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

1 July 1964—30 June 1965

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTIETH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/6013)**

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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1965

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

31 August 1965

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965, 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, which stresses the critical financial problem at present confronting the Agency, outlines a possible arrangement which might lead to progress in rectifying UNRWA's ration rolls and seeks the guidance of the General Assembly on these matters;

Part I, which gives an account of UNRWA's activities during the twelve months ending 30 June 1965; and

Part II, a presentation of the Agency's budget for the calendar year 1966 for consideration by the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

Statistical tables and graphs relating to various aspects of the Agency's work are included in annexes I and II to the report.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA has considered this report and its views are set forth in a letter dated 31 August 1965 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, the report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Commission, and the Governments represented on the Commission do not necessarily subscribe to all the views I have expressed.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Laurence MICHELMORE
Commissioner-General

President of the General Assembly,
United Nations,
New York.

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

31 August 1965

Dear Dr. Michelmore,

At its meeting on 24 August 1965, the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East gave careful consideration to the annual report which you propose to submit to the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

The Advisory Commission believes that the needs of the Arab refugees from Palestine continue to deserve the sympathetic attention of the world community; that your report sets forth in a clear and forthright manner the dilemma which now confronts UNRWA in its attempt to meet these needs, despite declining revenue and increasing costs; and that it presents the issues in a form which should enable the General Assembly to formulate the guidance you require in order to carry on the humanitarian mission entrusted to you. As in the past, individual members of the Commission have reserved the position of their respective Governments on a number of matters discussed in the report.

In the opinion of the Commission, the report accurately describes the Agency's activities during the period 1 July 1964-30 June 1965.

My colleagues join me in thanking you for your efforts in the preparation of this report and in commending the dedication of the Agency's staff to the task of assisting the refugees.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Jacques BOURGOIN
Chairman,
Advisory Commission

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

INTRODUCTION

1. At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly, without objection, extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further year, until 30 June 1966, without prejudice to existing resolutions or to the position of the interested parties.¹ There was no opportunity for consideration of the Commissioner-General's annual report,² or for discussion of the activities conducted by the Agency and the problems which confronted it.

2. As a result, the Agency has not had the benefit of such further direction and guidance as the General Assembly might otherwise have given, and has had to apply to the circumstances of 1965, as best it could, the directives and guiding lines which had been developed and expressed in previous sessions of the General Assembly. The main lines of the programme continued to be those outlined in the report for 1962-1963.³ An account of UNRWA's activities during the year just ended is contained in part I of the present report.⁴

3. A further consequence of the decision at the nineteenth session to prolong UNRWA's mandate for one year, is that the General Assembly will again, at its twentieth session, be faced with the question of a further extension of the Agency's mandate. The Commissioner-General's report for 1963-1964 had been prepared in the hope that it might be useful to the Assembly in its deliberations on this question and on the form and extent of future international assistance to the Palestine refugees. Accordingly, the report had commented at some length on the condition of the refu-

gees, the probable future facing them if the existing situation continued without progress towards a political solution of their problem and the role of UNRWA in meeting as effectively as possible the needs of the refugee population.

4. The main theme which the Commissioner-General sought to develop in last year's report was that the international community and its agent, UNRWA, were confronted with a long-term problem in providing for the needs of the Palestine refugees, and that, in the absence of a political solution as envisaged in the General Assembly's resolution 194 (III), the plight of the refugees was likely to continue and to demand the sympathy and support of the international community for a period to which a time limit could not be fixed at present. Indeed, the report emphasized that the need for education and health services applied to virtually the whole community and was continuing, permanent, and increasing because of the population growth; that the need for relief and welfare services would continue at something like the present level for many years to come; and that for a large "hard core" it could well continue for the remainder of their lives.

5. The Commissioner-General believes that this estimate continues to be valid. In the last year, the number of refugees registered with UNRWA has increased by 34,238, or 2.7 per cent. The number of persons eligible for health services has increased by 31,769, or 2.8 per cent. The number of children in Agency schools has increased by 13,432, or 8.7 per cent. The number of refugees living in UNRWA camps has increased by 17,782, or 3.7 per cent. These figures alone would seem to be a clear indication that the needs of the refugees for health and sanitation services, and particularly for

¹ General Assembly resolution 2002 (XIX).

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813)*.

³ *Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513)*, especially paras. 12-28 and 39.

⁴ Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work prior to 1 July 1964 will be found in the following annual reports and other United Nations documents:

- A. Final report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East (28 December 1949) (A/AC.25/6, parts I and II).
- B. Report of the Secretary-General on Assistance to Palestine Refugees: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Ad Hoc Political Committee, Annexes*, vol. II, p. 14, document A/1060.
- C. Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees: document submitted by the Secretary-General to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly (A/4121).
- D. Reports of the Director (Commissioner-General) of UNRWA and special reports of the Director and Advisory Commission to the General Assembly:
 - (a) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/1451/Rev.1)*;
 - (b) *Ibid., Sixth Session, Supplements Nos. 16 and 16A (A/1905 and Add.1)*;
 - (c) *Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A (A/2171 and Add.1)*;
 - (d) *Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/2470 and Add.1)*;
 - (e) *Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 17 and 17A (A/2717 and Add.1)*;
 - (f) *Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplements Nos. 15 and 15A (A/2978 and Add.1)*;

(g) *Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplements Nos. 14 and 14A (A/3212 and Add.1)*;

(h) *Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686 and A/3735)*;

(i) *Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3931 and A/3948)*;

(j) *Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213)*;

(k) *Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478)*;

(l) *Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861)*;

(m) *Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214)*;

(n) *Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513)*;

(o) *Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813)*;

- E. 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.

education, are constantly growing, dramatically so in the case of schooling. There was a slight decrease (0.5 per cent) in the number of ration beneficiaries, but this has no significance as an indicator of the extent of need for rations, because the number of rations issued is at present governed by ceilings which have been imposed for financial and other reasons. An adequate appraisal of the need for relief services, and particularly for food rations, would require more specific information than is now available (but which might become available under the arrangement outlined below in paragraphs 17-27). It may be noted, however, that there is a large group of persons, including 223,000 children, whose names have been listed but whose claims have not yet been examined.

6. The attitudes and feelings of the refugees, which have been described in previous reports, continue unchanged. From their standpoint, a nation has been obliterated and a population arbitrarily deprived of its birthright. This injustice still festers in their minds and they hold the United Nations responsible for their lot and for extending assistance to them until a solution can be found to their problems. Their longing to return to their homes, encouraged by the General Assembly's declaration on repatriation and compensation in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and referred to in many subsequent resolutions, remains unabated. During the past year, their emotions have if anything increased with the additional focus for their feelings provided by the Palestine Liberation Organization which came into being in June 1964. According to a declaration of September 1964 by the Council of Kings and Heads of State of the League of Arab States, the organization was established "to consolidate the Palestine entity, and as a vanguard for the collective Arab struggle for the liberation of Palestine".⁵ Apart from the view expressed by that organization and by the Arab Governments, the refugees themselves use every opportunity to stress the intensity of their aspirations and hopes to return to their former homeland, and to urge the Commissioner-General to convey their views to the General Assembly. From this standpoint, and from such information as has come to his attention, the Commissioner-General believes that the refugee problem has not grown any less complex or less dangerous to the peace and stability of the region.

FINANCES

7. The financial stress under which the Agency operates, to which attention has been called in recent reports, has increased sharply. The financial year 1963 ended with a deficit of \$0.5 million. In 1964, expenditure increased because of a rise in the world prices of foodstuffs, and because of a marked increase in the number of refugee children attending school. This increase, coupled with a slight decrease in income, led to a deficit in 1964 of \$2 million.

8. Faced with the deficits of 1963 and 1964 and the possibility of an even larger deficit in 1965, the Agency has endeavoured:

(a) To increase income by intensifying previous fund-raising efforts, and by issuing a special appeal to Member Governments and other contributors for greater financial assistance for the programme;

(b) To seek all possible budget reductions (particularly in administration and internal services) not sig-

⁵ This declaration was transmitted to members of the Security Council under the symbol S/6003.

nificantly affecting the services provided to the refugees; and

(c) To discuss with the host Governments which major adjustments in activities would be least harmful to the refugees, in the event that income remained below the present level of expenditure.

9. Since 1963, the Agency has succeeded in reducing its administration and internal service costs (transport, etc.) by some \$750,000 per year and hopes to increase this figure to well over \$900,000 in 1966 (exclusive of provision for cost-of-living increase for staff). Among other significant reductions has been that in international staff, reduced from 194 posts at the end of 1963 to an estimated 117 posts at the end of 1966, including 22 posts provided to the Agency by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

10. In addition, the Agency while avoiding any major or significant changes, felt compelled to make some minor reductions in actual services to the refugees which total approximately \$500,000 per year below the level of 1963. Among these are restrictions on the provision of blankets, used clothing, shelter assistance and burial grants to special hardship cases in most areas, and reductions in the issue of clothing and tool kits in the Agency's training centres, in the scope of youth activities and in the university scholarship programme. The host Governments on behalf of the refugees have protested against these measures.

11. The question of more extensive adjustments in Agency services (paragraph 8 (c) above) was broached in the Advisory Commission in March 1965, and further discussions were subsequently held with host Government representatives. The host Governments have declared their adamant refusal to consider any reduction in activities on the ground that the level of services is already so low that no reduction could be effected which would not harm the refugees. During the late spring and early summer, there were some indications that additional contributions might be forthcoming, and consideration of the curtailment of services was deferred. In fact, some additional pledges were received, but at the time of the preparation of this report, the income estimated to be available for 1965 remained \$2.5 million less than the amount required.

12. For 1966 the outlook is even more serious. Continuation of the present programme of activities, with a further increase in the school population, will result in expenditure \$0.8 million higher than in 1965. Present indications are that income will fall by \$0.9 million. Thus, as is explained in part II of this report, which sets out the budget for 1966, the budgetary gap is likely to increase by \$1.7 million to a total of \$4.2 million or more. This prospect must be viewed in the light of the fact that the Agency's working capital (operating reserve) is being rapidly reduced. It will be impossible for UNRWA to cover the expected deficit in 1966 from working capital, as it managed to do in 1963, 1964 and 1965. By the end of 1965 the working capital will have fallen to barely \$15 million, which is less than the Agency requires to be able to ensure the continuation of operations in the first half of 1966 pending the receipt of contributions for that year.⁶

⁶ The Agency should have approximately \$16 million of working capital (operating reserve). Of this amount about \$5.5 million is required to finance a "pipeline" of supplies (principally foodstuffs) from suppliers to refugees, to ensure availability of supplies when required for consumption, while another

13. The present imbalance cannot continue, since it would rapidly result in insolvency and perhaps in the collapse of the whole structure of the Agency's services and cause fresh hardship to the Arab refugees, who, for the last seventeen years, have led tragically insecure and poverty-stricken lives. It may also well have serious social and political repercussions in the host countries. In brief, the situation urgently demands either some means of assuring sufficient income to finance the continuation of the present programme of activities, or an adjustment of those activities and services to bring their cost within UNRWA's financial capacity. With the reserves exhausted, remedial action either to increase income or to decrease costs can no longer be put off. Failure to meet the issue can only result in a breakdown of the services, with disastrous consequences for the refugees. The issue is of such magnitude that the Commissioner-General and his staff cannot meet it on the administrative level. They have done what they can both to encourage additional income and to reduce costs in every possible way, short of materially curtailing services to the refugees. To go beyond this point requires action by Governments, either in providing additional funds, or in determining modifications which may change the essence of the programme hitherto carried out.

14. The Commissioner-General earnestly urges that the General Assembly seek all possible means of providing the Agency with additional funds to enable the continuance of the present services on which the welfare of the refugees so greatly depends.

15. If adequate funds cannot be provided, the Commissioner-General asks the General Assembly to direct him on how to deal with the situation which would result. The Commissioner-General and his staff are at the disposal of interested Governments to provide information on costs, on estimates of the financial consequences which might follow from various programme changes and on the administrative feasibility of alternative courses which might be contemplated; but he feels it his duty to point out the strength of feeling on the part not only of the refugees but also of the Governments directly concerned, the wide political ramifications of any radical reduction of UNRWA's services and the serious risk to public order and security which may result from any abrupt disruption of a programme

\$0.5 million is constantly tied up in accounts receivable, advances to contractors, etc.

The remaining \$10 million is required to permit the Agency to continue operations during the first six months of each year, when the rate of payment of contributions lags far behind the rate of expenditure, as demonstrated by the following table:

Year	Expenditure Jan.-June	Contributions and other income received	Balance of expenditure financed from working capital
(In millions of US dollars)			
1962	17.4	9.3	8.1
1963	17.6	7.1	10.5
1964	18.1	6.5	11.6
1965	18.4	8.9	9.5

In the latter half of each year, the rate of payment of contributions tends to exceed the rate of expenditure, thus permitting restoration of the working capital (less, of course, any final net deficit of income for the year). Clearly, if contributors could arrange to pay their contributions early in each year, the Agency's requirement of working capital would be reduced, but in the light of the Agency's experience as demonstrated by the table above, it would appear exceedingly unlikely that any such improvement will come about, and as the figures show, \$10 million would appear to be a minimum to cover the delay in receipt of contributions each year.

which over the years has become a basis of life for the Arab refugee population.

RECTIFICATION OF THE RATION ROLLS

16. The long-standing problem of the rectification of the Agency's ration rolls is, in the Commissioner-General's opinion, not exclusively, nor even primarily, a matter of budgetary savings, but rather one of equity among the refugees and of the integrity of the Agency in discharging the mandate given to it by the General Assembly.

17. Towards the end of 1964, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA considered the subject at two meetings, and, in particular, the terms in which the problem might be reported to the General Assembly. As agreement could not be reached, the Commission requested the Deputy Commissioner-General (the Commissioner-General having proceeded to New York) to undertake further exploratory talks with the host Government representatives to try to discover if ways and means of making constructive progress in rectification could be devised which the host Governments could support and which, if also acceptable to other Governments concerned, might become the basis of a joint recommendation to the General Assembly. The ensuing discussions with the host Governments produced the following set of proposals:⁷

- (1) The Commissioner-General will continue to make every effort to raise additional funds, including appeals for additional funds specifically for relief purposes, and will continue to inform all interested parties of the needs of the refugees, including needs which cannot be met within the funds available to the Agency whether by reason of increased costs, natural growth of population, or any other cause. The host Governments will do all in their power to assist and support the Commissioner-General in his fund-raising efforts.
- (2) The Commissioner-General will continue to be responsible, after consultation with the host Governments and with the Advisory Commission, for deciding how the funds available each year to the Agency should be divided between relief, health and education (the present proportion being 45 per cent, 13 per cent and 42 per cent respectively), it being understood that the amount available for basic rations in the 1965 budget will be maintained at the same level as the actual expenditure in 1964 and that in subsequent years, during the period of any extension of UNRWA's mandate that the General Assembly may now decide, the budgetary provision for basic rations will be determined jointly by the Commissioner-General and the host Governments having regard to the funds available to the Agency and the need for rations established under the new arrangements outlined in sub-paragraphs (5), (6) and (8) below.
- (3) The division between the four host countries of the funds available for relief each year will be decided by the Commissioner-General in joint consultation with the host Governments.

⁷ These proposals were elaborated towards the end of 1964. Should it eventually be possible to put them into effect, the references in the text to 1964 and 1965 (sub-paragraphs (2), (7) and (8)) would be adjusted appropriately. Further, the percentages given in sub-paragraph (2) were estimates drawn up at the end of 1964 of the proportion of funds which would be spent in 1965 on relief, health and education, and would similarly require adjustment.

