



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

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**1 July 1970—30 June 1971**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/8413)**

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**New York, 1971**

#### **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.**

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

11 September 1971

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 1970 to 30 June 1971, 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 once more to focus attention on the serious financial crisis facing the Agency, reporting on the efforts being made to increase income and warning the Assembly that if the report of the Working Group established at the twenty-fifth session gives no assurance of adequate funds, reductions in the Agency's programmes will be inescapable and may have to be drastic, regardless of their effect on the welfare of the refugees and any other repercussions. The introduction also gives some account of major events directly affecting the Palestine refugees during the year under report and of operational difficulties faced by the Agency in the execution of its mandate to relieve their sad plight.

Chapter I of the report describes the Agency's programmes and how they developed during the twelve months ending 30 June 1971. It includes a section on problems confronting the Agency that have legal implications.

Chapter II presents the Agency's budget for the calendar year 1972, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, and the revised budget for 1971.

Statistical tables relating to various aspects of the Agency's work are included in annex I to the report. Resolutions adopted after discussion 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 26 August 1971 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. As regards the Commission's request for a report on the recent demolition of shelters and the removal of the Israeli military authorities of part of the refugee population in camps in the Gaza Strip, since this event occurred in July and August 1971, it would not have been appropriate to report on it in the annual report for the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971.

The President of the General Assembly  
United Nations  
New York

On 6 September 1971, however, I addressed a special report on the subject to the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949.

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

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) J.S. RENNIE  
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

26 August 1971

Dear Sir John,

At its meeting held today, 26 August 1971, the members of the Advisory Commission of UNRWA expressed their comments on the annual report which you propose to submit to the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Commission wish to express their appreciation of the Agency's work and its staff, who have performed their duties in difficult circumstances.

As in previous years, some of the members of the Advisory Commission discussed a number of the subjects mentioned in the report, which in general gives an accurate picture of the Agency's operations and of the harsh living conditions of the Palestine refugees and other displaced persons during the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971.

The Commission also heard your oral report and statements of members on the situation in the Gaza Strip, and the Commission expressed their concern at the inhuman measures taken by the occupation authorities in the Gaza Strip in connexion with the expulsion of a large number of the inhabitants and the demolition of their homes and camps. The Commission hope that your report for this year will include - or have appended to it, so as to form an integral part thereof - a report on Israeli measures in Gaza to achieve the deportation of a large number of the refugee inhabitants by force and terrorism and the effect of those measures on the conditions of the Strip's inhabitants in general and on the Agency's financial and administrative operations.

The Commission expressed their deep concern at the Agency's financial situation, which jeopardizes the continuation of its humanitarian operations.

Sir John Rennie,  
Commissioner-General,  
United Nations Relief and Works Agency  
for Palestine Refugees,  
Beirut.

The Commission strongly hope that at its twenty-sixth session the General Assembly will succeed in solving this problem so that the Agency can continue its essential work without reducing its services in any field.

In the absence of any implementation of the United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestine refugees, the Commission wish to see the Agency's mandate extended.

Complimentary close.

(Signed) Emile SBEIH  
Chairman of the Advisory Commission



## INTRODUCTION

1. In May 1971, the Agency completed twenty-one years of aid to the Palestine refugees, 1/ under a mandate from the General Assembly, 2/ amid continuing

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1/ A Palestine refugee, by UNRWA's working definition, is a person whose normal residence was Palestine for a minimum of two years preceding the conflict in 1948 and who, as a result of this conflict, lost both his home and means of livelihood and took refuge, in 1948, in one of the countries where UNRWA provides relief. Refugees within this definition or the children or grandchildren of such refugees are eligible for agency assistance if they are (a) registered with UNRWA, (b) living in the area of UNRWA's operations, and (c) in need.

2/ 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);

(Foot-note continued on following page)

2/ (contd.)

- (xiii) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214);
- (xiv) Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513);
- (xv) Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813);
- (xvi) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013);
- (xvii) Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313);
- (xviii) Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713);
- (xix) A/6723 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.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/7014);
- (xxiv) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013);
- (xxv) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, documents A/8084 and Add.1.

F. Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/8264).

G. 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;  
2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970; 2672 (XXV) of 8 December 1970;  
2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970.

H. Pertinent Security Council resolutions:

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

I. Pertinent Economic and Social Council resolution:

1565 (L) of 3 May 1971.

uncertainty about its ability to maintain its essential programmes. Finance was, as in the previous two years, a persistent preoccupation of the Commissioner-General, and developments in the financial position are described below (see paragraphs 5 to 10 below). Latterly, the Commissioner-General was able to share this preoccupation with the Working Group established by General Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV) "to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency"; "to present an interim report to the General Assembly, not later than 14 December 1970, containing its recommendations on possible measures to be taken to prevent a reduction of the Agency's services in 1971"; "in the interval between the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly, to assist, as appropriate, the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in reaching solutions to the problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis", and "in consultation with the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the specialized agencies, to present a comprehensive report on all aspects of the financing of the Agency to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session". Since the Working Group's establishment, the Commissioner-General has maintained close contact, either directly or through the Agency's Liaison Office at United Nations Headquarters in New York; with the Chairman (Ambassador Nuri Eren of Turkey) and representatives of the other Member States in the Group (France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America). In May 1971, Dr. Laurence Michelmore retired as Commissioner-General after more than seven years' service in this capacity and 25 years' service with the United Nations. He was succeeded by Sir John Rennie, who had been Deputy Commissioner-General since November 1968.

2. The Commissioner-General hopes that the Agency's financial crisis and the concern for the Agency's future it has generated may have led to a wider understanding both of the plight of the Palestine refugees and of the nature of the Agency's operations. An emphasis on "UNRWA camps" and on "relief", while correctly conveying an impression of the refugees' displacement from their traditional homes and of their continuing need for help, has also contributed to certain misconceptions. It has not always been realized that UNRWA provides services in rather than administers "camps" (in which only 40 per cent of registered refugees live); that the "camps" are not extra-territorial areas under United Nations jurisdiction; that the inhabitants are normally free to move in and out now, as in the past; and that the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order rests not with UNRWA, but with the Governments of the host countries of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon and with the Government of Israel, as the occupying Power, in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. Emphasis on "relief", on the other hand, has sometimes been taken to imply that the Palestine refugees have been maintained in idleness, a misconception that should have been dispelled by chapter III, section "O", of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization for 1967-1968. <sup>3/</sup> This emphasis has also tended to obscure the Agency's constructive programmes of education and training, which in 1971 account for about 47 per cent of expenditure and which both form the foundation for individual rehabilitation and contribute to economic and social development in many Arab countries. The threat to these programmes presented by the financial crisis has at least made better known their scale and their importance to the Palestine refugees.

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<sup>3/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/7201), chapter III, section O.

3. The cease-fire along the Suez Canal, the resumption of Dr. Jarring's mission and other moves towards the negotiation of a peaceful settlement, the varying fortunes of the fedayeen movements and the reactions of Governments in the region, the death of President Abdel Nasser, the continuing Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; these events and others that stirred the emotions of the Palestine refugees, raising or dashing their hopes, formed the background against which the Agency pursued its task. As is now usual, on several occasions during the year the Agency's operations were disrupted by violence.

4. Despite more frequent public recognition of the need to take account of the legitimate rights of the Palestine refugees in any political settlement, and the adoption of resolution 2672 C (XXV) by which the General Assembly recognized the entitlement of the people of Palestine to "equal rights and self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" and declared that "full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East", there was by the end of the year little to lessen the frustrations of the refugees. The General Assembly at the same session called again on the Government of Israel to take immediate steps for the return of those displaced from their homes and camps but, although many were able to visit the occupied West Bank from east Jordan, there was, apart from the issue of a limited number of permits in cases of family reunion or special hardship, no change in the situation as regards return for residence; and a fifth year of separation from the West Bank, Gaza and the Quneitra area of Syria began in June for over 200,000 registered refugees (and for large numbers of other displaced persons) in east Jordan and in Syria. The day seemed as distant as ever when effect would be given to the General Assembly's resolution (paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III)), adopted over 20 years ago, on 11 December 1948, and referred to in subsequent resolutions, "that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible ...".

#### Finance

5. The nature of the Agency's financial problem was described in paragraphs 22 and 23 of the report for 1968-1969 4/ and paragraph 9 of the report for 1969-1970: 5/ a growing school population and rising unit costs set against an income which had been increasing less rapidly and a declining working reserve, with, as a result, a precarious cash position and the threat of substantial reductions in services. In view of the consequences for the Palestine refugees, the Governments of the host countries and the Agency if this threat became a reality, the Commissioner-General welcomed the establishment by the General Assembly of the Working Group whose terms of reference are given in paragraph 1 above.

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4/ Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614).

5/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013).

6. The Working Group made an interim report 6/ to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session after having held five meetings between 9 and 14 December 1970. The Group agreed that there should be concentration on the formulation of recommendations on possible measures to prevent reduction of the Agency's services. It noted the existence of a cash or liquidity crisis as well as a longer-term budgetary problem and recommended, inter alia, that the General Assembly should make a renewed appeal to Governments to contribute for the first time or to increase their contributions and to make early payments; that the General Assembly should authorize the Secretary-General to make advances from the Working Capital Fund for short-term assistance to meet the liquidity crisis; that the Secretary-General should be requested to make available to the maximum extent possible facilities of the Office of Public Information in order to disseminate information on the Agency's humanitarian work; and that the General Assembly should urge all organizations of the United Nations system to study ways by which they might assist UNRWA or undertake activities helpful to the refugees which would lessen the financial burden of UNRWA, and also should request the Working Group to continue consultations with executive heads of other international agencies and United Nations programmes. The General Assembly, in resolution 2728 (XXV), endorsed the Working Group's recommendations.

7. On 1 January 1971, the Director-General of UNESCO, with the authority of the Executive Board of UNESCO, launched an appeal for the funds necessary for maintaining and expanding the education services for Palestine refugees, which he described as "the most ambitious educational undertaking under international administration"; and in which UNESCO had been associated with UNRWA for over 20 years, "in order to provide these refugees with the education to which they have a right and thus equip them intellectually and morally to assume their basic human dignity and freedom despite the adverse circumstances in which they are fated to live". 7/ The Director-General appointed, as a Special Consultant in connexion with his appeal, Ambassador Mansour Khalid (Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations), who has since been undertaking a series of visits to solicit contributions from Governments and private organizations. By 30 June 1971, contributions amounting to \$964,083 had been received or pledged in specific response to the appeal, in addition to other contributions on which the appeal may also have had an influence.

8. The Agency's financial year 1970 eventually closed with a deficit of nearly \$4.9 million, 8/ income being above earlier estimates, but expenditure also being higher because of increased prices and wages and unforeseen emergency costs arising out of local disturbances. Thanks to early payment by a number of Governments of all or part of their contributions for 1971, the threatened cash

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6/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8264.

7/ For the text of the appeal, see UNESCO document 87 EX/9, annex.

8/ These figures take account of the inclusion in expenditure of provision for subsidies to certain Governments (see paragraphs 199 and 200 of section F in chapter I below).

crisis at the beginning of 1971 was averted, but the Agency entered the new financial year with a prospective deficit of about \$5.5 million. 8/ By 30 June 1971, on the best estimate then possible, the deficit had been reduced to about \$2.4 million. 8/ This encouraging improvement was the result of the various appeals made in the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, action by UNESCO, and the efforts of the Chairman and his colleagues on the Working Group, which were together responsible for an increase in estimated income of \$4.6 million, against which had to be offset an estimated increase in expenditure of \$1.5 million. This increase in income included an allocation of food-stuffs from the World Food Programme's emergency resources made in response to an agreed application by one of the Governments of the host countries after consultation between the Chairman of the Working Group, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.

9. Other helpful developments were two resolutions, one Economic and Social Council resolution 1565 (L), adopted on 3 May 1971, "requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of specialized agencies, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to consider appropriate ways and means of rendering all possible assistance to the Palestine refugees" and further requesting them "to include in their annual reports information on their possible present and future assistance to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and on their activities that benefit the Palestine refugees; the other, resolution WHA24.32, adopted on 18 May 1971 by the World Health Assembly, requesting "the Director-General of WHO to intensify and expand its programme of health assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East to the amount of at least one million dollars" from funds to be provided outside WHO's regular budget by means of special voluntary contributions, and deciding that "meanwhile emergency assistance to the maximum extent possible be given to the refugees and the displaced persons in the Middle East". 9/

10. In view of the progress made towards reducing the Agency's deficit for 1971, and after consultation with the Chairman of the Working Group at Agency headquarters in Beirut in March, the Commissioner-General deferred new reductions in services in order to allow time for the efforts of the Working Group and others to fructify. Bearing in mind that subsidies to Governments were already being withheld and that the orderly transfer of sanitation services to Governments would be dependent on their consent, the amount that could have been saved (at the expense of the refugees' welfare) by new reductions at that stage without touching either basic health services or education services would have been less than \$0.5 million in 1971. (In reference to reductions in administrative expenses attention is invited to paragraph 32 of the introduction to the report of the Commissioner-General for 1968-1969.) 10/ The Commissioner-General believes that, especially in the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, such

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9/ For the text of the resolution, see annex II below.

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614), para. 32.

reductions would have been regarded as an unjustified prejudgement of the success that might attend the Working Group's efforts and would have aroused controversy and turmoil detrimental to those efforts. It must be recognized, however, that the price of continued deferment may be further inroads into the Agency's slender working reserve.

11. In reporting to the Working Group on the financial situation at the end of May, the Commissioner-General invited the Group's attention to the ominous outlook for 1972. The budget estimates in chapter II below show that, on the basis of the programmes in the 1971 budget, expenditure will be of the order of \$51.1 million because of the increase in school population and higher costs, including an expected increase in the price of flour that will add over \$1 million. Assuming income at the level now estimated for 1971 (but deducting the one-time World Food Programme allocation of food-stuffs), there will be on that basis a deficit in excess of \$6 million. 11/ It is clear, therefore, that unless there is the assurance of a substantial increase in the Agency's income, most of the reductions referred to in the statement made by the Commissioner-General to the Special Political Committee on 1 December 1970 12/ will be inevitable and that, as he then emphasized, education services will necessarily be included.

#### General operations

12. In Lebanon, the occupation of Agency property, to which reference was made in paragraph 16 of the introduction to the report for 1969-1970 13/ continues. The Agency has made repeated representations to the Government on this matter, so far without effect, and has also drawn attention to the risks to which the withdrawal of Government authority from camp areas has exposed the Agency and its staff and to their longer-term implications for the efficiency of operations.

13. On the positive side, there has been an improvement in the situation at the Sibli Training Centre in Lebanon, where, as mentioned in last year's report, 14/ strikes by students and staff and a virtual breakdown in discipline were a cause of concern. For the academic year 1970-1971, the Centre was placed on a non-residential basis and there was no new intake. The Centre has operated satisfactorily during the year and a new intake of students can be accepted in 1971-1972.

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11/ See foot-note to paragraph 8.

12/ For the text of the statement, see A/SPC/SR.738.

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), para. 16.

14/ Ibid., para. 17.

14. In the Syrian Arab Republic, construction of concrete block shelters for the refugees in the Syrian emergency camps 15/ was begun in February this year at the Sbneih Camp (outside Damascus), and the programme will be extended to other camps as well to replace worn-out tents. The project will cost approximately \$400,000 and will be financed partly from the special contribution for 1971 made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany 16/ and partly from private donations.

15. The confrontation between the Jordanian Government and the Palestinian organizations referred to in last year's report 17/ reached a climax in September 1970, when there was sustained fighting between the Army and the fedayeen on a scale that involved the use of artillery and tanks. The Agency's operations in east Jordan were completely suspended for a period of 10 days, from 17 to 27 September 1970.

16. The Amman area was particularly affected by the conflict. There were heavy casualties, many of them among refugees, and large parts of the New Amman (Wahdat) Camp and its periphery were very severely damaged. There were casualties and damage also in the Jebel Hussein Camp in Amman and in Zerka and Irbed Camps, though not to the same extent as in the New Amman Camp. Public services, such as the telephone service and the electricity, power and water supplies ceased, and movement on the streets was prevented by fighting and, later, curfews. Agency staff in Jordan were unable to communicate with each other, or indeed anyone else, during those 10 days. In all, 13 Agency employees were killed between September and November.

17. From past experience with emergency situations, the Agency knew that the most valuable contribution it could make would be to restore its essential services. As quickly as possible, therefore, the Jordan Field Office set about restoring the food, medical and health services on which a large part of east Jordan's population - and almost half, and the needier half of the population of Amman - are, to a greater or lesser degree, dependent. Agency flour was also made available to needy non-refugees against eventual replacement by the Government, so as to tide the general population over the crisis. At the beginning of the emergency, there was a pressing need for prepared meals, as many people had neither fuel, water nor the time to bake bread from their flour rations and the main bakeries were out of action. In these circumstances, UNRWA's emergency convoys from the West Bank, under the protection of the International Committee of the Red Cross, met a vital need. The first convoys, which brought sandwiches or hot meals and fresh food, also included gifts and voluntary contributions by many groups and individual Palestinians in the West Bank, including Agency staff members. The UNPWA/UNESCO Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre, just outside Amman, was made available as a temporary convalescent hospital. Schools were reopened as quickly as possible in tents, pending the urgent repair of school buildings, some of which had suffered severe damage. (For the extent of damage and losses incurred by the Agency, see paragraph 59 below.) The Irbed area was directly supplied with flour from the

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15/ Ibid., para. 14.

16/ For further details, see chapter I below, Camps and shelter.

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), para. 18.



Agency's stocks in Damascus, owing to difficulties of movement between Amman and Irbed. The Agency was also able to help in other ways, such as by advising and co-operating with other agencies in emergency work, by lending supplies and vehicles and by making available its facilities for distribution.

18. It is an indication of the seriousness of the situation at the time in Jordan that the Agency was completely immobilized for a longer period than ever before (even at the time of the hostilities in June 1967 the suspension of Agency operations in the affected areas was of very limited duration and communications were hardly interrupted). The emergency in Jordan clearly showed the importance to the whole community of the Agency's logistical services.

19. During the year under report, members of the Agency's staff in Jordan were detained for varying periods, all but three after the September fighting. In some instances, the authorities entered the Agency's premises to make the arrests. There have been other instances of entry into and even occupation of Agency premises by both sides during the fighting in September. Parts of some premises were under occupation by the Jordanian authorities on 30 June 1971. Protests have been made to the Government.

20. A significant development for the Agency has been the return of Palestine refugees to the irrigated part of the Jordan valley, which had been abandoned by them in 1968 because of military activities there. The Agency was asked by the Jordanian Government to restore services to refugees in the area, but was obliged to reply that, while it would transfer services where possible, it could not in its present financial situation afford to establish new services. Elsewhere in Jordan, which has the highest number of refugees, the events of September and their consequences adversely affected prospects for employment.

21. The Agency's operations in Gaza were affected in January 1971 by the impact of security measures of unusual severity taken by the Israeli authorities after a deterioration in the security situation caused by persisting violence in which both Arabs and Israelis lost their lives. Stringent curfews were imposed, and part of the Beach Camp was cordoned off from 4 to 30 January 1971 while interrogations and searches, involving some demolition of shelters, took place. A number of refugees left the camp, but were allowed to return later. The Israeli authorities also issued an order declaring all camps to be closed areas, entry into and exit out of which would be regulated, but it has not so far been enforced strictly except when security operations have been in progress. Agency services in Beach Camp were interrupted between 4 and 7 January, but it was possible thereafter to distribute monthly rations at the normal level, and to increase supplementary feeding during the period of greatest difficulty.

22. The problems, referred to in last year's report, 18/ relating to the arrest and detention of staff members in occupied territories continued to concern the Agency, but there were fewer cases. There were again several instances of violation of the Agency's privileges and immunities in these territories, particularly in Gaza. The Israeli authorities, on some occasions, used Agency school compounds for screening refugees and, on other occasions, entered into other Agency installations without authority.

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18/ Ibid., para. 13. For the number of cases of arrests and detention of staff members in the year under report, see paragraph 161 below.

23. In the West Bank, which has now a smaller labour force than before 1967, the rate of economic activity continued its revival and unemployment diminished. To some extent this diminution was due to the increasing employment of workers from the West Bank in Israel. Against higher wage rates must be set a substantially higher cost of living, which rose again sharply as a result of fiscal measures in August 1970 and bore heavily on those unable to work. A feature of the Gaza economy also was increased employment in Israel, and citrus production was higher. There was no significant movement of refugees from Gaza to the West Bank.

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

#### Health

25. The Agency's health programme, comprising preventive, curative and environmental sanitation services, has been maintained, as in past years, at a level comparable with the provision made by the Governments of the Arab host countries for their own populations. These services are buttressed by the programme of supplementary feeding and milk distribution designed to protect the nutritional state of such vulnerable groups as children and nursing mothers, with special attention to the emergency camps. (It should be noted that because of ration ceilings, many children do not receive the basic ration.) The value of the health programme was well demonstrated by the relatively low incidence of cholera among the refugees during the outbreak in the Middle East in the latter half of 1970. The network of Agency clinics, the school health service, and the environmental sanitation services enabled greater vigilance to be exercised in community and personal hygiene and mass vaccination to be rapidly carried out. These preventive measures have continued in 1971. The Commissioner-General would like to record his appreciation of the co-operation received by the Agency in this matter from the Ministries of Health of the Governments of the host countries and the Israeli health authorities in the occupied territories. Given the crowded conditions of refugee camps, the risk to the health both of the refugee population and the population at large in the host countries would be serious if the Agency's health services had to be reduced.

#### Education

26. Somewhat surprisingly, in view of the difficulties experienced in the previous school year, the UNRWA/UNESCO education and training services had on the whole a good record of work and achievement in 1970-1971 despite the disturbances in east Jordan, which reached a climax in September, and a continuing tense security situation in Gaza throughout the year. A compensating

factor in the Agency's schools in the Strip was the delivery of large quantities of school texts from the United Arab Republic, which undoubtedly boosted the morale of both teachers and students. The West Bank schools also benefited from text book deliveries and, in total, UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the occupied territories received approximately half a million copies of the texts they had lacked since 1967. These deliveries, made with the agreement of the Government of Israel, and representing what the Director-General of UNESCO described as an "85 per cent success" so far, were the result of his persistent efforts to break the deadlock, described in previous reports, in the dispute over textbooks banned by the Government of Israel.

27. Throughout the Agency's area of operations, the steady growth pattern of the education and training services, to which reference was made in last year's report, continued in 1970-1971; total enrolments in all sectors of the Agency's own programme is approaching the quarter million mark, the number of class teachers, teacher-training and vocational-training instructors has passed the 7,000 mark and the number of schools and centres exceeds 500. Details of the Agency's school and training centre building programmes, which are given in paragraph 105 below, underline perhaps better than anything else the paradoxical situation in which the Agency now finds itself: on the one hand, in doubt whether sufficient funds can be found to meet the recurrent cost of maintaining in its entirety the education system necessary for the admission to its schools of all eligible children seeking entry; on the other, committed by need and the availability of funds from special contributions to a large programme of capital works.

