan	-
West Bank	-
Gaza	-
Lebanon	-
Syria	<u>15,685</u>
	15,685

b/ Authorized for issue to all displaced refugees in Syria, to those living in emergency camps in east Jordan and to pregnant and nursing mothers and tuberculosis out-patients in West Bank and Gaza, and to those in this category living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan.

c/ 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. Such issues were, however, discontinued as of 1 August 1969 in order to bring the programme in line with that in east Jordan.

Table 7

Population of established camps by country
as at 30 June 1970

Area	Number of camps	Number of persons officially registered in camps <u>a/ b/</u>	Number of persons actually living in camps <u>c/</u>
East Jordan	4	72,595	106,417
West Bank	20	66,274	73,058
Gaza	8	192,590	198,919
Lebanon	15	83,487	90,949
Syria	6	25,313	27,630
Total	53	440,259	496,973

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 include 489,351 UNRWA-registered refugees and 7,622 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 1970

Area	Number of camps	Number of persons actually living in camps <u>a/</u>
East Jordan	6	103,678
Syria	4	15,491
Total	10	119,169

a/ Persons actually living in these camps comprise 78,024 UNRWA-registered refugees and 41,145 other persons, all of whom became displaced in 1967 and 1968.

N.B. Total population of persons living in established and emergency camps is 616,142.

HEALTH SERVICES

Table 9

Out-patient medical and dental care

Number of patient-visits according to services rendered, UNRWA and UNRWA-subsidized clinics, 1 July 1969-30 June 1970.

Type of service	Number of visits (first and re-visits combined)					
	East ^{a/} Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Medical consultation	386,465	267,393	513,441	414,396	423,809	2,005,504
Injection	315,529	193,067	536,484	249,564	225,047	1,519,691
Dressing and/or skin treatment	232,630	191,086	363,063	223,164	114,344	1,124,287
Eye treatment	178,172	162,097	380,366	110,916	40,464	872,015
Dental treatment	9,931	12,797	18,577	29,573	8,509	79,387
All types	1,122,727	826,440	1,811,931	1,027,613	812,173	5,600,884

a/ Statistics for the first nine months only.

Table 10
In-patient medical care

A. Hospitals providing services to Palestine refugees, as at 30 June 1970

<u>Administering body</u>	<u>Number of institutions</u>
Government and local authorities	35
Voluntary societies or private	38
UNRWA	<u>3</u> ^{a/}
	76

In addition, there are nine maternity centres: one in Syria, two in West Bank and six in Gaza.

B. Hospital beds by type of service and Field as at 30 June 1970

<u>Type of service</u>	<u>Number of Beds Available</u>					
	<u>East^{b/} Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syria</u>	<u>All Fields</u>
General medical and surgical	218	227	348	161	79	1,033
Tuberculosis	23	25	84	32	20	184
Maternity	25	33	87	8	7	160
Paediatrics	40	55	60	22	-	177
Mental	<u>19</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>152</u>
All services	325	415	579	279	108	1,706

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	7	1	6	<u>3</u> ^{c/}	3	20
Number of cots	57	10	98	30	21	216

a/ These are: Kalkilya Hospital, West Bank; the paediatric ward in UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre, Gaza, and the Bureij Tuberculosis Hospital in Gaza, operated jointly with the Government Public Health Authority.

b/ As at 31 March 1970.

c/ One RNC (ten cots) temporarily closed.

Table 11

Infectious diseases reported among Palestine refugee population
(1 July 1969-30 June 1970)

Reportable diseases	Number of cases					
	East a/ 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
Relapsing fever (louse borne)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ankylostomiasis	1	0	32	3	0	36
Bilharziasis	0	0	22	0	0	22
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken-pox	541	677	863	1,260	771	4,112
Conjunctivitis	9,470	4,994	4,706	1,900	6,353	27,423
Diphtheria	1	0	0	0	1	2
Diarrhoeal diseases (0-3 years)	13,548	10,710	18,516	13,931	14,731	71,436
Dysentery	1,267	409	924	609	172	3,381
Enteric group fevers	0	0	15	4	123	142
Gonorrhoea	0	0	8	3	4	15
Infectious hepatitis	93	24	524	65	74	780
Influenza	7,310	715	6,394	2,874	8,254	25,547
Leishmaniasis cutaneous	0	2	0	0	2	4
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	4	1	0	5
Measles	1,848	528	469	494	733	4,072
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	0	1	1	3	2	7
Mumps	541	964	2,807	790	886	5,988
Pertussis	218	74	35	53	15	395
Poliomyelitis	4	2	31	6	3	46
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relapsing fever (endemic)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	12	13	13	38
Tetanus	0	0	1	2	1	4
Tetanus neonatorum	1	0	18	1	0	20
Trachoma	165	83	494	12	639	1,393
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	55	20	95	93	10	273
Typhus (endemic)	0	0	0	0	0	0

a/ Statistics for the first nine months only.