- (4) In each country the Commissioner-General and the host Governments concerned will decide in consultation together how the funds available for relief should be allocated between the constituent items of the relief programme, *vis.* basic rations, supplementary feeding, shelter, special hardship assistance and common costs.
- (5) Within the limit of the funds available for rations each year in each host country, the Agency will prepare lists showing the persons to whom rations should be issued. Eligibility for inscription on the lists, priority for the allocation of rations and the scale of rations which different categories of beneficiaries should receive will be determined by the host Governments concerned. Investigations to verify eligibility will be carried out jointly by the Agency and the host Government concerned. The sole criterion of eligibility will be that the recipients must be persons formerly resident in Palestine before 1948 and now residing in the country concerned (i.e., Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan or the Gaza Strip), who have suffered loss or damage as a result of the conflict in Palestine in 1948 and who are currently in need of rations, or the descendants of such persons, being themselves in need of rations. (The requirement of residence in the country concerned will not be interpreted so as to exclude a number of nomadic refugees who have been receiving assistance from UNRWA in the Gaza Strip for some years past, although they may live across the border in Sinai for the greater part of the year.)
- (6) Criteria for the definition of need for rations and other services will be established by agreement between the host Governments and the Agency.
- (7) The Agency will distribute rations in accordance with the lists thus prepared, it being understood that rations will continue to be distributed on the basis of the existing ration rolls for a transitional period during 1965 pending the introduction of the new arrangements.
- (8) During 1965, the host Governments will take effective action in co-operation with the Agency to eliminate all ineligible persons from the existing ration rolls, simultaneously with the inscription of other persons found eligible under the new criteria to the extent that funds permit (including any additional funds received specifically for relief purposes).
- (9) The existing arrangements for the operation of UNRWA health and education services and the existing criteria of eligibility for those services (including the eligibility of persons who, although not in need of rations, are in need of these services) will continue as at present, unless funds become available to cover the cost of extending these services to additional beneficiaries.

18. These proposals were communicated to the members of the Advisory Commission and were discussed in New York between the Commissioner-General and representatives of the Governments which have in the past contributed the bulk of UNRWA's funds. Since it proved impossible to establish agreement on the implementation of the proposals, particularly in regard to the extension of eligibility for UNRWA assistance envisaged in paragraph 17 (5), and since at that time there was no opportunity for the Commissioner-General to obtain guidance from the General Assembly, he

decided to defer action on these proposals until they could be presented at the next session of the General Assembly and, meanwhile, to continue the attempt to establish a measure of consensus on them.

19. At this point the General Assembly may wish to have an explanation of what is involved in the extension of eligibility proposed in paragraph 17 (5). In the past the Agency has deemed that a refugee was eligible for its assistance if his normal residence had been Palestine for a minimum period of two years preceding the outbreak of the conflict in 1948; if, as a result of that conflict, he had lost both his home and his means of livelihood, and had taken refuge in 1948 in one of the countries where UNRWA provided relief; if he was in need, and was officially and currently registered with UNRWA. At the present time, for working purposes, the Agency limits eligibility for assistance to the following categories of Palestine refugees, when they are in need:

(a) Palestine refugees who, as a result of the conflict, took direct refuge in 1948 in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan or the Gaza Strip;

(b) Palestine refugees originally registered with UNRWA in Israel who before 1 July 1952 took refuge in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan or the Gaza Strip and whose basic rations were removed from the ration rolls in Israel;

(c) Children of the above born after 14 May 1948;

(d) Palestine refugee women fulfilling the conditions under (a) or (b) above having married unregistered non-refugees, when divorced or widowed.

20. On several occasions in the past the Agency has brought to the attention of the General Assembly the definition of eligibility which it had adopted and the limitations of that definition in the sense that it excluded many persons who could claim to be refugees from Palestine or to have suffered loss and damage as a result of the conflict in 1948.⁸ In particular the Agency has drawn attention to the urgent needs of many Palestinians falling within the groups that have been referred to as "other claimants for relief".⁹ The General Assembly has never specifically endorsed the limited definition of eligibility for UNRWA assistance adopted by the Agency, but UNRWA believes that the tacit acceptance of this definition by the Assembly may be inferred from its past proceedings. The fact remains, however, that the definition now in use was formulated and adopted by the Agency without specific direction or authority from the Assembly.

21. Recently a new problem of eligibility has arisen with the appearance of a third generation of refugees (i.e., the children of persons who were themselves born after 14 May 1948). On a literal interpretation of the definition of eligibility as it now stands, there may be some doubt whether these persons are eligible for UNRWA assistance. Under the proposals set out in paragraph 17 above, they would clearly be eligible for assistance, subject to their being in need, and this would apply to subsequent generations also. The proposed definition would in addition extend eligibility to include border villagers, or "economic refugees", who lost their incomes but not their homes; persons who may have

⁸ A/1905, para. 16; A/2171, para. 12 (footnote); A/2717, paras. 19-21. See also *The Problem of the Rectification of the UNRWA Relief Rolls (1950-1962)*, a background paper submitted to the seventeenth session.

⁹ A/2978/Add.1; A/3212, paras. 10-11; A/4213, paras. 29-33; A/5513, para. 15; A/5813, para. 21.

lived in Palestine in 1948, but for less than two years, or persons who previously lived in Palestine but not during the two years 1946-1948; persons who left Israel after July 1952 (as well as before that date, and whether by compulsion or not); and some bedouin tribes who had not established residence but who were in the area from time to time.

22. As a result of further discussions during the course of this year, the host Governments have indicated that, while in no way abandoning their view that assistance ought to be extended to the other claimants for relief as well as to the descendants of the present recipients, they appreciate that, in view of the limited resources available to the Agency, it would not be practicable for UNRWA in present circumstances to extend assistance to large additional categories of beneficiaries. They have accordingly indicated that, without insisting, in the present circumstances, on the inclusion of the "other claimants" within the scope of the proposals, they would be prepared to implement those parts of the proposals which require action on their part if the Commissioner-General on his part undertook to extend assistance to the third generation of refugees, when in need. This would be on the understanding that the Agency, with the support of the host Governments, should do all in its power to bring home to the international community the urgent needs of these "other claimants for relief" and the inadequacy of the assistance which voluntary agencies and private organizations, in spite of their best endeavours, can be expected to provide in relation to those needs. It is unhappily true that many of these "other claimants" are in an even worse condition than many of the refugees eligible for assistance from UNRWA; particularly critical is the condition of the Azazmeh tribe of bedouin in Jordan, Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula. The Commissioner-General reiterates the opinion that the tragic plight of these unfortunate victims of the conflict in Palestine must surely weigh heavily on the conscience of mankind.

23. Moreover, the host Governments have indicated that, in view of the deterioration in the Agency's financial position during 1965 and in particular the announced intention of certain of the contributing Governments to reduce their contributions to UNRWA in future, they would now be placed in a most difficult position vis-à-vis the refugees if they were to proceed with the implementation of the nine-point proposals (as now modified), contained in paragraph 17 above, unless the Agency were assured of continuing income adequate to finance the UNRWA programme at existing levels and to cover year after year in future the increased costs arising from the natural growth of the refugee population. They consider therefore that the present situation, which had not been foreseen at the time when the nine-point proposals were formulated, does not now permit of their proceeding to put the proposals into effect.

24. In many respects the arrangements outlined in the nine-point proposals appear to the Commissioner-General to be a great improvement over present procedures. The acceptance by the host Governments of the responsibilities which they have offered to undertake, would, in his view, be a positive and constructive step. The Governments possess records and have means of securing information bearing on eligibility which place them in a far better position than UNRWA to determine need and eligibility. So long as the inscription for rations were controlled so that they did not

exceed the funds available, the financial integrity of the programme should not be jeopardized. Consequently, it should be possible to achieve a much higher degree of equity in distribution of rations within the refugee population than is reflected in the present UNRWA rolls.

25. With regard to the third (and subsequent) generations of Palestinians, the Commissioner-General would point out that, so long as international assistance is given to the Arab refugee community, third generation children cannot humanely be denied health services at the time of birth (since their mothers receive medical care) nor use of UNRWA shelters. As these children grow up, it would be harsh and uneconomic to deny them access to nearby UNRWA health services and to force them to utilize more distant facilities. When they reach school age, it would similarly be difficult to insist that such children, especially those whose parents live in camps, be excluded from UNRWA schools and to demand that they travel to more distant Government or private schools. As for including such children in the distribution of rations, that fact is that, if limitations such as the present ration ceilings have to be maintained in the future, third generation children would in any event have to join a waiting list. From the humanitarian standpoint, the exclusion of these children from eligibility for rations would mean that, within a given refugee family whose need for rations was not in doubt, some members would receive rations because their parents were born in Palestine and others be denied them because their parents were born after the family was uprooted from its home.

26. After most careful consideration of all the implications of the proposals outlined in paragraph 17 above and with full appreciation of the reservations which some of the other Governments concerned may have regarding the extension of eligibility for UNRWA assistance and the greater dependence on the co-operation of the host Governments envisaged in these proposals, the Commissioner-General has concluded that, subject to any directions the General Assembly may give him, he ought to seize this opportunity of making a fresh, more hopeful approach to the contentious and persistent problem of rectifying the ration rolls. For his part, therefore, he has informed the host Governments that he would be prepared to proceed with the implementation of the nine-point proposals as subsequently modified by the host Governments' agreement to deal with the problem of the "other claimants" by all possible means outside the scope of the present proposals; and he would accordingly be prepared to amend the definition of eligibility for UNRWA assistance so as to remove the doubt about the eligibility of the third generation children.

27. However, the Commissioner-General does not feel that he is in a position to meet the condition which the host Governments make in regard to ensuring funds for the continuation of the Agency's programme at present levels. This is clearly a matter which is beyond UNRWA's control and it is indeed evident that the Agency's ability to implement that part of the new arrangements which envisages that expenditure on rations should be maintained at the same level as in the preceding year must depend on sufficient revenue being received to finance the whole of the Agency's operations at present levels, or, failing that, on sacrificing some other necessary service or services now being provided by the Agency.

28. In these circumstances the Commissioner-General considers that he has no choice but to report the situation which has developed to the General Assembly.

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

29. The host Governments, as in past years, have made a notable and perhaps insufficiently appreciated contribution to the well-being of the refugees and have greatly helped the Agency in its task by giving substantial direct assistance in the fields of health, education and welfare and by providing building sites, water and security protection for UNRWA's camps and other installations. The host Governments report that the cost of this direct assistance to the refugees amounted in 1964-1965 to \$6,646,410; details will be found in table 21 of annex I, while the contributions of the host Governments to UNRWA since its inception are listed in table 19.

30. Contacts with the host Governments have been maintained on a generally harmonious basis, despite the Agency's inability, indicated in paragraphs 40 and 41 below, to make headway in all countries in its attempts to correct the ration rolls. However, the Commissioner-General believes it his duty to report, with regret, that the press of the host countries at times portrays the Agency as an instrument for achieving the "liquidation of the refugees" and the "liquidation of the Palestine problem". Allegations are published that the Agency is pursuing a policy of abandoning its responsibilities, or is following lines inimical to the interests of the refugees, or is acting on behalf of certain Member Governments, and these allegations are sometimes attributed by the press to responsible Government officials. The same officials have informed the Commissioner-General of their confidence that the Agency is acting properly as a United Nations organ, in accordance with its mandate from the General Assembly; but allegations of this kind make it even more difficult for the Agency to discharge its already onerous task, and to preserve the sensitive and delicate balance and enlist the co-operation without which a United Nations agency could not carry on, within the boundaries of sovereign states, a mission of the kind entrusted to UNRWA.

31. Furthermore, a number of difficulties persist in regard to the application of UNRWA of some of the facilities and exemptions which are due to it as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations and are necessary for the fulfilment of its task. For example, the independent and exclusive authority of the Commissioner-General over his staff has not always been respected, and in some cases the immunity of UNRWA staff members has been disregarded. At times, the Agency has also been subjected to certain taxes, charges and restrictions from which it is legally immune, and some of its outstanding claims remain unsatisfied. Every effort continues to be made to resolve such difficulties in a spirit of mutual co-operation and in conformity with the United Nations Charter and other constitutional texts by which the Agency is governed.

32. The Commissioner-General wishes to renew his expression of gratitude to those Governments whose financial contributions and interest in the welfare of the Palestine refugees have enabled UNRWA's

humanitarian task to continue.¹⁰ He would like to acknowledge the particular importance of the help given by those Governments which, over the years, have provided the main support of this United Nations programme of assistance.

33. Cordial and useful relations with other United Nations organs and agencies have again facilitated the Agency's work. As indicated in parts I B and I C of this report, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization have continued to give expert guidance to the health and education programmes for the refugees and have assigned to UNRWA in this connexion a number of senior staff members and specialists. The Agency has been ready at all times to consult with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1315 (XIII), but there is no significant development to report in this connexion on UNRWA's part. The Agency has also enjoyed friendly working relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Emergency Force, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Secretariat of the United Nations.

34. The Commissioner-General believes that the United Nations family owes a debt of gratitude to the voluntary agencies, both national and international, which have come to the aid of the Palestine refugee community and of the "other claimants for relief". Their staunch support over the years has been of great benefit in terms of education and vocational training, preventive and curative health care, food distribution and personal welfare counselling of a type which UNRWA, because of its size and its strained resources, is unable to supply to the fullest extent desirable. They have furthermore provided the bulk of the clothing made available to the refugees. In particular, the Commissioner-General wishes to record his thanks for the continued generous response to his appeal for vocational and university scholarships, from voluntary agencies, corporations, business firms, groups and individuals. A list of contributors to these programmes is contained in annex I, table 20.

CONCLUSION

35. At its twentieth session the General Assembly will once again wish to consider the question of the prolongation of the Agency's mandate. Should the General Assembly decide that the appropriate means of continuing to meet the needs of the refugees is by an extension of this mandate, the Commissioner-General urges that any such extension should be for a reasonably long period, such as five years. Shorter-term extensions make it exceedingly difficult to plan and administer the Agency's programmes, in particular its educational services, and lead to unnecessary expense and even to inefficiency.

36. Whatever decision may be taken concerning UNRWA's mandate, the Commissioner-General believes that UNRWA has now reached a stage in its history at which the guidance and advice of the General Assembly is essential to enable the Agency effectively to carry on the immediate task of assisting the refugees.

¹⁰ See annex I, table 19.

In particular, he earnestly seeks the advice of the General Assembly on the following points:

(a) Does the General Assembly wish the Agency to continue the present strictly limited programme of assistance to Palestine Arab refugees at existing standards and levels?

(b) Are Governments prepared to put at the disposal of the Agency sufficient funds to enable it to carry out this programme, with due regard to the most economical use of available resources?

(c) If, however, the General Assembly believes that it may not be possible to secure sufficient funds for

this purpose, what general guidelines would it propose that the Commissioner-General should follow in preventing the insolvency and collapse of the Agency?

As will be apparent from the earlier paragraphs of this report, the Commissioner-General himself earnestly recommends to the General Assembly that funds should be provided to enable the Agency to continue to maintain its existing services. In that case, the host Governments have confirmed to the Commissioner-General that they, on their part, will take effective action in co-operation with the Agency to ensure that the UNRWA services are given only to refugees actually in need.

Part I

REPORT ON UNRWA OPERATIONS, 1 JULY 1964 — 30 JUNE 1965

37. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1965. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1965 and the actual expenditure in 1964 is given in part II of the report, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1966.

A. Relief services

38. The programme of relief services was continued during 1964-1965 along the same lines as in preceding years, with some additional emphasis on the provision of certain services on a selective basis. To this end, while continuing, with only very limited success, to rectify the ration rolls, the Agency has been carrying out surveys in all areas to identify those refugees who are living in conditions of extreme hardship, in order that additional assistance might be provided to them.

39. During the year, food rations issued to refugees were maintained at the same *per capita* level as in the past, but the issue of clothing and blankets was further restricted. On 30 June 1965, the total number of refugees registered with the Agency was 1,280,823 (compared with 1,246,585 on 30 June 1964). The number of refugees registered for rations in June 1965 was 874,594, as compared with 878,901 in June 1964, while the number registered for Agency services other than rations increased from 367,684 to 406,229. Tables 1 to 4 of annex I give statistics of the numbers of registered refugees, their distribution according to age, country of residence and the categories of services to which they are entitled, and changes in the composition and entitlement of refugee families. The numbers of registered refugees, of ration recipients and camp residents are also shown in annex II, graph A.

ELIGIBILITY AND REGISTRATION

40. During the year under review, substantial progress in efforts to correct the ration rolls can be recorded only in the Gaza Strip, where 9,755 rations were cancelled, of which 8,025 were transferred during the period to children on the waiting list for rations. The ration removals resulted from checks against the Government Passport Department's records, to discover persons absent from the Strip, and against the Government Health Department's records of deaths; the elimination of duplicate registrations; cancellations on grounds of income; checking the existence of aged refugees; checking family ration cards on which no changes had been recorded for several years, and other miscellaneous operations. In the first half of 1965 the Government authorities gave support and effective help to UNRWA in a special three-month operation to check the presence of all heads of families and of all males over the age of 18 receiving rations. Some 4,300 rations were cancelled as a result of this operation alone.