28. Details are given in paragraphs 133 to 135 below of the Agency's in-service teacher training programme operated by the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education from its headquarters in Beirut. The Institute had a very successful year's work; it has now involved about three-quarters of the Agency's teaching force and is progressively extending its training to the higher cadres. It is beginning, also, to exercise a professional influence beyond the limits of the Agency's own operations. Reference is made in paragraph 141 below to the assistance rendered this year to the Jordanian Ministry of Education, which sent a team of its officials to Beirut in May 1971 to study the Institute's methods and techniques with a view to applying a similar pattern of in-service teacher training in Jordan in 1971-1972 and subsequent years.

#### Relations with other organs of the United Nations system

29. As in the past, UNESCO and WHO have collaborated with UNRWA in the conduct of the education and health programmes, and their participation has assured the professional competence of UNRWA's policy and activities in these two fields. For the second year in succession UNRWA and UNESCO co-operated closely in the supervision under UNESCO responsibility of the Gaza secondary school examination. Details of the 1970 examination are given in paragraph 111 below and plans are far advanced to hold the third of this series of examinations in July 1971. The assistance by the Institute of Education to the Ministry of Education of the Government of Jordan mentioned in the preceding paragraph was given in co-operation with UNICEF.

30. As has been described in paragraphs 7 to 9 above, UNESCO and FAO (through the World Food Programme) contributed to the reduction in the Agency's deficit for 1971. In the light of a World Health Assembly resolution, WHO is considering how the Agency could be further helped, and discussions are taking place with UNDP on the possibility of financial assistance for appropriate UNRWA projects from the Special Fund.

31. The Agency's accounts for 1970 19/ 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.

Assistance from voluntary agencies and other  
non-governmental organizations

32. In his report of last year, the Commissioner-General recorded his gratitude to the many voluntary agencies, organizations and individuals who, in response to appeals for assistance, made it possible for the Agency to carry out programmes which might otherwise have been allowed to lapse. The names of the donors are noted in the appropriate sections throughout this report and include the Near East Emergency Donations, Inc. (NEED), an American organization; the Australian Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE); the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada; the French Red Cross; the Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO), New Zealand; the Norwegian Refugee Council; The Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen); the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO); OXFAM, the United Kingdom; the American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA); the Lutheran World Federation; the World Council of Churches; the Near East Council of Churches; and the Pontifical Mission for Palestine. Contributions made direct to UNRWA from all non-governmental sources are shown in table 21 of annex I below.

33. The Commissioner-General wishes to pay tribute to the prompt and effective help rendered by the voluntary agencies operating in the region (see table 18 of annex I below) and those based elsewhere. Their continued, generous assistance is deeply appreciated.

Summary and conclusion

34. While the pressures referred to in paragraph 30 of the previous year's report 20/ eased, operational difficulties again beset the Agency during the 12 months ending on 30 June 1971. These difficulties were on occasion acute and the Agency once more demonstrated its ability to serve the Palestine refugees

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19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/8407/Add.3).

20/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), para. 30.

well in time of emergency. The need for the Agency's regular programmes continued to be felt by the refugees and to be acknowledged by the authorities in all areas of operation. In the absence of tangible progress towards a peaceful settlement, it seems inconceivable that these programmes could be dispensed with, and that, for instance, children could be turned away from the schools or protective feeding and other health care denied to them. Nevertheless, the threat to the maintenance of Agency programmes has not receded, expenditure on them cannot be held steady while numbers and costs continue to rise, and special appeals are likely to show diminishing returns if repeated year after year.

35. The current mandate of the Agency will expire on 30 June 1972. It will therefore fall to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session to decide whether the mandate should be renewed and, if so, for how long. The Assembly will also have before it the report of the Working Group on the Agency's finances. The one item can hardly be considered in isolation from the other. An assurance of adequate finance over the period of the mandate is required if the Assembly's view is that the Agency should continue on its present lines and with its present programmes because it is necessary so long as the future of the Palestine refugees is not resolved, and its disappearance would cause unacceptable hardship and remove an essential element of stability. To meet deficits from the working balance is no longer possible.

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1970 TO 30 JUNE 1971 21/

36. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1971. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1971 and the actual expenditure in 1970 is given in chapter II below, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1972.

#### A. Relief services

37. Despite the precarious financial position and increased staffing and commodity costs, the Agency maintained its relief services on the same basis as in previous years, but with such improvements to the living conditions of refugees in the emergency camps as would be funded from special contributions. Good progress has been made in the replacement of family tents and of marquees used for schools, clinics and supplementary feeding centres by prefabricated buildings; the extension of roads, pathways and drainage channels has helped to reduce the problems caused by rain and mud during the winter season. While services for refugees not directly affected by the hostilities continued at the pre-1967 level, with provision for increased assistance to hardship cases, increased food rations, supplementary feeding and extra welfare assistance in the form of clothing and blankets were provided for those refugees who had been displaced.

38. The special identification procedures at distribution centres referred to in last year's report were maintained in Gaza and the West Bank to facilitate the correction of the Agency's records. Progress has also been made on the registration of babies born to displaced refugees subsequent to June 1967, the registration of whom had been frozen for operational reasons. The late registration in 1970-1971 of babies born in previous years has unavoidably inflated the number of birth registrations shown in tables 2 and 3.

39. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1971 was 1,468,161 compared with 1,425,219 on 30 June 1970, an increase of 3.0 per cent. The number of UNRWA rations issued in June 1971 was 834,878 1/2 including issues being made on an emergency basis, compared with 836,926 in June 1970, a net decrease of 0.2 per cent, which was the product of removals on grounds of absence, employment, or graduation from UNRWA-sponsored training centres and the addition, after verification, of children hitherto excluded because of ration ceilings. It will thus be noted that only some 56.7 per cent of registered refugees received rations in June 1971. 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.

40. 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

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21/ The Agency headquarters is located in Beirut, Lebanon and the five Field Offices are in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. References in this report to Fields refer to these geographical areas.

to reimbursement by that Government of most of the additional costs, has continued to distribute rations to displaced persons in east Jordan, whereas in the Syrian Arab Republic the Government is responsible for meeting their needs. In the month of June 1971, 214,406 rations were issued to displaced persons in east Jordan, compared with 217,557 in June 1970, a decrease of 1.4 per cent.

#### Eligibility and registration

41. The disturbed conditions which prevailed in Jordan during the year restricted the Agency's ability to correct the ration rolls in that Field and little progress was therefore possible. The continuing checks in Gaza and on the West Bank on the existence and presence of refugees resulted in the removal from the ration rolls of a substantial number of absentees and previously unreported dead and, as a result, a further 10,045 rations were issued to needy children in those Fields who, although registered with the Agency, were not previously in receipt of rations.

42. In Lebanon, the Agency has not been in a position to carry out the normal investigation programme since October 1969. 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.

43. 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.

44. In all areas of the Agency's operations, the names of 35,785 persons, including 24,482 ration recipients, were removed from the rolls during the 12 months ending 30 June 1971, compared with 37,686 (of whom 29,197 were ration recipients) in the 12 months ending 30 June 1970. Among the additions to the rolls were 11,265 rations issued to children on the waiting list whose families were found to be suffering hardship. Further, 12,701 children of displaced refugees residing in emergency camps in east Jordan and 3,000 children in Syria who were previously receiving rations on an emergency basis are now being issued with rations under the normal programme. In addition, in east Jordan 40,083 children of displaced West Bank refugee families living outside camps are being issued with rations provided by the Jordanian Government.

45. The Agency has continued to maintain a limit on the maximum number of ration recipients in each country with no allowance for population increase. As a result, the number of children over the age of one year for whom no rations are available on a permanent basis continues to grow. By 30 June 1971, these children totalled 333,889, of whom 174,969 were in east Jordan (but see last sentence of preceding paragraph), 64,107 on the West Bank, 18,210 in Lebanon, 38,897 in Syria and 37,706 in the Gaza Strip.

#### Basic rations

46. 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. In 1970, however, the pulse component of the

ration was replaced by additional flour to make use of donations of this commodity received as contributions over and above normal requirements and, exceptionally in Gaza and the West Bank, additional flour was also substituted for the rice component owing to the late arrival of a consignment of donated rice (see table 4 of annex I below). In 1971, the pulse component is being replaced by additional quantities of either flour or rice received as donations, depending on the stock position of these commodities in each Field.

#### Supplementary feeding

47. The Agency's supplementary feeding programme is specially directed towards protecting the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups among the refugees, which include those in the age of growth and development (infants, pre-school and school children), pregnant and lactating women, tuberculous out-patients, selected medical cases and displaced refugees, especially those still accommodated in the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. This protection is the more necessary because the monthly basic ration contains no items of fresh food and no animal protein. Furthermore, because of ration ceilings, basic rations are not issued to a substantial proportion of children under 15 years of age who, although eligible, must share the rations of the rest of their family.

48. It can be stated that the nutrition of the refugees has been satisfactorily maintained during the period of this report. The regular and careful surveillance of infants under two years of age attending the infant health centre has been extended to all children in their third year of life and some children in their fourth and fifth years. Particular care is devoted to infants found to be underweight or in a marginal state of nutrition or showing more specific signs of protein-calorie-malnutrition. Such deficiency states, which are usually associated with or precipitated by repeated attacks of gastro-enteritis and other common childhood infections, were observed to be on the decrease among the infants under observation except in east Jordan and Gaza, presumably because of the disturbed conditions in both Fields.

49. 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 26 days per month to children aged one to six years, to expectant women 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 22 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 a 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 1,438 metric tons of skim milk powder and 1,150 metric tons of CSM.

50. Nutritionally balanced hot meals are provided at Agency supplementary feeding centres six days per week, on an "open" basis for all children up to the age of six years, on medical selection for children between six and 15 years, and for a small number of sick adults. Over and above the varied standard menus



a special bland, high-protein diet based on the so-called "post-diarrhoeal 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 women 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 ration.

51. In addition to the foregoing supplementary feeding, the emergency feeding programme introduced after the June 1967 hostilities and largely supported by special donations was maintained, with some minor changes, in view of the continuing economic hardship faced by the refugees concerned. 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 provided for some other categories on the West Bank and in Gaza. In broad outline, the emergency feeding programme consists of: (a) extension of the daily hot meal and milk distribution to include all displaced refugee children up to the age of 15 years; (b) distribution of a monthly protein supplement consisting of one 12-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 women, nursing mothers and tuberculous outpatients in Gaza and, up to 1 September 1970, in the West Bank. Daily hot meals were provided by the Agency on behalf of the Government of Jordan (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 to the age group of four to six months among the displaced registered refugee population in east Jordan and in Syria.

52. During the latter part of 1970, because of the outbreak of cholera in the area, the milk and the hot meal programmes had to be temporarily suspended in certain localities as a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease, but were restarted as soon as the danger passed.

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

54. Tables 5 and 6 of annex 1 below give, in summary form, the numbers of various categories of refugees and displaced persons benefiting from the milk and supplementary feeding programmes.

#### Camps and shelter

55. On its establishment in 1950, UNRWA took over from its predecessors (United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and Voluntary agencies) about 60 "camps", that is, tented collections of Palestine refugees for whom shelter and other relief were being provided. These camps had been hastily improvised, and services normally provided by Governments or municipalities (or not provided at all in sparsely populated rural areas) became the responsibility of UNRWA, for example, sanitation services, roads and paths. In the course of time, tents

were replaced by shelters, some of them constructed by UNRWA, others by refugees themselves, with or without UNRWA assistance in cash or in kind, and in both cases frequently improved or extended by individual or family effort. After the hostilities of June 1967 and again after further hostilities in the Jordan valley in early 1968, new "emergency camps" were established by UNRWA on the east Jordan plateau in co-operation with the Government of Jordan. In Syria also, four emergency camps were established to shelter displaced Palestine refugees, in co-operation with the Government of Syria. In these emergency camps, tents have gradually been replaced by shelters, but the process is not yet complete and many families are still living in tents after four years.

56. In both kinds of "camp", UNRWA provides services for refugees - basic rations, supplementary feeding, medical care, education - as it does for refugees outside the "camps" (who, as will be seen from paragraph 58 below, constitute a majority of the Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA). In addition, however, (a) because of the concentration of refugees in an area represented by a "camp", it maintains installations, such as distribution centres, food centres, clinics and schools, and staff for the administrative co-ordination of these services and for liaison with the local representatives of the Government of the host country; (b) in default of any other competent authority, it provides sanitation services in the interests of public health; (c) it has replaced tents by shelters in most cases and laid down some essential infrastructure.

57. These camps were constructed on government land or on private land made available (with one or two minor exceptions) by the Governments, which remained responsible for the maintenance of law and order and similar governmental functions as part of their normal responsibilities towards the population within their borders, that is, the "camps" are not extra-territorial areas and UNRWA has no legislative or police power.

58. In the past year, the population of the 53 camps established before 1967 increased from 497,000 to 501,853. In the 10 emergency camps (six in east Jordan and four in Syria) set up to accommodate refugees and other persons displaced as a result of the 1967 hostilities, there was a small decrease during the year from 119,000 to 118,371. The total registered camp population represented 39.0 per cent of the total Palestine refugee population registered with UNRWA.

59. Material damage and losses of supplies and equipment amounting to approximately \$524,000 were suffered by Agency schools, installations and by roads in Amman, Zerka and Irbed camps during the civil strife in east Jordan during the year. The Agency has proceeded with the repair of its schools and installations but, although no Agency funds could be made available for the repair of shelter, the Jordanian Government had, as at 30 June 1971, paid compensation amounting to \$249,200 out of claims totalling \$380,800 to refugees in Amman and Zerka whose shelters were destroyed or damaged.

60. There was some movement both into and out of the six emergency camps in east Jordan which resulted in a small drop in population from 103,678 to 103,223. Of these, 65,011 were UNRWA-registered refugees from the West Bank and Gaza and the remainder were other persons displaced from the West Bank, Gaza and the east Jordan River valley.

61. UNRWA erected a total of 2,390 prefabricated family shelters in these camps during the year. Funds for this shelter programme were donated by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (2,365 shelters), OXFAM (15 shelters), and the Italian Government (10 shelters). These shelters, added to the 13,384 family units previously built by UNRWA and the 2,400 built by voluntary agencies, brought to 18,675 the total of shelters built in east Jordan to house refugees and other persons displaced as a result of hostilities.

62. New access roads and pathways were constructed during the year in the emergency camps in east Jordan and drainage and sanitary arrangements were improved. Additional prefabricated or temporary buildings to serve as schools, clinics, dining halls, kitchens, etc., were erected and, in general, every effort was made within the limitations of available resources to improve living conditions and amenities in these camps.

63. In the four emergency camps in Syria, the camp population remained relatively stable (25,148 compared with 15,484 in 1970). Although the majority of residents have continued to live in tents throughout the year, 375 family shelters in Sbeineh camp and 125 in Dera'a, costing \$113,000, are under construction mostly from funds received from the churches of the Anglican Communion (\$58,000), Rädä Barnen (\$50,000) and the Canadian Save the Children Fund (\$4,884). UNRWA-UNESCO standard schools have also been built in two camps with funds provided for this purpose by the Danish International Development Agency and a third is under construction. It is hoped that sufficient funds will become available during this year to provide concrete block shelters for those refugees still living under canvas as their tents, erected in 1967, are now in a deplorable condition.

64. Elsewhere, no refugees are accommodated in tents. In the camps in Lebanon, no shelters were built during the year, but new schools were constructed in several locations with funds contributed for this purpose by the Federal Republic of Germany and NEED. In the West Bank, some improvement was made to central facilities. The Agency has continued to build shelters in several Gaza camps with funds provided by the Israeli authorities to replace those demolished when they widened roads for security reasons.

#### Special hardship assistance

##### Clothing

65. The voluntary agencies, through their contributors abroad, continued to make generous donations of used clothing available to UNRWA to meet the needs of the refugees. During the year, about 1,200 tons of used clothing were received by UNRWA and distributed to registered refugees in east Jordan and on the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria and Gaza. The Agency itself spent about \$30,000 on inland transportation costs and on ocean freight for some of the clothing received from abroad.

66. The following agencies generously maintained and indeed increased their regular contributions to meet the needs of the many thousands of registered refugees and displaced persons, and other special donations were received from

organizations in the United States, Canada and Europe, which were of great assistance in meeting emergency clothing needs:

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

#### Case-work programme

67. The Agency continued to give special assistance to the most needy refugees, the destitute or near destitute, which include the blind, the deaf, the crippled and the unemployable. This group includes also the tuberculous cases, the chronically ill, widows with minor children and the aged. In all, 22,686 persons were assisted with very small cash grants and others were assisted with special issues of clothing, kerosene and blankets. These are, of course, the refugees on whom increases in the cost of living bear most harshly, and unfortunately, because of budgetary limitations, only a small part of the real need could be met. Through the case-work programme, 225 orphans and 68 destitute aged persons were placed in various institutions. Welfare workers continued to counsel families and help them solve their problems, and this was of particular importance in areas affected by the internal conflict in east Jordan, where they also formed a liaison group for the collection and delivery from the West Bank of emergency supplies from voluntary sources.

#### B. Health services

68. The Agency maintained its health programme for the Palestine refugee population. As in the past, the World Health Organization provided technical assistance for and supervision over this programme in accordance with the agreement between the Organization and the Agency. The services of an international staff member, who had hitherto been provided by WHO on a reimbursable loan basis, became available free of cost to the Agency from 1 January 1971. Thus WHO now lends the services of five of its staff members to UNRWA without reimbursement (see table 23, annex I, below).

69. Resolution WHA23.52, adopted on 21 May 1970 by the World Health Assembly at its twenty-third session, requested the Director-General of WHO, inter alia, 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; to take all effective measures in his power to safeguard health conditions among refugees, displaced persons and inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East; and to report thereon

to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. The Agency provided the Director-General of WHO with such information in respect of the displaced UNRWA-registered refugee population (and other displaced persons to whom UNRWA gives assistance) as was required for the purpose of enabling him to compile the report. Subsequently, at its twenty-fourth session, the World Health Assembly adopted resolutions WHA24.32 and WHA24.33, both dated 18 May 1971, the texts of which are reproduced in annex II below.

70. The health programme has been developed and maintained in the light of the complex nature of the Palestine refugee problem and the long-term needs of this large-sized and economically dependent population entrusted to UNRWA's care. Thus the fundamental objective of UNRWA's Department of Health remains the preservation of the health of the refugee population by means of a comprehensive community health service based primarily on direct family care and on environmental sanitation. At the same time, the Agency has adhered to the policy of maintaining a level of service which approximates generally that provided by the Arab host Governments in the public sector.

71. The Agency's health programme comprises both curative and preventive elements. The former includes 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 Ministries of Health has continued and has been particularly fruitful in such fields as the control of communicable diseases and mass immunization campaigns.

72. 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 a large part of the operating costs of the emergency supplementary feeding programme. Donations were also received to meet the cost of the construction and equipment of a number of new health units and of an improvement of accommodation in some existing units.

73. Two major factors had substantial influence on the Agency's health services during the period of review. The first was the spread to Middle East countries of cholera *el tor*, which necessitated the implementation, in consultation with Ministries of Health, of a very active programme of anti-cholera measures,

including mass immunization campaigns, health education of the public and vigilance in environmental sanitation, particularly in refugee camps. These measures proved to be largely successful (see paragraph 82 below). The second factor was the state of public security in the area, which caused certain disruptions of the health programme. Mention must be made, in particular, of the events in Jordan in September 1970 and the generally insecure situation in the Gaza Strip, resulting from civil disturbances and frequent impositions of curfew, especially the prolonged one in Beach Camp in January 1971. Both in Jordan and in Gaza, the Agency's health services were rapidly restored to their normal level as soon as conditions permitted and restrictions were lifted. In the remaining three Fields, health services were maintained without interruption.

74. Despite the Agency's financial difficulties, a number of modest improvements have been made in the Agency's basic health services and facilities, due largely to designated contributions. The pre-school child preventive health services established a few years ago for children in the third year of life have been gradually extended, in the majority of Fields, to include children in the fourth year of life and, in a few places, those in their fifth year. A number of new medical buildings have been constructed from special donations, mainly to replace old and unsatisfactory premises, including two health centres of improved design, two infant health centres, a rehydration/nutrition centre, a supplementary feeding centre and five school milk distribution units. By means of structural alterations and the building of a nurses' home, considerable improvements were made in the facilities and accommodation available to both patients and staff in the Bureij tuberculosis hospital in the Gaza Strip. Improvements in environmental sanitation, particularly in the emergency camps, included the construction of roads, surface-water drains, reservoirs and an increase in the number of public and private water-seal latrines. In Homs, the Syrian Government extended the municipal sewerage and water distribution systems to the Cite Camp for the benefit of the refugee families.

#### Curative and preventive medical services

##### Health centres, hospitals and laboratories

75. Curative and preventive medical services for refugees continued to be provided directly by UNRWA at 90 points, at a further 13 points by Agency-subsidized voluntary societies and at seven points by Governments. The curative services comprised medical consultations, injections, dressings, eye treatments, laboratory examinations, dispensing of medicines, dental services and referrals to specialists, hospitals and medical rehabilitation centres. Prosthetic devices are provided on a priority basis. A register of congenital malformations and chronic diseases has been maintained at each health centre. The number of diabetic clinics has been increased from nine to eleven and four rheumatic clinics have also been established. The demand for medical services continued to be high although there was some decrease from the previous period of report. Because of recruitment difficulties, a number of medical and nursing posts in the Gaza Field remained unfilled, nevertheless the situation was gradually eased through recruitment locally or abroad. Two new health centres have been built, one at Zerka in east Jordan and the second at Amari, near Ramallah in the West Bank. Statistical information in respect of outpatient curative services is given in table 9 of annex I below. During 1970-1971, the average daily number of beds

available to refugee patients through arrangements made by UNRWA in the five Fields was 1,724. This includes beds in Agency hospitals, beds in hospitals subsidized by the Agency and beds provided free of charge by Governments and voluntary societies. The average daily occupancy was 1,246. Other hospital admissions (number unknown) have been arranged directly by the patients themselves with government and private hospitals. On 30 June 1971, the recorded number of hospital beds available for refugees was 1,688, the decrease being due mainly to modifications in contracts with subsidized hospitals.

76. The Agency maintained its cottage hospital (36 beds) at Qalquilya in the West Bank, nine camp maternity wards, 69 beds, located mostly in the Gaza Strip, and a 15-bed paediatric ward in the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre in Gaza (a part of the annual operating costs of this centre is met by the Swedish Save the Children Federation). The Agency and the public health authorities in Gaza continued to operate jointly the 210-bed tuberculosis hospital at Bureij.