Table 12

Maternal and child health
(1 July 1969 - 30 June 1970)

	East Jordan ^{a/}	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	Total
A. <u>Ante-natal services</u>						
Number of ante-natal clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>80</u>
Pregnant women newly registered	5,199	3,948	9,681	3,558	2,961	25,347
Average monthly attendance	1,750	1,207	3,461	1,071	882	8,371
Serological tests	1,559	1,716	4,325	994	891	9,485
Tests positive	0	0	9	8	9	26
Home visits	1,539	23	75	615	693	2,945
B. <u>Infant health care</u>						
Number of infant health clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>79</u>
Infants 0-1 year registered, monthly average	6,096	3,568	9,383	4,308	2,735	26,090
Number attended, monthly average	4,541	3,051	8,469	3,301	2,157	21,519
Infants 1-2 years registered, bi-monthly average	5,765	3,095	8,325	4,174	3,034	24,393
Number attended, bi-monthly average	4,416	2,459	4,017	2,687	2,315	15,894
Infants 2-3 years registered, tri-monthly average	2,648	2,260	509	486	1,486	7,389
Number attended, tri-monthly average	1,134	1,639	402	316	892	4,383
Smallpox vaccinations	3,516	2,123	9,273	4,277	2,155	21,344
TAB immunizations (full)	2,775	3,079	98	3,178	2,446	11,576

^{a/} Statistics for first nine months only.

Table 12 (continued)

	East Jordan ^{a/}	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	Total
DPT immunizations (full)	4,314	3,865	12,369	3,944	3,020	27,512
BCG vaccination	5,238	3,236	1,282	4,182	3,177	17,115
Polio vaccination	4,754	3,134	12,371	5,117	2,834	28,210
Home visits	8,537	11,313	9,169	13,288	12,252	54,559
C. <u>School health services</u>						
Number of health teams	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> ^{b/}	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
School entrants examined	9,388	2,498	8,130	3,759	6,329	30,104
Other pupils examined	2,209	11,282	297	1,241	13,570	28,599
Follow-up examinations	1,395	458	0	587	10,742	13,182
Teachers and attendants examined	772	345	0	0	967	2,084
School inspections	158	560	818	129	324	1,989
TAB boosters	12,494	8,526	34,733	32,386	18,915	107,054
Diphtheria or diphtheria/tetanus boosters	8,856	2,450	6,327	3,721	4,208	25,562
DPT immunizations (full)	0	312	0	0	0	312
Smallpox revaccinations	0	4,804	0	32,306	3,392	40,502
BCG vaccinations	0	2,693	2,514	6,079	15,721	27,007

^{a/} Statistics for first nine months only.

^{b/} School Medical Officer not available.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

General education

Table 13

UNRWA-UNESCO schools

Number of elementary and preparatory pupils, 1951-1970

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^{a/}
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	60,334
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	12,838	9,043	10,939	13,830
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	78,687	54,636 ^{b/}	64,296 ^{b/}	74,164 ^{b/}
WEST BANK																				
Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,957	20,411	21,733
Preparatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,587	5,582	6,386
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,544	25,993	28,119
GAZA																				
Elementary	19,543	22,551	25,702	31,107	34,016	35,087	34,876	35,164	34,806	36,633	36,591	37,885	38,470	38,905	41,164	40,757	41,362	35,395	38,351	41,051
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	16,372
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	57,423
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	23,791
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	6,267
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	30,058
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	21,088	21,702
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	7,912
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	29,614
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	155,533	168,611
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	39,448	38,137	45,289	50,767
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	186,967	179,591	200,922	219,378

a/ Including a total of 8,818 non-eligible children attending UNRWA-UNESCO schools. Non-eligible may refer either to non-eligible refugee children or to non-refugees. In Jordan, non-refugee children in Agency schools are offset by reducing the subsidies payable to the Government in respect of refugee pupils attending government schools. The Government of Syria and the Authorities in Gaza partially offset the cost by providing teachers. In Lebanon, non-eligible refugees pay school fees.

b/ East Jordan only.

Table 14

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS ATTENDING GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS,
AS OF 31 MAY 1970

Country	Elementary		Preparatory		Secondary		All levels		Total
	Govern- ment schools	Private schools	Govern- ment schools	Private schools	Govern- ment schools	Private schools	Govern- ment schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	10,029	920 ^{a/}	3,527	410 ^{a/}	3,251	390 ^{a/}	16,807	1,720 ^{a/}	18,527
West Bank	8,570 ^{b/}	1,631	2,610 ^{b/}	710 ^{a/}	2,310 ^{b/}	530 ^{a/}	13,490	2,871	16,361
Gaza	-	-	-	-	7,568	-	7,568	-	7,568
Lebanon	943	5,229	237	2,078	163	1,475	1,343	8,782	10,125
Syria	6,990	171	1,588	112	2,255	662	10,833	945	11,778
Total	26,532	7,951	7,962	3,310	15,547	3,057	50,041	14,318	64,359

a/ Estimated (eligibility check not yet completed).

b/ Estimated (This year the Occupying Authority did not provide the Agency with lists of refugee pupils attending government schools.).