41. In the other host countries, investigation became increasingly difficult, although at the end of the year under review arrangements were being made to resume such work in Lebanon, and discussions in Jordan offered hope that an early resumption might take place there also. In the Syrian Arab Republic, no progress can be reported. During the year, the names of 31,630 persons, including 27,458 ration recipients, were removed from the rolls in all four host countries (as compared with 29,472 in the year ending 30 June 1964 and 31,739 in the previous year). In their place 16,230 rations were issued during the year to children on the waiting lists and 6,921 rations to needy refugees.

42. The Agency's practice, dictated partly by budgetary considerations and partly by the unsatisfactory state of the ration rolls, is to maintain a limit on the maximum numbers of ration recipients in each host country (with no allowance for refugee population increase). This practice has been in force in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Gaza Strip since 1963 and for many years previously in Jordan. As a result, a growing number of children over the age of one year are on the waiting lists for rations, since they can only be inscribed to the extent that an equivalent number of deletions are made. By June 1965, their numbers totalled 187,056 in Jordan, 1,646 in Lebanon, 14,960 in the Syrian Arab Republic and 19,729 in the Gaza Strip (despite the 8,025 rations transferred to children in that area during the period of this report and noted above).

BASIC RATIONS

43. Approximately 38 per cent of the Agency's budget is devoted to the primary task of the supply, transport and distribution of basic commodities. The basic food ration consists of flour, pulses, sugar, rice and fats; it provides 1,500 calories a day in summer and 1,600 in winter and a total vegetable protein content of approximately 42 and 44 grammes respectively. Details of basic rations and other supplies distributed to refugees are contained in table 5 of annex I. During the year the Agency imported some 112,450 tons of flour contributed for the most part by the Governments of the United States and Canada and some 25,850 tons of other foodstuffs, for distribution to the refugees. No fresh food items are supplied, but most refugees manage to supplement their meagre rations with other foodstuffs which they either produce themselves, secure by barter, or purchase with their limited earnings.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

44. In order to protect and promote the health of certain vulnerable groups, such as infants, young children, expectant and nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients, the Agency continued to provide to some refugees supplements to the basic rations to which

eligible refugees are ordinarily entitled. These supplements took the form of milk (201,000 beneficiaries), specially prepared meals (38,000 beneficiaries) or special rations (36,500 beneficiaries). Tables 6 and 7 of annex I provide details in summary form of the supplementary feeding and milk programmes.

45. A daily issue of a mixture of whole and skimmed milk was available for infants from the age of six to twelve months and for those under six months, if they could not be breast fed. All those aged from one to fifteen years and expectant and nursing mothers were entitled to receive a daily portion of skimmed milk on six days a week and pupils in elementary classes in UNRWA schools were given skimmed milk on five days a week throughout the scholastic year.

46. Nutritionally balanced hot mid-day meals were available for a maximum number of 45,000 beneficiaries drawn largely from children under six years of age, as well as specially prepared diets for infants and young children suffering from, or recovering from, gastro-enteritis. In addition, vitamins A and D were given to children up to the age of six years who attended supplementary feeding centres, as well as to pupils in elementary schools. Extra rations were available, subject to medical certification, for pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients.

CAMPS AND SHELTERS

47. As will be seen in table 8 of annex I, the number of refugees residing in the 54 camps maintained by the Agency totalled 501,245 in June 1965, compared with 483,463 in June 1964. In general, the need for shelter continued to grow, particularly among refugees living in the vicinity of major towns, where the most favourable opportunities for employment exist. During the year under review, as in the preceding year, a shortage of funds compelled the Agency to curtail its normal shelter programme, but some work proceeded, largely financed with funds previously authorized. Construction of a new camp near Jerusalem to re-house the refugee inhabitants of Muascar Camp in the Old City was started early in 1965 and the camp will be ready for occupation late in 1965 or early in 1966. The extension of a camp near Nablus was completed during the year and provided accommodation for 377 families who had been living in distressing conditions in caves and shacks in and around the town. The total funds allotted for this extension, including central buildings, amounted to \$77,700, of which \$51,800 was generously donated by the New Zealand Council of Organizations for Relief Service Overseas (CORSO). The re-housing of 125 families living in miserable conditions on the outskirts of a village near Ramallah was also financed by CORSO. Work is expected to start shortly on the re-housing of some 600 families now living as squatters in hovels in Amman; construction had been held up pending the conclusion of negotiations on the provision of services for the new settlement. Land has been expropriated by the Jordan Government for a new project to extend Kalandia camp near Jerusalem, in order to re-house families at present living in unsatisfactory shelters in an area where employment opportunities are negligible.

48. During the winter, unusually heavy storms caused considerable damage to mud brick shelters in the Gaza camps, particularly in Rafah, and homeless refugees were accommodated in Agency schools until the storms abated and alternative arrangements could

be made. An emergency programme of reconstruction and repair of huts was introduced immediately.

49. In Lebanon, a further 387 family units were added to Rashidieh Camp, principally to receive refugees who had been evicted from their squatter huts built on private land near Tyre, and the building of a further 100 units is under consideration. Funds were also made available, as in past years, to enable destitute and chronically ill refugees and their families to be properly housed. In the Syrian Arab Republic some assistance continued to be given in the form of roofing grants to refugees who undertook to build their own shelters.

SPECIAL HARDSHIP ASSISTANCE

Clothing

50. As in past years, the voluntary agencies have continued their helpful efforts to secure from their contributors articles of clothing suited to the needs of the refugees. During 1964, over 725 tons of donated clothing were received, the transport costs being met by UNRWA. In Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, the clothes were given in agreement with the agencies concerned only to refugee families in special need. It was considered, however, that the difficult conditions prevailing in the Gaza Strip still made a more general distribution necessary.

51. The following agencies generously made donations of clothing:

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

Case-work among individuals

52. The Agency has continued its existing programme of giving extra help to the most needy individuals who, because of widowhood, chronic illness, disablement or an unforeseen emergency, are in need of special assistance. A total of 10,832 families received cash assistance; others requiring help were given special issues of clothing, blankets and kerosene.

53. Agency welfare workers continued to give advice and assistance to the refugees in connexion with their personal and family problems. In addition, they helped 125 refugees to rejoin their families and placed 34 elderly refugees and 111 orphans in local institutions.

B. Health services

54. The Agency has continued to provide, under the technical supervision of staff seconded from the

World Health Organization, a comprehensive health programme comprising both curative and preventive services. Though designed within an extremely limited financial framework, these services have over the years effectively safeguarded the health of the refugee community. They are designed to keep in line as closely as possible with services provided by the host Governments for comparable sections of the local population in their countries. Close co-operation between UNRWA's Health Department and the Ministries of Health of the host Governments has continued and has been particularly fruitful in such fields as the control of communicable diseases and mass immunization campaigns.

55. During the year, the Agency carried out a policy of replacing internationally recruited doctors in charge of its health programmes in the four host countries with locally recruited doctors.

56. As in previous years, special contributions for the health programme have been received from a variety of sources, including host Governments, universities, charitable organizations, commercial concerns and individuals. This assistance has taken the form of the provision of personnel, free hospital and laboratory facilities, medical supplies, supplementary food items, layettes and help in immunization campaigns. A governmental technical assistance grant has enabled the Agency to establish, as part of a health and education project in the Gaza Strip, a comprehensive health centre, including a maternal and child health centre and a paediatric ward. It is hoped that the health centre will be in full operation in the autumn of 1965. The educational aspect of the project is described in paragraphs 71 and 79 below.

CURATIVE AND PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

Clinics, hospitals and laboratories

57. Throughout the period covered by this report, UNRWA continued to provide curative and preventive services at 123 locations. The Agency itself maintained services at 105 of these and gave subsidies to Governments and to voluntary agencies to operate the remaining 18.

58. The Agency's curative services comprised medical consultations in UNRWA clinics and referrals, when indicated, to specialists or hospitals, treatments (including care of the eyes) as well as limited dental care. The preventive services consisted of communicable disease control, pre-natal, natal and post-natal care, infant health care, school health services and health education of the public. Table 9 of annex I contains a summary of clinic attendances.

59. The Agency directly maintains only two hospitals, both in Jordan—a tuberculosis hospital and a small outlying hospital. In addition, UNRWA shares with the Government authorities responsibility for the maintenance of a tuberculosis hospital in Gaza. With these exceptions, the Agency continued its policy of making use of established local institutions by subsidizing beds in hospitals administered by Governments, municipalities, charitable bodies and private enterprise, or attached to universities. The total number of hospital beds available for refugees in the year under review was 1,847. Nearly two-thirds of this number were set aside for patients requiring general and surgical care and for sick children. The hospital facilities available for the refugees are summarized in table 10.

60. Laboratory services covering investigations both in the clinical and public health fields continued to be obtained from Government, university or private laboratories, usually on a subsidy or cost for service basis, though in certain instances services have been provided free of charge by the laboratories. The Agency maintains a central laboratory to serve its needs in the Gaza Strip as well as two small clinical laboratories in Lebanon. The laboratory attached to the tuberculosis hospital in Nablus in Jordan was closed down, as laboratory services became available from Government sources.

Control of communicable diseases

61. A summary of notifications of infectious diseases which occurred during the year among the refugee population is contained in table 11. No occurrence of any one of the six "convention" diseases (smallpox, plague, cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever or louse-borne relapsing fever) was notified. There has been a gratifying decline in the incidence of communicable eye diseases. Following the immunization of children in the more susceptible age group, the incidence of poliomyelitis remained low. The incidence of whooping cough continued to decline, but there was a sharp epidemic of measles, in accordance with the epidemiological pattern of this disease. The programme of tuberculosis control continued to be maintained and the accepted modern practice of treating tuberculous patients on an ambulatory and domiciliary basis was applied.

Maternal and child health

62. As in the preceding year, the Agency maintained and operated 80 pre-natal and 78 infant health centres. These centres served the Agency's camps and other localities where large numbers of refugees reside. The programme aims at the integration of curative and preventive services: pregnant women are encouraged to attend for routine pre-natal care at regular intervals, particularly during the last five months of pregnancy; infants and small children are immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and the enteric group of fevers. It has been realized that limiting preventive health care at infant health centres to children up to the age of two years has deprived an appreciable segment of pre-school children of the care they need. This is now provided for certain children in the third year of life in Jordan and will be extended to the other host countries in the coming year, within budgetary limitations.

63. In the drive to reduce the high mortality associated with gastro-enteritis in infants and young children, the treatment given in the rehydration/nutrition centres continued to produce encouraging results. In addition to the ten centres already in operation and established largely as a result of special contributions, a further five centres, also made possible by generous donations, are nearing completion and will shortly be in operation.

64. Under the Agency's school health programme, entrance and routine medical examinations, inspection of premises and "booster" doses for routine immunization for school entrants are carried out in schools outside camps by five teams—one each in the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and two in Jordan. In the case of schools in the camps, these services are provided in the main by the camp medical officers, with the assistance of the school health teams.

65. Summarized information on pre-natal care, child health care and school health services is contained in table 12.

Nursing services

66. The Agencies complement of qualified nurses, midwives and auxiliary nurses have filled an important role in both the curative and preventive health programmes. At the end of the period covered by this report, UNRWA was employing 111 qualified nurses and midwives, 338 auxiliary nurses and 53 "dayahs" (traditional midwives who have received some training from the Agency). In addition, the clinics and hospitals subsidized by UNRWA employ a substantial nursing staff.

Health education

67. The Agency's health education programme represents an important link between its medical services and the refugee population. Through lectures, discussions, films, pamphlets, posters and other means, information is disseminated to the refugees and their interest in good health practices is aroused. This programme is carried out by UNRWA's health staff and in particular by twenty-four health education workers. Efforts are chiefly concentrated on those groups of the population, such as refugees attending maternal and child health centres and school children, who are particularly likely to welcome and derive benefit from an educational campaign of this kind.

Nutrition

68. The supplementary feeding and milk programmes, designed to protect and promote the health of certain vulnerable groups of the refugee population through the provision of nutritional supplements to the basic food rations, are described above in paragraphs 44 to 46.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

69. Sanitation facilities for the refugees in camps included the provision of safe water supplies, waste disposal and drainage, and the control of disease vectors. The supply of water in adequate quantities was facilitated during the year as a result of improvements of water sources made by certain host Governments. The Agency was able to make some improvements in facilities for drainage and refuse disposal, but serious problems continued in some of the larger camps, particularly in those adjacent to cities and towns.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

70. The regular in-service training of the Agency's existing medical and para-medical staff has continued, and special courses have been held from time to time to train young refugees for para-medical work. Particular care is exercised in selecting fields of training, in the light of UNRWA's own operational needs and of general employment possibilities in the region.

C. Education and training services

71. Although the school year 1964-1965 was marked by austerity and uncertainty about the future financial position of the Agency, it has nevertheless been possible to establish two important new projects, thanks to special governmental contributions. Home economics tuition for girls in preparatory schools was introduced

in the Gaza Strip and the UNRWA-UNESCO Institute of Education completed its first year of operations. The potential value of home economics training can hardly be over-estimated. Not only does it give the curriculum of the Agency's lower secondary schools a more practical bias, in the same way as the introduction of handicrafts teaching did for boys ten years ago; but the fact that special attention is now being devoted to the education of girls is significant, and it is hoped that this programme will make a major contribution to the over-all social development of the refugee community in Gaza. The other important innovation in the programme was the establishment of the UNRWA-UNESCO Institute of Education. The Institute's main activity during the year was the organization of in-service training courses for UNRWA teachers who have not had the benefit of professional training. In addition to this immediate preoccupation, it is expected that the Institute will in the future play an increasingly important part in improving the quality of the education provided for the refugees.

72. Apart from these two new projects, there were few fresh developments during the year under review. On the contrary, it has been necessary to impose a number of restrictions, in view of the Agency's current financial difficulties. Thus, in spite of a considerable increase in the school population (see annex II, graph C), only a limited number of new classrooms were built during the past year. Consequently, the number of classrooms used on a double shift basis rose from 227 during 1963-1964 to 280 during 1964-1965; furthermore, in many schools the number of children per classroom has become excessively high. Another restriction that had to be made at the beginning of the school year was the limitation of the total number of teaching posts, which necessarily resulted in an increase in the pupil-teacher ratio. It will be clear that measures of this sort have their drawbacks, and that they are unsatisfactory even in the short run; a point will soon be reached where it becomes physically impossible to admit more children without building additional classrooms and appointing more teachers.

73. By virtue of an agreement which has been in force since 1950, the Director-General of UNESCO has accepted technical responsibility for the educational programme. Under this agreement, UNESCO has during the school year 1964-1965 provided the services of the Director of UNRWA's Department of Education and of eighteen educational specialists. Further, exchanges of views on current developments have taken place at regular intervals with the secretariat of UNESCO, and the advice of the Director-General was sought and obtained whenever programme decisions of major importance had to be taken. Thirdly, the secretariat of UNESCO has examined a draft programme for the school year 1965-1966 prepared by UNRWA's Department of Education, and the Director-General of UNESCO has informed the Agency that he is in general agreement with these proposals, which are now to be discussed with the host Governments.

74. Close contacts have been maintained with representatives of the Governments of the host countries, and the more important educational issues have been discussed with these representatives at regular intervals. In Jordan these contacts have been put on a formal basis through the establishment of a joint co-ordination committee for education.

75. The curriculum followed in UNRWA-UNESCO schools continued to be largely the same as that of

the Government schools in the host countries, the content of the syllabus and the text books being the same in both types of schools. UNRWA has no doubt that it should continue its established policy of developing its educational programmes in harmony with those of the host countries. Close collaboration in this field with UNESCO experts in the host countries as well as with Ministries of Education would seem particularly desirable in efforts to improve the curricula in Agency schools.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Primary education

76. The Agency continued to ensure that six years' free primary education was available for all Palestinian refugee children eligible for its general education services. During the school year 1964-1965, the total number of refugee children enrolled in primary schools was 164,500 as against 155,000 during the previous school year. Enrolment in Agency schools rose from 123,500 to 134,500, while 30,000 children attended Government or private schools, for the most part with financial help from the Agency in the form of subsidies to Governments or individual allowances. The increase in the Agency school population of nearly 9 per cent was absorbed to a large extent by existing facilities and staff, which has inevitably led to some overcrowding in a number of schools. Details on enrolment are shown in tables 13 and 14.