77. 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 and the remaining one-fifth occupied by those suffering from either of two chronic diseases, tuberculosis and mental illness. With effect from 1 January 1971, the 25-bed tuberculosis ward in the Augusta Victoria Hospital, Jerusalem (which is largely subsidized by the Agency), was closed because bed occupancy was very low. Alternative arrangements have been made for the hospitalization elsewhere of tuberculosis patients.

78. The Agency maintains a central laboratory in the Gaza Strip. It also operates 11 clinical laboratories attached to its larger health centres (four in Jordan, three in Lebanon, three in Gaza and one in Syria). During the year, the central laboratory in Gaza was amalgamated with that of the UNRWA-Swedish Health Centre. 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 fee-for-service basis, but in certain instances without charge.

#### Control of communicable diseases.

79. Surveillance was maintained over the important communicable diseases through the routine reporting of their incidence by Agency health centres and through special investigation of any untoward disease occurrence. In table 11 of annex I below, the incidence is shown for 1970-1971. Cholera appeared for the first time as a problem in UNRWA's Fields of operation. Between mid-August and the end of December 1970, 177 cases occurred in the refugee population (109 in Gaza, 45 in the West Bank, 13 in Syria, seven in Lebanon, and three in East Jordan). Four deaths resulted from cholera in the West Bank, and one each in Gaza, Lebanon and Syria. The outbreak among refugees was but part of the general advance of the seventh cholera pandemic through and beyond the Middle East area. No other disease occurred that required a quarantine.

80. There was a continuing downward trend in most other notifiable diseases, namely, diarrhoeal disease of infants, enteric-group fevers, poliomyelitis, pertussis, measles and acute conjunctivitis. The incidence of measles decreased by over one third from the level of the previous two years owing to the extensive immunization campaigns in progress from early 1970. Infectious hepatitis alone showed a rising trend, as it has done over the past decade, the Gaza Field showing the highest

incidence. The communicable disease situation among the emergency camp population in east Jordan showed substantially higher incidence rates of gastro-enteric infections, dysentery, infectious hepatitis and acute conjunctivitis than those for the Field as a whole. In Syria, camps with newly displaced refugees (that is, from 1967) showed significantly higher incidence rates for diarrhoeal diseases of infants, dysentery and acute conjunctivitis than those for the Field as a whole, but more favourable rates for enteric fever, infectious hepatitis and trachoma. Among special studies of communicable diseases in the reporting year 1970-1971 may be mentioned those on the prevalence of helminth infestation among children in Gaza and West Bank, both of which are combined with pilot projects in "blanket" therapy.

81. The favourable downward trend of pulmonary tuberculosis continued, there being 254 cases, compared with 273 and 300 in the previous two reporting years. This trend is less obvious in Lebanon, where epidemiological study has revealed a preponderance of infection in certain refugee communities in crowded and poor socio-economic circumstances in Beirut. The incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis in the emergency camp population in east Jordan was 0.7 per 10,000, compared with 1.2 for the Field as a whole. In Syria, there were no new cases reported among the newly displaced refugees, while three cases were reported for the whole Field. Malaria was reported from the Gaza Field in the usual few cases. However, one of the two cases among refugees was thought to be due to local transmission, noted for the first time in Gaza. One further such case was reported among the resident population. As from April 1970, UNRWA had handed over to the local health authorities in Gaza the responsibility it had been sharing for the administration and operation of the malaria control programme. A case of malaria was reported in a refugee residing at Dera'a, south Syria, in June 1971, the first reported case from this Field since 1965.

82. In the prevention and control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation and health education of the public continued to play basic roles. Early detection, isolation and treatment of cases and control of contacts were routine measures. Immunization for specific prevention continued to be applied routinely in childhood against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, enteric-group fevers and smallpox. Appropriate re-enforcing immunizations are given in the school years and in adulthood by mass campaigns. Vaccination against measles in early childhood was practised extensively in all Fields during the reporting year, due to generous donations of vaccines from governmental and outside sources. As one element in its cholera control programme, UNRWA carried out mass immunization among the refugee population in all Fields, but in the West Bank and Gaza Fields this measure was restricted to refugees in camps and some other selected groups. Anti-cholera re-immunization is being carried out at appropriate intervals. In many aspects of communicable disease control, UNRWA Field Health Departments maintained close co-ordination with governmental and local health authorities, which for their part assisted the Agency by providing public health laboratory facilities, certain community control measures and various vaccines and supplies. Such co-ordination was well demonstrated during the anti-cholera campaign, which brought into play all the preventive and control measures mentioned above.

#### Maternal and child health

83. Through 81 maternal and child health clinics located mainly in its own health centres, UNRWA continued to provide ante-natal, natal and post-partum care for



mothers and health supervisory services for children up to two years of age. Two of the 81 maternal care clinics and two of the 80 infant clinics were operated by voluntary agencies in the West Bank under subsidy from the Agency. In east Jordan, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Commonwealth Save the Children Fund and the Lutheran World Federation continued to provide medical and nursing teams to render child care and paediatric clinic services in three of the emergency camps. In Amman, several maternal and child health centres of the Ministry of Health made their services available to the large scattered refugee population there and, in both Amman and Damascus, the Lutheran World Federation had clinics providing maternal and child health services for refugee communities. In Gaza, the Swedish Save the Children Federation continued to provide the operating costs of maternal and child health and related training services at the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre. The Belgian Government again provided the services of a paediatrician for the infant and child health services at the UNRWA/Belgian Health Centre at Jabalia.

84. Statistical data on the operations of the maternal and child health services are shown in table 12 of annex I. Routine ante-natal supervision is provided by nursing staff, to whom medical consultation is readily available. As a result of the findings in special studies of considerable prevalence of anaemia during pregnancy among refugee women, the Health Department instituted a prophylactic programme of routine iron administration and also intensified the programme of treatment of anaemia during pregnancy. In 1970, 75 per cent of the 29,045 deliveries took place in the homes with a traditional midwife (dayah) in attendance under Agency nursing supervision and the remaining 25 per cent, about equally divided, in maternity centres and in hospitals. There were seven maternal deaths in 1970, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.24 per 1,000 live births. Extra dry rations and skim milk issued to pregnant women and nursing mothers continued to provide them with valuable nutritional support.

85. Regular medical and nursing supervision of children in their first two years aimed at promoting normal growth and development through education of the mother in child care, full use of the supplementary feeding programme, protection against certain diseases by immunization and provision of treatment as required. Surveillance of the nutritional state of infants was maintained at each health centre through determining at monthly and bi-monthly intervals for the under one year and 1-2 year groups, respectively, the percentages of those who were underweight. For the year 1970, the average percentage of infants under one year of age who were underweight was 12.9 (compared with 12.9 in 1969) and of those 1-2 years it was 18.7 (compared with 17.2 in 1969). These data, when viewed for the individual Fields, showed that in general there was either a continuing gradual improvement or no change, but that in Gaza there was a very substantial increase in the prevalence of undernutrition in the 1-2 year age group (16.4 per cent to 25 per cent). The prevalence of underweight among infants under two years of age in the emergency camps of east Jordan and among the newly displaced refugees of Syria was not significantly different from that of the refugee population as a whole in these two Fields. Particular attention was directed towards the undernourished group, with emphasis on their full utilization of the milk and cooked-meal programmes of the feeding centres. In the West Bank and Syria, special studies were under way to determine as precisely as possible the socio-economic, cultural and other factors involved in the problem of malnutrition of infants. For the more serious cases of malnutrition, as well as for cases of severe gastro-enteritis, the rehydration-nutrition centres continued to play a valuable role in metabolic and nutritional restoration. As of 30 June 1971,

there were 22 such centres having in all a capacity of 243 cots. Three centres in east Jordan and one in Lebanon were out of operation for part or all of the year for unavoidable reasons. Two new centres came into operation in east Jordan early in 1971. In all, 2,147 cases were admitted to the centres in 1970-1971, compared with 2,103 in 1969-1970.

86. The special study of infant and pre-school child growth and development which the Field Preventive Medicine Officer has been conducting in Gaza since 1965 was almost completed by the end of the reporting year and the data are being analysed. Studies of infant mortality continued for the year 1970 in Lebanon, Syria and the West Bank. In Lebanon, the rate showed an increase from 36.2 per 1,000 live births in 1969 to 47.4 in 1970; the 1968 rate was 46.8. In Syria, there was a striking decrease, from 43.1 in 1969 to 27.4 in 1970, but this is considered to be due mainly to the under-reporting of deaths. In the West Bank, the upward trend of infant mortality in 1968 and 1969 was reversed, the rate falling from 106.3 in 1969 to 73.8 in 1970. Studies in Gaza and east Jordan could not be carried out in 1970. Analysis of data on 659 hospital deaths of infants and young children in 1970 (75.2 per cent in the first year of life) revealed that diarrhoeal disease was the underlying cause in 32.9 per cent respiratory infections in 24.9 per cent and prematurity in 11.7 per cent. Nutritional deficiency was primarily responsible for 6.1 per cent of the deaths and was an associated cause, mainly with diarrhoeal disease, in another 6.7 per cent. Measles was responsible for 4.2 per cent of the hospital deaths (cf. 6.2 per cent in 1969).

87. Services for children two to three years of age continued to develop satisfactorily, except in the Gaza Field, where the prevailing medical and nursing staff shortage continued to impede this extension of the pre-school child service. During the calendar year 1970, there was an average of approximately 8,800 children in this age group registered for routine care in the four Fields, compared with about 4,800 in 1969. Although there are limited data available thus far on the health status of the group, indications from east Jordan Field are that the prevalence of underweight is in excess of 30 per cent. The Health Department continued to explore the possibility of extending health supervisory services to children between three and six years of age, but the implementation of specific plans has long been delayed due to budgetary reasons. The Health Department, in the meantime, is doing what it can to make health supervision available to the limited number of pre-school children who are accommodated in the play centres administered by the Relief Services Division.

88. School health services were provided for children at elementary and preparatory levels in 497 UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the five Fields. The comprehensive service comprises medical examination of all new school entrants and their follow-up care as required; re-examination and treatment upon indication for children beyond the entrance stage; selection of undernourished children for supplementary feeding in addition to the school milk programme; reinforcing immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, enteric-group fevers, smallpox and tuberculosis; 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 not be constituted in Gaza because of the continuing shortage of medical officers, and the school health programme there has not been in full operation since the 1967 conflict. Statistical information on certain aspects of the school health is presented in table 12 of annex I.

89. From routine reporting of morbidity findings in school entrants, some of the most common conditions were found to have the following prevalence rates in the scholastic year 1970-1971: dental caries 8.7 per cent, nose and throat infection 6.9 per cent, undernutrition 4.6 per cent, anaemia 3.1 per cent. Riboflavin deficiency was found to the extent of 9 per cent in Lebanon and 4.5 per cent in Gaza. Simple goitre was found in 8.6 of schoolchildren of all ages in the Damascus area; further special studies revealed its prevalence there to be 15.7 per cent in preparatory schoolgirls and 12.9 per cent in elementary schoolgirls. As a result of these findings, a programme of iodide prophylaxis and treatment of simple goitre was implemented late in 1970 in the mainly-affected schoolchild population of the area. Other special problems among schoolchildren which are under investigation are the prevalence of helminth infestation in Gaza and the West Bank and the feasibility of employing routine "blanket" therapy to maintain the prevalence at low levels. A pilot study carried out in the Gaza Field has yielded encouraging results. A combined study of helminth prevalence and anaemia in schoolchildren has been completed in Syria. The east Jordan and Syria Fields are conducting studies of heights and weights of schoolchildren.

#### Health education

90. The health education programme continued to be comprehensive and to be integrated into all aspects of the UNRWA health services. There was continuing emphasis on educating mothers in maternal and child clinics, children in schools, special groups in social welfare centres, and the refugees generally in the basic elements of health, the prevention of disease and in individual and community responsibility for the protection of health. In each Field, teams of health education workers work closely with health centre staff, school-teachers and school health committees, social welfare staff, and leaders in the community in developing effective programmes. The theme selected for special attention for the calendar year 1971 was "the pre-school child - his growth and development, needs and care". On this theme, highlighted in the health calendar, monthly subjects are developed in all the educational situations mentioned above. Besides the health calendar, other visual aids, such as monthly leaflets, posters and flannelgraphs, were produced and distributed widely in all Fields. The World Health Day theme for 1971, "a full life despite diabetes", was given special attention in April and a special poster and sets of information papers, including a special issue of the Bulletin of the Department of Health, were distributed for the purpose.

91. The problem of cholera in the latter half of 1970 demanded a sustained, intensive educational effort on the part of the health education workers and health staff in general. Much effort was directed to achieving adequate standards of personal and food hygiene, securing public co-operation in maintaining a sanitary environment and motivating people to take full advantage of immunization and other health protective measures. With the possibility of further outbreaks of cholera in the current year, health education is again being focused on the problem from the month of June. A poster and other aids are being produced for this purpose. While cholera has necessitated a special educational emphasis in all Fields, the individual Fields, continued to develop programmes on subjects based upon their own particular interests. Several Fields were using health exhibitions, among other media, as an aid in conveying their message to the public. Among the special educational activities, mention should be made of the continuing success of the course on family life and child care which is being conducted in the third year preparatory classes of 16 UNRWA/UNESCO girls' schools in Gaza.

## Nursing services

92. As at 30 June 1971, UNRWA was employing 168 graduate nurses and midwives, 290 auxiliary nurses and 59 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 for 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 women and nursing mothers for supplementary ration distribution purposes, school health, health education, individual and mass immunization, tuberculosis and venereal disease 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 shortage of graduate nurses in Gaza, it was necessary to recruit abroad a number of nurses. In east Jordan, the two graduate nurses provided for the Agency by the French Government through the French Red Cross returned to their country in December 1970. Full 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

93. 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 of the number and proportion of underweight infants under two years of age, as well as the quarterly reports of the school health officers.

94. Although no full-scale nutrition survey has been made during the period of this report, because it would have been difficult to carry out and very costly, a few studies on a limited scale were undertaken in certain Fields for a general assessment of the nutritional state of certain groups or for certain specific nutritional aspects, for example, prevalence of anaemia among pregnant and lactating women or prevalence of goitre among schoolchildren.

95. The aim of the supplementary feeding and milk distribution programme is to protect the most vulnerable groups of the population (infants, pre-school and schoolchildren, 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 47 to 54 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 for the newly displaced refugees in east Jordan and Syria as well as for certain hardship cases elsewhere.

## Environmental sanitation

96. The environmental sanitation service continued to have as its objective the provision, within the limited resources of the Agency, of basic community sanitation in the refugee camps, including safe water supply, removal and disposal of wastes, storm water drainage, latrine facilities, control of insect and rodent vectors, and provision of ancillary facilities, for example, public baths and slaughter houses. In general, this objective was satisfactorily achieved.

97. In the emergency camps in Syria, the replacement of family tents by concrete block shelters has now begun and will be completed as funds become available. Replacement of pit privies by the water-seal septic-tank-type of public latrine and the construction of surface drains has improved considerably the sanitary conditions in the emergency camps. Two tractor-trailers for the Jordan Field and one additional tractor-trailer for the Gaza Field have been purchased in order to facilitate and improve further the collection and disposal of refuse. In the Gaza Field, as a result of the widening of roads in certain refugee camps carried out by the Israeli authorities, a number of shelters, public latrines and water points were demolished, but are being replaced by the Agency at the expense of the Israeli authorities. At Nairab, the Syrian local authorities have provided a community water supply system allowing domestic connexions.

98. Overcrowding in shelters and camps, especially in the old camps located near urban centres, is becoming an acute problem. In Gaza, the local public health authorities have assumed responsibility for the vector control aspect of the malaria control programme. As the living conditions in the emergency camps improve, the sanitation labour strength is being gradually reduced and will eventually reach a level giving a ratio of 1.7 labourers per 1,000 population, as presently applied in the old established camps.

#### Medical education and training

99. In the field of health sciences, 386 refugee students are holders of Agency university scholarships (see paragraph 145 below). Of these, 312 are studying medicine, 20 dentistry, 48 pharmaceutical chemistry, five veterinary medicine and one public health. In addition, 62 students are receiving training in basic nursing, 15 in midwifery, 64 as assistant pharmacists, 29 as laboratory technicians, six as X-ray technicians, and six as physiotherapists. One staff member, a dental surgeon, who is undergoing a course of training in periodontology abroad, has been granted an extended period of study leave. A programme of in-service training of staff, including doctors, nurses and environmental sanitation staff, was continued. During the period of review, 149 students have either completed successfully their courses of education or are expected to pass their final qualifying examination: 77 in medicine, six in dentistry, 12 in pharmaceutical chemistry, one in basic nursing, 13 in midwifery, 21 as assistant pharmacists, 16 as laboratory technicians and three as physiotherapists.

### C. Education and training services

100. Total enrolments in 1970-1971 amounted to 231,803 in Agency schools at the elementary and preparatory levels of general education, 3,395 in Agency vocational and pre-service teacher-training centres, and 1,392 in the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education for the in-service training of Agency staff members. In addition, there were 64,580 refugee students in government and private schools in the host countries, at the elementary, preparatory and upper secondary levels of general education. The UNRWA university scholarship programme in 1970-1971 comprised a total of 872 awards in various Middle Eastern universities, and there were 250 vocational training graduates in Europe on training-in-industry schemes, mainly in the Federal Republic of Germany. A further 127 vocational and teacher-training students were sponsored in government and private institutes. Details of enrolments by educational level, type of training and location are given in tables 14 to 17 below.

101. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding statistics given in paragraph 91 of last year's report will show that the steady growth pattern in general education which, as a result of population increase, for years past has been a significant feature of the UNRWA/UNESCO education system, ran true to form: enrolment of refugee students in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools increased by 5.7 per cent; in consequence, the total teaching force employed by the Agency rose to slightly over 7,000 and the number of Agency schools and training centres passed the 500 mark. The Agency's expenditure on its education services rose this year to very nearly one half of its total budget - in round figures, 21 million dollars out of a total of 47 million dollars.

102. It has been emphasized earlier in this report how grave a threat the financial crisis now facing the Agency poses, not only to the continued expansion of the educational service, in order to accommodate the natural increase in the number of children of school age for grades 1 to 9, but even to its very existence on its present scale. The education services are largely dependent on cash contributions, unlike the relief services which mainly use donations in kind; consequently a cash deficit has more significance for the education sector, in which over three quarters of the total annual expenditure is on teachers' salaries and which accounts for half the total number of Agency staff, even with a high pupil-teacher ratio. Conscious of this threat and of the need to support the fund-raising efforts of UNRWA, the Director-General of UNESCO followed up the stirring appeal he had made at the Marrakesh Conference in early 1970 (see para. 94 of last year's report) by launching, on 1 January 1971, at the request of this Executive Board, a world-wide appeal for "Educational aid for the Palestine refugees". Mr. Maheu appointed a special representative, Ambassador Mansour Khaled of the Sudan, to carry out a series of fund-raising visits to various capitals in the Middle East, North Africa, Europe, North America and the Far East.

103. Despite this background of uncertainty about the future, the UNRWA/UNESCO education services continued to operate and even to expand in all five operational areas of the Agency during 1970-1971, in what might be termed a normal manner, except for the East Bank area of Jordan, Gaza and, for some months at the beginning of the year, the Lebanon also. In Jordan, the confrontation between the Army and the Palestine fedayeen during the first half of 1970-1971 interrupted the work of the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in various parts of the East Bank on a number of

occasions, especially in the Amman and Irbed districts. Both in September and again in mid-January, the situation led to a high degree of absenteeism, and in Irbed there was subsequently a movement of refugee families back to the north Jordan valley, where cultivation in the area irrigated by the Ghor Canal was resumed. This move has led to pressure for the re-opening of Agency schools in the valley. The Jordanian Ministry of Education lengthened the school year on the East Bank by one month in an attempt to make up for lost time, and reasonably good progress was made throughout the second half of the school year. In the Gaza Strip, the general situation continued to be tense, worsened in January, and led to prolonged curfews and restrictions on movement that disrupted the work of the schools.

104. Owing to a distinct improvement in the text-book situation, which is reported upon in the following section on general education, this was a better year for the West Bank schools, and generally quiet conditions in the area have also been reflected in the good work accomplished in the Agency's three training centres at Ramallah and Kalandia. Gaza also benefited from the arrival of school texts, but to a lesser extent because of shipping delays in the delivery of half of the supplies ordered. The security situation made it desirable for the Gaza Vocational Training Centre to be put on a day-school basis in mid-1970. It continued to operate throughout 1970-1971, quite satisfactorily, as a double-shift day-school. A serious problem faced by the Agency in the Strip since 1967 has been, and continues to be, the placement of the refugee students from Gaza trained in the Agency's Gaza and West Bank training centres. The situation is worse for the graduates of the vocational and technical courses, as so far the Agency has been able to find places in its own schools or in government and private schools for the graduates of its teacher-training colleges. Even here, however, the placement prospects for primary teachers are deteriorating, and the choice now lies between switching some capacity to the training of specialist teachers and reducing the number of trainees enrolled in Agency centres.

105. Funds provided by both government and non-government sources for capital expenditure have enabled the Agency, despite operational deficits, to complete in the three-year period from 1967 to 1970 for its general education services the impressive total of 378 new classrooms, 31 science laboratories, six multi-purpose rooms and 35 administration rooms. During 1970-1971, construction either continued, or was begun, on an additional 255 classrooms, 12 science laboratories, 11 multi-purpose rooms and 16 administration rooms, although there were delays, either because sites were unavailable or because of the security situation in east Jordan. The approved school building programme for the coming two school years, mainly designed to avoid double-shifting of classes (almost half are already on double-shift), but also intended to replace the more unsatisfactory rented premises, envisages the construction of 141 classrooms, five science laboratories, four multi-purpose rooms and 15 administration rooms.

106. In summary, looked at as an Agency-wide operation, the education and training programme functioned reasonably well in 1970-1971, despite a political environment that continued to be disturbed and the uncertain financial future. This record adds poignancy to the Secretary-General's statement to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA on 5 January 1971, in the course of which he said:

"Curtailement of education for the refugee students would be particularly cruel for these young people and their families. They would suffer for at least a generation, and the whole Middle East would feel the consequences of losing the potential benefit of this human resource". 22/

#### General education

107. In 1970-1971, under pressure of numbers, the UNRWA/UNESCO school system further expanded to accommodate an enrolment of 231,803 registered refugee students and a teaching force of 6,706 teachers and head-teachers in a total of 497 elementary and preparatory schools. In addition, 44,270 children were enrolled in government and private schools in these two cycles, which cover the first nine years of general education. In the upper secondary cycle of government and private schools, there were 20,310 students. The Agency's teaching staff is reinforced by a total supervisory staff of 59 elementary and subject supervisors for 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 largely autonomous Field education systems are achieved through the Agency headquarters of the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education, to which is attached a team of specialists provided by UNESCO on secondment to the Agency.