Table 15

UNRWA-UNESCO SCHOOLS SHOWING NUMBER OF PUPILS^{a/} BY GRADES AS OF 31 MAY 1970Elementary

Country	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	7,026	6,786	6,117	5,541	5,007	4,408	4,771	4,152	4,485	3,717	4,751	3,573	32,157	27,177
West Bank	2,104	2,374	1,869	2,042	1,675	1,831	1,665	1,723	1,568	1,600	1,655	1,627	10,536	11,197
Gaza	4,763	4,172	4,417	3,934	3,114	2,797	3,225	2,717	3,016	2,676	3,309	2,911	21,844	19,207
Lebanon	2,517	2,235	2,379	2,179	2,457	2,158	2,024	1,810	1,537	1,345	1,768	1,382	12,682	11,109
Syria	2,210	2,068	2,176	1,962	1,980	1,632	1,878	1,489	1,721	1,325	1,860	1,401	11,825	9,877
TOTAL	18,620	17,635	16,958	15,658	14,233	12,826	13,563	11,891	12,327	10,663	13,343	10,894	89,044	79,567
GRAND TOTAL	36,255		32,616		27,059		25,454		22,990		24,234		168,611	

Preparatory

Country	I		II		III		IV		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	3,781	2,534	2,616	1,682	1,997	1,220	-	-	8,394	5,436
West Bank	1,526	1,206	1,167	886	863	738	-	-	3,556	2,830
Gaza	2,967	2,684	2,943	2,593	2,605	2,580	-	-	8,515	7,857
Lebanon	1,269	938	1,118	732	963	657	358	232	3,708	2,559
Syria	1,738	1,131	1,359	1,046	1,608	1,030	-	-	4,705	3,207
TOTAL	11,281	8,493	9,203	6,939	8,036	6,225	358	232	28,878	21,889
GRAND TOTAL	19,774		16,142		14,261		590		50,767	

a/ See table 13, foot-note b/.

Table 16

Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education
(as of 31 May 1970)

Country	Number of UNRWA-UNESCO schools	Number of pupils in ^{a/} elementary classes at UNRWA-UNESCO schools		Number of pupils in ^{a/} 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	136	32,157	28,177	60,334	8,394	5,436	13,830	16,807	1,720	92,691
West Bank	87	10,536	11,197	21,733	3,556	2,830	6,386	13,490	2,871	44,480
Gaza	108	21,844	19,207	41,051	8,515	7,857	16,372	7,568	-	64,991
Lebanon	61	12,682	11,109	23,791	3,708	2,559	6,267	1,343	8,782	40,183
Syria	88	11,825	9,877	21,702	4,705	3,207	7,912	10,833	945	41,392
Total	480	89,044	79,567	168,611	28,678	21,889	50,567	50,041	14,318	283,737

a/ See table 13, foot-note b/.

Table 17

UNRWA-UNESCO vocational and technical education programs, 1969-1970 school year

Number of training places by centre, course and year of study

Trade and professions	EAST JORDAN		WEST BANK		LEBANON		SYRIA		GAZA		Grand total		
	Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre		Kalandia Vocational Training Centre		Ramallah Women's Training Centre		Sulin Training Centre		Damascus Vocational Training Centre				
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.			
A. Metal trades													
Fitter machinist	12	12	-	-	16	12	12	-	24	24	136		
Instrument mechanic	-	-	-	-	32	16	-	-	-	-	48		
General mechanic	16	12	-	-	16	12	12	12	24	24	140		
Diesel plant site mechanic	16	-	-	-	16	16	16	16	16	16	128		
Auto mechanic	16	-	-	-	16	16	16	16	32	32	160		
Refrigeration and air-conditioning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64		
Panel beater and paint sprayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16		
Sheetmetal worker	12	12	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	32		
Blacksmith welder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32		
Welder	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	124		
Moulder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36		
B. Electrical trades													
Electrician (industrial)	-	16	-	-	24	32	16	16	32	32	184		
Electrician (power)	-	16	-	-	16	16	16	16	-	-	32		
Radio TV mechanic	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112		
Auto electrician	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28		
C. Building trades													
Builder/shutterer	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	32	32	128		
Plasterer/tile setter	-	16	-	-	16	16	16	16	-	-	32		
Plumber	16	16	-	-	16	16	16	16	16	16	64		
Carpenter/wood machinist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	176		
Plumber/sheetmetal worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32		
D. Technicians^{a/}													
Land surveyor	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24		
Quantity surveyor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24		
Construction technician	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	48		
Architectural draughtsman	16	24	-	-	24	24	24	-	64	64	88		
Telecommunication technician	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	24	24	48		
Vocational training instructor	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	24	24	48		
Engineering draughtsman	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48		
Radio TV/electronics	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	16		
E. Commercial^{a/}													
Business and office practice (men)	24	48	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	264		
Secretaries (women)	-	-	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	104		
F. Para-medical													
Assistant pharmacist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40		
Laboratory technician ^{a/}	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	40		
Public health inspector ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16		
G. Vocational courses for girls (Other than commercial)													
Home and institutional management ^{a/}	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	32		
Infant leader ^{a/}	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	32		
Dressmaking	-	-	42	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	66		
Clothing production	-	-	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	26		
Hairdressing	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	32		
Total by year of study	228	224	196	180	176	136	300	256	208	196	284	1,380	1,276
Grand total	452	376	312	312	516	516	404	556	556	556	2,656	2,656	

Grand total

Girls

Men

Present total

Expansion in hand

Present total plus expansion

Grand total

Grand total

Grand total

^{a/} Indicates post secondary-level courses. All other courses are post preparatory.

OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Table 18

Voluntary agencies having operational programmes for direct assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees 1969-1970

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 1970 a/
(In US dollars)

	Income		total income	Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital b/ (increases (decreases))	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Pledges from Governments	Other income				
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39,477,281	1,346,325	40,823,606	33,598,972 ^{c/}	-	7,224,634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67,686,495	1,018,785	68,705,280	28,573,058	215,792	47,572,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26,867,673	440,419	27,308,092	26,778,934	518,220	48,620,026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22,684,330	575,024	23,259,354	29,192,012	157,264	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23,673,500	594,161	24,267,661	29,222,705	114,217	37,460,843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	23,385,026	571,866	23,956,892	32,198,550	164,814	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957	42,378,773	1,072,872	43,451,645	52,464,139	198,575	20,240,452
1 January to 31 December 1958	32,555,876	1,104,793	33,660,669	32,777,564	36,519	21,160,076
1 January to 31 December 1959	32,625,400	1,405,205	34,030,605	35,015,817	110,688	20,285,552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33,828,887	2,629,135	36,458,022	34,674,460	150,084	22,219,198
1 January to 31 December 1961	34,386,052	2,306,293	36,692,345	39,051,521	194,943	20,054,965
1 January to 31 December 1962	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,655,014	35,688,844	615,154	20,636,289
1 January to 31 December 1963	34,444,063	1,251,994	35,696,057	36,207,078	448,589	20,573,857
1 January to 31 December 1964	33,963,601	1,198,130	35,161,731	37,192,861	922,665	17,620,082
1 January to 31 December 1965	34,000,353	1,134,525	35,134,878	37,618,472	155,708	15,292,176
1 January to 31 December 1966	34,969,322	1,358,729	36,328,051	37,498,420	152,209	14,274,016
1 January to 31 December 1967	40,335,873	2,733,256	43,069,129	40,540,693	115,529	16,686,923
1 January to 31 December 1968	37,561,310	3,546,861	41,108,171	43,987,105	156,048	13,651,941
1 January to 31 December 1969	39,792,749	2,508,000	42,300,749	46,161,048	681,949	10,473,591
1 January to 31 December 1970 (estimated)	39,102,769	1,930,000	41,032,769	46,145,000	-	5,361,360
	708,028,108	30,072,142	738,100,250	734,587,253	1,847,893	

a/ The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited accounts through 1969, 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 amounts originally charged to expenditure account. Also included are adjustments arising from revaluation of inventory, recovery of assets previously charged to expenditure, and price variations on supplies not chargeable to a particular budget heading. These adjustments are shown separately because of the difficulty in identifying the specific prior year to which the adjustments pertain. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 and 1 January to 31 December 1967 also include transfers of \$1,761,792 and \$460,854, respectively, to bring up 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 \$431,664 reflecting a commitment in 1968 for capital construction of a receipt of funds included in the income of the preceding financial year. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1969 include a transfer of accumulated net exchange differences on provident fund liabilities.

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 1970^{a/}
(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period					Total
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	
	I. Pledges by Governments					
Abu Dhabi	-	-	20,927	40,000	10,000	80,927
Argentina	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Australia	3,179,903	201,600	201,600	201,600	364,934	4,507,237
Austria	31,950	10,000	29,350	10,000	15,000	116,300
Bahrein	23,867	-	-	-	-	23,867
Belgium	398,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	74,771	648,771
Bolivia	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Brazil	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Burma	9,546	-	-	-	-	9,546
Cambodia	7,141	-	-	-	-	7,141
Canada	17,468,725	1,111,111	2,463,768	1,709,445	1,574,074	25,904,123
Central African Republic	398	-	-	-	-	398
Ceylon	5,400	1,000	3,000	800	1,800	3,998
Chile	-	-	-	1,000	800	1,800
China	3,279	10,000	20,000	30,000	1,000	3,000
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Cuba	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Cyprus	1,682	280	560	240	480	3,482
Denmark	786,363	209,348	496,986	691,333	572,882	3,379,912
Dominican Republic	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35,500	-	-	-	-	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany	3,135,221	500,000	752,800	2,149,263	3,073,055	11,907,339
Finland	43,000	10,000	65,000	60,000	60,000	298,000
France	12,221,920	229,778	1,258,137	1,128,457 ^{c/}	683,959	16,104,251
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	876,871	167,437	155,547	107,152	93,414	1,495,421
Ghana	21,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	39,000
Greece	260,017	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	336,017
Haiti	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000