General secondary education

77. The educational system in the host countries provides general secondary education for a period of six years (seven years in Lebanon). The total period is divided into two cycles, a preparatory cycle and an upper secondary cycle, each of three years; in Lebanon, the preparatory cycle lasts four years. During the school year 1964-1965, UNRWA administered 163 preparatory schools in the four host countries, but no upper secondary schools. Total enrolment in Agency preparatory schools was 33,500, an increase of 2,500 over the previous year. The distribution of children by grades is shown in table 15.

78. Most of the Agency's preparatory schools were originally established as continuation classes of the primary schools, and even now the majority of the staff are primary school teachers. With a view to bringing instruction in preparatory schools up to the required level, teachers are encouraged, with the help of UNESCO experts, to specialize in the teaching of one subject of the curriculum. Further, the Agency has during the past school year approved the establishment of a number of posts of inspectors whose task will be to guide, direct and supervise the teaching of a given subject in the preparatory schools.

79. As mentioned in paragraph 71 above, the teaching of home economics was introduced in preparatory schools for girls in the Gaza Strip. Practical training in domestic science and needlework is given in classroom units specially designed for this purpose; in addition, and as an integral part of the new programme, more time has been set aside for the teaching of hygiene and biology, which will be provided in collaboration with the Department of Health. The number of girls benefiting from this instruction was 3,000 during the school year 1964-1965; this number is expected to rise during the next few years to approximately 9,000. The teaching staff required for the execution of this

project during 1964-1965 received a modicum of training before taking on their new duties, but they will receive further instruction during their teaching assignments. Additional teachers required for the next school year have followed a seven-month full-time training course at the Agency's Training Centre for Women in Ramallah, Jordan.

80. The teaching of French was introduced in grade I of preparatory schools in Lebanon in September 1964, with the financial assistance of the French Government. It is planned to continue and extend the teaching of this language in all grades of the preparatory schools in Lebanon in the course of the next few years. This will bring the curriculum of Agency schools more in harmony with that of the host country.

81. As has been indicated above, the Agency does not itself operate upper secondary schools but it does provide assistance to refugee children attending private or Government schools at this level. Educational grants, allowances and subsidies were also paid in respect of refugee children attending Government or private preparatory schools in the host countries. The total number of children attending school at the secondary level (including preparatory and upper secondary Agency, Government and private schools) is estimated at 63,500, compared with 59,000 during the previous school year. The contribution of the Governments of the host countries towards general secondary education by admitting refugee children to their schools is a very considerable one, since the UNRWA subsidies do not cover the total cost involved.

Youth activities

82. UNRWA's youth activities programme aims at channelling into constructive activities the interest and energies of those young men living in refugee camps whose opportunities for continued education and even regular employment are extremely limited. Youth centres are in operation in thirty-five camps and were attended by a total of 8,000 young men during the year.

83. The youth leadership programme, sponsored jointly by UNRWA and the YMCA and organized by the World Alliance of YMCA's, is an integral part of this programme. It provides the opportunity for volunteer leaders to be trained not only in sports but also in cultural, recreational and social activities. Emphasis is laid on community service and special courses are held to promote active participation in community development projects. Useful skills are taught, such as fire-fighting, first aid and gardening, and young men explore the many ways in which they can serve their communities—for example, by promoting safety campaigns in the camps, by assisting UNRWA's health education programme or by participating in camp construction projects. They are also learning to give to others. This was demonstrated when some centres made special efforts to raise funds and donated the money to the young women in their camps to enable them to develop women's activity programmes, of the type described in paragraph 100 below.

84. Three international work camps organized by the World Alliance of YMCA's are under way in Gaza, Jordan and Lebanon and young refugees are working with young people from other countries on community service projects. Six Canadian YMCA university student volunteers will also assist the youth activities programme during the summer months.

Pre-school play centres

85. In selected camps play centres are operated where, on payment of a small contribution from their parents, refugee children between three and five years of age receive kindergarten training in a healthy, cheerful atmosphere. The running costs of the centres are provided from donations received specifically for that purpose. Sixteen play centres were in operation during the year—five in Jordan, three in Lebanon, two in the Syrian Arab Republic (operated by the Government authorities) and six in the Gaza Strip.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING)

Teacher training

86. During the school year 1964-1965, four teacher-training centres have been in operation, with a total enrolment of 860. One centre for men and another for women are in Jordan; the third trains teachers in Lebanon and the fourth is located in the Syrian Arab Republic. In the Gaza Strip, the Agency subsidizes the training of refugee teachers at the Government teaching-training centres in Gaza and Cairo. The total estimated annual output of teachers is 432. This number would appear to be sufficient for the normal turnover of a teaching staff of close to 5,000 employed by the Agency in its primary and preparatory schools; however, turnover is higher than would normally be expected, since many teachers leave the system to take up more lucrative employment elsewhere in the Arab world.

87. The principals and instructors employed at the training centres are mostly Palestinian refugees. A number of UNESCO and UNRWA expatriate staff act as advisers to the principals on teaching method and techniques.

88. During the year, the voluntary services of some twenty young people have been made available by the Netherlands Government and by voluntary agencies in the United Kingdom and the United States. These associate staff members reside in the teacher-training and vocational training centres and have two main functions: to help trainees with their homework and to organize sports and recreational activities at the centres.

89. As has been noted in previous reports, the majority of the primary and preparatory school teachers currently employed have not had the benefit of professional training, and a fairly large number do not possess the minimum academic qualifications. During the past few years, summer courses have been organized for teachers; but although many of these have been useful, it has become clear that only systematic training would improve the qualifications of the teachers and thereby raise the quality of the education provided in UNRWA-UNESCO schools. These considerations led to the establishment of a special institution called the UNRWA-UNESCO Institute of Education.

90. During the school year 1964-1965, the Institute organized in-service training courses for over 1,500 teachers employed in Agency schools in the four host countries. The organizational method applied is a synthesis of indirect instruction (correspondence courses) and direct help and guidance given to the teacher trainees by the Institute's twenty field staff members. During the school year under review, the Institute issued 45,000 correspondence course work assignments

and the field staff organized 625 week-end and evening seminars, in addition to their regular visits to the trainees in their classrooms. The training thus provided emphasizes the application of modern teaching methods and the use of education materials and teaching aids, which makes it possible for the teachers immediately to apply in their classrooms what they have themselves learnt during the work assignments and the week-end and evening seminars.

Vocational training and technical education

91. Vocational, agricultural or commercial education is provided at eight residential centres, of which two are located in the Gaza Strip, three in Jordan, two in Lebanon and one in the Syrian Arab Republic. Two of the centres—the Women's Training Centre in Ramallah, Jordan, and the Technical and Teacher-Training Institute at Sibliin, Lebanon—offer teacher training as well as vocational or technical education. The following table shows the total enrolment in vocational training and technical education, by field of training, for the school year 1964-1965 and the planned capacity for the school year 1965-1966:

Field of training	Actual 1964/1965	Forecast 1965/1966
Vocational education for girls	273 ^a	266
Metal trades training	629	736
Electrical trades training	324	332
Building trades training	318	354
Agricultural education	79	75
Technical and commercial training ...	438	545
All fields of training	2,061	2,308

^a Excluding students trained as home economics teachers for the Gaza Strip; 28 in 1964-1965 and 32 in 1965-1966.

92. The staffing pattern of the vocational training centres is the same as that of the teacher-training colleges; the principals and the instructors are locally recruited, and technical assistance is provided by internationally recruited staff and associate staff members. It is expected that plans for the training of Palestinian counterpart staff adopted by the Agency early in 1965 will result in a significant reduction in the number of international specialist staff at the end of the school year 1965-1966.

93. The Women's Vocational Training Centre at Ramallah, which was inaugurated in 1962, provided courses in dressmaking, hairdressing, shorthand and typing, infant care, preparatory nursing, home and institutional management and the teaching of home economics. The first 88 students graduated during the summer of 1964 and 59 of them found employment almost immediately. Of the remaining 29 girls, some married and others continued their studies.

94. Training in the metal trades, the electrical trades and the building trades was given to young refugees of sixteen years and over, many of whom had completed their preparatory schooling. The courses are essentially practical in nature and are designed to enable the trainees to find employment as skilled craftsmen.

95. Agricultural education is provided at one centre, at Beit Hanoun in the Gaza Strip. This centre is operated as a three-year secondary agricultural school; the curriculum is the same as that of schools of this type in the United Arab Republic.

96. In addition to trades training, a number of centres provide vocational education at a somewhat higher level; and the Technical and Teacher-Training

Institute, Sibilin, was established especially for this type of training. It offers courses in telecommunications as well as a special course for young refugees who wish to become either foremen or trade instructors. Candidates for admission to this course must have had one year of practical experience in industry in addition to two years' training in metalwork, electricity or the building trades. In addition, a course for health inspectors has been organized at the Sibilin Institute.

97. On-the-job industrial training was arranged during the year for 264 students, with the co-operation of the Governments concerned, in the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Arab Republic and similar arrangements are under discussion with the Governments of Belgium and France. In addition, the United Arab Republic accepted a number of students from the Gaza area who attended technical secondary schools.

98. Other training outside the UNRWA residential centres included secretarial courses, technical education, or training at the Hotel School in Beirut, with financial assistance from the Agency. During the year under review, forty-two students benefited from these arrangements.

99. During the past year, there has once again been an encouraging response from Governments, non-governmental organizations, business firms and individuals in many countries to UNRWA's appeal for vocational scholarships. Details of donations for these scholarships and for related purposes from non-governmental sources will be found in table 20 of annex I.

Adult training courses

100. The handicrafts training courses for refugee men and women who lack qualifications for admission to UNRWA vocational training centres have continued during the year. The one-year carpentry courses for men continued in eight centres and the addition of cookery classes to the sewing instruction given in thirty-seven centres for women added to the popularity of this programme, which has already enabled a large number of women to become at least partially self-supporting and better prepared to care for their families. An afternoon programme of women's activities was expanded during the year and is now held in fourteen of the Agency's sewing centres; the programme includes instruction in Arabic, needlework, child care, first aid and a variety of household skills. The small libraries which are being built up in these centres are well patron-

ized and the recreational and cultural activities which take place not only help to relieve the monotony of camp life but also serve to promote a social awareness and a spirit of community service among refugee women. These courses are financed by special donations.

Training of the handicapped

101. A significant number of the physically disabled, for whom training has been provided through the Agency at educational and training centres in the Middle East, have now completed their courses. The excellent performance of the limited number of handicapped refugees who have so far been successfully placed with local firms has been most helpful in demonstrating to prospective employers that the physically disabled, when properly trained, can work alongside and on an equal footing with able-bodied workers.

102. An attempt is now being made, through specially trained welfare staff, to educate the community into accepting the physically disabled and to persuade more employers to give this under-privileged group the opportunity to work. The sympathy and co-operation of prospective employers has been most encouraging, but an immense amount of ground work remains to be done if these handicapped refugees are to be given a reasonable opportunity in life.

103. A survey carried out during the year showed that the problem of the physically disabled was larger than had originally been thought and funds have been allocated for the training of 175 blind, deaf and crippled children during 1964-1965, the highest number reached in any year. A further 57 blind children are under training at the Centre for the Blind in Gaza, financed by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, and 78 other handicapped refugees were placed in institutions in the Middle East at no cost to UNRWA. The Pontifical Mission also trained 130 older blind people through a home visiting service operating from its Centre for the Blind.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

104. A further increase took place in 1964-1965 in the number of university scholarships awarded by UNRWA to refugee students. Of the 651 scholarships made available, 105 were paid by funds provided by donors for this purpose and the remainder were financed from the Agency's regular budget. The distribution of these fellowships by field of study and country of study is shown in the following table:

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS DISTRIBUTED BY FACULTY AND COUNTRY OF STUDY
1964-1965

<i>Faculties</i>	<i>UAR</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Syria</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arts and sciences	85	40	11	17	—	153
Engineering	127	32	37	—	1	197
Medicine	133	37	31	—	—	201
Pharmacy	24	4	8	—	—	36
Dentistry	5	1	2	—	—	8
Agriculture	33	—	4	—	—	37
Economics	3	1	—	—	—	4
Forestry	—	—	2	—	—	2
Commerce	4	4	—	—	—	8
Public health	—	1	—	—	—	1
Veterinary	2	—	—	—	—	2
Industrial training	2	—	—	—	—	2
All faculties	418	120	95	17	1	651

105. A gradual reduction in the financial provision for future university scholarships had to be envisaged as part of the Agency's attempt to limit its operational costs. The importance of education at university level to the Palestine refugee population for its future needs is, however, recognized by the Agency, and it is hoped to affect the scholarship programme as little as possible by these austerity measures.

PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE

106. The UNRWA Placement Service has been successful in helping to find employment for a large percentage of the trainees from the Agency's vocational training centres who have been graduating in increasing numbers year by year. Visits made by the Agency staff members to a number of Arab States and contacts with Governments and private firms have continued to open up new employment opportunities, while new applications for graduates by firms who are already employing UNRWA trainees are a gratifying tribute both to the quality of the training provided in the Agency's centres and to the ability and industry of the refugees. Some of the larger oil companies in the region now recruit through the UNRWA Placement Service all their requirements for personnel in the trades taught in the Agency's vocational training programme.

D. Other assistance to refugees

LOANS TO REFUGEES

107. On 30 June 1965 the subscribed and paid up capital of the Development Bank of Jordan totalled \$2,123,657, the funds available for lending amounted to \$2,646,000 and current lendings totalled \$2,380,000. Since the establishment of the Bank in November 1951, the total amount lent was \$3,878,000. Eighty-five per cent of the Bank's capital is provided by UNRWA, and the Government of Jordan and three banks operating in the Middle East participate in financing the Bank and play an important part in its administration. During the year under review, the Bank continued to give loans to employers in Jordan who guarantee to give work to refugees. It also sanctioned sixteen additional loans to individual refugees and groups of refugees to enable them to continue their projects.

CO-OPERATIVES

108. The seventeen co-operatives which were set up with technical advice and initial financial help from UNRWA continue to benefit over 2,500 participating families. Among them are co-operatives for soap-making, mat-making, handicrafts, agricultural credit, bakeries and school canteens. In the Gaza Strip, the Government authorities gave land and initial supplies to enable refugees living in Jabalia Camp to set up a consumer co-operative. In Jordan, an agricultural co-operative started in Karameh Camp in the Jordan Valley with a grant from the Government is benefiting fifty families, and refugees in the outlying Fara'a Camp are running a bus co-operative set up with a governmental loan. In addition, a number of group projects, established with assistance from the Agency and other donors, are in operation in Jordan and the Gaza Strip. They include pottery, cane-making and brick-making projects, a poultry farm, a vegetable market, and the construction of two mosques.

E. Common services and general administration

109. The year under review has been marked by a further endeavour to achieve administrative economies. There has, however, been no change in the pattern of these services, which comprise the general administration of the Agency both at its headquarters and in the host countries, its public information services and the maintenance of offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo; the transport of persons and goods within UNRWA's area of operations; the procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment; personnel administration, general administration, translation, legal, financial, statistical, recording and engineering services and the protection of the Agency's property.

F. Financial operations

110. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related auditors report.¹¹ This section, therefore, presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1964 and its estimated financial operations in 1965. (As explained in previous reports, UNRWA's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the annual report covers the period 1 July to 30 June.)

111. The following summary table reflects the Agency's financial operations during 1964 (as explained in paragraph 117 below, the Agency has in 1965 somewhat changed its budget format from that used in 1964; the data in the following table have, therefore, been presented in the 1965 budget format to permit comparison with the data for 1965 in the table in paragraph 118):

	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>
Working capital (operating reserve) at 1 January 1964	20.6
Income for 1964:	
Pledges by Governments	34.0
Other contributions	0.8
Other income	0.4
TOTAL, income	35.2
Expenditure and commitments for 1964:	
Relief services	17.7
Health services	5.0
Education services	14.5
TOTAL, expenditure and commitments	37.2
Excess of expenditure and commitments over income (deficit)	(2.0)
Working capital (operating reserve) at 31 December 1964 before adjustments and transfers	18.6
Deduct net adjustments and transfers ..	(1.0)
Adjusted working capital (operating reserve) at 31 December 1964	17.6

112. As the preceding table shows, the Agency incurred a deficit in 1964 of \$2 million, compared with a deficit of \$0.5 million in 1963. In 1964, income proved to be \$0.5 million less than in 1963, whereas expenditure increased by \$1 million. This deficit was covered by

¹¹ For the year 1964, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 6B (A/6006/Add.2)*.

reducing the Agency's working capital (operating reserve).