108. Previous annual reports deal in some detail with the text-book problem, which has been a major preoccupation of UNESCO and the Governments concerned since the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza by Israel in the course of the 1967 hostilities. During the year under review, this issue was again examined by the UNESCO Executive Board, first in October 1970 and again in May 1971. The resolutions passed by the Board on these occasions are reproduced in annex III below. Resolution 4.1.2, while expressing satisfaction at the measure of success already achieved by UNESCO, once again called upon the Government of Israel to authorize the admission into the occupied territories of all textbooks immediately after they had been approved by the Director-General. The same resolution asked the Director-General to launch an international appeal for voluntary contributions to UNRWA.

109. On conclusion of the first Executive Board debate, the Director-General of UNESCO resumed his correspondence and discussions with Israel and the Arab States concerned, and reported progress in papers dated 14 April and 4 May 1971, which summarized the situation as follows: of 58 textbooks authorized by him for use in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Gaza Strip in the 1970-1971 school year, Israel had granted permission for the importation of 51. The Agency placed the necessary orders in the United Arab Republic and delivered to its schools in Gaza in two consignments, via Cyprus, a total of 367,000 copies. Of the 71 textbooks authorized by the Director-General for use in UNRWA/UNESCO West Bank schools, UNRWA had placed orders in Amman for 63 texts; Israel allowed the importation of 61, and by April, 103,750 copies of these had been distributed by the Agency to its West Bank schools. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the Minister of Education confirmed to the Director-General of UNESCO his Government's concern that its books should embody the principles forming the basis of the Universal Declaration of

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22/ United Nations press release SG/SM/1404 - PAL 1188 of 5 January 1971.



Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of UNESCO, of which the Committee responsible for the publication and distribution of school textbooks had always been mindful. The Minister subsequently informed the Director-General that, to the same end, a sub-committee of specialist teachers had been established to examine the content of the textbooks used in schools throughout the Republic before publication of the textbooks for the 1971-1972 school-year.

110. UNESCO's Executive Board resumed its debate on co-operation with UNRWA on 11 May 1971, and approved resolution 4.2.4. Part I of this resolution expressed satisfaction at the co-operation of Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic with the Director-General in the implementation of previous Executive Board decisions; noted the declaration of the Syrian Arab Republic; expressed its grave concern at the failure of Israel to comply with decision 4.1.2 by refusing or delaying the granting of import permits for 12 of the textbooks approved by the Director-General, and again called on Israel to authorize immediate admittance of all approved textbooks into the occupied territories. Part II of the resolution, which was approved unanimously by the Board, called for continued efforts to cover the deficit in UNRWA's resources for the education of Palestine refugees.

111. For the second year running, UNESCO organized, after consultations with the Israeli and United Arab Republic authorities, the holding of the United Arab Republic secondary school leaving certificate examination in the Gaza Strip. During the period from 22 to 28 September 1970, a total of 9,051 candidates, 3,199 of them girls, sat for the examination, supervised by over 1,000 local teachers from the schools of the Agency and of the Gaza Directorate of Education and by 28 international specialists appointed by the Director-General. Logistical support and other essential facilities were provided by the Gaza Directorate of Education and Culture and by the UNRWA Field Office in Gaza. It was subsequently announced by the United Arab Republic Ministry of Higher Education that 6,859 Gaza students had obtained pass certificates, and 1,030 of the best students were awarded scholarship places by the Ministry in universities in the United Arab Republic, for the 1971-1972 academic year. They are still in Gaza but are expected to reach Cairo in August 1971 after crossing the Suez Canal in convoys sponsored by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

#### Lebanon

112. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Lebanon began the new school year on 1 September 1970. Of the 61 elementary and preparatory schools operating, 25 schools worked on a double-shift system involving 321 class sections. The total enrolment in all schools was 32,773.

113. The history and geography of Palestine, taught in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools in other host countries as part of the government curriculum, was introduced as a subject last year with the agreement of the Lebanese Government and the Director-General of UNESCO, and the innovation is proceeding smoothly. Teaching materials prepared by the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education are approved by the Director-General and the Lebanese Minister of Education before distribution to the schools concerned. Five assignments for the lower elementary grades and eight for the preparatory grades have been completed.

114. As a reaction of sympathy to the events in Jordan in September 1970, Agency schools in the Lebanon were on strike during the period from 17 September to 5 October 1970.

## Syria

115. UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Syrian Arab Republic resumed work on 3 October 1970. This delay in the start of the official school year was due to the Government's decision to hold a general census during the month of September, which involved the use of practically all school buildings.

116. The number of elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency during the period under review was 89 with a total enrolment of 31,772. The number of schools on a double-shift system was 48, involving 454 class sections.

## East Jordan

117. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan began the new school year on 22 August 1970 and were closed again from the middle of September until 7 November 1970 in consequence of the serious conflicts between the Palestine fedayeen and the Army. The heaviest fighting centred on Amman. Extensive damage was caused to refugee shelters and Agency installations in two camps and in particular to the schools, which suffered both from structural damage and from the looting of supplies and equipment. When classes resumed, they were accommodated for some time in tents while repairs were being carried out to the most badly damaged schools. Fighting broke out again in mid-January 1971, with consequent absenteeism in the Amman and Irbed area schools. At the same time, refugee families began to move from the Irbed camps to the north part of the Jordan valley. This movement and the resumption of cultivation in the area irrigated by the Ghor Canal has led to a request for the re-activating of certain UNRWA/UNESCO valley schools. The east Jordan area continued to be disturbed in February and March, but the security situation gradually improved and could be regarded as normal by the end of May. To make up for time lost, the school year was extended by the Government till 30 June 1971 and, in accordance with normal practice, Agency schools followed suit.

118. The number of elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency during the period under review was 153 with a total enrolment of 77,855 pupils. The number of schools on double shift was 124, involving 1,377 class sections.

## West Bank

119. The school year has been relatively undisturbed in so far as work and attendance are concerned, apart from some absenteeism in September 1970 attributable to reactions to the events in east Jordan.

120. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools began the new school year on 1 September 1970. Of the 86 elementary and preparatory schools operated, 24 schools worked on a double-shift system involving 146 class sections. The total enrolment in all schools was 29,362.

## Gaza

121. In Gaza, the education programme suffered interruptions throughout the year as a result of a disturbed situation, culminating in an intensification of curfews

and other security measures in January. On the credit side, the textbook situation has been greatly improved, as has been reported upon elsewhere in this chapter.

122. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools began the new school year on 1 September 1970. Of the 108 elementary and preparatory schools operated, 34 schools worked on a double-shift system involving 316 class sections. The total enrolment in all schools was 60,041.

#### Youth activities programme

123. The World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations continued to co-operate with the Agency in a joint programme to train young refugee men in leadership and community service. The Agency operates 29 Youth Activity Centres which serve around 3,000 refugee youths and these are now well established community institutions much appreciated by the young people where they can meet for recreation, sport and instructive lectures. In the West Bank, the Summer Camp was repeated and an innovation was the establishment in the Jericho area of a Youth Activities Centre for Girls in response to a felt need.

124. The increased interest shown by the young people in assisting members of their community is most encouraging. They were of considerable assistance during the mass inoculation of the refugee population against cholera which became essential during the year and, in many centres, they assumed responsibility for maintaining orderly queues and recording the names of those receiving injections. They have also contributed to the improvement of the amenities in some camps by erecting walls round installations, making and tending gardens, and helping in the construction of playgrounds, buildings, paths and other projects.

#### Pre-school children's activities

125. The objective of this programme is to provide rudimentary training for children three to six years of age through the medium of supervised educational play periods and to keep them under medical supervision so that their special needs can be quickly met. They are provided with a hot meal and milk to ensure that they are well nourished. Unfortunately, these activities cannot be included in the Agency's programme unless they can be financed from special contributions. However, a number of voluntary agencies co-operate with the Agency in the programme, which now serves 3,800 children in 26 centres. In Gaza, the Agency entered into an agreement in 1970 with the American Friends Service Committee, which undertook to provide funds and supervisory staff to take over and expand the Agency's programme. During the year, they have increased the centres in Gaza from eight to twelve, improved the training of the staff and the amenities in the centres and considerably raised the standard of the programme.

#### Women's activities

126. There are 13 centres where 502 young women attended and participated in afternoon programmes of women's activities. Through a variety of cultural, social and recreational activities, the objective of the training at these centres is to

raise the standard of living of the women and girls by developing their initiative. It includes literacy classes, remodelling of second-hand clothing, the teaching of embroidery, needlework, 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 dependent on the receipt of special donations.

### Teacher training

127. Compared with 1969-1970, the Agency's efforts in the field of teacher-training, both pre-service and in-service, were relatively little affected during the 1970-1971 academic year by the disturbances in Jordan. For security and disciplinary reasons, the teacher-training sections at Wadi Seer, near Amman, and at Sibliin, near Beirut, operated on a day basis. The temporary centre for women in Amman had to seek new accommodation after the fighting in September 1970, during which the rented quarters it had occupied since 1967 were shelled and looted. However, both the men and women trainees of the Agency in Amman surmounted these difficulties and successfully completed their year's work. The residential centres for men and women trainees at Ramallah near Jerusalem, on the West Bank, had an uneventful and academically satisfactory year. Details of the Agency's in-service training programme for its own staff are given in the following paragraphs, which reveal both consolidation and expansion of this interesting and, in many respects, novel project.

#### Pre-service

128. The Agency's pre-service teacher-training programme provides a two-year course of training for both men and women of post-secondary school level. In the school year 1970-1971, the Agency continued to operate five centres: two of a temporary nature in the Amman area of east Jordan, two on the West Bank and one in Lebanon.

129. At the beginning of the coming school year, the two temporary centres in east Jordan will be replaced by the newly constructed Amman Training Centre. This centre is planned to operate on a residential basis with a total enrolment of 700 students: 300 men and 250 women following courses in teacher education, and 150 women following vocational courses. The centre will have a central administration unit, with shared library, stores, kitchen and laundry facilities, but with separate dining rooms, reading rooms, class rooms, and dormitory facilities for the men and women students. The capital cost of its construction has been financed by NEED, and the first year's operating costs are expected to be covered by a special donation from the United States Government.

130. So far, the five Agency pre-service teacher-training centres have concentrated on training teachers for the six grades of the primary (elementary) education cycle. Some aspects of the curricula are, however, based on the assumption that the centre graduates may also be called upon to teach classes in the preparatory cycle.

131. Towards the end of 1970-1971, the Agency began consultations with the Jordanian Ministry of Education on the establishment of a three-year training

course at post-secondary level to prepare subject teachers for the preparatory classes (that is, the three upper classes of the Jordanian Government's nine-year compulsory cycle). If agreement can be reached in time, it is the Agency's intention to begin the new courses at its two centres in Ramallah and at the new centre in Amman in the 1971-1972 academic year.

132. The total number of refugee trainees enrolled in the UNRWA/UNESCO pre-service teacher-training centres in 1970-1971 was 1,074 compared with 1,153 in 1969-1970 and 1,162 in 1968-1969.

#### In-service

133. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education now provides four major types of in-service training for the various categories of staff employed in the Agency's teaching services. These are:

- (a) Basic courses for training elementary teachers;
- (b) Specialized courses for training preparatory teachers;
- (c) Courses for training key education personnel;
- (d) Ad hoc courses for the further training of qualified teachers to meet special needs.

134. The Institute's basic programme for the in-service training of elementary teachers, which started in October 1964, continued in the school year 1970-1971, but with decreased enrolment figures. By the end of the school year 1969-1970, the Institute had completed eight editions of its course for elementary teachers. Out of a total initial intake of 3,189 elementary teachers enrolled between 1964-1965 and 1968-1969, 2,328 (about 73 per cent) have successfully completed all the requirements of their training programme and have been recognized by the Agency as professionally certificated elementary teachers. In addition, 458 elementary school teachers are still undergoing training with the Institute, having begun their training in 1968, 1969 or 1970. Of these, 256 will complete their training in 1971, 161 in 1972 and 41 in 1973. The total number of elementary school teachers who have so far been involved in this on-the-job training programme is 3,647. This represents about 8 per cent of the total number of elementary school teachers (excluding head-teachers) in the school year 1970-1971. When the Institute started 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 teachers, has been running down in the past three school years, but is not likely to be eliminated completely because the Agency may still have to continue to recruit small numbers of uncertificated teachers, particularly women teachers.

135. The programme of in-service training for preparatory-level teachers, which started in October 1967, continued to expand in the school year 1970-1971. By the end of the school year 1969-1970, 334 preparatory school teachers, out of an initial intake of 678 (about 49 per cent), had successfully completed all the requirements of their training courses and have been certificated as qualified Agency teachers for the preparatory level. In addition, 722 teachers are still

undergoing training with the Institute in preparatory-level courses of different specializations: mathematics, science, Arabic, social studies and English. Of these, 516 will complete their training in 1971, 187 in 1972 and 19 in 1973. 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 1,400, which represents about 73 per cent of the total number of preparatory teachers (excluding head-teachers) in the school year 1970-1971. The in-service training of preparatory teachers represents the second phase of the Institute's operation, and is expected to continue at the same level in the school year 1971-1972.

136. In the school year 1969-1970, the Institute introduced, on a limited and experimental basis, its first course in school administration for 52 head-teachers employed in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan and Syria. In 1970-1971, following the success of the first experiment, the Institute extended this course to all five Fields. This year the Institute also introduced an experimental course for the training of 10 general and subject supervisors in the Lebanon Field. The training of key education personnel marks the third phase of the Institute's operation, and the following table shows its development since its inception in 1969-1970:

	<u>1969-1970</u>	<u>1970-1971</u>
Courses for head-teachers	52 (Syria and east Jordan)	132 (all Fields)
Courses for supervisors	-	10 (Lebanon only)
	— 52 —	— 142 —

137. Along with the third phase of its operation, the Institute has in the past two years organized ad hoc courses for trained teachers to meet special needs. These have so far been restricted to Syria, where the programme of in-service training for both elementary and preparatory teachers is running down. The courses so far organized are:

	<u>1969-1970</u>	<u>1970-1971</u>
Global method courses for first elementary teachers	75	49
Art education course	-	21
	— 75 —	— 70 —

138. In view of the increased variety and complexity of the in-service training programme, the Institute's training capacity slightly decreased in the school year 1970-1971 after having been maintained for several years at the level of 1,500 trainees per year, as can be seen from the following table:

	<u>1964-</u> <u>1965</u>	<u>1965-</u> <u>1966</u>	<u>1966-</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>1967-</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>1968-</u> <u>1969</u>	<u>1969-</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>1970-</u> <u>1971</u>
Courses for training elementary teachers	862	1,506	1,552	1,398	927	653	458
Courses for training preparatory teachers	-	-	-	190	620	685	722
Courses for head-teachers and supervisors	-	-	-	-	-	52	142
<u>Ad hoc</u> courses to meet special needs	-	-	-	-	-	75	70
	<u>862</u>	<u>1,506</u>	<u>1,552</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>1,547</u>	<u>1,465</u>	<u>1,392</u>

139. The Institute continued in 1970-1971 to conduct experiments in production techniques and procedures for the closed circuit television unit donated by UNESCO, as well as in field utilization and the training of personnel. As a result of the success of the initial experiments, UNESCO provided funds for the purchase of additional equipment to extend the use of closed circuit television and of video tape recording to all the fields of the Institute's operation. The Institute also continued to produce instructional material on the history and geography of Palestine for use in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon.

140. 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 in Beirut from 30 January to 3 February 1971. Two of the 20 Institute Field Representatives completed a UNESCO-sponsored three-month fellowship course in India, Ceylon and Pakistan late in 1970.

141. A noteworthy development this year has been the decision of the Jordanian Ministry of Education to adopt, with minor variations, the in-service teacher-training techniques developed by the Institute. The Agency has offered to put the material developed by the Institute at the disposal of the Government and is providing the necessary basic training at the Institute for the team selected by the Government to launch its programme. Pending the provision of the funds needed to carry out a major training programme over a decade or more, plans are under way to start a pilot scheme, largely financed by UNICEF, in east Jordan in 1971-1972 as soon as the training of the Government team has been concluded.

#### University scholarships

142. A total of 872 scholarships were awarded by UNRWA to Palestine refugees for university-level study during the academic year 1970-1971. Of these, 773 were continuing scholarships and 99 were new awards. Sixty-four of the latter were granted to school leavers and 35 to students already enrolled in university. The UNRWA scholarships, which are funded from various sources, are awarded for only one year at a time, but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study, provided the student satisfactorily passes the end-of-year examination held by his faculty.

143. 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 which will amount to \$850,000. Of this total, an amount of \$187,000 for 381 scholarships was allocated for the school year 1970-1971.

144. Several Governments, including the Governments of the Arab host countries, have also granted scholarships to refugee students; in particular, the United Arab Republic offered 1,030 subsidized places to students from Gaza (both refugees and non-refugees) who had done well in the 1970 United Arab Republic secondary school leaving certificate examinations held in the Strip under the supervision of UNESCO. It did not prove possible to place these students in United Arab Republic universities during the 1970-1971 academic year, but places are being reserved for them in 1971-1972 academic year.

145. The distribution of university scholarship holders is shown in the following table:

University scholarship holders by course of study and country of study during the academic year 1970-1971

Course of study	United Arab Republic	Lebanon	Syria	Jordan		Iraq	Turkey	Total
				East Bank	West Bank			
Medicine	212	12	77	-	-	11	-	312
Pharmacy	24	2	17	-	-	5	-	48
Dentistry	7	-	8	-	-	5	-	20
Veterinary medicine	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Public health	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Engineering	104	25	43	-	-	36	3	211
Agriculture	11	1	4	-	-	1	-	17
Teacher training	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Commerce and economics	7	4	4	35	-	-	-	50
Arts	23	15	32	21	1	1	-	93
Science	10	33	16	26	5	17	-	107
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>872</b>

Vocational and technical education

146. In last year's report, reference was made to the difficulties caused by strikes, protests, demonstrations, curfews, damage to Agency school buildings and equipment and other prejudicial local circumstances. Three training centres were affected in one way or another: Wadi Seer Training Centre in east Jordan, Siblín Training Centre in Lebanon and Gaza Vocational Training Centre. It was possible to finish the scholastic year 1969-1970 (which ended in mid-August) with an acceptable training standard, but for 1970-1971, it was decided to operate the



Gaza Vocational Training Centre on a day basis and, on disciplinary grounds, the same measures were taken at Wadi Seer and at Siblin. In addition, at Siblin the numbers were also reduced by accepting no new students for one year. These measures had the desired effect and no further disturbances of the training occurred.

147. Progress in the construction of the Agency's new combined teacher and vocational training centre in Amman, training already delayed by events in June 1970, came virtually to a standstill after the more serious outbreak of fighting in September. In consequence, its entry into operation, forecast for November 1970, was again delayed and cannot now take place until the new scholastic year 1971-1972.

148. Completion of the extension of the Wadi Seer Training Centre, financed by the Federal Republic of Germany, was also delayed; but it was possible to arrange for an increase of vocational and technical training capacity, although 210 teacher trainees, who should have been transferred to the new Amman Training Centre, had to stay on another year at Wadi Seer.

149. The extension of the Ramallah Women's Training Centre, financed by NEED, has been completed. The Centre now has a training/boarding capacity for 620 young women, 300 in teacher training and 320 in vocational and technical education. In addition, 20 training places have been made available for young men in two para-medical courses for medical laboratory technicians and assistant pharmacists. These are the first training courses to be operated on a co-educational basis by the Agency in its vocational and technical programme. Boarding facilities for the male trainees at the Ramallah Women's Training Centre are provided at the nearby Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre.

150. Planning of the extension of the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre, near Jerusalem, which is being financed from a special donation of \$1 million from the United States Government for the expansion of vocational training, is well advanced. Construction will start in September 1971. By means of improvised arrangements, 32 of the 120 additional training places planned have already been provided in 1970-1971.

151. The Federal Republic of Germany had again agreed, for 1970-1971, to give 160 male graduates of Agency vocational training centres the opportunity to acquire work experience in the Federal Republic of Germany in modern industrial conditions. Unfortunately, owing to the September crisis in east Jordan, this arrangement had to be cancelled as it was impossible to assemble the trainees from the various countries for the scheduled charter flight. It is hoped that this valuable programme will be resumed in 1971-1972.

152. Employment proves no serious difficulty for graduates of Damascus Vocational Training Centre, Kalandia Vocational Training Centre and Ramallah Women's Training Centre; and, though less good, prospects are still satisfactory for Siblin Training Centre and Wadi Seer Training Centre. There are indications that the employment possibilities for graduates of Gaza Vocational Training Centre, which have been very unsatisfactory since 1967, may gradually improve.

153. Details of training courses operated in 1970-1971, centre by centre, are given in table 17 of annex I below.

## Adult training courses

154. The Agency continued to provide training through its handicraft courses for many refugees who lack the academic qualifications necessary for admission to vocational training centres. Forty-five young men attended one-year carpentry courses organized in three centres in the West Bank and were thus enabled to acquire a skill and improve their prospects of employment. One thousand eight hundred and one girls completed six months' training in 36 sewing courses, six of which were run by voluntary agencies, in which they also received instruction in cooking, home management and hygiene.

## Training of the handicapped

155. The UNRWA programme for the rehabilitation of the physically disabled includes the blind, the deaf and the crippled and aims, through education and training, to enable them to become self-supporting and integrated in the community.

156. During the year, 222 disabled boys and girls were placed in institutes in the Middle East, including 60 accepted free of charge. In addition, 71 blind children and adults received training from the Centre for the Blind in Gaza, which is financed by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine and administered by the Agency. The Centre also operates a home unit section which serves some 40 adult refugees residing in Agency camps and provides them with work.

## D. Common services and general administration

157. The numbers of staff on the Agency's manning-table at 30 June 1971, as compared with 30 June 1970, are given in table 23 of annex I below.

158. There was an increase of 283 local staff posts, the addition of 403 teachers' posts being partially offset by a reduction of 69 manual service and 51 other posts.

159. On the international manning-table, there was a net reduction of 6 posts and the number of non-reimbursable posts provided by other United Nations organizations rose to 36 out of a total of 127 international posts.