Table 20
(Continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total
	I May 1950 to		Twelve months to				
	31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970 b/	
I. Pledges by Governments (Continued)							
Honduras	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Holy See	20,965	2,500	28,500	12,500	12,500	-	79,465
Iceland	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
India	332,534	13,333	13,333	13,333	13,333	13,333	399,199
Indonesia	240,000	-	-	-	-	5,268	245,268
Iran	55,153	-	12,695	7,120	6,000	16,000	96,968
Iraq	2,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	502,000
Ireland	108,876	25,000	65,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	338,876
Israel	256,547	-	683,911	591,629	943,103	601,000	3,076,190
Italy	821,326	160,000	240,100	160,870	238,619	480,000	2,100,915
Jamaica	560	560	3,000	-	3,250	3,250	10,620
Japan	162,500	30,000	140,000	40,000	50,000	350,000	772,500
Jordan	1,547,242	173,819	163,737	146,477	151,854	163,000	2,346,129
Kuwait	1,042,860	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	2,142,860
Laos	4,687	-	-	-	-	-	4,687
Lebanon	646,205	37,231	51,839	43,253	51,222 ^{a/}	51,000	880,750
Liberia	26,500	-	3,000	-	9,000 ^{a/}	5,000	43,500
Libya	64,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	564,000
Luxembourg	34,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	49,000
Malawi	140	140	-	-	-	-	280
Malaysia	27,738	1,500	11,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	45,238
Malta	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Mexico	115,691	-	-	20,000	-	-	135,691
Monaco	6,257	204	204	204	204	180	7,253
Morocco	139,089	20,000	25,000	25,000	40,000	40,000	289,089
Netherlands	933,010	140,625	115,518	110,193	111,189	164,835	1,575,370
New Zealand	2,156,000	140,000	84,000	67,200	67,200	67,200	2,581,600
Niger	-	510	510	2,500	450	450	4,420
Nigeria	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40,000
Norway	718,569	77,000	293,497	91,000	111,810	181,818	1,473,694
Pakistan	562,470	31,446	20,964	20,969	20,968	20,969	677,786
Philippines	13,750	1,250	1,250	1,250	3,750	1,250	22,500
Qatar	62,728	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	116,728

Table 20 (Continued)

Contributor	For the period					Total
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1965	31 December 1966	31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	
I. Pledges by Governments (Continued)						
Republic of Korea	6,500	-	-	-	-	6,500
Republic of Viet-Nam	21,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	30,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	-	-	-	-	39,200
Saudi Arabia	1,916,191	594,778 ^{e/}	297,778	297,778	297,778	3,702,081
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	6,666
Singapore	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Spain	50,000	-	166,481	-	704,734	1,626,642
Sudan	153,940	-	-	-	554	154,494
Sweden	2,118,650	2,354,641	2,200,773	2,222,369	2,194,018	13,283,532
Switzerland	988,986	297,791	254,630	196,760	869,056	3,136,993
Syria	1,344,221	91,480	93,726	88,770	88,642	1,796,839
Thailand	4,125	-	6,800	-	-	10,925
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	4,000
Tunisia	18,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	40,000
Turkey	67,759	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	120,759
United Arab Republic	5,097,319	255,960	120,452	1,845	400	5,475,976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	90,524,004	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	114,024,004
United States of America	364,468,069	22,550,000	24,200,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	477,943,069
Uruguay	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Yugoslavia	528,700	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	628,700
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238,211	-	-	-	-	238,211
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PLEDGES	516,266,085	34,969,322	40,335,873^{f/}	37,561,310^{f/}	39,792,749	708,028,108
II. Contributions from others						
UNESCO	2,276,415	332,215	343,221	349,376	356,506	4,037,733
WHO	598,056	51,402	60,878	65,185	83,508	939,029
Sundry donors	6,181,406	438,770	1,944,709	2,256,992	1,346,407	13,088,284
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS	9,055,877	822,387	2,348,808^{f/}	2,671,553^{f/}	1,786,421	18,065,046
III. Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments						
	8,939,889	536,342	384,448	875,308	721,579	12,007,566
TOTAL INCOME	534,261,851	36,328,051	43,069,129	41,108,171	42,300,749	738,100,720

(Footnotes on following page)

Foot-notes to Table 20

- a/ The figures in this table through 1969 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 1970 are estimated.
- c/ Includes \$23,980 (FF 117,500) for 1969.
- d/ Includes a late contribution of \$3,000 for 1968.
- e/ Includes a late contribution of \$297,000 for 1964.
- f/ 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).
- g/ The Federal Republic of Germany has made pledges for 1970 totalling \$3,278,688 mainly to cover costs of special projects. Of this amount, \$2,297,000 (as shown above) has been included in UNRWA's budget for 1970 pending agreement between the donor and UNRWA on the projects to be financed.
- h/ The United States of America has made a special pledge of \$1,000,000 for projects expanding technical and vocational training. The figure of \$22,325,000 includes only \$125,000 of this pledge to meet the operating costs in the first semester of 1970/1971 of expansion already undertaken by UNRWA and accepted by the donor as meeting the purpose of the pledge.