113. In addition to the deficit on 1964 operations, the Agency transferred some \$1.8 million from working capital to the provision for staff separation costs. After fifteen years of existence, the Agency considered that appropriate separation benefits should be established for the local staff members and financial provision made accordingly.

114. The reductions in working capital mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs and totalling \$3.8 million were partly offset (to the extent of \$0.8 million) by exceptionally high savings on liquidation or cancellation of prior years' commitments and other adjustments, so that working capital was reduced by a net amount of \$3 million during the course of the year.

115. During 1964, considerable progress was made in liquidating both commitments of earlier years and commitments of the current year, so that commitments carried forward to 1965 totalled only \$1.2 million, compared with \$2.4 million brought forward from 1963 in 1964.

116. At the close of 1964, unpaid pledges totalled \$7.4 million, a slight improvement over the position at the close of 1963, when unpaid pledges totalled \$8.1 million. Moreover, only \$49,215 of pledges were from years prior to 1964 and payment of the entire balance of \$7.4 million has since been received or is expected to be received before the end of 1965.

117. For 1965, the Agency presented its budget in a rather different format from that used in preceding years, in order to give a clearer picture of the three main areas of its operations (relief, health and education) and to permit more accurate costing of each of these main activities by allocating its "common costs" (administration, supply and transport, personnel, finance and legal services, etc.) to the three headings.

118. The Agency's budget for 1965 was prepared in June 1964. Subsequently certain basic food prices have risen markedly, along with a number of other costs. On the other hand, the Agency has achieved a number of economies, particularly in common costs. Current estimates of expenditure in 1965 therefore differ considerably from those reflected in the original budget, and are set forth in the following table, which presents in summary form the Agency's estimated financial operations in 1965:

	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>
Working capital (operating reserve) at 1 January 1965	17.6
Estimated income for 1965:	
Pledges by Governments	34.1
Other contributions	0.8
Other income	0.4
TOTAL, estimated income	35.3
Estimated expenditure and commitments for 1965:	
Relief services	17.9
Health services	4.9
Education services	15.0
TOTAL, estimated expenditure and commitments	37.8
Estimated excess of expenditure and commitments over income (deficit) ..	(2.5)
Estimated working capital (operating reserve) at 31 December 1965 (before possible adjustments in respect of prior years)	15.1

119. As the above table shows, the Agency anticipates a deficit of \$2.5 million in 1965. Although income is expected to be some \$0.1 million more than in 1964, expenditure is expected to be \$0.6 million greater also, thus increasing the deficit from \$2 million in 1964 to \$2.5 million in 1965. Moreover, the estimates of income are based upon certain assumptions in respect of pledges not yet received from certain Governments and in respect of contributions and other income not yet received. To the extent that these assumptions prove to be ill-founded, income in 1965 may be greater—or less—than the amount at present estimated.

120. Although UNRWA is examining most carefully its present programmes with a view to achieving further reductions in expenditure, it is not possible at the time of writing this report to say how successful it will be in this endeavour. It is highly probable, however, that working capital by 31 December 1965 will have fallen well below the \$16 million which is considered by the Agency to be the minimum amount of working capital it should have in order to ensure the proper operation of its supply "pipeline" and the continuation of its operations, pending receipt of delayed contributions (see footnote 6).

Part II

BUDGET FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1966

A. Introduction

121. The budget for 1966 presented hereunder totals \$38,611,000, compared with \$37,833,000 estimated expenditure in 1965 and \$37,193,000 actual expenditure in 1964. Although UNRWA's present mandate ends on 30 June 1966, the budget has for technical reasons been presented for the full year 1966. Should the Agency's mandate not be extended to include the whole of 1966, the budget required for the first six months of the year can be approximately determined by dividing the estimates in half, with a further reduction on capital expenditure referred to in paragraph 130 below.

122. This budget has been prepared to reflect the estimated cost in 1966 of providing essentially the same types and standards of services to the refugees as in 1965, together with the cost of providing such services (particularly education) for a considerably larger number of beneficiaries. Naturally, the Agency's ability to carry out this programme depends on the availability of funds, and the general financial background against which the Agency has framed its budget is described in paragraphs 7 to 15 of the introduction to this report.

123. Provision has had to be made for unavoidable increases in certain types of costs, notably salaries for local staff, who have been particularly hard hit by the rise in the cost of living in the past year, and for whom a modest increase in salaries (the first since 1960) appears essential. The additional cost incurred in 1965 is expected to be \$200,000, involving increased expenditure of \$400,000 in a full year (representing an average increase in salaries of about 4 per cent). However, an even larger provision may prove unavoidable when the current review of staff salaries has been completed. Other staff cost increases are expected to add a further \$100,000 to the Agency's requirements.

124. It has been assumed that basic food commodity prices will not rise in 1966 above the levels of 1965. Should this assumption prove wrong, the budget will clearly have to be increased accordingly. Food commodities represent over 35 per cent of the Agency's budget, so that only minor price increases would result in a considerable increase in the budget.

125. The budget for 1966 represents an increase of \$0.8 million over estimated expenditure for 1965, caused in part by the higher staff costs referred to in paragraph 123 above, but to a greater extent by increased expenditure on education necessitated by the very large increase anticipated in the number of refugee children attending UNRWA schools or for whom the Agency pays subsidies to private and Government schools. That the total budget increase is not greater is due to the strenuous—and largely successful—efforts the Agency has made to reduce administrative and operating costs not directly affecting services provided to the refugees. However, there is clearly a limit below which such expenditure cannot be reduced without seriously affecting operating efficiency, and the

Agency considers that the estimates for 1966 very nearly reach that limit. Further reductions can be achieved only if services to the refugees are reduced.

126. In 1963, the Agency's expenditure exceeded its income by \$0.5 million and in 1964 by \$2 million, while in 1965 expenditure is expected to exceed income by some \$2.5 million. While it is not possible for the Agency presently to estimate accurately its income for 1966, as observed in paragraph 166 below it seems likely that UNRWA faces a deficit of \$4.2 million or more in 1966. The possible implications of this potential further massive deficit are discussed in paragraphs 7 to 15 of the introduction to this report. Paragraphs 127 to 163 below present the budget estimates in detail, and paragraphs 164 to 167 provide further information on the Agency's estimated income.

B. Budget estimates

GENERAL

127. The Agency's budget estimates for 1966 are summarized in the following table, which also gives comparative data for 1965 and 1964:

	1966 budget estimates	1965 estimated expenditure	1964 actual expenditure
(in thousands of US dollars)			
<i>Part I. Relief services</i>			
Basic rations	12,278	12,300	12,184
Supplementary feeding ...	1,285	1,293	1,203
Shelter	428	558	367
Special hardship assistance	596	557	596
Share of common costs from part IV	3,156	3,172	3,372
TOTAL, PART I	17,743	17,880	17,722
<i>Part II. Health services</i>			
Medical services	3,148	3,043	3,073
Environmental sanitation .	845	887	887
Share of common costs from part IV	988	991	1,041
TOTAL, PART II	4,981	4,921	5,001
<i>Part III. Education services</i>			
General education	10,360	9,170	8,575
Vocational education	2,717	2,970	2,925
University education	346	409	384
Placement services	47	54	82
Share of common costs from part IV	2,417	2,429	2,504
TOTAL, PART III	15,887	15,032	14,470
<i>Part IV. Common costs</i>			
Supply and transport services	3,212	3,215	3,372
Other internal services ...	2,161	2,131	2,251

	1966 budget estimates	1965 estimated expenditure	1964 actual expenditure
(in thousands of US dollars)			
General administration ...	1,188	1,246	1,294
TOTAL, PART IV	6,561	6,592	6,917
Costs allocated to operations	(6,561)	(6,592)	(6,917)
NET, PART IV	—	—	—
TOTAL, ALL PARTS	38,611	37,833	37,193

128. The above table presents the Agency's budget in three parts, representing the three broad types of services provided by the Agency for the refugees—relief, health and education. Part IV of the budget covers those types of costs which are not easily charged directly to the operational headings concerned but are allocated in total as accurately as possible as "common costs", in order to arrive at the total cost of each of the three types of services provided.

129. It is to be noted that the estimate for *relief services*, at \$17.7 million, is slightly less than the estimated expenditure in 1965 and only a little higher than actual expenditure in 1964. Under *health services*, however (\$5 million), it has been necessary to provide for a modest increase over 1965, while under *education services* (\$15.9 million) an increase of nearly \$0.9 million has been found necessary. The estimates for the various activities within each of these three areas of the Agency's operations are treated separately in the paragraphs which follow.

130. Of the total budget estimate of \$38,611,000, an amount of \$1,288,000 represents provision for what is essentially capital expenditure—construction of school rooms, shelters and clinics and replacement of unserviceable vehicles and other equipment, etc. The Agency considers that this expenditure is essential if it is asked to continue to provide the existing types and standards of services for existing numbers of refugee beneficiaries after 30 June 1966. The amount of \$1.3 million provided for capital expenditure may be compared with the \$1 million estimated expenditure of this type in 1965 and the \$1.2 million actual expenditure in 1964.

RELIEF SERVICES—BASIC RATIONS

1966 budget estimate	\$12,278,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$12,300,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$12,184,000

131. This budget heading covers the cost of purchase and distribution (excluding warehousing and transport within the UNRWA area, included below under "supply and transport services") of basic food and soap rations. The Agency's basic rations are described in paragraph 43 above and in table 5 of annex I.

132. The budget estimate provides for the issue of approximately the same number of basic rations as in 1965, and at approximately the same cost per ration. The latter point must be emphasized, for the reasons given in paragraph 124 above. A very considerable increase in food prices occurred in 1964, and although the further increase which occurred in 1965 was not large, there can be no certainty that this will be the case in 1966.

RELIEF SERVICES—SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

1966 budget estimate	\$1,285,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$1,293,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$1,203,000

133. The supplementary feeding programme is described in paragraphs 44 to 46 above and in tables 6 and 7 of annex I. Costs charged to this budget heading included all related costs except those of warehousing and transport within UNRWA's area of operations (see paragraphs 156 and 157 below).

134. For 1966, the only anticipated change is a slight increase in the number of beneficiaries of the various supplemental rations provided for the refugees. A slightly larger provision has been made for maintenance of feeding centres, including the renovation or replacement of three centres which are badly in need of such attention.

135. As in the case of basic rations, an important assumption underlying the estimate for supplementary feeding is that food prices (both imported dry items and locally procured fresh foods) will not increase above the levels of 1965.

RELIEF SERVICES—SHELTER

1966 budget estimate	\$428,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$558,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$367,000

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

137. The estimates include a provision of \$200,000 for new shelter (and some road) construction. This compares with the same amount approved for these purposes in 1965 and a nil amount approved in 1964 (however, in 1964 and again in 1965 it was necessary to re-allot funds for new camps—one in Jordan and one in Lebanon—which had originally been approved and budgeted several years previously but for which the budget provisions expired in those years under the Agency's Financial Regulations before the necessary clearance could be obtained for occupancy of the camp sites. Both of these camps are now well on the way to completion).

138. The Agency considers that the needs of the refugees for decent housing, particularly in certain areas, are far in excess of the amount it can provide with only \$200,000. However, it feels that it cannot suggest a larger provision for this purpose in the present financial circumstances.

RELIEF SERVICES—SPECIAL HARDSHIP ASSISTANCE

1966 budget estimate	\$596,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$557,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$596,000

139. This budget heading covers assistance given to refugees suffering from special hardship. It includes welfare case work and the distribution of clothing, blankets and kerosene and is described in paragraphs 50 to 53 above.

140. The budget for 1966 provides for a modest increase over estimated expenditure in 1965 (although still at a level materially less than that originally budgeted for 1965), and restores the level of assistance to that provided in 1964.

HEALTH SERVICES—MEDICAL SERVICES

1966 budget estimate	\$3,148,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$3,043,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$3,073,000

141. The Agency's programme of preventive and curative medical services covered by this budget heading is described in detail in paragraphs 54 to 67 above and in tables 9 to 12 of annex I.

142. In 1966 the Agency proposes to continue to provide medical services—curative and preventive—for the refugee community at basically the same standards as in 1965. Some improvements will be made in preventive medical services, however, as a number of rehydration/nutrition centres for infants which are being constructed with special contributions in 1965 will come into operation. The estimate also provides for the replacement of a small number of clinics which have occupied temporary or improvised premises for a number of years and the condition of which has deteriorated badly, and for the establishment of four additional rehydration/nutrition centres for children in areas where the incidence of gastro-enteritis is particularly heavy among the refugees.

143. The Agency has also had to make a considerable provision for expected increases in the rates charged by the various institutions of the area in which refugees are provided with hospital care. Despite these and other unavoidable cost increases, the estimates provide in total for only a moderate increase over estimated expenditure for 1965. The Agency is constantly striving to provide better medical services at lower costs and feels that it has achieved a great deal in this respect, despite the steadily growing number of refugees for whom services are provided.

HEALTH SERVICES—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

1966 budget estimate	\$845,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$887,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$887,000

144. The Agency's environmental sanitation programme is described briefly in paragraph 69 above. Despite the growing camp population, UNRWA has succeeded over the years in reducing, rather than increasing, expenditure under this budget heading, largely through the establishment and use of more efficient techniques. The estimate includes a modest provision for replacement of unserviceable waste disposal facilities and for construction of family latrines.

EDUCATION SERVICES—GENERAL EDUCATION

1966 budget estimate	\$10,360,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$ 9,170,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$ 8,575,000

145. This budget heading covers the Agency's programme of elementary, preparatory and secondary general education, described in detail in paragraphs 76 to 81 above and in tables 13 to 16 of annex I. It also covers certain educational activities carried on outside the formal school programme, such as the youth activities programme (paragraphs 82 to 84 above), and women's activities (paragraph 100 above).

146. Of all the services provided for the refugees by the Agency, the increase in demand is by far the greatest in the field of education, and particularly that of general education, where every year more children enter school and remain for a longer period. In the 1964-1965 school year, the increase in numbers of chil-

dren was particularly large, and all available evidence points to an even bigger increase in 1965-1966 and in 1966-1967. This means that additional teachers must be hired, more textbooks and supplies procured and more classrooms constructed.

147. To provide these additional facilities, the Agency has had to provide in its 1966 budget nearly \$1.2 million more than it expects to spend in 1965. One third of this increase is for additional classrooms to accommodate the growing numbers of children and to eliminate some at least of the considerable amount of double-shift use of classrooms which will have to be resorted to in the 1965-1966 school year, because expenditure for additional classrooms in 1965 has been so drastically restricted.

148. Starting with the 1965-1966 school year, the Agency will offer handicrafts training for boys only in its preparatory schools (provided facilities are available), whereas previously it had also included such training in the curriculum of the highest, or the two highest, elementary grades in most schools. The Agency believes that such instruction should be offered in all its preparatory schools, together with home economics training for girls (at present offered in any meaningful sense only in the Gaza Strip, with funds provided by a special contribution). However, apart from the provision for minor expansion of handicrafts training in a few schools which already have some facilities for the purpose, no provision has been made for these very desirable improvements, in view of the Agency's critical financial position.

149. As some 40 per cent of the Agency's staff are employed in its general education system, staff cost increases under this heading, including the cost-of-living increase mentioned in paragraph 123 above, are particularly heavy.

EDUCATION SERVICES—VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1966 budget estimate	\$2,717,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$2,970,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$2,925,000

150. This budget heading covers teacher training as well as training in trades, both in the Agency's own centres and, through subsidies, in centres operated by Governments or other organizations. Details of these programmes are to be found in paragraphs 91 to 99 above. It also covers a number of special vocational training activities, notably adult crafts training in wood-working and sewing, training of physically handicapped children, and assistance (usually only transport) to graduates of the Agency's vocational training centres to obtain further training in actual job situations in the United Arab Republic and Europe.

151. The estimate for 1966 reflects a considerable decrease from the estimated level of expenditure in 1965, despite the fact that a rather larger number of refugee boys and girls will be given training in 1966 than in 1965. The reduction will result largely from a reduction in the number of internationally recruited specialists whose services were essential during the establishment and the early years of operating of UNRWA's training centres but who, it is felt, can now be replaced by local staff at local pay rates. There will also be a reduction in capital expenditure in 1966, as the centres are now well established and for the most part need only routine replacement and updating of equipment.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1966 budget estimate	\$346,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$409,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$384,000

152. The university education programme is conducted entirely by means of scholarships awarded to a very limited number of the better qualified secondary school graduates for study at universities within the Agency's area of operations. Further details of the programme are given in paragraphs 104 and 105 above.