160. As indicated in earlier annual reports, the Agency's salary policy for locally recruited staff has been to take into account the remuneration offered by the Governments of host countries in each field for comparable groups of employees and to adjust remuneration within the limits set by the Agency's financial situation when government rates are improved in response to upward movements of the cost of living. With effect from 1 September 1970, a 4 per cent cost of living allowance was granted to general service staff and manual workers serving in Syria. With effect from the same date, and with a further adjustment on 1 April 1971 in view of the subsequent sharp rise in the cost of living in the occupied territories, fixed-amount cost-of-living allowances were granted to manual workers and general service staff serving in Jordan (West Bank). In Gaza, adjustments in remuneration on 1 September 1970 and 1 April 1971 for manual workers and general service staff to meet the increase in the cost of living took the form of revised salary scales and fixed-amount cost-of-living allowances. The Agency also approved the introduction for general service and manual service staff

serving in Syria, with effect from 1 July 1971, of a revised dependency allowance in respect of a wife. After reviewing the cost to the Agency and the advantage to staff of the Service Benefit for manual workers, the Agency came to the conclusion that it would be justified in acceding to the request made by manual workers in the Jordan Field that they should participate in the Agency's Provident Fund. As a result, with effect from 1 July 1971, participation in the Agency's Provident Fund has become mandatory for all newly appointed manual workers and optional for all manual workers who were in the service of the Agency on 30 June 1971. The Agency also approved in principle an Agency contribution at the rate of 50 per cent of the total cost, up to a maximum contribution of 2.50 per cent of the annual salary costs of the participants, to a commercial health insurance scheme for locally recruited staff on the basis of a pilot plan under consideration for staff at Headquarters.

#### E. Legal matters

##### The Agency's staff - detention

161. In Gaza, there were 36 cases of arrest and detention of members of the Agency's staff (for various periods - more than six months in one case) without their being charged with any criminal offence. Of these, three persons were still under detention on 30 June 1971. The corresponding number of arrests and detentions in the West Bank is 19 (two persons were detained for more than six months) and, of these, one person was still under detention on 30 June 1971. In addition, eight staff members in the West Bank and two staff members in Gaza were brought to trial and convicted by military courts in the year under report. (The figures show an improvement in Gaza over the position last year. 23/)

162. The then Acting Commissioner-General wrote to the Deputy Director-General in the Israeli Foreign Ministry on 12 December 1970 expressing the Agency's continued concern at the detention of its staff members. A reply was received on 29 December 1970, in which the Deputy Director-General stressed the security aspects of the matter.

163. In response to the Agency's request, the Israeli authorities conveyed, by letter of 6 August 1970, some general information as regards five Agency staff members who had been deported, 24/ but without giving details. By letter of 8 October 1970, the Commissioner-General expressed his disappointment that no specific information had been given. If not given sufficient information, the Agency is unable to assess, on the one hand, whether the facts call for an assertion by the Agency of the privileges and immunities provided for in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations or, on the other hand, whether action against the staff member is called for under the Agency's staff regulations and rules. The Agency also sent a note verbale to the Israeli Foreign Ministry on 8 October 1970 on this subject, in which attention was drawn to Articles 100 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and to article 49 of

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23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), para. 147.

24/ Ibid., para. 149.

the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. The Israeli authorities replied on 4 January 1971 to the effect that the measures were unavoidable and that "there is no possibility of compromising at the cost of the security of the population".

164. As regards the two staff members who were "rusticated" last year, 25/ the Agency was informed, by a note of 20 August 1970, that the action had been taken on the ground that they were fomenting strikes among their pupils. The Agency has been unable to obtain evidence to substantiate this charge against the staff members in question and has so informed the Israeli authorities by a note dated 30 December 1970. As mentioned in last year's report 26/, these staff members had been released on 12 June 1970. Two other staff members were rusticated to the Sinai desert in the year under report.

165. In east Jordan, there have been 73 recorded cases of arrest and detention of Agency staff members, for varying periods, without any criminal charges having been brought against them. One person was detained for more than six months. Twenty-two persons were still under detention on 30 June 1971. The Agency has asked for the reasons for the arrests and detentions and made protests when appropriate. The information conveyed to the Agency by the Government in all these cases is to the effect that the arrests and detentions were on grounds of public security, and further that the staff members' official functions were not involved. These are very large numbers and nearly all of the cases have occurred since the disturbances in east Jordan in September 1970.

166. The Agency's Area Maintenance Officer in Central Lebanon was removed by unidentified armed elements from an Agency vehicle on 14 December 1970, and is still missing. The matter was taken up with the authorities, who have so far been unable to trace him.

#### The Agency's staff - movement and functioning

167. The Syrian authorities have recently required detailed particulars regarding all "foreigners" employed by the Agency in Syria. The Agency, in the interests of co-operation with the Government, has provided most of the particulars requested concerning such staff members, and has also drawn the attention of the authorities to section 18 (d) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations relating to the right of the Agency's officials to enter and reside in Syria for the performance of their official functions. Notwithstanding this, the Syrian authorities subsequently required that the same particulars be given in advance by all headquarters international officials (even if they were holding proper travel documents, with Syrian visas) who wished to visit any of the Agency's premises in Syria, including the Field Office in Damascus. The Agency was unable to agree, as this would have amounted to control by the Government of visits by Agency officials to Agency installations and, as a consequence, suspended travel on official duty to Syria by international officials from the Agency's headquarters. Discussions have taken place with the Syrian authorities and it is hoped that a solution to this problem will soon be found.

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25/ Ibid., para. 143.

26/ Ibid., para. 148.

168. The difficulties concerning the official travel of Syrian or Palestinian staff on the United Nations laissez-passer to and from Syria, mentioned in last year's report, 27/ continue. The matter has been taken up with the Syrian authorities and a further note verbale was sent on 4 November 1970.

The Agency's premises and refugee shelters

169. The disturbances in Jordan in the latter half of 1970 have had adverse effects on the Agency. In August 1970, armed members of a Palestinian organization regularly took up positions on top of the Agency's Field Offices in Amman at night for a period of 20 days. The Agency protested at these developments, by a note dated 1 September 1970, and requested the Government to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such situations. There have been various other occasions on which Agency premises and other installations in Jordan have been entered without authorization, and even occupied for various periods by either the military authorities or Palestinian organizations during the disturbances, especially in the period from 17 September to 3 October 1970. The Agency staff were unable to report for duty during this period, and it was later found that a large number of Agency premises and installations, including the Field Office in Amman, had been broken into and occupied, with damage caused to buildings and to other items of both movable and immovable property. In several cases damage was also caused by gunfire or shelling. A large number of items of property were looted during the disturbances (see also paragraph 180 below). Damage to and loss of property has also occurred outside the period from 17 September to 3 October 1970, and claims in respect of all damage to and loss of property will be submitted in due course.

170. In the Lebanon, government authority remains absent from the refugee camps. The occupation by Palestinian organizations of certain Agency installations in the camps continues, notwithstanding numerous representations to the authorities. 28/

171. The demolition by the Israeli authorities of shelters and other structures in the occupied territories, particularly in Gaza, by way of deterrent or punitive action, continues to be a matter of serious concern. 29/ These demolitions also often cause damage to adjacent shelters. By a note verbale dated 7 April 1971, the Agency reiterated its protests and asked for a cessation of this practice, as well as for the settlement of its claims for compensation arising from such demolitions. The Israeli authorities, in a note dated 20 May 1971, have agreed that the reconstruction of intentionally demolished shelters will henceforth be permitted and that, as in the West Bank, claims arising in Gaza regarding damage to shelters or other structures adjacent to those demolished will be promptly settled. But they have not agreed to stop the practice of demolishing shelters or to pay compensation for such shelters, and have referred, in this context, to certain provisions of "The Defence (Emergency) Regulations 1945". This position is unacceptable to the Agency and the matter is being pursued.

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27/ Ibid., para. 155.

28/ Ibid., para. 164.

29/ Ibid., paras. 165 and 166.

172. In respect of the demolition by the Israeli authorities of shelters in Gaza refugee camps for the purpose of widening and surfacing roads, 30/ prior notification was invariably given during the year under report and the Agency has been reimbursed with the cost of constructing in the same camps the replacements in which some improvements have been incorporated.

173. There have been numerous instances in Gaza of intrusion by the Israeli military and police authorities in the execution of security measures into various Agency installations, particularly schools. 31/ In several cases, minor damage has been caused to property and the class work interrupted. The Israeli military and police authorities have forcibly removed Agency records from schools and other installations and have also demanded from the Agency's employees information contained in Agency records, which they are not authorized to give without prior permission from the Agency. The Israeli authorities again used Agency schools and other premises in Gaza on a number of occasions for screening camp inhabitants. 32/ On the West Bank, on one occasion, they entered the Agency's area office in Nablus at the close of the working day and required all but two of the employees present to accompany them for interrogation. All of these actions are contrary to the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and have been the subject of prompt protests to the local Israeli authorities.

#### The Agency's transport operations

174. The difficulties regarding the Agency's transport operations still persist. The question of reimbursement of charges for internal transport in Syria, referred to in paragraph 171 of last year's report, has been taken up repeatedly with the Syrian authorities in Damascus, and also in New York during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly in 1970. An amount of LS.374,627 is due (transport charges up to 30 June 1971: LS.237,523.81; portage charges up to 30 June 1971: LS.127,103).

175. No response has yet been received from the Syrian authorities to the Agency's note verbale of 28 June 1970 requesting the removal of restrictions on freedom of transport. 33/ A reminder was sent on 9 November 1970. The extra expense incurred by the Agency as a result of the requirement to use Syrian trucks represents an increase of approximately 20 per cent in the normal charges for this transport.

#### Education and health subsidies

176. The Government of Jordan has repeated its request for the payment of the education and health subsidies withheld by the Agency on account of its critical financial position. 34/ The Government has been informed that the Agency is unable, in its present position, to comply with this request and that the resumption of any payment of subsidies depends upon whether the Agency is financially able to pay them.

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30/ Ibid., para. 167.

31/ Ibid., para. 169.

32/ Ibid., para. 170.

33/ Ibid., para. 172.

34/ Ibid., para. 173.

## The Agency's claims against Governments

### Lebanon

177. No settlement has been made of the Agency's claims of approximately LL.594,000, pertaining to the reimbursement of taxes in the Lebanon. 35/ The Lebanese authorities have requested further particulars in relation to one of these claims. More information is being provided by the Agency, and it is hoped that an early settlement will be effected, especially since the validity of these claims has been recognized.

### Syria

178. The Agency's claim of LS.272,577 is still outstanding. 36/ This matter, among others, was referred to the Permanent Representative of Syria to the United Nations during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly in New York. The claim of LS 2,767, in respect of damage caused by an intrusion into the Agency's Vocational Training Centre and the Supply Compound, Damascus, in 1969, has also not yet been met. 37/

### Jordan

179. The matters referred to in paragraphs 176, 177, 178 and 179 of last year's report are still outstanding. These relate to an over-all settlement of certain claims which would result in a net payment by the Agency to the Government, claims in respect of four contractors who had been required to cease work, a claim arising out of the hostilities of June 1967, and a claim for compensation for damage done during disturbances in November 1968.

180. The Agency's protest of 5 July 1970 in relation to the effects of the June 1970 disturbances 38/ was rejected by the Government by a note of 20 July 1970. The Government denied its liability in principle. This is not acceptable to the Agency and the matter is being pursued. As indicated in paragraph 169 above, the Agency has suffered extensive loss and damage as a result of the disturbances in Jordan in the latter half of 1970. A preliminary claim (subject to revision) covering loss and damage in the period from 17 September to 3 October 1970 has been lodged in the amount of \$554,843.06. Further claims will be made after completion of the loss surveys.

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

181. There has been no progress with regard to this claim in respect of excess costs paid by the Agency for the transport of supplies from Beirut to Jordan via rail. 39/ It is hoped that the Governments concerned will find it possible to respond positively to the Agency's proposal for a joint meeting to consider the claim, or, alternatively, propose other means of approaching the matter.

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35/ Ibid., para. 174.

36/ Ibid., para. 175.

37/ Ibid., para. 163.

38/ Ibid., para. 162.

39/ Ibid., para. 180.

United Arab Republic (including claim against the Bank of Alexandria)

182. No settlement has yet been reached on the Agency's claims amounting to \$80,637.67 and £E 40,401.854, respectively. 40/

Israel

183. The Agency's outstanding claims against Israel, in respect of damage to and loss of Agency property as a consequence of the hostilities of June 1967 41/ are, it is understood, still under consideration by the Israeli authorities. The claims relating to damage caused by military exercises and other activities by the Israeli military authorities in the West Bank 42/ have not yet been met.

184. The Agency has not received a response from the Israeli authorities, satisfactory to it, on the question of compensation for the demolition of the buildings put up by the Agency at El Hubeileh, in the West Bank. 43/ The Agency pressed the matter again by a note of 23 December 1970, in which it drew attention to the position under international law and to the responsibility of the Government of Israel in the matter. The Israeli Foreign Ministry, by note verbale of 3 March 1971, reiterated its earlier views.

Other legal matters

185. A substantial revision has been made of the Agency's directive on contracting matters.

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40/ Ibid., paras. 181 and 186.

41/ Ibid., para. 182.

42/ Ibid., para. 183.

43/ Ibid., para. 185.



F. Financial operations

186. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors.<sup>44/</sup> This section, therefore, presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1970 and its estimated financial operations in 1971. (UNRWA's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the present report covers the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971.)<sup>45/</sup>

187. The following summary table reflects the Agency's financial operations in 1970:

<u>Millions of US dollars</u>			
Income received in 1970:			
Contributions by Governments			41.0
Contributions by intergovernmental organizations		<sup>46/</sup>	0.6
Contributions from non-governmental sources		<sup>46/</sup>	0.9
Miscellaneous income			<u>0.6</u>
Total income			<u>43.1</u>
Expenditure in 1970:			
	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>	<u>Total</u>
	operations	operations	
	\$	\$	
Relief services	18.4	0.9	19.3
Health services	6.1	0.2	6.3
Education services	20.6	1.2	21.8
Costs due to disturbances	<u>-</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total expenditure	<u>45.1</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>48.0</u>
Excess of expenditure over income (deficit)			(4.9)
Add working capital at 1 January 1970 (after adjustment of prior year's accounts)			<u>10.5</u>
Working capital at 31 December 1970			<u>5.6</u>

<sup>44/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/8407/Add.3).

<sup>45/</sup> 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 1970 and the first six months of 1971. Chapter II provides more detailed information with respect to the Agency's financial operations for 1970 and 1971 and the budget for 1972.

<sup>46/</sup> In previous reports these two categories of contributions were included in the heading "Other contributions" (see tables 19 and 20 in annex I for details).

188. 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.

189. The category of costs labelled "costs due to disturbances" includes the repair or replacement of Agency property damaged or lost as a consequence of local disturbances (principally those in Jordan) and such other costs as the evacuation of staff and their dependants. These extraordinary costs were only partially covered by special contributions received for the purpose, and appropriate claims for reimbursement have been made to the Governments concerned.

190. The most significant feature of the foregoing summary is that the Agency again - for the seventh time in eight years - incurred a large deficit on its programme, amounting to \$4.9 million (compared with \$3.9 million in 1969), which reduced working capital to only \$5.6 million, or less than the Agency's "pipeline" of supplies. Although income in 1970 increased by \$0.8 million over 1969, expenditure increased by \$1.8 million, so that the deficit increased by \$1 million.

191. Unliquidated budget commitments carried forward from 1970 (or prior years) to 1971 totalled approximately \$2.9 million, compared with \$3.0 million carried forward from 1969 to 1970. During 1970, savings on liquidation of budget commitments from prior years totalled \$99,182 (the savings were credited to working capital).

192. At the end of 1970, unpaid pledges from Governments related to 1970 (or prior years) totalled \$10.6 million, the same amount as at the end of 1969. Of this amount, \$9.1 million was payable in cash and \$1.5 million in supplies of various kinds. Inventories of supplies and advances to suppliers (the Agency's supply "pipeline") at \$5.8 million were slightly lower than at the close of 1969 (\$6.0 million). Accounts and advances receivable also had been somewhat reduced, from \$1.5 million at the close of 1969 to \$1.2 million at the close of 1970. The most significant change in assets during 1970, however, was in cash, which dropped from \$5.5 million to only \$2.1 million, or less than the requirements for a single month's expenditure. So critical had the cash position become by December that the Agency was in doubt whether it could meet its December and January payrolls. Fortunately a number of pledges have since been paid and the cash balance temporarily restored.

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 1971, the Agency had received a total of \$6.75 million of NEED funds (including interest) and by that date had expended or committed \$6.0 million, largely for the provision of emergency shelter and the infrastructure of environmental 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 the provision of schoolrooms to accommodate a growing refugee school population and avoid triple shifting of classes.

194. The financial prospects for the Agency in 1971 regrettably indicate another deficit year (the eighth in nine years), though on a smaller scale, as the following summary table clearly shows:

				<u>Millions of US dollars</u>
Estimated income in 1971:				
Contributions by governments				42.5
Contributions by inter-governmental organizations				2.1
Contributions from non-governmental sources				0.9
Miscellaneous income				<u>0.7</u>
Total estimated income				<u>46.2</u>
Estimated expenditure in 1971:				
	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>		<u>Total</u>
	operations	operations		
	\$	\$		\$
Relief services	18.9	0.3		19.2
Health services	6.3	0.1		6.4
Education services	22.4	0.5		22.9
Costs due to disturbances	<u>-</u>	<u>0.1</u>		<u>0.1</u>
Total expenditure	<u>47.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>		<u>48.6</u>
Estimated excess of expenditure over income (deficit)				(2.4)
Add working capital at 1 January 1971				<u>5.6</u>
Estimated working capital at 31 December 1971				<u><u>3.2</u></u>

195. In 1971, expenditure on recurrent operations is expected to increase by \$2.5 million (due largely to a higher school population and to increased staff salaries to meet rises 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 \$1.9 million, so that total

expenditure is expected to be only \$0.6 million greater than in 1970. On the other hand, income is expected to be \$3.1 million greater than in 1970, so that the deficit should decrease to \$2.4 million (compared with \$4.9 million in 1970 and \$3.9 million in 1969).

196. A comparison of the summary tables for 1970 and 1971 reveals the continuing and even increasing prominence of education in the Agency's programmes. Recurrent expenditure on education services is expected to increase by \$1.8 million, while for relief and health services together the increase is expected to be only \$0.7 million. Recurrent annual expenditure on education services now exceeds recurrent annual expenditure on relief services by well over \$3.0 million. Expenditure on capital improvements for education is also expected to be somewhat larger than that for relief services, but this relationship will depend on the amount of special contributions ultimately received to finance capital improvements under either programme in 1971.

197. A deficit of \$2.4 million in 1971 will, as shown in the summary table, reduce working capital to approximately \$3.2 million, that is, far less than the Agency requires even to finance its "pipeline" of supplies (nearly \$6.0 million). Even this estimate is subject to a number of assumptions, the more important of which are (a) that unit costs (in particular staff costs) will not increase further; (b) that some \$12.0 million of expected pledges by Governments and intergovernmental organizations 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 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 a cash balance of only \$2.1 million at 1 January 1971 and an expected deficit of \$2.4 million or more in 1971, the Agency will be fortunate if it does not find itself faced with an insufficiency of cash to meet its payrolls, rentals, suppliers' bills etc. at some point towards the end of 1971. At the close of 1971, the Agency's accounts payable, its obligations for separation costs of staff and other liabilities not separately funded 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 even possible that the Agency will be insolvent at the end of 1971, 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. While liquidity is not affected thereby, it ought to be observed that the expenditure figures both for 1970 and for 1971 include amounts (\$1.1 million in 1970 and \$1.4 million in 1971) for subsidies to Governments in reimbursement of certain services rendered to Palestine refugees registered with the Agency. Since June 1967, these subsidies have not been paid in respect of the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza, where they relate to education and health services. Claims which the Agency's financial situation would have made it difficult to meet were made by the Government of Jordan and the Government of Israel, on different grounds, in respect of the West Bank of Jordan, and by the Government of Israel in respect of Gaza, but the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, to whom the matter was referred by the Commissioner-General, advised that, in present

circumstances, there is no legal basis for payment of the subsidies to any Government. The External Auditors, who drew attention to the subsidies in their reports on the 1968 <sup>47/</sup> and 1969 accounts, <sup>48/</sup> have recommended in their report on the 1970 accounts <sup>49/</sup> that serious consideration should be given to deletion of these subsidies in respect of the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza from the Agency's liabilities and their recrediting to the working capital reserve.

200. The other subsidies included in the expenditure figures for 1970 and 1971 (and forming part of the amounts shown in parenthesis in the first sentence of the preceding paragraph) relate to education and health services rendered by the Government of Jordan in east Jordan, a very small amount for hospital services rendered by the Government of Syria, and assistance to displaced refugees from Gaza in the United Arab Republic under a year-by-year agreement, which the Commissioner-General informed the Government of the United Arab Republic he could not extend beyond 31 December 1969. The grounds for withholding these subsidies were purely financial. The Commissioner-General told the Special Political Committee on 1 December 1970 that he proposed to regard all the subsidies as indefinitely discontinued and, unless the General Assembly directed otherwise, to reduce the 1971 estimates and adjust the 1970 accounts accordingly. <sup>50/</sup> In view of the establishment by the General Assembly of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Commissioner-General subsequently deferred action on his proposal.

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<sup>47/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/7607/Add.3), section B.

<sup>48/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/8007/Add.3), section B.

<sup>49/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/8407/Add.3) section B, para. 9.

<sup>50/</sup> A/SPC/SR.738.

## CHAPTER II

### BUDGET FOR 1972 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1971

#### A. Introduction

201. This part of the report presents both the budget estimates for 1972 and the adjusted budget estimates for 1971. The original budget estimates for 1971 were presented to the General Assembly in the report for 1969-1970, but these estimates have since had to be revised, mainly to incorporate cost-of-living adjustments approved for local staff stationed in Gaza and West Bank and revised salary scales for international staff and to provide for the use of special contributions subsequently pledged for capital improvements not included in the original estimates.

202. The total budget estimates for 1972 amount to \$51,117,000 compared with adjusted budget estimates of \$48,559,000 for 1971 and actual total expenditure of \$47,938,000 in 1970. These totals comprise both recurrent and non-recurrent costs; the budget presentation which follows deals separately with each type of cost. 51/

203. The budget for recurrent costs in 1972 is set at \$50,157,000, compared with the adjusted budget of \$47,556,000 for 1971 and actual expenditures of \$45,097,000 in 1970. The increase of \$2.6 million in recurrent costs for 1972 is attributable mainly to three factors: an increase in the cost of flour (\$1.1 million); an increase in the numbers of students and trainees in the Agency's schools and training centres (\$1.1 million) and normal staff cost increases - annual increments, balance of annual effect of cost of living adjustments implemented on 1 April 1971 in West Bank and Gaza, etc. - (\$0.7 million), offset somewhat (\$0.3 million) by a reduction in the Agency's university scholarship programme, by a decrease in the price of cooking oil and by other miscellaneous savings.

204. The budget for non-recurrent costs in 1972 is established at \$960,000, compared with the adjusted budget of \$1,003,000 for 1971 and actual expenditure of \$2,841,000 in 1970. The estimate for 1972 includes some \$0.35 million for replacement of unserviceable equipment and other non-recurrent items essential to maintenance of even minimal efficiency and \$0.61 million for capital improvements such as additional schoolrooms etc., which are badly needed, but which cannot be provided unless special contributions are received for the purpose, as in 1971 and 1970. The major items involved are described under each of the main activity headings in the paragraphs which follow.