Table 21

Statement of income from non-government sources
1 January 1969 to 30 June 1970

(In US dollars)

<u>Name of contributor</u>	<u>Year 1969</u>	<u>First six months of 1970</u>
<u>Australia</u>		
Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	29,283	12,550
United Nations Association of Australia - Victorian Division	-	551
<u>Austria</u>		
Caritas	1,925	-
Robert Brunner and Franz Wieland	-	796
<u>Belgium</u>		
L'Association culturelle belge - libanaise	343	-
<u>Canada</u>		
Arab Refugee Emergency Appeal of Windsor	124	-
Baird, Dr. R. P.	462	475
Bartling, Miss Hedwig, D. H.	120	-
Canadian Council for International Co-operation	100	-
Canadian Red Cross Youth Ontario Division	925	-
Quebec Division	463	464
Canadian Save The Children Fund	4,664	-
Unitarian Service Committee	6,591	9,761
Sundry donors	96	19
<u>Denmark</u>		
Lutheran Aid Organization	-	2,842
Statens Serum Institut	600	-
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>		
Daimler - Benz, Stuttgart	-	1,093
Deutsche Bank, AG.	601	-
Diakonische Werk	63,903	18,500
Index - Werke KG, Esslingen	-	546
Katholische Hauptschule Kraukenhagen, Gerndt	-	137
MISEREOR	75	-
Near East Representatives of German Banks	10,004	-
Refugee Campaign 1966-1967, Bavaria	546	466
Spehl, Helmut	500	-
Sundry donors	109	-
	34	11

Table 21 (continued)

<u>Name of contributor</u>	<u>Year 1969</u>	<u>First six months of 1970</u>
<u>Finland</u>		
Finnish Refugee Council	10,000	-
Sipila, Mrs. Helvi	1,050	-
<u>France</u>		
Bouges, Miss Bernadette	108	-
El-Mallawany, I.	46	-
French Red Cross	856	19,719
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Abdallah Family	63	31
Abu Ayyad Family	23	12
Abu Ayyad and Awada Families	45	22
Abu Khusa Family	20	10
Abu Middain Family	1,241	620
Abu Omar Family and Khalil Khalil	23	12
Abu Salim Family	304	152
Abu Salah Nasr	17	9
Abu Sha'b Family	274	137
Abu Uriban Family	58	29
Abu Uriban and Abu Middain Families	30	15
Awada Family	973	486
Awada and Abu Middain Families	200	100
Daghma Family	69	34
El Mussaddar Family	174	87
Gaza Municipality	34	17
Mussadar and Qur'an Families	232	116
Saleh Ali Barbakh	29	14
Tarazi Family	71	36
Waqf Department	4,093	2,046
<u>Iceland</u>		
Women's Club of Neschurch (Reykjavik)	100	-
<u>Iran</u>		
Sundry donors	12	-
<u>Ireland</u>		
Sundry donors	24	-
<u>Japan</u>		
Petroleum Association of Japan	-	278
Toyota Company	-	1,800
Sundry donors	34	-

Table 21 (continued)

<u>Name of contributor</u>	<u>Year 1969</u>	<u>First six months of 1970</u>
<u>Jordan</u>		
Municipal Council - Qalqilia	616	308
Anonymous	120	-
Sundry donors	179	153
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American Mission	978	489
Ardill, R. H.	50	-
Bassoul, Heneiné and Co.	-	200
Cassis, Gabriel J.	-	154
Greek Orthodox Community	615	308
Heirs of Saadeddine Shatila	1,230	615
Hortaman, John F.	50	-
Middle East Education Consultant	20	-
Mneimneh and Behsaly	1,384	692
Rowland, Victor	70	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	1,845	923
Taylor, Vernon	-	200
The Church Council of the Evangelische Gemeinde	421	-
Anonymous	1,016	256
Sundry donors	8	40
<u>Luxembourg</u>		
Association pour l'Aide aux Réfugiés Palestiniens	-	500
Biermann, P.	498	500
<u>Malaysia</u>		
Masged Negara	412	-
<u>Monaco</u>		
Les Guides de Monaco	-	500
<u>Netherlands</u>		
Leepel, Mrs. M. J. B.	279	-
Stichting Clubhingen - Zwalle	-	54
Van der Valk, P.C.	300	-
Sundry donors	29	-
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO)	18,425	2,233
United Nations Association of New Zealand - South Canterbury Branch	400	-

(Table 21) (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1969	First six months of 1970
<u>Norway</u>		
Norwegian Aid Society for Refugees and International Development	-	1,100
Norwegian Refugee Council	16,621	6,599
Save the Children Fund	700	1,416
<u>Portugal</u>		
Gulbenkian Foundation	20,000	10,000
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO)	104,000	-
<u>Sweden</u>		
Swedish Committee for Palestine Refugees	106	98
Swedish Organization for Individual Relief	-	1,374
Swedish Save the Children Federation	481,164	51,886
Sundry donors	53	-
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Association de Cooperative Franco-Algerienne du Faucigny	-	45
Association Suisse - Arabe	-	432
Caritas	19,676	-
Evangelisch - Reformierten Kirchen des Kantons Schaffhausen	1,551	-
Hoffman La Roche	1,125	-
Krbee, Miss Eva Marie	185	93
Swiss Pastors	259	116
Van Berchem, Mrs. M. Gaudier	549	-
Sundry donors	2	-
<u>Syria</u>		
Syrian local authorities	3,038	992
<u>United Arab Republic</u>		
Butros, Dr. Nuhli Abdel Hadi	46	-