153. In 1965-1966 the Agency proposes to introduce a system of scholarship awards more closely related to the beneficiary's economic circumstances than was the case in the past. It also proposes to restrict to some extent the number of awards, in the light of its financial difficulties and of the fact that rather larger opportunities are now available to refugees from other sources than in the past. The programme will nevertheless continue to represent significant assistance to the refugee community in this particular area of education.

EDUCATION SERVICES—PLACEMENT SERVICES

1966 budget estimate	\$47,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$54,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$82,000

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

155. It is expected that the same type and extent of placement services will be maintained in 1966 as in preceding years. The reduction in the budgetary provision for this item, in comparison with 1964 and 1965, is the result of economies in operation.

COMMON COSTS—SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT SERVICES

1966 budget estimate	\$3,212,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$3,215,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$3,372,000

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

157. Supply and transport operating costs were reduced in 1965 and it is hoped to continue to reduce them in 1966. However, it seems likely that further reductions beyond this point might well lessen the Agency's efficiency. Moreover, operating unit costs, such as freight rates, fuel, supplies, staff costs, etc., tend to increase. Vehicle replacements have been kept at a bare minimum for several years, and must therefore be somewhat higher in 1966 than in 1965, offsetting somewhat the expected reduction in operating costs.

COMMON COSTS—OTHER INTERNAL SERVICES

1966 budget estimate	\$2,161,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$2,131,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$2,251,000

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

159. The Agency has given particular attention to reducing costs under this heading and has succeeded to a notable extent. However, provision has had to be made (\$75,000) for the replacement in 1966 of a part of the Agency's punched card machines installation, so that the further reduction expected in recurrent costs in 1966 will be temporarily offset in considerable measure.

COMMON COSTS—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1966 budget estimate	\$1,188,000
1965 estimated expenditure	\$1,246,000
1964 actual expenditure	\$1,294,000

160. This budget heading covers the general administration of the Agency's Headquarters and Field Offices, the maintenance of offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo, and the public information services.

161. As with supply and transport services and other internal services, this heading has been the object of searching examination by the Agency since 1963 with a view to reducing costs. As a result, considerable reductions have already been achieved in 1964 and 1965 and further reductions are expected to be made in 1966, despite unavoidable cost increases, such as salary increments and cost-of-living provisions for staff.

ALLOCATION OF COMMON COSTS

162. The summary table in paragraph 127 above indicates the allocation of the Agency's common costs, in order to show as accurately as possible the true total cost of each of the Agency's three main types of services.

163. A certain degree of judgement and estimation must enter into any allocation of common costs; however, the Agency has conducted a study of its common costs in relation to the operations benefited, and is satisfied that the allocation shown in the summary table in paragraph 127 is reasonably accurate. Studies of common costs will continue to be made from time to time to ensure continued accuracy of allocation.

C. Financing the budget

164. The Agency hopes to receive again in 1966, as in 1964, some \$0.8 million of contributions from non-governmental sources and \$0.4 million of miscellaneous income, leaving \$37.4 million of the budget (\$38.6 million) to be financed from other sources.

165. Although UNRWA has been able to finance the deficits of 1963, 1964 and 1965 from its working capital (operating reserve), it seems clear that it will be unable to finance any material part of the 1966 budget from this source. As mentioned in paragraphs 12 and 120 above, the Agency's working capital will have been reduced by the end of 1965 to even less than the amount UNRWA properly should have to maintain its supply "pipeline" and to continue operations during the first six months of each year when payment of contributions lags far behind the rate of expenditure.

166. It is therefore clear that income in 1966 from governmental sources must reach \$37.4 million if the Agency's budget is to be covered. It is of course impossible for UNRWA to estimate accurately at this time its income for 1966 from governmental sources. However, an extrapolation of the estimate for 1965, adjusted to the extent possible in the light of information at present available to the Agency, gives a figure of not more than \$33.2 million, or \$4.2 million less than the amount required to cover the budget.

167. The Agency considers that it cannot properly be expected to operate in 1966 on this basis. As indicated in the introduction to this report, this situation threatens the whole structure of UNRWA's services to the refugees. The Commissioner-General urges the

General Assembly to find means of providing sufficient funds to enable the present programme of services to continue. If that cannot be done, he requests direction from the General Assembly on measures to be taken to avoid the insolvency and collapse of the Agency.

ANNEX I
STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION

Table 1

TOTAL REGISTERED POPULATION ACCORDING TO CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION, 1950-1965^a

Year	Members of families registered for rations "R" category					S Category	N Category	Grand total 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
	1	2 ^b	3 ^c	4	5 ^d	6 ^e	7 ^f	
	Full ration recipients	Half-ration recipients	Babies and children registered for services	Total 1 + 2 + 3	Other members receiving no rations	Members of families receiving education and medical services	Members of families receiving no rations or services	
June 1950	†	†	†	960,021	—	—	—	960,021
June 1951	826,459	51,034	2,174	879,667	—	—	24,455	904,122
June 1952	805,593	58,733	18,347	882,673	—	—	32,738	915,411
June 1953	772,166	64,817	34,765	871,748	—	—	45,013	916,761
June 1954	820,486	17,340	49,232	887,058	—	—	54,793	941,851
June 1955	828,531	17,228	60,227	905,986	—	—	63,403	969,389
June 1956	830,266	16,987	75,026	922,279	—	—	74,059	996,338
June 1957	830,611	16,733	86,212	933,556	18,203	4,462	62,980	1,019,201
June 1958	836,781	16,577	110,600	963,958	19,776	5,901	63,713	1,053,348
June 1959	843,739	16,350	130,092	990,181	21,548	6,977	68,922	1,087,628
June 1960	849,634	16,202	150,170	1,016,006	22,639	8,792	73,452	1,120,889
June 1961	854,268	15,998	169,730	1,039,996	23,947	9,515	77,566	1,151,024
June 1962	862,083	15,805	176,772	1,054,660	20,004	9,027	91,069	1,174,760
June 1963	866,369	15,705	197,914	1,079,988	21,195	10,420	98,567	1,210,170
June 1964	863,284	15,617	226,494	1,105,395	23,369	13,168	104,653	1,246,585
June 1965	859,048	15,546	251,131	1,125,725	29,387	18,589	107,122	1,280,823

^a The above statistics are based on the Agency's registration records which do not necessarily reflect the actual refugee population owing to factors such as unreported deaths and undetected false registration.

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

^c Includes babies below one year of age and children who because of ration ceilings are not issued rations (187,056 in Jordan, 19,729 in Gaza, 14,960 in Syria and 1,646 in Lebanon).

^d Columns 5, 6 and 7 show the refugees whose registration for services has been reduced or cancelled according to their family income as known to the Agency and the income scale in force in their country of residence.

The members of "R" families receiving no rations (column 5) correspond to a level of income insufficient to cancel the whole family's entitlement to rations. Up to 1956, such refugees

were reported together with ^f: Members of the "N" category (column 7).

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

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

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

^e The total population as at June 1952 included 19,616 refugees receiving relief in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility up to 1st July 1952.

^f Details not available.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION AND AGE GROUP AS AT 30 JUNE 1965

Country	Category of registration ^a	Number of persons				Number of families
		Below 1 year ^b	1-15 years ^c	15 years and over	Total	
Jordan	R	13,071	234,494	389,928	637,493	112,582
	S	15	174	447	636	144
	N	321	7,034	42,843	50,198	13,048
	TOTAL	13,407	241,702	433,218	688,327	125,774
Gaza	R	7,477	112,094	158,279	277,850	47,290
	S	83	781	888	1,752	336
	N	90	3,894	13,355	17,339	5,548

Table 2 (continued)

Country	Category of registration ^a	Number of persons				No. of families
		Below 1 year ^b	1-15 years ^c	15 years and over	Total	
	TOTAL	7,650	116,769	172,522	296,941	53,174
Lebanon	R	3,398	51,172	65,325	119,895	24,345
	S	182	3,766	9,929	13,877	2,858
	N	183	3,135	22,693	26,011	11,056
	TOTAL	3,763	58,073	97,947	159,783	38,259
Syria	R	3,794	50,873	65,207	119,874	24,509
	S	23	647	1,654	2,324	371
	N	52	1,396	12,126	13,574	6,274
	TOTAL	3,869	52,916	78,987	135,772	31,154
Agency wide	R	27,740	448,633	678,739	1,155,112	208,726
	S	303	5,368	12,918	18,589	3,709
	N	646	15,459	91,017	107,122	35,926
	GRAND TOTAL	28,689	469,460	782,674	1,280,823	248,361

^a See table 1 for explanation of category of registration.

^b The number of babies below one year of age is less than the number of births recorded during the preceding year, owing to delays in registration of births.

^c A number of children born since 1950 in "S" and "N" families are not registered with the Agency.

Table 3

RECAPITULATION OF CHANGES IN COMPOSITION AND/OR ENTITLEMENT OF REFUGEE FAMILIES REGISTERED FOR RATIONS,^a
JULY 1950-JUNE 1965

Year	July 50- June 51	July 51- June 52	July 52- June 53	July 53- June 54	July 54- June 55	July 55- June 56	July 56- June 57	July 57- June 58
<i>Increases</i>	b	b						
Births	10,057	21,315	28,335	28,711	30,788	30,658	27,960	40,041
New registration	19,537	13,265	1,993	2,885	1,502	1,287	1,459	859
Loss of self-support ^c	8,481	2,592	2,685	4,194	4,461	8,433	6,823	6,045
Returned from absence	—	—	180	442	642	973	3,510	1,436
Miscellaneous ^d	10,256	12,468	2,014	521	680	1,061	309	231
TOTAL	48,331	49,640	35,207	36,753	38,073	42,412	40,061	48,612
<i>Decreases</i>								
Deaths	896	4,053	3,897	3,764	4,042	4,409	5,582	5,263
False registration and duplication	24,265	16,919	4,530	2,737	926	485	584	425
Self-support ^c	4,121	17,739	12,884	12,717	10,184	19,068	16,328	9,541
Absence	1,174	5,466	2,995	1,810	2,581	1,492	5,632	2,869
Miscellaneous ^d	97,268	5,157	20,891	410	1,628	563	357	455
TOTAL	127,724	49,334	45,197	21,438	19,361	26,017	28,483	18,553
Year	July 58- June 59	July 59- June 60	July 60- June 61	July 61- June 62	July 62- June 63	July 63- June 64	July 64- June 65	Total 1950-65
<i>Increases</i>								
Births	37,047	37,776	39,299	42,470	49,854	48,802	43,857	516,970
New registration	645	525	324	514	535	189	258	45,777
Loss of self-support ^c	4,040	4,417	3,490	3,394	4,555	4,475	6,136	74,221
Returned from absence	1,113	1,039	935	1,457	1,319	992	773	14,811
Miscellaneous ^d	292	248	252	710	859	515	1,135	31,551
TOTAL	43,137	44,005	44,300	48,545	57,122	54,973	52,159	683,330
<i>Decreases</i>								
Deaths	4,956	5,041	8,919	18,660	14,961	11,624	9,053	105,120
False registration and duplication	406	570	571	852	630	2,080	1,422	57,402
Self-support ^c	7,815	9,764	8,127	8,628	11,257	12,007	13,514	173,694
Absence	2,128	2,183	2,334	4,301	3,550	1,915	6,894	47,374
Miscellaneous ^d	505	701	743	1,748	1,341	1,846	747	134,300
TOTAL	15,810	18,259	20,694	34,189	31,739	29,472	31,630	517,900

Table 3 (continued)

<i>Year end</i>	<i>June 50</i>	<i>June 51</i>	<i>June 52</i>	<i>June 53</i>	<i>June 54</i>	<i>June 55</i>	<i>June 56</i>	<i>June 57</i>
Total ration recipients, babies and children at year end	960,021	879,667	882,673	871,748	887,058	905,986	922,279	933,556
<i>Year end</i>	<i>June 58</i>	<i>June 59</i>	<i>June 60</i>	<i>June 61</i>	<i>June 62</i>	<i>June 63</i>	<i>June 64</i>	<i>June 65</i>
Total ration recipients, babies and children at year end	963,958	990,181	1,016,006	1,039,996	1,054,660	1,079,988	1,105,395	1,125,725

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

Transfers within or between host countries, as well as issue of rations to babies attaining one year of age are not shown in this table.

^b Includes changes effected during the 1950-51 census operation.

^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).

RELIEF SERVICES

Table 5

BASIC RATIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY UNRWA

1. *Basic dry rations*

A monthly ration for one person consists of:

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

This ration provides about 1,500 calories per day per person. In winter the monthly ration is increased by:

- 300 grams of pulses
- 400 grams of flour

It then provides about 1,600 calories per day per person.

2. *Other supplies distributed*

1 piece of soap (150 grams) per month to each ration beneficiary

1½ litres of kerosene were allocated to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services, in camps in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, during five winter months. In Gaza 1 litre was allocated to these beneficiaries, whether or not they live in camps, during five winter months.

Table 6

UNRWA SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAMME

Average number of beneficiaries, 1 July 1964-30 June 1965

Country	Daily cooked meal beneficiaries (average for the year)				Monthly dry ration beneficiaries (average for the year)				Grand total
	No. of feeding centres	0-2 years	2-15 years and special cases	Total	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB out-patients	Total	
Lebanon	18	500	3,634	4,134	1,237	3,440	97	4,774	8,908
Syrian Arab Republic	18	397	3,480	3,877	741	1,706	125	2,572	6,449
Jordan	{ 52 6 ^a	1,639	14,543	16,707	3,121	11,835	499	15,455	32,162
Gaza	23	1,532	11,728	13,260	3,618	9,689	460	13,767	27,027
	117	4,252	33,726	37,978	8,717	26,670	1,181	36,568	74,546

^a Centres operated by voluntary societies.

Table 7

UNRWA MILK PROGRAMME

Average number of beneficiaries, 1 July 1964-30 June 1965

Country	Number of milk centres		Daily number of beneficiaries (average for the year)			
	Preparation and distribution	Distri-bution only	Milk distribution centres	Schools ^b	Orphanages, medical prescriptions, etc.	Total
Lebanon	20	3	26,432	7,695	267	34,394
Syrian Arab Republic	21	—	24,809	11,761	64	36,634
Jordan	{ 80 10 ^a	2	37,382	33,300	212	71,723
Gaza	23	—	21,160	37,210	142	58,512
	154	5	110,612	89,966	685	201,263

^a Centres operated by voluntary societies.

^b Average for the scholastic year.

Table 8

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN UNRWA CAMPS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY AS AT JUNE 1965^a

Country	No. of camps	No. of families	No. of persons ^b	Percentage of total refugee population
Jordan	25	41,042	220,611	32.1
Gaza	8	32,480	189,479	63.8
Lebanon	15	13,763	69,475	43.5
Syria	6	4,578	21,680	16.0
TOTAL	54	91,863	501,245	39.1

^a In general, refugees not living in UNRWA camps live in the villages and cities of the host countries and are eligible for the same range of services except that the Agency provides for them no sanitation services. Their economic status differs little from that of refugees in camps.

^b Refugees enumerated are all those officially registered in camps irrespective of their category of registration.

The figures do not include refugees in camps who are not given shelter by UNRWA but benefit from sanitation services only.