205. No provision has been made for possible emergency costs in 1972 (that is, for losses and damage to Agency property resulting from local disturbances), although the expenditure under this heading was quite large in 1970 and some provision has had to be made in the adjusted budget for 1971.

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51/ "Recurrent costs" include salaries, supplies, rentals, subsidies and other costs incurred on a regularly recurring basis. "Non-recurrent costs" include construction and equipment and other costs not regularly incurred. Such costs are to a considerable extent a function of special contributions, whereas recurrent costs are a measure of the Agency's basic programme which it cannot easily reduce.

206. In relief services, no provision has been made for expansion of services in 1972 and only a minimal provision has been made for improvements in supplementary feeding facilities (provided special contributions are received), but costs are expected to increase materially over those of 1971 because of the increase in the price of flour and in staff costs mentioned in paragraph 203 above.

207. Similarly, in health services no provision has been made for expansion of services in 1972, but some provision has been made for highly desirable improvements in clinics and camp sanitation facilities, in case special contributions are received. The expected increase in recurrent costs in 1972 for health services is not material in amount.

208. In education services, a very large increase in costs is expected in 1972 because of the factors mentioned in paragraph 203 above. In 1972, education services will account for 47.7 per cent of the total budget, compared with 39.1 per cent for relief services and 13.2 per cent for health services (comparable figures for the 1971 adjusted budget are 47.2 per cent for education services, 39.6 per cent for relief services and 13.2 per cent for health services).

209. The estimates include provision for the payment of approximately \$1.4 million of relief, health and education subsidies to Governments. Payment of these subsidies, however, has in fact been suspended on various grounds and to the extent that this suspension is continued or a decision taken to cease payment of part or all of these subsidies, the budgetary provisions therefore may be excessive.

## B. Budget estimates

### General

210. The following tables present in summary the budget estimates for 1972 together with comparative data of the adjusted budget for 1971 and actual expenditure in 1970, table A presenting the total estimates and tables B and C the estimates of recurrent and non-recurrent costs, respectively. The estimates for 1972 are briefly described in the paragraphs following the tables.

Table A

Total costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1972</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>adjusted</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1970</u> <u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	13,209	12,287	12,151
Supplementary feeding	2,387	2,331	2,195
Shelter	279	555	928
Special hardship assistance	521	516	502
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>3,602</u>	<u>3,521</u>	<u>3,476</u>
Total, Part I	<u>19,998</u>	<u>19,210</u>	<u>19,252</u>
<u>Part II - Health Services</u>			
Medical services	3,983	3,823	3,719
Environmental sanitation	1,601	1,462	1,456
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>1,155</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>1,113</u>
Total, Part II	<u>6,739</u>	<u>6,419</u>	<u>6,288</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	17,514	16,316	15,121
Vocational and professional training	4,005	3,763	3,888
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>2,861</u>	<u>2,812</u>	<u>2,754</u>
Total, Part III	<u>24,380</u>	<u>22,891</u>	<u>21,763</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	3,495	3,391	3,384
Other internal services	2,641	2,606	2,523
General administration	<u>1,482</u>	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,436</u>
Total, Part IV	7,618	7,467	7,343
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(7,618)</u>	<u>(7,467)</u>	<u>(7,343)</u>
<u>Part V - Emergency costs</u>			
Extraordinary costs due to local disturbances	<u>-</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>635</u>
Total, Part V	<u>-</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>635</u>
Grand Total	<u>51,117</u>	<u>48,559</u>	<u>47,938</u>



Table B

Recurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1972</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>adjusted</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1970</u> <u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	13,206	12,285	12,148
Supplementary feeding	2,349	2,318	2,174
Shelter	276	277	252
Special hardship assistance	521	516	502
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,457</u>	<u>3,341</u>
Total, Part I	<u>19,852</u>	<u>18,853</u>	<u>18,417</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	3,848	3,787	3,691
Environmental sanitation	1,458	1,409	1,308
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>1,132</u>	<u>1,118</u>	<u>1,079</u>
Total, Part II	<u>6,438</u>	<u>6,314</u>	<u>6,078</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	17,083	15,897	14,735
Vocational and professional training	3,969	3,714	3,186
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>2,815</u>	<u>2,778</u>	<u>2,681</u>
Total, Part III	<u>23,867</u>	<u>22,389</u>	<u>20,602</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	3,339	3,301	3,195
Other internal services	2,626	2,587	2,482
General administration	<u>1,482</u>	<u>1,465</u>	<u>1,424</u>
Total, Part IV	7,447	7,353	7,101
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(7,447)</u>	<u>(7,353)</u>	<u>(7,101)</u>
<u>Part V - Emergency costs</u>			
Extraordinary costs due to local disturbances	-	-	-
Total, Part V	-	-	-
Grand total	<u>50,157</u>	<u>47,556</u>	<u>45,097</u>

Table C

Non-recurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1972</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>adjusted</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1970</u> <u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	3	2	3
Supplementary feeding	38	13	21
Shelter	3	278	676
Special hardship assistance	-	-	-
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>102</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>135</u>
Total, Part I	<u>146</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>835</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	135	36	28
Environmental sanitation	143	53	148
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>34</u>
Total, Part II	<u>301</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>210</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	431	419	386
Vocational and professional training	36	49	702
Share of common costs from Part IV	<u>46</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>73</u>
Total, Part III	<u>513</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>1,161</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	156	90	189
Other internal services	15	19	41
General administration	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>
Total, Part IV	171	114	242
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(171)</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(242)</u>
<u>Part V - Emergency costs</u>			
Extraordinary costs due to local disturbances	<u>-</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>635</u>
Total, Part V	<u>-</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>635</u>
Grand total	<u>960</u>	<u>1,003</u>	<u>2,841</u>

## Relief Services

### Basic rations

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1972 budget estimate	13,209,000	13,206,000	3,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	12,287,000	12,285,000	2,000
1970 actual expenditure	12,151,000	12,148,000	3,000

211. The components of the basic ration have been briefly described in paragraph 46 above and in table 4 of annex I. The costs included under this heading cover both the purchase and the final distribution of all basic food and soap rations (the latter being restricted since 1 March 1970 to refugees living in the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic). The costs of transportation and warehousing of rations within the UNRWA area of operations are reflected under "supply and transport services" in paragraphs 232 and 233 below. The budget estimate for 1972 provides for the issue of rations throughout the year to approximately the same number of beneficiaries as in 1971.

212. The large increase of \$921,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1972 compared with the adjusted budget for 1971 is almost entirely due to the higher cost of flour in 1972, slightly offset by a decrease in the cost of cooking oil. Prices for sugar and rice have been budgeted for at current levels. Marine insurance rates are expected to be maintained at approximately the same level as for 1971.

213. The provision in the 1972 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs is the minimum amount required to replace unserviceable essential equipment. Once again, the estimates exclude provision for desirable improvements to existing ration distribution centres.

### Supplementary feeding

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1972 budget estimate	2,387,000	2,349,000	38,000
1971 adjusted budget estimates	2,331,000	2,318,000	13,000
1970 actual expenditure	2,195,000	2,174,000	21,000

214. This programme is described in paragraphs 47 to 54 above and in tables 5 and 6 of annex I. In this activity also, as for basic rations (see paragraph 211 above) the costs of transportation and warehousing within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services". The budget for 1972 has been established on the assumption that the nutritional value of the various supplementary rations (which are essential to provide minimum dietary requirements to particularly vulnerable categories of the refugee population) will be maintained at approximately the same level as for 1971 for approximately the same number of beneficiaries.

215. The minor increase in recurrent costs for 1972 is largely due to staff cost increases described in paragraph 203 above. The estimate makes no provision for the possibility of increases in the prices of fresh foodstuffs. Should prices increase, the extra costs involved will have to be offset by a reduction in numbers, which would present difficulties of selection, or in the nutritional value of the hot meal ration, although this is already no more than the minimum required.

216. The 1972 estimate for non-recurrent costs provides for the construction of milk and feeding centres to replace highly unsatisfactory premises in the three emergency camps at Jaramana, Sbeineh and Qabr Essit in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$30,000), the construction of a sub-centre at Marka camp in east Jordan to serve refugees living at a considerable distance from the existing centre (\$3,000) and provision for the replacement of essential unserviceable equipment (\$5,000). The improvements can be carried out, however, only if special contributions are received for this purpose.

	<u>Shelter</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1972 budget estimate	279,000	276,000	3,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	555,000	277,000	278,000
1970 actual expenditure	928,000	252,000	676,000

217. This programme is described in paragraphs 55 to 64 above and in tables 7 and 8 of annex I. No provision has been made in the 1972 estimates for either the maintenance of existing shelters or the construction of additional shelters.

218. The recurrent costs estimate for 1972 includes \$227,000 for the rental value of camp sites (most of which are made available as contributions by Governments), and a minimal amount of \$33,000 for the essential upkeep of roads and paths within the camps. A limited sum is also provided to cover the direct costs of administration and control of shelters. The increase of \$25,000 in 1971 compared with actual expenditure in 1970 is due principally to an adjustment in the assessed rental values of camp sites provided by the Government for the emergency camps in east Jordan.

219. Only a minimal provision is included in the 1972 budget estimate to meet requirements for non-recurrent costs (minor camp improvements). No provision has been made for additional shelters in view of the programmes of shelter construction carried out in east Jordan and Syria in 1970 and 1971 and financed by special contributions.

Special hardship assistance

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	521,000	521,000	-
1971 adjusted budget estimate	516,000	516,000	-
1970 actual expenditure	502,000	502,000	-

220. This budget estimate provides for additional relief assistance to refugees who suffer from special hardship. This assistance is limited to welfare casework and the distribution of donated used clothing and layettes and of blankets and kerosene. The programme is described in paragraphs 65 to 67 above. The Agency, in its present financial position, can do little extra for the special needs of the aged, widows with minor children and the chronically ill. Only the most urgent cases can be considered for some form of assistance.

Health services

Medical services

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	3,983,000	3,848,000	135,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	3,823,000	3,787,000	36,000
1970 actual expenditure	3,719,000	3,691,000	28,000

221. The Agency's programme of preventive and curative medical services is described in paragraphs 68 to 92 above and in tables 9 to 12 of annex I. The minimum objective of the Agency has always been that its health services should not fall below the level of those provided by the Governments of the host countries for their own indigent citizens. In recent years, however, the level of local governmental health services has shown a marked rise, while the continuing deterioration in the Agency's financial position has made it increasingly difficult for the Agency to match the improvements made by the host Governments. In these circumstances, the most the Agency can hope to achieve is to maintain its health services programme at its existing austere levels; any lowering of standards would inevitably be detrimental to the state of health of the refugees and could involve a risk to public health generally.

222. The increase in the 1972 budget estimate for recurrent costs is due entirely to staff cost increases described in paragraph 203 above, no provision having been made for expansion of services.

223. The 1972 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs provides for the construction of a new health centre at Irbed in east Jordan to replace unsatisfactory rented premises (\$49,000), the construction of a health centre and rehydration/nutrition centre at Neirab in the Syrian Arab Republic to replace the present health centre, which is accommodated in converted barracks built some 30 years ago (\$30,000), the

construction of a new health centre at Dera'a in the Syrian Arab Republic to replace unsatisfactory rented premises located outside the camp perimeter (\$25,000), other minor improvements and the replacement of two over-age ambulances and certain essential unserviceable equipment (\$31,000). Improvements in existing health facilities will, however, be carried out only if special contributions are received for the purpose.

Environmental sanitation

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	1,601,000	1,458,000	143,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	1,462,000	1,409,000	53,000
1970 actual expenditure	1,456,000	1,308,000	148,000

224. The programmes under this heading are described in paragraphs 96 to 98 above. The 1972 estimate provides only for the minimum basic requirements considered necessary to maintain essential community sanitation services at reasonably safe levels. The Agency is at present unable to raise its standards of sanitation to more desirable levels because of the critical shortage of funds, and the increase in recurrent costs for 1972 is attributable almost entirely to staff cost increases described in paragraph 203 above.

225. The 1972 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs provides mainly for essential capital improvements to minimize the risk of serious outbreaks of intestinal diseases (particularly cholera) amongst refugee camp populations. The items budgeted for under this heading are the construction of a sewerage system at Neirab camp in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$36,000); the construction of family latrines in east Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to help prevent the spread of communicable diseases in general and cholera in particular (\$33,000); the construction of water reservoirs in east Jordan and West Bank to assist in overcoming chronic problems of water shortages during the dry summer months (\$12,000); and other essential miscellaneous improvements (\$9,000). Most of these capital improvements will not be executed, however, unless special contributions are received for the purpose. The remaining provision of \$53,000 is required to replace unserviceable essential equipment including two vacuum tankers (for voiding septic tanks), one water tanker, corroded water pipes and garbage carts.

Education services

General education

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	17,514,000	17,083,000	431,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	16,316,000	15,897,000	419,000
1970 actual expenditure	15,121,000	14,735,000	386,000

226. For a description of the Agency's general education programme, see paragraphs 107 to 122 and 133 to 141 above and tables 13 to 16 of annex I. Other minor activities conducted outside the UNRWA/UNESCO schools are also included under this heading, namely, youth activities (paragraphs 123 and 124), pre-school play-centres (paragraph 125) and women's activities (paragraph 126). Although the two latter activities are considered as a part of the Agency's general education programme, they are carried on only to the extent special contributions are received for the purpose (the 1972 budget estimate assumes the same level of contributions as in 1971).

227. The increase in the 1972 budget estimate for recurrent costs is largely a reflection of the continuing growth in the school population, which is currently expanding at the rate of some 15,000 pupils annually. Approximately \$825,000 of the \$1,186,000 increase in recurrent costs projected for 1972 is directly related to the natural increase in school population. The remaining \$361,000 for 1972 is largely attributable to staff cost increases described in paragraph 203 above.

228. The 1972 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs includes provision for a school construction programme (\$379,000) designed to avoid impossible triple-shifting of classes in existing schools, to replace some of the more unsatisfactory and uneconomical rented school premises and to reduce the amount of existing double-shifting of classes in areas where there are large concentrations of pupils; for the procurement of additional library books, manuals and reference books (\$24,000); and for a minimal amount of replacement of essential unserviceable equipment (\$28,000). Again, most of these capital improvements can be carried out only if special contributions are received for the purpose.

#### Vocational and professional training

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	4,005,000	3,969,000	36,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	3,763,000	3,714,000	49,000
1970 actual expenditure	3,888,000	3,186,000	702,000

229. Details of the Agency's vocational and professional training programmes are given in paragraphs 128 to 132 and 142 to 156 above and table 17 of annex I. The budget under this heading covers mainly the costs of trades, technical and teacher training courses conducted in the Agency's own training centres and provides for a total enrolment of 3,840 trainees during the 1971-1972 academic year, with a further increase to 4,314 trainees projected for the 1972-1973 academic year. Although no provision has been made for further construction of training facilities in 1972, a larger number of trainees will be accommodated after the completion of the New Amman Training Centre (for teacher training as well as trades and technical training) and the expansion of existing facilities at Wadi Seer, Kalandia and Sibliin Training Centres. All this expansion has been financed from funds not available for other purposes and in every case, except for the Sibliin Training Centre, special contributions have also been obtained to meet all or most of the associated recurrent costs for one or more years.

230. The estimate also includes provision for vocational training subsidized by the Agency in centres operated by the Governments of the host countries and certain private organizations and for the Agency's university scholarship programme (described in paragraphs 142 to 145 above). The latter programme has had to be reduced in recent years as special contributions have declined, and a further reduction has been assumed for 1972, although assistance will be provided to all continuing scholarship beneficiaries.

231. The provision for non-recurrent costs is principally for the replacement of unserviceable essential equipment in the Agency's training centres.

Common costs

Supply and transport services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	3,495,000	3,339,000	156,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	3,391,000	3,301,000	90,000
1970 actual expenditure	3,384,000	3,195,000	189,000

232. The services provided for under this budget heading cover the procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment, port operations and the provision of passenger and freight transport within the Agency's area of operations.

233. The projected increase in recurrent costs for 1972 is attributable mainly to staff cost increases described in paragraph 203 above, increases in the cost of port, freight and transport services being off-set by economies in other types of recurrent costs. The provision for non-recurrent costs in 1972 is required to replace over-age passenger and freight vehicles (\$150,000), motor transport workshop equipment (\$4,000) and other unserviceable equipment (\$2,000).

Other internal services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	2,641,000	2,626,000	15,000
1971 adjusted budget estimate	2,606,000	2,587,000	19,000
1970 actual expenditure	2,523,000	2,482,000	41,000

234. The estimate under this heading provides for the following costs: investigation and determination of eligibility of refugees for Agency assistance; personnel and administrative services; translation, legal, financial and data processing services; internal and external audit services; technical (architectural and engineering) services and protective services.



235. The increase in recurrent costs for 1972 is due to the staff cost increases described in paragraph 203 above, partially offset by an expected small reduction in the Agency's International staff. The provision for non-recurrent costs in 1972 is required to replace unserviceable office furniture and equipment and audio-visual equipment.

General administration

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	1,482,000	1,482,000	-
1971 adjusted budget estimate	1,470,000	1,465,000	5,000
1970 actual expenditure	1,436,000	1,424,000	12,000

236. The costs of general administration services at Agency headquarters in Beirut and the five Field Office headquarters (as well as the costs of co-ordinating and administering Agency services at the area and camp levels), of the liaison offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo and of public information services are included under this budget heading.

237. The minor increase in recurrent costs for 1972 is due entirely to staff cost increases described in paragraph 203 above. No provision is included in the estimate for non-recurrent costs.

Allocation of common costs

238. The summary tables under paragraph 210 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.

Emergency costs

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1972 budget estimate	-	-	-
1971 adjusted budget estimate	39,000	-	39,000
1970 actual expenditure	635,000	-	635,000

239. As mentioned in paragraph 205 above, no provision has been made in the 1972 estimate for emergency costs due to local disturbances, as it is impossible to predict such costs. It should be noted that these costs were very high in 1970, and the risk clearly faces the Agency at all times.

C. Financing the budget - 1971 and 1972

240. The problems facing the Agency in financing the adjusted budget for 1971 and the proposed budget for 1972 are summarized below:

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Estimated expenditure per budget	48,559	51,117
Estimated income available from:		
Contributions by governments	42,500	?
Contributions by inter-governmental organizations	2,100	850
Contributions from non-governmental sources	900	900
Miscellaneous income	<u>650</u>	<u>600</u>
Total estimated income	<u>46,150</u>	<u>?</u>
Estimated deficit	<u>(2,409)</u>	<u>?</u>

241. Thus, at the time this report was prepared, the Agency still faced a deficit for 1971 in excess of \$2.4 million. <sup>52/</sup> As working capital at the start of the year was only \$5.6 million, it appeared probable that the Agency would end the year with less than \$3.2 million of working capital, barely half what the Agency requires to finance its "pipeline" of supplies alone, leaving nothing to meet temporary delays in receipt of income.

242. For 1972, although a question mark has been shown for contributions from Governments, it is obvious from the foregoing table that, even if these attained the level of such contributions estimated for 1971, the deficit in 1972 would exceed \$6.25 million. <sup>52/</sup> On this basis, the Agency clearly would find its financial resources exhausted well before the end of the year.

243. The implications of the probable deficit in 1971 and of a possible further deficit in 1972 are further examined in the introduction to this report.

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<sup>52/</sup> These figures take account of the inclusion in expenditure of provision for subsidies to certain governments in regard to which see paragraphs 199 and 200 of section F in Chapter I.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION

Table 1

Total registered population according to category of registration 1950-1971<sup>a/</sup>

Year ended	"R" Category b/		"S" Category c/		"N" Category d/		Grand Total 4 - 5 - 6 - 7	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7
	Full ration recipients e/	Half-ration recipients e/	Babies and children registered for services h/	Total 1 - 2 - 3	Other members receiving no rations	Persons eligible to receive general education and medical services	Persons not eligible to receive rations or services with certain exceptions	
June 1950	f/ 826,459	f/ 51,034	f/ 2,174	960,021	-	-	-	960,021 g/
June 1951	805,593	58,733	18,347	882,673	-	-	24,455	904,122 g/
June 1952	772,166	64,817	34,765	871,748	-	-	32,738	915,411 g/
June 1953	820,486	17,340	49,232	887,058	-	-	45,013	916,761
June 1954	828,531	17,228	60,227	905,986	-	-	54,793	941,851
June 1955	830,266	16,987	75,026	922,279	-	-	63,403	969,389
June 1956	830,611	16,733	86,212	933,555	18,203	4,462	74,059	996,338
June 1957	836,781	16,577	110,600	963,958	19,776	5,901	62,980	1,019,201
June 1958	843,739	16,350	130,092	990,181	21,548	6,977	63,713	1,053,348
June 1959	849,634	16,202	150,170	1,016,006	22,639	8,792	68,922	1,087,628
June 1960	854,268	15,998	169,730	1,039,996	23,947	9,515	73,452	1,120,889
June 1961	862,083	15,805	176,772	1,054,660	20,004	9,027	77,566	1,151,024
June 1962	866,369	15,705	197,914	1,079,988	21,195	10,420	91,069	1,174,760
June 1963	863,284	15,617	226,494	1,105,395	23,369	13,168	98,567	1,210,170
June 1964	859,048	15,546	251,131	1,125,725	29,387	18,589	104,653	1,246,585
June 1965	845,730	15,392	284,025	1,145,147	39,485	24,367	107,122	1,280,823
June 1966	845,790	15,328	312,649	1,173,767	39,997	25,331	108,750	1,317,749
June 1967	824,366	14,704	316,166	1,155,236	60,219	26,900	106,991	1,346,086
June 1968	806,366	13,466	326,185	1,146,017	73,738	27,315	121,939	1,364,294
June 1969	804,576	13,602	342,009	1,160,187	77,735	27,238	148,004	1,395,074
June 1970	821,338	9,688	352,143	1,183,169	91,442	26,683	160,059	1,425,219
June 1971							166,867	1,468,161

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 bedouins and babies as well as to frontier villagers in Jordan. Since then, bedouins have been regarded as eligible to receive full rations and babies have also been eligible for full rations after their first anniversary if the ration ceiling permits. Half rations are issued only to frontier villagers on the West Bank (9,688). Frontier villagers displaced to east Jordan as a result of the hostilities of June 1967 (3,379) are issued with full rations under the normal programme and are therefore included in the figure of full ration recipients (column 1). Also included in column 1 are Gaza Poor (500) and Jerusalem Poor (1,654).