Table 21 (continued)

<u>Name of contributor</u>	<u>Year 1969</u>	<u>First six months of 1970</u>
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. W.	619	-
Ardrossan Churches' Group - Scotland	335	250
Catholic Women's League	2,400	-
Collegiate School for Girls - Blackpool	-	499
Hite, Mrs. P. A.	48	-
Imperial Chemical Industries (Ltd.)	80	-
Iraq Petroleum Company	13,386	12,913
OXFAM	228,590	51,326
Rogers, Miss M.	984	-
Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees, including:		
Catholic Women's League		
Friends Service Council		
Help the Aged		
OXFAM		
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	142,134	-
War on Want		
Aitken, Mrs. E.	-	552
The Refugee Circle	-	984
The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and Associated Hospitals, Scotland	100	-
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Peterborough Branch	24	-
Sundry donors	90	69
<u>United States of America</u>		
American Friends Committee	2,263	1,683
American Joint Distribution Committee	214	1,920
American Middle East Rehabilitation (AMER)	29,536	3,990
American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA)	40,000	-
American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA)		
Contribution of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page	1,000	1,500
Contribution of Mr. G. Piercy	500	500
Contribution of Mr. Harold Fisher	1,000	-
Balfour Declaration of the Western Hemisphere	64	-
Baligh, Mustafa H.	-	200
Canate, Ruth	-	50
First Congregation Church of San Francisco	500	-
Gardner, Mrs. Cary B.	100	-
Glover, Dr. M. and Dr. F. Jackson	-	85
Hess, Mrs. Gertrude C.	100	-
Henderson, Mrs. Douglas G.	462	-
Hurlimann-Mader, Mrs. Marianne	1,000	-

Table 21 (continued)

<u>Name of contributor</u>	<u>Year 1969</u>	<u>First six months of 1970</u>
<u>United States of America (continued)</u>		
Islamic Centre of New York	-	127
Johns, Leroy K.	-	50
Munroe, Miss Gretel S.	-	100
NAJDA, American Women for the Middle East	1,000	550
National Cash Register Company	6,000	-
Pal-Aid	448	-
Press, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Righter, Thomas	150	-
	190	-
Scarsdale - Hardsdale Chapter of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. Inc.	125	-
Schwitters, A. M.	100	50
Union Theological Seminary	800	-
U.S. Omen	250	-
United States People's Fund for the United Nations, Inc.	2,093	60
Anonymous	1,250	-
Sundry donors	220	214
<u>International organizations</u>		
Caritas (through Jordan office)	5,080	-
Church World Services Inc.	-	54
Federation of Business and Professional Women:		
International Federation	2,024	-
Australia	504	-
Canada	3,588	2,788
Denmark	24	-
Japan	131	-
New Zealand	499	550
Norway	492	-
Sweden	319	-
Switzerland	500	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,571	499
United States of America	500	-
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	1,500	-
Lutheran World Federation	5,874	1,398
The Pontifical Mission for Palestine	-	352
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	356,506	195,157
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	4,525	5,769
World Council of Churches/Near East Christian Committee	92	40,000
World Health Organization (WHO)	83,508	43,032
Zonta International	20,801	17,000
Anonymous	462	-
Sundry donors	35	-
	<u>1,786,421</u>	<u>540,540</u>

Table 22

Direct contributions to refugees a/b/
for the year ended 30 June 1970
(in US dollars)

Governments	Education services	Social welfare services	Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscellaneous services	Administrative costs	Totals
Israel	1,497,714	705,714	1,304,286	-	-	292,857	433,143	4,233,714
Jordan	1,325,638	289,800	285,648		1,260,000		402,027	3,562,513
Lebanon	43,077	9,231	13,846	2,307,692	133,846	13,846	107,692	2,629,230
Syria	957,525	197,674	79,070	1,145,379	34,884	123,256	284,884	2,821,670
United Arab Republic	6,527,400	552,000	57,500	-	-	126,500	883,200	8,146,600

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 provided by the Governments concerned, and are expressed in United States Dollars computed by applying the Agency's accounting rates of exchange, which are based on official or free market rates as appropriate.

UNRWA MANNING-TABLE POSTS

Table 23

UNRWA manning-table posts at 30 June 1969
and at 30 June 1970

	Local posts <u>a/</u>	International Posts			Total	GRAND TOTAL
		UNRWA posts	Posts occupied or to be occupied by loaned staff, mainly from other United Nations organizations			
			Reimbursable	Non-reimbursable		
30 June 1969	13,088	93	3	28	124	13,212
30 June 1970	13,750	97	3	33	133	13,883

a/ Virtually all local posts are occupied by Palestine refugees.