HEALTH SERVICES

Table 9

NUMBER OF VISITS TO UNRWA AND SUBSIDIZED CLINICS, 1 JULY 1964-30 JUNE 1965

	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
<i>Population served by medical services</i>	133,772	122,198	638,129	279,602	1,173,701
General medical cases	398,515	357,875	679,287	439,151	1,874,828
Injections	229,589	281,577	534,511	320,806	1,366,483
Dressing and skin treatments	252,696	144,695	577,525	426,089	1,401,005
Eye cases	158,273	57,667	617,508	432,021	1,265,469
Dental	19,526	10,960	27,951	20,121	78,558
TOTAL	1,058,599	852,774	2,436,782	1,638,188	5,986,343

Table 10

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES, 1964-1965

(Statistics refer to the actual situation as at 30 June 1965)

Hospitals

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

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

No. of beds available	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
<i>Population served</i>	133,772	122,198	638,129	279,602	1,173,701
General	158	80	480	320	1,038
Tuberculosis	56	21	117	150	344
Maternity	5	7	52	75	139
Paediatrics	18	—	118	52	188
Mental	62	1	75	—	138
TOTAL	299	109	842	597	1,847
Beds per 1,000 population...	2.23	0.89	1.31	2.13	1.57

Table 10 (continued)

Rehydration/nutrition centres					
	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
No. of centres	2	3	3	2	10
No. of beds	13	21	38	44	116

Table 11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED AMONG PALESTINE REFUGEE POPULATION,
1 JULY 1964-30 JUNE 1965

	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
Population	133,772	122,198	638,129	279,602	1,173,701
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus (louse borne)	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever (louse borne)	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever (endemic) ..	—	—	4	—	4
Diphtheria	1	2	2	—	5
Measles	1,727	2,341	5,805	2,038	11,911
Whooping cough	334	65	488	20	907
Chickenpox	1,011	800	2,702	1,895	6,408
Mumps	475	532	2,648	174	3,829
Meningitis (cerebro-spinal) ..	3	3	1	7	14
Poliomyelitis	13	3	3	36	55
Enteric group fevers	1	91	44	31	167
Malaria	1	—	14	30	45
Bilharziasis	—	—	—	36	36
Ankylostomiasis	9	—	—	141	150
Tuberculosis	36	74	93	122	325
Syphilis	172	4	9	47	232
Gonorrhoea	2	4	4	9	19
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	2	—	3
Tetanus neonatorum	4	—	1	18	23
Brucellosis	—	—	—	—	—
Infective hepatitis	148	73	149	381	751
Leishmaniasis cutaneous ...	—	10	—	—	10

The following statistics show the number of clinic attendances in respect of the diseases indicated:

Dysentery	8,025	2,695	2,704	2,303	15,727
Trachoma	441	488	6,130	846	7,905
Conjunctivitis	9,083	8,367	38,060	6,150	61,660

Table 12

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Ante-natal services	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	Gaza	Total
Number of ante-natal clinics	18	24	29	9	80
Number of pregnant women newly registered	4,675	2,944	10,960	14,384	32,963
Average monthly attendance	1,505	843	3,456	4,057	9,861
Number of STS performed	2,085	976	3,742	2,531	9,334
Number of cases positive serology	165	5	8	23	201
Number of home visits (ante-natal care) ..	1,026	899	838	154	2,917
<i>Infant health care</i>					
Number of infant health centres	18	24	27	9	78
Number registered 0-1 year monthly average	4,376	2,670	8,375	13,302	28,723

Table 12 (continued)

<i>Ante-natal services</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Gaza</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number attended 0-1 year, monthly average	2,557	1,091	5,014	5,819	14,491
Number registered 1-2 years, monthly average	4,467	3,482	8,538	10,474	26,961
Number attended 1-2 years, monthly average	1,443	804	3,106	2,101	7,454
Number of smallpox vaccinations	2,994	1,815	6,088	12,760	23,657
Number of TAB immunizations completed	3,214	1,261	5,992	7,141	17,608
Number of triple vaccine immunizations completed	4,137	2,110	8,115	9,651	24,013
Number of home visits (infant care)	10,491	7,341	15,454	4,890	38,676
<i>School health services</i>					
Number of school teams	1	1	2	1	5
Number of children examined	9,091	24,226	21,063	4,436	58,816
Number of schools inspected	120	115	172	158	565
Number of TAB boosters given	25,679	—	57,630	55,563	138,872
Number of diphtheria boosters given	4,021	2,601	9,635	7,538	23,795

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

General education

Table 13

UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS

Number of elementary, preparatory and secondary pupils, 1951-1965

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
GAZA															
Elementary	19,543	22,551	25,702	31,107	34,016	35,087	34,876	35,163	34,806	36,633	36,591	37,885	38,470	38,905	41,164
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
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
JORDAN															
Elementary	16,345	15,882	30,118	39,188	42,144	43,649	42,431	41,600	39,519	38,223	38,309	41,000	45,531	50,220	55,713
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
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
LEBANON															
Elementary	4,564	6,291	9,332	11,695	12,567	12,983	13,155	13,936	14,881	15,422	16,292	17,124	17,411	18,041	19,836
Preparatory	—	—	86	384	620	948	1,003	996	1,325	1,668	2,159	2,676	2,680	3,491	3,710
Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC															
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
Preparatory	—	—	166	864	671	936	1,180	1,562	1,916	2,592	3,589	4,122	4,459	4,946	5,284
Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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
GRAND TOTAL															
Elementary	43,051	47,619	70,562	90,748	98,427	102,007	101,504	102,031	101,462	103,632	104,877	110,439	117,030	123,629	134,344
Preparatory	61	164	1,014	3,819	6,242	9,683	12,867	15,410	18,199	19,639	23,026	25,823	28,428	30,932	33,649
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

Table 14

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS ATTENDING GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AS OF 31 MAY 1965, SHOWING NUMBER FOR WHOM UNRWA PAYS SUBSIDY

Country	Elementary				Preparatory				Secondary				Total	
	Attending		Subsidized		Attending		Subsidized		Attending		Subsidized			
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools		
Gaza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,620	—	3,750	—	8,620	3,750
Jordan	16,165	3,043	16,165	1,113	6,098	1,113	5,261 ^a	155	6,128	1,376	5,289 ^a	242	33,923	30,155
Lebanon	654	4,793	499	1,454	136	974	110	974	35	1,223	29	905	8,295	5,984
Syrian Arab Republic	5,172	298	5,172	301	964	301	964	301	1,312	1,097	1,312	1,097	9,144	9,144
TOTAL	21,991	8,134	21,836	2,868	7,198	2,868	6,335	1,430	16,095	3,696	10,380	2,244	59,982	49,033

^a UNRWA pays a subsidy in respect of 10,550 pupils receiving preparatory and secondary education in Government schools in Jordan; the division of subsidized pupils between preparatory and secondary schools is an estimate only.

Table 15

UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS SHOWING NUMBER OF PUPILS BY GRADES AS OF 31 MAY 1965

Country	ELEMENTARY												Total	
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Gaza	3,881	3,745	3,362	3,184	3,456	3,277	3,472	3,133	3,316	3,138	4,004	3,196	21,491	19,673
Jordan	6,653	6,435	5,735	5,582	4,964	4,720	4,894	4,004	4,043	3,029	3,464	2,190	29,753	25,960
Lebanon	1,954	1,650	1,777	1,528	1,622	1,326	1,911	1,409	1,734	1,351	2,123	1,451	11,121	8,715
Syrian Arab Republic	1,994	1,757	1,815	1,437	1,724	1,361	1,503	1,167	1,580	1,091	1,324	878	9,940	7,691
TOTAL	14,482	13,587	12,689	11,731	11,766	10,684	11,780	9,713	10,673	8,609	10,915	7,715	72,305	62,039
GRAND TOTAL	28,069		24,420		22,450		21,493		19,282		18,630		134,344	

Country	PREPARATORY												Total
	I		II		III		IV						
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
Gaza	2,508	2,415	2,875	2,393	2,711	2,130	—	—	8,094	6,938			
Jordan	2,909	1,516	2,255	999	1,408	536	—	—	6,572	3,051			
Lebanon	598	375	875	440	417	200	565	240	2,455	1,255			
Syrian Arab Republic	1,219	691	1,042	513	1,306	513	—	—	3,567	1,717			
TOTAL	7,234	4,997	7,047	4,345	5,842	3,379	565	240	20,688	12,961			
GRAND TOTAL	12,231		11,392		9,221		805		33,649				

Table 16

DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION AS OF 31 MAY 1965

Country	Number of UNRWA/UNESCO schools	Number of pupils in elementary classes at UNRWA/UNESCO schools			Number of pupils in preparatory classes at UNRWA/UNESCO schools			Number of refugee pupils in government and private schools		Total number of refugee pupils receiving education
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Government schools	Private schools	
Gaza	95	21,491	19,673	41,164	8,094	6,938	15,032	8,620	—	64,816
Jordan	174	29,753	25,960	55,713	6,572	3,051	9,623	28,391	5,532	99,259
Lebanon	60	11,121	8,715	19,836	2,455	1,255	3,710	825	7,470	31,241
Syrian Arab Republic	77	9,940	7,691	17,631	3,567	1,717	5,284	7,448	1,696	32,059
TOTAL	406	72,305	62,039	134,344	20,688	12,961	33,649	45,284	14,698	227,975

OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Table 17

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN THE AREA OF UNRWA OPERATIONS GIVING ACTIVE HELP TO PALESTINE REFUGEES, 1964-1965

Baptist Mission United States
Church Missionary Society
Commonwealth Save the Children Fund
Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Lutheran World Federation
Mennonite Central Committee
Near East Christian Council Committee for Refugee Work
Pontifical Mission for Palestine Refugees
UNRWA Women's Auxiliary
World Alliance of YMCA's
World Council of Churches
World Young Women's Christian Association
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

FINANCE

Table 18

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND WORKING CAPITAL OF UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-31 DECEMBER 1965^a
(In US dollars)

For the period	Income			Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital ^b (increases/decreases)	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Pledges from Governments	Other income	Total income			
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39,477,281	1,346,325	40,823,606	33,598,972 ^c	—	7,224,634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67,686,495	1,018,785	68,705,280	28,573,058	215,792	47,572,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26,867,673	440,419	27,308,092	26,778,934	518,220	48,620,026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22,684,330	575,024	23,259,354	29,192,012	(157,264)	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23,673,500	594,161	24,267,661	29,222,705	(114,217)	37,460,843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	23,385,026	571,866	23,956,892	32,198,550	(164,814)	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957 ..	42,378,773	1,072,872	43,451,645	52,464,139	198,575	20,240,452
1 January to 31 December 1958	32,555,876	1,104,793	33,660,669	32,777,564	36,519	21,160,076
1 January to 31 December 1959	32,625,400	1,405,205	34,030,605	35,015,817	110,688	20,285,552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33,828,887	2,629,135	36,458,022	34,674,460	150,084	22,219,198
1 January to 31 December 1961	34,386,052	2,306,293	36,692,345	39,051,521	194,943	20,054,965
1 January to 31 December 1962	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,655,014	35,688,844	615,154	20,636,289
1 January to 31 December 1963	34,444,063	1,251,994	35,696,057	36,207,078	448,589	20,573,857
1 January to 31 December 1964	33,963,601	1,198,130	35,161,731	37,192,861	(922,665)	17,620,062
1 January to 31 December 1965	34,070,532 ^d	1,200,000 ^d	35,270,532 ^d	37,833,000 ^d	— ^d	15,057,594 ^d
TOTAL	516,336,264	18,061,241	534,397,505	520,469,515	1,129,604	

^a The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited financial statements through 1964, modified, as necessary, to reflect, for each period, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that period, regardless of when the income was actually received or the expenditure actually incurred. This basis of reporting was first adopted in the Commissioner-General's report for 1961-1962, and a few minor changes have since had to be made in the figures contained in that report.

^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 also include a transfer of \$1,761,792 to bring up the provisions for deferred staff costs to the level required by the Agency's revised social security arrangements.

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

^d Estimated figures.

Table 19

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME TO UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-31 DECEMBER 1965^a

(In US dollars)

Contributor	1/5/50- 31/12/60	For the period					Total income
		12 months					
		31/12/61	31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64	31/12/65 ^b	
I. PLEDGES BY GOVERNMENTS							
Australia	2,171,903	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	201,600	3,179,903
Austria	9,950	2,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	31,950
Bahrein	23,867	—	—	—	—	—	23,867
Belgium	246,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	32,000	30,000	398,000
Bolivia	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Brazil	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
Burma	9,546	—	—	—	—	—	9,546
Cambodia	5,428	571	571	571	—	—	7,141
Canada	11,512,188	2,069,500	925,000	925,000	925,926	1,111,111	17,468,725
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	398	—	398
Ceylon	1,400	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	5,400
China	—	—	—	—	3,279	—	3,279
Cyprus	—	560	563	—	279	—	1,402
Cuba	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Dahomey	—	—	—	—	—	500	500
Denmark	434,670	47,060	50,680	59,680	79,540	114,733	786,363
Dominican Republic	5,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	5,000
El Salvador	500	—	—	—	—	—	500
Ethiopia	35,500	—	—	—	—	—	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany ..	732,076	250,000	625,000	625,000	400,000	500,000	3,132,076
Finland	3,000	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	43,000
France	11,215,238	182,209	192,458	190,213	228,564	234,870	12,243,552
Gambia	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Gaza authorities	301,780	124,721	86,504	104,492	104,072	104,411	825,980
Ghana	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	21,000
Greece	185,017	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	260,017
Haiti	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Honduras	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
Holy See	1,000	10,965	1,000	1,000	6,000	1,000	20,965
India	227,494	21,008	21,008	21,008	21,008	21,008	332,534
Indonesia	240,000	—	—	—	—	—	240,000
Iran	28,153	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	55,153
Iraq	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	2,000
Ireland	9,814	14,062	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	108,876
Israel	256,547	—	—	—	—	—	256,547
Italy	260,471	80,000	80,000	80,855	160,000	240,000	901,326
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	—	560	560
Japan	82,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	162,500
Jordan	1,041,733	98,280	100,820	95,732	105,357	105,817	1,547,739
Korea	4,000	1,500	1,000	—	—	—	6,500
Kuwait	31,500	131,250	220,000	220,000	220,110	220,000	1,042,860
Laos	2,707	—	—	1,980	—	—	4,687
Lebanon	456,590	40,125	44,967	41,787	29,241	29,230	641,940
Liberia	16,500	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	26,500
Libya	24,000	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	64,000
Luxembourg	20,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	34,000
Malaysia	6,000	1,500	1,500	15,738	1,500	1,500	27,738
Malawi	—	—	—	—	—	140	140
Mexico	115,691	—	—	—	—	—	115,691
Monaco	4,217	1,224	204	204	204	204	6,257
Morocco	19,272	40,687	19,802	19,802	19,763	19,763	139,089
Netherlands	361,844	69,061	110,497	110,497	114,883	174,645	941,427
New Zealand	1,456,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	2,156,000
Nigeria	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Norway	438,569	42,000	49,000	56,000	63,000	70,000	718,569
Pakistan	457,661	20,953	20,964	20,964	20,964	20,964	562,470
Philippines	11,250	—	—	—	1,250	1,250	13,750
Qatar	41,895	—	—	20,833	—	—	62,728
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	—	—	—	—	—	39,200
Saudi Arabia	1,023,593	100,000	—	494,820	—	297,778	1,916,191
Spain	16,667	—	—	—	33,333	—	50,000
Sudan	148,200	2,870	2,870	—	—	—	153,940
Sweden	550,630	57,915	482,950	224,751	354,959	467,910	2,139,115

Table 19 (continued)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INCOME TO UNRWA, 1 MAY 1950-31 DECEMBER 1965^a

(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total income
	1/5/50-31/12/60	12 months					
	31/12/61	31/12/62	31/12/63	31/12/64	31/12/65 ^b		
I. PLEDGES BY GOVERNMENTS (continued)							
Switzerland	198,595	34,884	216,116	155,225	115,554	262,721	983,095
Syrian Arab Republic	899,702	74,439	96,987	93,902	90,226	90,226	1,345,482
Thailand	3,125	—	—	1,000	—	—	4,125
Tunisia	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	18,000
Turkey	30,759	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	67,759
United Arab Republic	3,541,496	418,397	359,214	282,909	248,591	248,591	5,099,198
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	63,524,004	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	90,524,004
United States of America	242,218,069	24,350,000	24,700,000	24,700,000	24,700,000	23,800,000	364,468,069
Uruguay	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Viet-Nam	13,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	—	—	21,000
Yugoslavia	388,700	40,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	528,700
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	—	238,211	—	—	—	—	238,211
TOTAL GOVERNMENT PLEDGES	345,163,241	34,386,052	34,308,775	34,444,063	33,963,601	34,070,532	516,336,264
II. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS							
UNLSCO	928,173	186,703	280,841	300,477	300,927	284,000	2,281,121
WHO	375,177	27,582	50,053	48,143	45,798	50,000	596,753
Sundry donors	3,204,260	986,243	627,290	422,763	455,397	466,000	6,161,953
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS	4,507,610	1,200,528	958,184	771,383	802,122	800,000	9,039,827
III. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME AND EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENTS							
	6,250,975	1,105,765	388,055	480,611	396,008	400,000	9,021,414
TOTAL INCOME	355,921,826	36,692,345	35,655,014	35,696,057	35,161,731	35,270,532	534,797,505

^a The figures in this table through 1964 are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements, but modified as necessary to show for each year the government pledges

applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made.