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 total of 352,143 comprises:

- (i) 18,254 infants under the age of one year who receive services but no rations;
- (ii) 293,806 children (CRS) aged one year and over who are not receiving rations because of ration ceilings; and
- (iii) 40,083 displaced children (CRS) who receive rations donated by the Jordan Government 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 1950-1971
	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1966	30 June 1967	30 June 1968	30 June 1969	30 June 1970	30 June 1971	
<u>Increases</u>	b/						
Births	560,915	40,506	26,803	38,659	35,500	46,934	749,317
New Registration	46,060	74	75	1	1	2	46,213
Loss of self-support c/	81,561	7,117	5,621	5,460	6,791	7,462	114,012
Returned from absence	15,979	1,679	3,872	17,757	7,990	3,585	50,862
Miscellaneous d/	31,763	529	995	1,001	1,557	779	36,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>736,278</b>	<b>49,905</b>	<b>37,366</b>	<b>62,878</b>	<b>51,839</b>	<b>58,762</b>	<b>997,028</b>
<u>Decreases</u>	b/						
Deaths	112,275	6,233	7,158	8,806	7,671	6,505	148,648
False registration and duplication	57,606	166	565	597	558	377	59,869
Self-support c/	197,095	10,190	8,850	12,794	12,526	18,198	259,653
Absence	49,401	3,296	34,068	48,035	14,824	8,815	158,439
Miscellaneous d/	135,130	1,669	4,686	2,211	2,107	1,890	147,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>551,507</b>	<b>21,554</b>	<b>55,327</b>	<b>72,443</b>	<b>37,686</b>	<b>35,</b>	<b>774,302</b>
Population at 30 June	1,145,147	1,173,767	1,155,236	1,146,017	1,160,187	1,183,169	

a/ This table recapitulates changes over 21 years affecting the total number of ration recipients, their babies and children registered for services (column 4 of table 1). Births, new registrations, deaths, false registrations and duplications result in additions to or deletions from the registration records. Self-support and absence reflect transfers to or from the lower categories of registration (shown in columns 5, 6 and 7 of table 1). Transfers within or between areas, as well as issue of rations (when available) to children registered for services are not shown in this table.

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

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

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

**Table 3**

Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population a/

Nature of changes	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1966	YEAR ENDED					Total 1950-1971
		30 June 1967	30 June 1968	30 June 1969	30 June 1970	30 June 1971	
<u>Additions</u>							
Births	570,785	42,971	29,286	41,555	38,661	50,466	773,724
New registration	46,060	74	75	1	1	2	46,213
Miscellaneous b/	6,521	92	458	392	1,681	627	9,771
<b>Total</b>	<b>623,366</b>	<b>43,137</b>	<b>29,819</b>	<b>41,948</b>	<b>40,343</b>	<b>51,095</b>	<b>829,708</b>
<u>Deletions</u>							
Deaths	116,166	6,963	7,855	9,866	9,220	7,531	157,601
False and duplicate registration	61,600	8,041	3,623	805	896	666	75,631
Miscellaneous b/	89,165	-	-	-	-	-	89,165
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,931</b>	<b>15,004</b>	<b>11,478</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>10,116</b>	<b>8,197</b>	<b>322,397</b>
<b>Total registered population at 30 June</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1971</b>	
	1,317,749	1,346,086	1,364,294	1,395,074	1,425,219	1,468,161	

a/ This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over 21 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.

## 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 April-October.

- 10,000 grammes of flour
- 600 grammes of pulses (or approximate calorific value in flour or rice)
- 600 grammes of sugar
- 500 grammes of rice
- 375 grammes of cooking oil

This ration continued to provide about 1,500 calories per day.

In the winter months November-March, the monthly ration was increased to bring the calorific content of the ration to about 1,600 per day.

#### 2. Other supplies distributed

As in the latter part of the previous year of report, the issue of soap was restricted to ration beneficiaries in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria, who received one piece of soap (150 grammes) per month.

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, the 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 1970-30 June 1971

A. Hot meal programme

Field	Number of feeding centres	0-2 Years	<u>Beneficiaries</u>		
			<u>Daily average for the period</u>		
			2-15 years and special cases	0-15 years	
East Jordan	17	251	3,069	3,320	
West Bank	28 4 <sup>a/</sup>	434) 154)	9,223) 211)	10,022	
Gaza	24	1,243	15,408	16,651	
Lebanon	16	287	4,327	4,614	
Syria	<u>19</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>3,842</u>	<u>4,025</u>	
	108	2,552	36,080	38,632	

B. Milk programme

Field	Number of milk centres	Daily number of beneficiaries			
		Average for the period			
		Milk centres	Schools	Orphanages, Medical pre- scriptions	Total
East Jordan <sup>b/</sup>	18	3,100	21,314	63	24,477
West Bank	28	3,075	12,179	0	15,254
Gaza <sup>b/</sup>	24	24,554	31,675	0	56,229
Lebanon	20	14,348	6,260	274	20,882
Syria	<u>20</u>	<u>13,805</u>	<u>15,696</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>29,578</u>
	110	58,882	87,124	414	146,420

a/ Centres operated by voluntary societies.

b/ In view of the outbreak of Cholera in the region, skim milk distribution was suspended for three months in East Jordan and two months in Gaza. Whole/skim portions to infants below one year were distributed in dry form.

Table 5 (continued)

C. Extra-dry ration programme

Field	Beneficiaries				Total
	Monthly average for the period				
	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB out-patients	6-10 years CSM <u>c/</u>	
East Jordan	936	3,142	251	36,487	40,816
West Bank	1,220	4,687	379	27,414	33,700
Gaza	3,127	7,387	401	38,400	49,315
Lebanon	864	2,324	206	23,629	27,023
Syria	<u>740</u>	<u>1,795</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>20,739</u>	<u>23,356</u>
	6,887	19,335	1,319	146,669	174,210

c/ Mixture of cornflour, soya and milk.



Table 6

Emergency supplementary feeding programme

		<u>Number of</u> <u>beneficiaries</u> <u>(daily average)</u>
A.	<u>Hot meal programme</u>	
	<u>Categories by Field</u>	
	East Jordan - displaced refugees 1-15 years	11,987
	- non-refugees displaced persons 1-15 years	7,039
	Syria - displaced refugees 1-15 years	<u>5,819</u> 24,845
B.	<u>Milk programme</u>	
	<u>Categories by Field</u>	
	East Jordan - displaced refugees 1-15 years	2,554
	- non-refugee displaced persons 1-15 years	1,326
	Syria - displaced refugees 1-15 years	<u>7,178</u> 11,058
C.	<u>Other emergency supplements</u>	
	<u>Protein supplement<sup>a/</sup></u> (Consists of a twelve-ounce tin of meat and 500 grammes CSM per month.)	
	<u>Field</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>beneficiaries</u> <u>(monthly average)</u>
	East Jordan	35,925
	West Bank <u>b/</u>	6,931
	Gaza	10,915
	Lebanon	0
	Syria	<u>16,839</u> 70,610

<sup>a/</sup> 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.

<sup>b/</sup> Average for July and August only as the programme was suspended effective 1 September 1970.

Table 7

Population of established camps  
by country, as at 30 June 1971

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	74,455	108,277
West Bank	20	66,060	70,387
Gaza	8	195,341	201,670
Lebanon	15	85,240	92,987
Syria	6	26,070	28,532
Total	53	447,166	501,853

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 494,827 UNRWA registered refugees and 7,026 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 1971

Area	Number of camps	Number of persons actually living in camps <u>a/</u>
East Jordan	6	103,223
Syria	4	15,148
Total	10	118,371

a/ Persons actually living in these camps comprise 78,403 UNPWA registered refugees and 39,968 other persons, all of whom became displaced in 1967 and 1968.

N.B. Total population of persons living in established and emergency camps is 620,224.

## 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 1970-30 June 1971.

Type of service	Number of visits (first and re-visits combined)					
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Medical consultation	504,307	251,471	529,014	410,482	370,279	2,065,553
Injection	363,344	189,026	525,440	230,339	181,851	1,490,000
Dressing and/or skin treatment	228,477	162,865	337,446	190,926	96,691	1,016,405
Eye treatment	153,916	130,796	357,858	90,580	34,164	767,314
Dental treatment	13,823	13,713	21,973	30,545	9,807	89,861
All types	1,263,867	747,871	1,771,731	952,872	692,792	5,429,133

Table 10

In-patient medical

A. Hospitals providing services to Palestine refugees, as at 30 June 1971

<u>Administering body</u>	<u>Number of institutions</u>
Government and local authorities	34
Voluntary societies or private	38
UNRWA	3 <sup>a/</sup>
	<u>75</u>

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

P. Hospital beds by type of service and Field as at 30 June 1971

Type of service	Number of beds available					All Fields
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	
General medical and surgical	221	222	348	166	79	1,036
Tuberculosis	23	0	84	32	20	159
Maternity	25	33	87	9	7	161
Paediatrics	40	55	60	22	0	177
Mental	21	75	0	57	2	155
All services	330	385	579	286	108	1,688

C. Rehydration/nutrition centres

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Number of centres	9 <sup>b/</sup>	1	6	3 <sup>b/</sup>	3	22
Number of cots	84	10	98	30	21	243

<sup>a/</sup> 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 Government Public Health Authority.

<sup>b/</sup> Three centres in east Jordan and one in Lebanon were out of operation for part or all of the year because of circumstances beyond the Agency's control. Two new centres came into operation in east Jordan early in 1971.

Table 11

Infectious diseases reported among Palestine refugee population(1 July 1970 - 30 June 1971)

<u>Reportable diseases</u>	Number of cases					
	<u>East Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syria</u>	<u>All Fields</u>
Cholera	3	45	109	7	13	177
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	0	0	32	2	0	34
Bilharziasis	0	0	16	3	0	19
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	1,145	572	649	1,604	546	4,516
Conjunctivitis	6,990	2,240	3,832	1,757	5,706	20,525
Diphtheria	1	0	0	1	0	2
Diarrhoeal diseases (0-3 years)	16,398	8,671	14,378	14,418	13,708	67,573
Dysentery	1,753	229	616	445	321	3,364
Enteric group fevers	0	0	29	2	86	117
Gonorrhoea	6	0	4	6	7	23
Infectious hepatitis	127	51	612	78	143	1,011
Influenza	1,163	75	103	928	1,398	3,667
Leishmaniasis cutaneous	0	1	0	0	5	6
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	2	0	1	3
Measles	862	98	661	1,005	150	2,776
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	0	0	0	3	2	5
Mumps	1,403	573	237	754	644	3,611
Pertussis	88	4	43	70	8	213
Poliomyelitis	6	1	18	6	3	34
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	26	12	10	48
Tetanus	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tetanus neonatorum	0	0	11	1	0	12
Trachoma	221	57	209	22	327	836
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	46	17	88	100	3	254
Typhus (endemic)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12

Maternal and child health

(1 July 1970 - 30 June 1971)

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	Total
<u>A. Ante-natal services</u>						
Number of ante-natal clinics	<u>11</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>81</u>
Pregnant women newly registered	7,221	4,384	10,485	3,997	2,751	28,838
Average monthly attendance	1,622	1,333	3,502	1,110	802	8,369
Serological tests	1,122	1,123	6,271	668	948	10,132
Tests positive	0	0	20	7	8	35
Home visits	1,277	0	139	594	357	2,367
<u>B. Infant health care</u>						
Number of infant health clinics	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>80</u>
Infants 0-1 year registered (average)	6,274	3,569	8,896	3,945	2,670	25,354
Number attended (monthly average)	4,391	3,033	8,076	3,083	2,088	20,671
Infants 1-2 years registered (average)	6,064	3,588	8,438	4,113	3,077	25,280
Number attended (bi-monthly average)	4,050	2,671	3,642	2,472	1,917	14,752
Infants 2-3 years registered (average)	3,333	2,896	1,646	643	1,996	10,514
Number attended (tri-monthly average)	1,309	2,066	473	297	1,100	5,245
Smallpox vaccinations	3,262	1,931	6,337	3,232	2,438	17,200
TAB immunizations (full)	1,595	3,295	6,736	2,608	2,431	16,665
DPT immunizations (full)	4,409	3,737	8,247	3,823	3,149	23,365
BCG vaccinations	5,202	3,423	6,752	3,665	3,268	22,310
Polio vaccinations	5,153	3,643	8,233	3,357	2,795	23,181
Home visits	7,613	10,542	8,718	13,472	9,567	49,912

Table 12 (continued)

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	Total
<u>C. School health services</u>						
Number of health teams	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
School entrants examined	7,518	3,547	6,742	3,963	3,442	25,212
Other pupils examined	4,822	9,695	0	1,040	27,408	42,965
Follow-up examinations	2,214	524	0	1,144	5,099	8,981
Teachers and attendants examined	1,439	539	224	165	924	3,291
School inspections	427	517	1,008	93	329	2,374
TAB boosters	651	6,125	30,851	0	11,110	48,737
Diphtheria or diphtheria/ tetanus boosters	8,763	4,464	6,678	4,243	4,491	28,639
DPT immunizations (full)	0	0	0	0	328	328
Smallpox revaccinations	0	6,995	0	1,606	12,462	21,063
BCG vaccinations		5,866	1,493	7,746	2,771	17,876
Cholera vaccinations	42,850	17,620	69,833	27,103	32,204	189,610

<sup>a/</sup> Post of School Medical Officer was vacant because of the shortage of Medical Officers in Gaza.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

General education

Table 13

UNRWA-UNESCO schools

Number of elementary and preparatory pupils, 1951-1971

Field	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>a/</sup>
<b>Jordan</b>																					
Elementary	16,345	15,882	30,118	39,188	42,144	43,649	42,431	41,600	39,519	38,223	38,309	41,000	45,531	50,220	55,713	60,802	65,849	45,593	53,357	60,334	62,488
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	15,367
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	64,296	74,164	77,855
<b>West Bank</b>																					
Elementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,957	20,411	21,733	22,540
Preparatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,587	5,582	6,386	6,822
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,544	25,993	28,119	29,362
<b>Gaza</b>																					
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	41,363	35,395	38,351	41,051	43,085
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	16,956
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	60,041
<b>Lebanon</b>																					
Elementary	4,564	6,291	9,332	11,695	12,567	12,983	13,155	13,936	14,881	15,422	16,292	17,124	17,411	18,041	19,836	19,547	20,744	21,312	22,426	23,791	25,587
Preparatory	-	-	86	384	620	1,188	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	7,186
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	32,773
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>																					
Elementary	2,599	2,895	5,410	8,758	9,700	10,288	11,042	11,332	12,256	13,354	13,685	14,430	15,618	16,463	17,631	18,720	19,564	20,197	21,088	21,702	23,024
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	8,748
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	31,772
<b>Grand total</b>																					
Elementary	43,051	47,619	70,562	90,748	98,427	102,007	101,504	102,031	101,462	103,632	104,877	110,439	117,030	123,629	134,344	139,826	147,519	141,454	155,633	168,611	176,724
Preparatory	61	164	1,014	3,819	6,242	9,683	12,867	15,410	18,199	19,659	23,026	25,823	28,428	30,932	33,649	36,145	39,448	38,137	45,289	50,767	55,079
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	231,803

a/ Including a total of 9,401 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 1971)

Field	Elementary		Preparatory		Secondary		All levels		Total
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	8,690	914	3,040	230	4,160	291	15,890	1,435	17,325
West Bank	10,418	1,106	3,362	475	3,876	526	17,656 <sup>a/</sup>	2,107	19,763
Gaza	-	-	-	-	7,447	-	7,447	-	7,447
Lebanon	767	3,632	243	1,551	177	1,187	1,187	6,370	7,557
Syrian Arab Republic	7,709	176	1,921	36	2,512	135	12,142	347	12,489
TOTAL	27,584	5,828	8,566	2,292	18,172	2,139	54,322	10,259	64,581

a/ Eligibility check not yet completed.

Table 15

UNRWA-UNESCO SCHOOLS SHOWING NUMBER OF PUPILS<sup>a/</sup> BY GRADES AS OF 31 MAY 1971

## Elementary

Field	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
East Jordan	6,210	6,156	6,692	6,236	5,823	5,417	5,045	4,372	4,758	4,014	4,373	3,392	32,901
West Bank	2,004	2,225	2,103	2,282	1,846	2,048	1,709	1,806	1,639	1,648	1,649	1,581	10,950
Gaza	4,708	4,045	4,716	4,109	4,331	3,831	3,186	2,810	3,137	2,612	3,058	2,542	23,136
Lebanon	2,571	2,264	2,527	2,308	2,618	2,375	2,371	2,050	1,870	1,696	1,672	1,265	13,629
Syrian Arab Republic	2,397	2,135	2,286	2,058	2,191	1,955	1,998	1,593	1,883	1,417	1,790	1,321	12,545
Total	17,890	16,825	18,324	16,993	16,809	15,626	14,309	12,631	13,287	11,587	12,542	10,101	93,161
Grand Total	34,715	35,317	32,435	26,940	24,674	22,643	176,724						

## Preparatory

Country	I		II		III		IV		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	4,180	2,964	2,847	1,961	2,128	1,287	-	-	9,155	6,212
West Bank	1,544	1,396	1,323	963	880	716	-	-	3,747	3,075
Gaza	2,964	2,795	2,814	2,558	3,013	2,312	-	-	8,791	8,165
Lebanon	1,345	1,174	1,084	759	857	620	832	515	4,118	3,068
Syrian Arab Republic	1,989	1,459	1,574	1,016	1,611	1,099	-	-	5,174	3,574
Total	12,022	9,788	9,642	7,257	8,489	6,534	832	515	30,985	24,094
Grand Total	21,810	16,899	15,023	1,347	55,079					

a/ See table 13, foot-note a/

Table 16

DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION

(AS OF 31 MAY 1971)

Field	Number of UNRWA-UNESCO schools	Number of pupils in elementary a/ classes at UNRWA-UNESCO schools		Number of pupils in preparatory a/ 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	153	32,901	29,587	62,488	9,155	6,212	15,367	15,890	1,435	95,180
West Bank	86	10,950	11,590	22,540	3,747	3,075	6,822	17,656	2,107	49,125
Gaza	108	23,136	19,949	43,085	8,791	8,165	16,956	7,447	-	67,488
Lebanon	61	13,629	11,958	25,587	4,118	3,068	7,186	1,187	6,370	40,330
Syrian Arab Republic	89	1,545	10,479	23,024	5,174	3,574	8,748	12,142	347	44,261
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>93,161</b>	<b>83,563</b>	<b>176,724</b>	<b>30,985</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>55,079</b>	<b>54,322</b>	<b>10,259</b>	<b>296,384</b>

a/ See table 13, foot-note a/

Table 17

## UNRWA-UNESCO vocational and technical education programme, 1970-1971 school year

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

	East Jordan		West Bank		Lebanon		Syria		Gaza		Total	Grand Total		
	Wadi Seer Training Centre		Kalandia Vocational Training Centre		Ramallah Women's Training Centre		Siblin Training Centre		Damascus Vocational Training Centre				Vocational Training Centre	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd			1st	2nd
<b>Metal trades</b>														
Fitter machinist	16	12	16	12	-	-	14	12	24	24	56	74		
Instrument mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	32		
General mechanic	32	16	16	12	-	-	12	12	24	24	84	76		
Diesel plant site mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	11	16	16	16	48	59		
Auto mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	12	16	32	32	64	76		
Refrigeration and air-conditioning	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	32		
Panel beater and paint sprayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16		
Sheetmetal worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	16		
Blacksmith/welder	16	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	32	32	72	56		
Welder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	-		
Moulder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-		
<b>Electrical trades</b>														
Electrician (industrial)	16	-	32	32	-	-	18	16	16	16	96	98		
Radio TV mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	9	16	16	16	48	57		
Auto electrician	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	28		
<b>Building trades</b>														
Builder/shut-er	16	16	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	48	64		
Plasterer/tile setter	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16		
Plumber	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	32	48		
Carpenter/woodmachinist	16	16	16	16	-	-	12	16	16	16	64	92		
Plumber/sheetmetal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	16	16		
<b>Technicians<sup>a/</sup></b>														
Land surveyor	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48		
Quantity surveyor	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24		
Construction technician	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	48		
Architectural draughtsman	24	16	24	-	-	-	20	-	24	48	60	108		
Telecommunication technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21		
Engineering draughtsman	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48		
<b>Commercial<sup>a/</sup></b>														
Business and office practice (men)	48	24	48	48	-	-	35	-	-	-	96	107		
Secretaries (women)	-	-	-	-	52	52	-	-	-	-	52	52		
<b>Para-medical</b>														
Assistant pharmacist <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	20 <sup>b/</sup>	20 <sup>b/</sup>	-	20	20	-	40	20		
Laboratory technician <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20		
<b>Vocational courses for girls</b> (Other than commercial)														
Home and institutional management <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16		
Infant leader <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	20		
Dressmaking	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	42	42		
Clothing production	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	14	14		
Hairdressing	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16		
<b>Total by year of study</b>	328	228	244	172	180	180	196	240	164	236	1,228	1,212		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	556	416	416	360	196	508	2,440							

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

b/ Co-educational - each class includes 10 boys (total 20) accommodated at the Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre.