ANNEX II

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-THIRD WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East

WHA23.52

21 May 1970

The Twenty-third World Health Assembly,

Mindful of the principle that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security;

Having considered the Director-General's report of 1 May 1970, and the annual report of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);

Recalling its resolutions WHA21.38 and WHA22.43 on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East;

Noting with grave concern that the refusal to abide by the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, as well as the refusal to apply United Nations resolutions regarding the refugees and displaced persons continue to cause immense sufferings to the life and health of the inhabitants of the occupied territories as well as the refugees and the displaced persons in the Middle East,

1. REAFFIRMS its resolutions WHA21.38 and WHA22.43 on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons;

2. DEEMS IT NECESSARY, for the protection of the life and physical and mental health of the refugees and displaced persons, that they be immediately afforded their right to return to their homes, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. CALLS UPON Israel, for the safeguarding of the life and the physical and mental health of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, to abide by its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;

4. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Director-General of the WHO, the Director of Health of UNRWA and to the specialized and other organizations that provide assistance to the refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East; and

5. REQUESTS the Director-General of the WHO

(a) to issue a world-wide appeal to Governments and humanitarian organizations, to make available to the International Committee of the Red Cross, material and human aid to the inhabitants of the occupied territories;

(b) to take all other effective measures in his power to safeguard health conditions amongst refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East;

(c) to report to the Twenty-fourth World Health Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

Fifteenth plenary meeting, 21 May 1970
A23/VR/15

ANNEX III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

A

Item 4.2.3 - Co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) (83 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) (83 EX/8 and Add.),
2. Recalling its previous decisions on this question and in particular decision 4.2.5 adopted at its eighty-second session,
3. Having heard the debate,
4. Commends the Director-General on the measures he has taken to implement the said decision;
5. Regrets the failure to import and put to use in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories the textbooks approved by the Director-General;
6. Asks the Director-General to request the UNRWA authorities not to use in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools the textbooks indicated as unacceptable by him;
7. Urgently calls upon the Government of Israel to remove immediately any obstacles to the import and use of the textbooks approved by the Director-General in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories so that the textbooks would be in practical use in the said schools as early as possible in the present scholastic year;
8. Asks the Director-General in the event of the Government of Israel failing to comply with paragraph 7 of this resolution to report urgently to the Board, so that the Board may reconsider the whole situation;
9. Asks the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its next session on the application of this resolution.

Executive Board
Eighty-third session
83 EX/SR.21, 22 and 28

B

Item 4.2.1 - Co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) (84 EX/5 and Add.)

I

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the Director-General's report (84 EX/5 and Add.) on co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA),
2. Recalling its previous decisions on this question and in particular decision 4.2.3 adopted at its eighty-third session,
3. Having heard the debate,
4. Considering the increasing shortage of textbooks in UNRWA/UNESCO schools for the refugee children from Palestine, especially in the occupied territories, and the serious damage this shortage inflicts on the credibility of their education,
5. Realizing that these innocent schoolchildren are the direct victims and sufferers if this shortage continues,
6. Commends the Director-General on his continuous and dedicated efforts to implement its previous decisions in letter and spirit;
7. Deplores, with grave concern, the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with paragraph 7 of 83 EX/Decisions, 4.2.3 and physically admit all the textbooks approved by the Director-General of UNESCO into the occupied territories for distribution and use in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools;
8. Reiterates its earnest call upon the Government of Israel to authorize, within the shortest possible time, the admittance of all textbooks approved by the Director-General into the occupied territories for distribution and use in the schools therein;
9. Invites all the parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Director-General in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Executive Board in order to ensure that the approved textbooks reach the hands of schoolchildren in the most convenient time;
10. Asks the Director-General, in the event of the Government of Israel failing to permit the importation into the occupied territories of these textbooks, to report urgently to the Board, in order to reconsider the matter and formulate its recommendations to the General Conference at its sixteenth session on the

problem of textbooks in the occupied territories and the whole educational situation in UNRWA/UNESCO schools.

Executive Board
Eighty-fourth session
84 EX/SR. 27, 28 and 33

C

Item 4.2.1 - Co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) (84 EX/5 and Add.1) (continued)

II

The Executive Board,

1. Recalls the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1969, which directed attention to the financial difficulties which UNRWA faces;
2. Considers that the great shortage in the resources of UNRWA will have a serious impact on the education of the children of Palestinian refugees;
3. Supports the recommendation of the Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab States convened by UNESCO in Morocco from 12 to 20 January 1970, to launch an international appeal describing the conditions of the Palestinian refugees and urging participation in the provision of assistance to ensure the improvement and continuation of educational services for those refugees;
4. Authorizes the Director-General to take the appropriate steps to launch this appeal for voluntary contributions to UNRWA;
5. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at a future session on the implementation of this resolution.

Executive Board
Eighty-fourth session
84 EX/SR. 27, 28 and 33

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre librairie ou adressez-vous à: Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