Present total

Men  
2,090Women  
350Grand Total  
2,440

OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Table 18

Voluntary agencies having operational programmes for direct assistance  
to UNRWA-registered refugees 1970-1971

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 1971 a/

(In US dollars)

	Income			Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital b/ increases (decreases)	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Contributions by Governments	Other income	Total income			
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39,477,281	1,346,325	40,823,606	33,598,972 <sup>c/</sup>	-	7,224,634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67,686,495	1,018,785	68,705,280	28,573,058	215,792	47,572,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26,867,673	440,419	27,308,092	26,778,934	518,220	48,620,026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22,684,330	575,024	23,259,354	29,192,012	(157,264)	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23,673,500	594,161	24,267,661	29,222,705	(114,217)	37,460,843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	23,385,026	571,866	23,956,892	32,198,550	(164,814)	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957	42,378,773	1,072,872	43,451,645	52,464,139	198,575	20,240,452
1 January to 31 December 1958	32,555,876	1,104,793	33,660,669	32,777,564	36,519	21,160,076
1 January to 31 December 1959	32,625,400	1,405,205	34,030,605	35,015,817	110,688	20,285,552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33,828,887	2,629,135	36,458,022	34,674,460	150,084	22,219,198
1 January to 31 December 1961	34,386,052	2,306,293	36,692,345	39,051,521	194,943	20,054,965
1 January to 31 December 1962	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,655,014	35,688,844	615,154	20,636,289
1 January to 31 December 1963	34,444,063	1,251,994	35,696,057	36,207,078	448,589	20,573,857
1 January to 31 December 1964	33,963,601	1,198,130	35,161,731	37,192,861	(922,665)	17,620,062
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	40,953,631	2,117,794	43,071,425	47,937,938	27,590	5,634,668
1 January to 31 December 1971 (estimated)	42,500,000	3,650,000	46,150,000	48,559,000	-	3,225,668
	752,378,970	33,910,406	786,289,376	784,939,191	1,875,483	

a/ The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited accounts through 1970, 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 financed by 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 1971<sup>a/</sup>

(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1966	Twelve months to					
		31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971 <sup>b/</sup>	
<b>I. Contributions by Governments</b>							
Abu Dhabi	-	20,927	40,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	190,927
Argentina	-	-	2,000	-	-	125,000	127,000
Australia	3,381,503	201,600	201,600	364,934	201,600	201,600	4,552,837
Austria	41,950	29,350	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	136,300
Bahrein	23,867	-	-	-	-	10,000	33,867
Belgium	428,000	35,000	35,000	74,771	76,650	119,296	768,717
Bolivia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Brazil	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Burma	9,546	-	-	-	-	-	9,546
Cambodia (now known as The Khmer Republic)	7,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,141
Canada	18,579,836	2,463,768	1,709,445	1,574,074	1,261,723	1,330,150	26,918,996
Central African Republic	398	-	-	1,800	-	-	2,198
Ceylon	6,400	3,000	800	800	800	1,000	12,800
Chile	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	3,000
China	13,279	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	153,279
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Cuba	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Cyprus	1,962	560	240	480	240	480	3,962
Denmark	995,711	496,986	691,333	572,882	643,347	706,000	4,106,259
Dominican Republic	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Dubai	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany	3,635,221	752,800	2,149,263	3,073,055	3,161,431	3,286,652	16,058,422
Finland	53,000	65,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	197,500	495,500
France	12,451,698	1,258,137	1,128,451	683,959	1,382,918	1,084,000	17,989,169
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	1,044,308	155,547	107,152	93,414	106,020	93,984	1,600,425
Ghana	24,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	42,000
Greece	275,017	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	352,017
Haiti	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Honduras	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Holy See	23,465	28,500	12,500	12,500	7,500	2,500	86,965
Iceland	-	12,000	-	-	9,939	10,000	31,939
India	345,867	13,333	13,333	13,333	13,333	13,333	412,532
Indonesia	240,000	-	-	-	5,268	5,000	250,268
Iran	55,153	12,695	7,120	6,000	16,049	18,000	115,017
Iraq	102,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	602,000
Ireland	133,876	65,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	398,876
Israel	256,547	683,911	591,629	943,103	593,812	486,000	3,555,002
Italy	981,326	240,100	160,870	238,619	481,285	175,952	2,278,152
Jamaica	1,120	3,000	-	3,250	-	-	7,370
Japan	192,500	140,000	40,000	50,000	350,000	550,000	1,322,500
Jordan	1,721,061	163,737	146,477	151,854	178,951	167,025	2,529,105
Kuwait	1,262,860	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	400,000	2,542,860
Laos	4,687	-	-	-	-	-	4,687
Lebanon	683,436	51,839	43,253	51,222	51,814	51,281	932,745
Liberia	26,500	3,000	-	9,000 <sup>d/</sup>	6,000	5,000	49,500
Libyan Arab Republic	164,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	250,000	250,000	814,000
Luxembourg	37,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	53,000
Malawi	280	-	-	-	-	-	280
Malaysia	29,238	11,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	46,738
Malta	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Mexico	115,691	-	20,000	-	-	-	135,691
Monaco	6,461	204	204	204	180	180	7,433
Morocco	159,089	25,000	25,000	40,000	39,705	76,442	365,236
Netherlands	1,073,635	115,518	110,193	111,189	166,903	165,746	1,743,184

Table 20 (continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1966	Twelve months to					
		31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971 <sup>b/</sup>	
<b>I. Contributions by Governments (continued)</b>							
New Zealand	2,296,000	84,000	67,200	67,200	67,200	67,000	2,648,600
Niger	510	510	2,500	450	500	450	4,920
Nigeria	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,600	45,600
Norway	795,569	293,497	91,000	111,810	181,818	447,747	1,921,441
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Pakistan	593,916	20,964	20,969	20,968	20,969	20,969	698,755
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
Philippines	15,000	1,250	1,250	3,750	1,250	1,000	23,500
Qatar	72,728	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	32,000	148,728
Republic of Korea	6,500	-	-	-	-	5,000	11,500
Republic of Viet-Nam	21,000	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	33,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	-	-	-	-	-	39,200
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	16,667	16,667
Saudi Arabia	2,510,969	297,778	297,778	297,778	297,778	297,000	3,999,081
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	6,666	7,000	13,666
Singapore	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Spain	50,000	166,481	-	704,734	704,787	786,000	2,412,002
Sudan	153,940	-	-	-	554	2,870	157,364
Sweden	4,473,291	2,200,773	2,222,369	2,194,018	2,193,081	2,392,000	15,675,532
Switzerland	1,286,777	254,630	196,760	869,056	513,455	884,653	4,005,331
Syrian Arab Republic	1,435,701	93,726	88,770	88,642	92,105	88,000	1,886,944
Thailand	4,125	6,800	-	-	-	-	10,925
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,000	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	5,500
Tunisia	23,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	45,000
Turkey	75,759	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	135,759
United Arab Republic	5,352,279	120,452	1,845	400	-	-	5,475,976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	95,524,004	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,692,000	4,512,000	118,728,004
United States of America	387,018,069	24,200,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	22,750,000	22,980,523	501,348,592
Uruguay	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Yugoslavia	548,700	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	648,700
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238,211	-	-	-	-	-	238,211
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>551,235,407</b>	<b>40,335,873<sup>e/</sup></b>	<b>37,561,310<sup>e/</sup></b>	<b>39,792,749</b>	<b>40,953,631</b>	<b>42,500,000</b>	<b>752,378,970</b>
<b>II. Contributions by intergovernmental organizations</b>							
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations	2,608,630	343,221	349,376	356,506	403,569	506,000	4,567,302
World Food Programme	-	-	-	-	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
World Health Organization	649,458	60,878	65,185	83,508	116,723	117,000	1,092,752
European Economic Community	-	-	-	-	-	227,000	227,000
	<b>3,258,088</b>	<b>404,099</b>	<b>414,561</b>	<b>440,014</b>	<b>520,292</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>7,137,054</b>
<b>III. Contributions from non-governmental sources</b>							
	<b>6,620,176</b>	<b>1,944,709<sup>e/</sup></b>	<b>2,256,992<sup>e/</sup></b>	<b>1,346,407</b>	<b>993,608</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>14,061,892</b>
<b>IV. Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments</b>							
	<b>9,476,231</b>	<b>384,448</b>	<b>875,308</b>	<b>721,579</b>	<b>603,894</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>12,711,460</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>570,589,902</b>	<b>43,069,129</b>	<b>41,108,171</b>	<b>42,300,749</b>	<b>43,071,425</b>	<b>46,150,000</b>	<b>786,289,376</b>

Foot-notes to Table 20 on following page



Foot-notes for Table 20

a/ The figures in this table through 1970 are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements, modified to show for each year the Governments' contributions applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made.

b/ The figures for 1971 are estimated.

c/ Includes \$23,980 (FF 117,500) for 1969.

d/ Includes a late contribution of \$3,000 for 1968.

e/ Includes special contributions for the emergency situation arising from the hostilities of June 1967 as follows:

from Governments	\$5,841,465 (in 1967) and \$1,327,836 (in 1968);
from others	\$1,309,928 (in 1967) and \$1,454,136 (in 1968).

Table 21

Statement of income from non-government sources  
1 January 1970 to 30 June 1971

(in US dollars)

Name of contributor	Year 1970	First six months of 1971
<u>Australia</u>		
Australian Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	23,705	-
Australian National Advisory Committee	85	-
United Nations Association of Australia - Victorian Division	551	551
<u>Austria</u>		
Caritas	461	-
Robert Brunner and Franz Wieland	1,450	-
<u>Belgium</u>		
Jacquet, Dr. E.	-	220
<u>Brazil</u>		
Reichert, Professor Rolf	-	560
<u>Canada</u>		
Baird, Dr. R.P.	475	543
Canadian Overseas Book Centre	150	-
Canadian Red Cross Society	1,120	1,139
Canadian Red Cross Society-Quebec Division	951	-
Canadian Save the Children Fund	9,875	89
Edithville	99	59
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Canada		
Bartling, Miss H.D.H.	126	-
Greene, Miss Edith	24	-
Shokeir, Dr. M.H.	194	-
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	20,610	10,766
United Nations Association of Canada - Edmonton Branch	6,481	-
United Nations Association of Canada - Oakville Branch	-	1,980
Sundry donors	89	54
<u>Cyprus</u>		
Sundry donors	36	-
<u>Denmark</u>		
Lutheran Aid Organization	8,379	5,154
Statens Seruminstitut	540	186

Table 21 (continued)

(In US dollars)

<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>		
Caritas	-	7,384
Daimler - Benz, Stuttgart	1,093	1,093
Diakonische Werk	18,500	-
German Cultural Institute - Beirut	1,538	-
Index - Werke KG, Esslingen	546	546
Katholische Hauptschule	137	-
Near East representatives of German Banks	466	-
Sundry donors	67	-
<u>Finland</u>		
Finnish Refugee Council	4,400	2,200
Sipilä, Mrs. Helvi	1,100	-
<u>France</u>		
Association de Solidarité Franco-Arabe	180	-
French Red Cross	21,578	27,186
Association de Coopération Franco-Algérienne du Faucigny	45	-
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Abdalla 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
Mussaddar and Qur'an Families	232	116
Salah Ali Barbakh	29	14
Tarazi Family	71	36
Waqf Department	4,093	2,046
<u>Iran</u>		
Iranian Federation of Women Lawyers	-	200
<u>Japan</u>		
Hirashima, Y.	38	-
Japan Oil and Far Industries Federation, Yokohama	4,167	-
Petroleum Association of Japan	278	-
Toyota Company	1,800	-

Table 21 (continued)

(In US dollars)

<u>Jordan</u>		
Abu Shusheh, Subhi	280	-
Municipality of Beir Zeit	-	286
Municipal Council - Qalqilia	616	308
St. Andrew's Scots Memorial Church	143	57
Anonymous	327	311
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American Mission	978	489
Bassoul, Heneiné and Co.	200	-
Cassis, Gabriel J.	154	-
Greek Orthodox Community	615	308
Heirs of Saadeddine Shatila	1,231	615
Middle East Audio Visual Centre (Agents of Colchester - Hughes Ltd., England)	192	-
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	1,385	692
Société Libanaise de Téléphone	-	1,240
Syrian Lebanese Mission	1,846	923
United Nations staff in Lebanon	1,067	-
Anonymous	659	191
Sundry donors	39	-
<u>Luxembourg</u>		
Association pour l'Aide aux Réfugiés Palestiniens	500	-
Biermann, P.	1,000	-
<u>Monaco</u>		
Les Guides de Monaco	500	-
<u>Netherlands</u>		
Stichting Clubhingen - Zwalle	54	-
Terre des Hommes	7,466	264
UNESCO Centre	-	1,045
Sundry donors	-	15
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO)	20,882	-
<u>Norway</u>		
Norwegian Aid Society for Refugees and International Development	2,200	-
Norwegian Refugee Council	31,798	-
Save the Children Fund	1,416	3,735
<u>Portugal</u>		
Gulbenkian Foundation	15,000	10,000
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO)	104,000	110,000

Table 21 (continued)

(In US dollars)

<u>Sweden</u>		
Swedish Committee for Palestine Refugees	131	-
Swedish Organization for Individual Relief	1,377	-
Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen)	206,916	75,873
Sundry donors	-	41
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Association de cooperatives franco-algeriennes du Faucigny	45	-
Association Suisse - Arabe	349	1,095
Dubois, Mr. Jacques	83	-
Van Berchem, Mrs. M. Gauthier	550	-
Krbec, Miss Eva Marie	185	93
Swiss Pastors	162	-
Sundry donors	14	28
<u>Syria</u>		
Syrian Local Authorities	1,969	977
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Ardrossan Churches Group - Scotland	250	-
Catholic Women's League	1,200	-
Collegiate School for Girls - Blackpool	499	499
Iraq Petroleum Company	26,673	-
OXFAM	165,865	81,480
Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees:		
Aitken, Mrs. E.	1,104	-
British O.S.E. Society	240	-
The Refugee Circle	984	-
Wings of Friendship	240	480
War on Want	2,672	3,125
Anonymous	12	-
Sundry donors	128	308
<u>United States of America</u>		
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	1,100	-
American Friends Service Committee	16,998	6,720
Americans for Justice in the Middle East	266	-
American Joint Distribution Committee	2,237	-
American Near East Refugee Aid Inc. (ANERA)	2,500	550
American Middle East Rehabilitation (AMER) (Division of ANERA)	17,399	6,517
Attiyeh, Dr. Albert	200	-
ESSO Middle East	550	-
Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Harold W.	1,100	-
Holt, Dr. and Mrs. Emmett	50	550
Page, Mr. and Mrs. Howard	1,500	1,650
Piercy, G.	500	550
Shaheen, Said	-	550
The Garry Owen Memorial Scholarship Fund	-	2,750
Wausau - Wisconsin Chapter	-	200

Table 21 (continued)

(In US dollars)

United States of America (continued)

Baligh, Mustafa H.	200	-
Canate, Miss Ruth	50	-
Colleagues and friends of the late George Bahouth	183	-
Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	9,179	490
Forbush, Mr. and Mrs. D.R.	50	-
Gardner, Mrs. Cary B.	-	100
Glover, Dr. M. and Jackson, Dr. F.	85	-
Hess, Mrs. Gertrude C.	-	50
Hilton, E. Hanna	50	-
Johns, Leroy K.	50	-
Islamic Centre of New York	127	-
Mennonite Central Committee	4,000	-
Munroé, Miss Gretel S.	100	-
NAJDA, (American Women for the Middle East)	1,100	-
Schenkers International Forwarders, Inc.	-	100
Schwittay, A.M.	50	-
Shelly, Javan	-	52
Stedman, Miss B. Anna	-	550
St. Mary's Syrian Orthodox Church of Pawtucket	-	100
Tahir, Miss Mary Elizabeth	50	-
United States Committee for Refugees	100	-
United States Peoples Fund for the United Nations Inc.	60	-
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession	-	100
Sundry donors	310	163

International organizations

Caritas International	-	341
Catholic Relief Services	3,450	10,588
Church World Services Inc.	439	798
Federation of Business and Professional Women:		
International	182	-
Australia	-	124
Canada	2,788	3,832
Denmark	57	-
Japan	100	279
New Zealand	550	550
Norway	550	-
Switzerland	550	550
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,051	1,113
United States of America	550	155

Table 21 (continued)

(In US dollars)

International organizations (continued)

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	500	500
Lutheran World Federation	18,893	608
Near East Council of Churches	9,481	-
The Pontifical Mission for Palestine	4,324	360
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ("World Star Festival" record sales)	60,000	-
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	5,769	3,077
Women's Royal Voluntary Services	1,059	-
World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.	1,000	-
World Council of Churches/Near East Council of Churches	58,039	182
Zonta International	18,674	18,150
Sundry donors	-	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	993,608	421,358
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Table 22

Direct contributions to refugees a/b/  
for the year ended 30 June 1971  
(In US dollars)

Government	Education services	Social welfare services	Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscellaneous services	Administrative costs	Totals
Israel	1,696,286	630,000	1,638,571	-	-	325,714	492,857	4,783,428
Jordan	1,877,884	1,496,832	531,871	-	276,080	6,914,799	172,886	11,270,352
Lebanon	53,847	12,308	15,385	784,916	153,850	13,693	65,650	1,099,649
Syria	1,088,344	197,625	79,050	1,143,567	34,875	123,225	284,813	2,951,499
United Arab Republic	6,527,400	552,000	57,500	-	-	126,500	883,200	8,146,600

a/ All data shown in this table 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.

b/ 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.

c/ The figures quoted are those relating to 1969/70. The figures for 1970/71 are not yet available, but it is believed that they would not be less than those shown for 1969/70.



UNRWA MANNING-TABLE POSTS

Table 23

UNRWA Manning-table posts at 30 June 1970  
and at 30 June 1971

	Local posts <sup>a/</sup>	International posts				GRAND TOTAL
		UNRWA posts	Posts occupied or to be occupied by loaned staff, mainly from other United Nations organizations		Total	
			Reimbursable	Non-reimbursable		
June 1970	13,750	97	3	33	133	13,883
June 1971	14,033	89	2	36	127	14,160

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

ANNEX II

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East

WHA24.32  
18 May 1971

The Twenty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Recalling its resolution WHA23.52 on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons, operative paragraph 5 (b) of which requested its Director-General to take all effective measures to safeguard health conditions amongst refugees and the displaced persons in the Middle East;

Noting the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, which inter alia established a Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

Nothing further the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 by which the Assembly approved the first report of the Working Group and endorsed the Working Group's recommendations, thereby, inter alia, urging all organizations of the United Nations system to study ways by which they might assist or undertake activities helpful to the refugees;

Considering the Economic and Social Council resolution 1565 (L) of 6 May 1971, welcoming, inter alia, the contacts initiated with the World Health Organization with a view to obtaining services to the maximum extent possible, and requesting the executive heads of specialized agencies to continue to consider appropriate ways and means of rendering all possible assistance to the Palestine refugees;

Noting with appreciation the report of the Director-General contained in document A24/B/19 and the comments he has supplied on the means of financing outside the regular budget which might be used;

Recognizing the acute financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East which endangers the minimum services provided to the Palestine refugees;

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

Realizing that more material and human aid is urgently needed to alleviate the sufferings of the refugees in the Middle East, in particular in the field of health,

1. REQUESTS the Director-General of the World Health Organization to intensify and expand its programme of health assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East to the amount of at least one million dollars; and

2. DECIDES that meanwhile emergency assistance to the maximum extent possible be given to the refugees and the displaced persons in the Middle East.

Sixteenth plenary meeting, 18 May 1971  
A24/VR/16

The Twenty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security;

Mindful of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Recalling its resolutions WHA21.38, WHA22.43 and WHA23.52 on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East;

Having considered the report of the Director-General (A/24/B/19) and the annual report of the Director of Health of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);

Further recalling resolution 9 (XXVII) of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Noting that the Commissioner-General of UNRWA has drawn attention that any further lowering of the already austere provisions of health services to refugees under his mandate would jeopardize the health of refugees and of the general public with whom they live;

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2672 (XXV) in which attention was drawn to the continuing critical financial position of the UNRWA and the serious effects of this crisis on the health activities of UNRWA;

Noting further that the reports published by competent organizations reveal that the occupying authorities bar the distribution of medicaments by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories,

1. REAFFIRMS that the protection of the life and physical and mental health of the refugees and displaced persons require that they immediately be afforded to return to their homes, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. CALLS UPON Israel to abide by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, which provides for essential safeguards for the protection of physical and mental health of the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories;

3. DRAWS THE ATTENTION that Israel's violations of basic human rights of the refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories constitute a serious impediment to the health of the population of the Occupied Territories, a matter the continuation of which would necessitate that the Organization should consider the application of Article 7 of its Constitution;

4. CALLS UPON Israel to refrain from any interference with the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Occupied Territories;

5. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, 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

6. REQUESTS the Director-General of the World Health Organization:

(a) 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;

(b) to continue and strengthen his co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide material and human aid to the population of the Occupied Territories;

(c) to submit a comprehensive report to the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly on the conditions of physical and mental health of the population of the Occupied Territories;

(d) to bring this resolution to the attention of all governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

Sixteenth plenary meeting, 18 May 1971  
A24/VR/16

ANNEX III

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

Item 4.1.2 - Co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works  
Agency (UNRWA) (85 EX/4)

I

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the Director-General's Report (85 EX/4) on co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and having heard his oral report on this subject,
2. Recalling its previous decisions on this question and in particular decisions 6.8, 4.2.5, 4.2.3 and 4.2.1 adopted at its 77th, 82nd, 83rd and 84th sessions respectively,
3. Having heard the debate,
4. Commends the Director-General on his dedicated, tireless and persistent efforts to implement its previous decisions in letter and spirit;
5. Expresses its satisfaction at the remarkable measure of success already achieved by UNESCO in this important endeavour;
6. Calls upon the Government of Israel to authorize the admittance of all textbooks immediately after they have been approved by the Director-General into the occupied territories for distribution and use in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools therein;
7. Asks the Director-General, in the event of the Government of Israel failing to permit the importation of these textbooks into the occupied territories, to report urgently to the Executive Board;
8. Also asks the Director-General to report at a future session of the Executive Board on the situation in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools, wherever they are situated.

II

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling its previous decision 4.2.1. adopted at its 84th session on the launching of an international appeal for voluntary contributions for UNRWA,
2. Reaffirming its belief of the urgent need for such an appeal,

3. Asks the Director-General to launch the appeal as soon as he deems the circumstances favourable;

4. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at the Spring session of 1971 on the implementation of this resolution

Executive Board  
Eighty-fifth session  
85 EX/SR.14, 15, 17.

Item 4.2.4 - Co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) (87 EX/9 and Add.1 and 2)

I

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the Director-General's report (87 EX/9 and Add.1 and 2) on co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and having heard his oral report on this subject,

2. Recalling its previous decisions on this question and in particular decision 4.1.2. of its 85th session,

3. Commends the Director-General on his dedicated and tireless efforts to implement these decisions;

4. Expresses its satisfaction at the co-operation of the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic with the Director-General to implement the Executive Board's decisions;

5. Takes note of the declaration of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic according to which it "welcomes any collaboration with the Director-General of UNESCO to secure the education of the children of the refugees and to provide them with the textbooks they need in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools situated in Syrian Arab territory";

6. Expresses its concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with the above-mentioned resolution by refusing or delaying the granting of import permits to 12 of the textbooks approved by the Director-General;

7. Urgently calls again upon the Government of Israel to authorize the immediate admittance of all textbooks already approved, or to be approved, by the Director-General into the occupied territories for distribution and use in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools therein;

8. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 88th session on the implementation of this resolution.

The Executive Board

1. Recalling its previous decisions 4.2.1. and 4.1.2 adopted at its 84th and 85th sessions respectively on the launching of an international appeal for voluntary contributions to UNRWA,
2. Affirming its belief that the only real and effective justice for the Palestine refugees is that based on the recognition of their human rights,
3. Aware of the fact that the programmes for the education of the Palestine refugees could be seriously impaired by the precariousness and insufficiency of the resources available to UNRWA,
4. Commends the Director-General on his dedicated and most appreciated efforts to implement the decisions of the Executive Board on this subject;
5. Expresses its thanks to Ambassador Mansour Khalid for the valuable and fruitful mission he has agreed to undertake on behalf of UNESCO;
6. Expresses the hope that the Member States who do not contribute to UNRWA will find it possible to contribute to UNESCO's deposit account for the education of the Palestine refugees;
7. Invites the Director-General to continue his efforts to achieve the goal of covering the deficit in UNRWA's resources for the education of Palestine refugees;
8. Further invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board at its 88th session of the responses to his appeal.

Executive Board  
Eighty-seventh session  
87 EX/SR 8, 9.

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