^b The figures for 1965 are estimated.

Table 20

STATEMENT OF INCOME FROM NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES, 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1964 AND 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE 1965

(In US dollars)

Name of contributor	Amount		Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1964	First six months 1965		Year 1964	First six months 1965
Australia			United Nations Association of Canada—Peel County Branch	—	463
U.N. Association of Australia—Victoria Branch	502	504	Federal Republic of Germany		
Austria			Abs, Hermann J.	500	—
Brunner, Robert	706	—	Allgemeine Rentenanstalt Lebens- und Rentenversicherungs A.G. Stuttgart-S	1,000	—
Caritas	500	500	Bosch, Robert—GMbh	—	1,509
Belgium			Christ Und Welt—Stuttgart	46	—
Sundry donors	10	—	Daimler Benz Co. Stuttgart	1,000	1,919
Canada			Index-Werke KG. Esslingen a.N.	1,000	—
Baird, Dr. R. P.	462	463	Leonberger Bausparkasse A.G. Leonberg bei Stuttgart	1,000	—
Canadian Junior Red Cross	5,724	279	Siemens and Halske A.G.	—	252
Canadian Save the Children Fund	8,333	—	Sundry donors	—	32
Henderson, Mrs. D. C.	3,237	—	Finland		
Primate's World Relief Fund (The Anglican Church of Canada)	4,625	—	Association against Heart Diseases	1,000	—
Unitarian Service Committee	736	—	Association of Finnish Teachers	—	500
United Nations Association of Canada	758	533			

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Amount		Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1964	First six months 1965		Year 1964	First six months 1965
Elementary School Teachers Association, Helsinki	500	—	<i>Sweden</i>		
Finnish Defence Forces	500	—	Ekstrand, Mrs. Irma	97	—
Finnish Girl Guides and Boy Scouts ...	1,000	7,000	Nordwall, Dr. Christer	290	—
Finnish Radio Co.	3,000	—	Nordwall, Ulf	338	—
Finnish Red Cross	1,000	—	Swedish Red Cross (Students)	888	—
Frontier Guards	500	—	Swedish Red Cross	3,031	1,552
Central Organization for citizenship education	200	—	Swedish Save the Children Fund	7,722	10,000
Student Co-operation of Trainees of Institute for Hospital Nurses	1,000	—	U.N. Association of Sweden	—	225
Lollo OY	1,000	—	Sundry donors	77	19
Naupert, Christine	1,500	1,500	<i>Switzerland</i>		
Rheuma Association	1,000	—	Mrs. Baumann	116	—
Sipila, Helvi	1,000	1,500	Swiss Protestant Pastors	—	116
Finnish Association of Kindergarten Teachers	300	—	Sundry donors	81	102
Union of Students	500	—	<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>		
Virjo, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.	500	—	Local Authorities	3,377	1,037
<i>France</i>			<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>		
Sundry donors	16	—	Astor, Viscount and Viscountess	—	2,604
<i>Gaza</i>			British Bank of the Middle East	16,000	—
Abu Abdalla family	253	126	Calls, Leslie	—	504
Abu Ayyad and Awada families	499	250	Charles, Lady M.	504	504
Abu Middain, Abu Uraiban and Awada families	795	398	Clay, Hon. Mrs. Spender	140	—
Abu Salim family	365	183	Collegiate College (Blackpool)	504	—
Abu Sha'b family	552	276	U.K. Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee	109,004	—
Barbakh, Saleh Ali	394	197	Girls High School	840	—
Daghma family	138	69	Golcher, W. E.	84	—
El Mussadar family	561	280	Iraq Petroleum Company	200	—
El Rayes Muneer	115	—	International Help for Children, Missenden Branch	504	—
Mussadar and Qur'an families	288	144	Lodge, Dr. J. S. H.	—	504
Waqf Department	1,911	955	Neal Dahl, Mrs. Patricia	32,200	7,000
Sundry donors	140	76	Rogers, Miss M.	504	504
<i>Iraq</i>			St. Helen's school	504	—
Ambassador Adnan Pachachi	375	—	Symonds, C. "Ashton"	504	—
<i>Jordan</i>			Turney, Mrs. E. M.	—	504
Municipal Council—Qalqilia	616	205	United Kingdom Save the Children Fund	10,080	—
"ALIA" The Royal Jordanian Airlines	—	1,171	United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,184	1,624
<i>Lebanon</i>			War on Want	700	700
Acar, Emile and Fils	129	—	Weider Sports and Health Centre	98	—
Andraos, Messrs. Michel & Co.	400	—	Wetherby Refugee Committee	504	—
Braid, Rashid	225	—	Wings of Friendship	634	3,024
Brummana High School	337	—	Women's Voluntary Services	1,301	—
Ghandour, Fadel	100	—	Sundry donors	26	72
Greek Orthodox Community	161	322	<i>United States of America</i>		
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	484	726	American Machine Foundry Foundation	1,075	—
Heirs of Saaddine Shatila	323	645	American Friends of the Middle East, Inc.	500	—
National Cash Register	350	—	American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	500	—
Syrian Lebanese Mission	968	968	American Middle East Rehabilitation Inc.	23,308	18,473
Sundry donors	79	11	American Mission, Lebanon	1,863	513
<i>Monaco</i>			Arabian American Oil Co.	64,911	55,000
Girl Guides Association of Monaco ...	501	—	Berger, Dr. and Mrs. Elmer	—	500
<i>New Zealand</i>			Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	426	—
New Zealand Council of Organization for Relief Overseas Inc. (CORSO) ..	26,040	—	Dahrn Women's Group, ARAMCO ..	492	350
<i>Norway</i>			Darrow School of New Lebanon, N.Y.	100	—
Illustrert Familiebdad	—	500	General Motors Corporation	7,046	4,280
Norwegian Refugee Council	8,030	13,100	Glenview Community Church	500	500
U.N. Association of Norway	502	294	Harvard-Radcliffe Combined Charities Committee	—	116
Wenche Myhre Fund	—	10,040	Heifer Project Inc.	240	—
Sundry donors	3	27	Hugh Downs Families	500	—

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Amount		Name of contributor	Amount	
	Year 1964	First six months 1965		Year 1964	First six months 1965
Huntsinger, A. E.	—	700	Switzerland	500	500
Johnson, E. Joseph	100	—	United Kingdom	3,024	1,512
Joint Christian Committee	1,477	—	United States of America	709	—
NAJDA—American Women for the Middle East	500	1,000	International Voluntary Services	7,654	—
National City Christian Church (Christian Women's Fellowship) ...	311	155	Lutheran World Federation	2,500	12,500
Near East Council of Churches Committee for Refugee Work	—	1,202	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	300,927	141,774
Ottinger Foundation Inc.	1,000	—	United Nations Emergency Force	2,231	643
Stevens, Mrs. Georgina	250	—	United Nations Emergency Force (Brazilian Battalion)	690	—
Church of the Disciples	1,000	—	United Nations Emergency Force (XXV Swedish Battalion)	—	2,821
Protestant Episcopal Church	500	—	United Nations Emergency Force (Royal Canadian Air Force)	100	—
Thomas J. Lipton Inc.	—	3,993	United Nations Emergency Force (Canadian Contingent)	1,578	—
United Church of Christ	1,000	—	United Nations Emergency Force (Danor XV Battalion)	761	—
United Presbyterian Church	1,000	—	United Nations European Office Staff Fund for Refugees	500	—
United States Committee for Refugees	87	210	Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	4,010	4,618
United States Omen	—	1,000	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	1,592	—
Sundry donors	1,461	353	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	390	314
Wagner, Miss Gloria W.	—	250	World Health Organization (WHO) ..	45,798	19,050
			Young Men's Christian Association ..	—	3,000
			Zonta-District XIII	2,500	—
			Zonta International	23,714	18,485
			Zonta Iceland	100	—
			Sundry donors	400	700
				802,122	383,263

International non-governmental organizations

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	3,000	3,000
International Federation of Business and Professional Women:		
Central Committee	1,614	2,500
Australia	1,008	504
Canada	1,843	3,233
Finland	1,000	—
New Zealand	—	504
Norway	—	500

Of the 1964 total shown above, \$303,756 were contributed for vocational education scholarships, \$147,774 for other vocational education purposes and \$350,592 for other programmes. In the first six months of 1965, \$110,920 were contributed for vocational education scholarships, \$186,967 for other educational purposes and \$85,376 for other programmes.

Table 21

DIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOST GOVERNMENTS TO REFUGEES^a FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1965

(In US dollars)

Contributor	Education services	Social welfare services	Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscellaneous services	Administrative costs	Total
Jordan	776,306	228,093	556,500	—	108,080	15,400	92,400	1,776,779
Lebanon	—	—	32,258	—	—	9,677	161,290	203,225
Syrian Arab Republic.....	665,408	285,817	61,827	1,253,002	36,058	123,316	271,346	2,696,774
United Arab Republic.....	1,425,956	311,940	317,400	—	112,274	15,171	93,322	2,276,063
TOTAL	2,867,670	825,850	967,985	1,253,002	256,412	163,564	618,358	6,952,841

^a In addition to the foregoing contributions direct to the refugees, all Governments listed also made contributions to UNRWA for the latter's budget. These contributions are reported in the Agency's own accounts and are set out in tables 18 and 19. It is also to be noted that UNRWA (and, in some cases, voluntary agencies working with the refugees) enjoy exemption from customs duties and taxes. In addition, the cost of the normal services provided by the host Govern-

ments is increased by reason of utilization of these services by refugees.

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

UNRWA PERSONNEL

Table 22

STAFF EMPLOYED BY UNRWA AT 31 DECEMBER 1963 AND AT 31 DECEMBER 1964

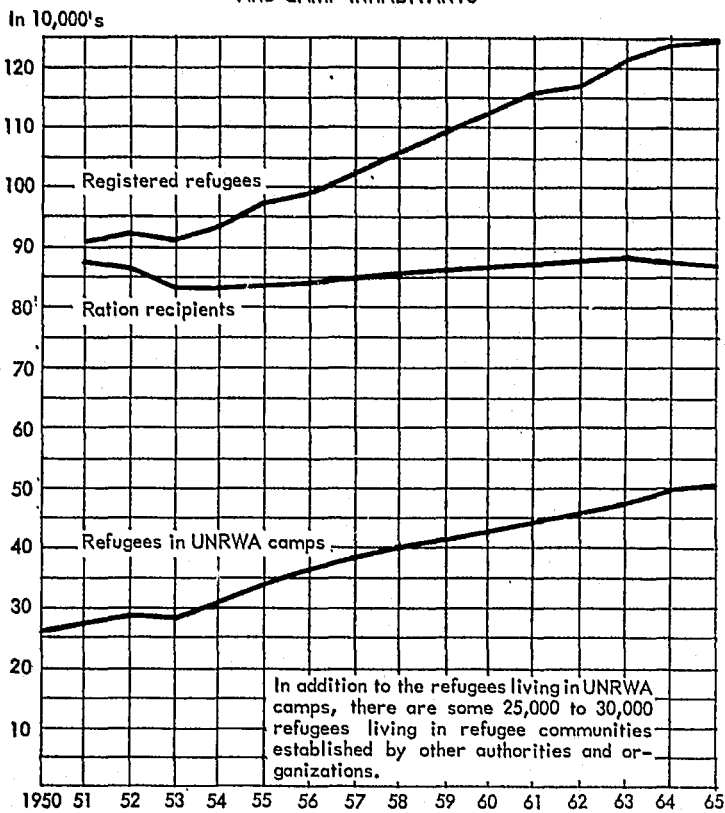
Year	Locally recruited staff			International staff			Grand total
	Monthly paid	Daily paid	Total	UNRWA	Seconded and loaned from other United Nations Organs	Total	
31 December 1963..	7,978	3,963	11,941	151	29	180	12,121
31 December 1964..	11,936	Nil	11,936	124	24	148	12,084

- Notes:* 1. Virtually all locally recruited staff are refugees.
 2. The staff shown as daily paid in previous years are now paid a monthly salary.

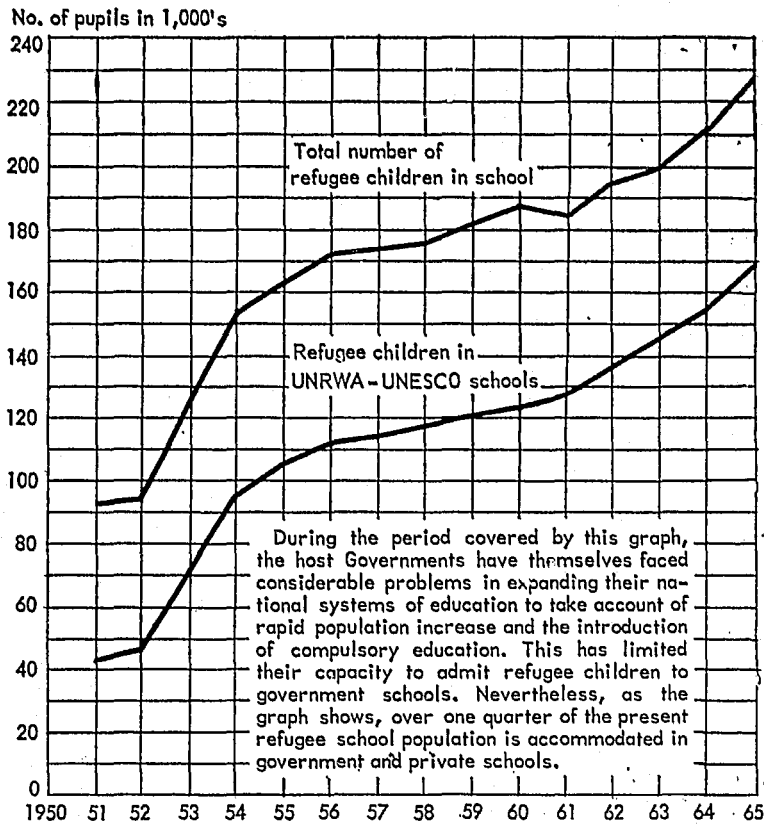
ANNEX II

Graphs

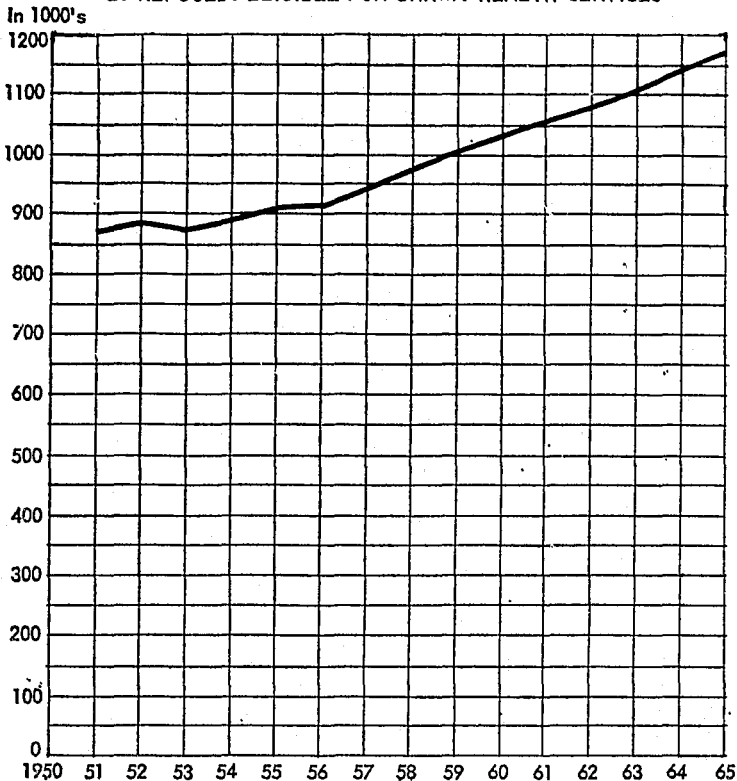
A. REGISTERED REFUGEES, RATION RECIPIENTS AND CAMP INHABITANTS



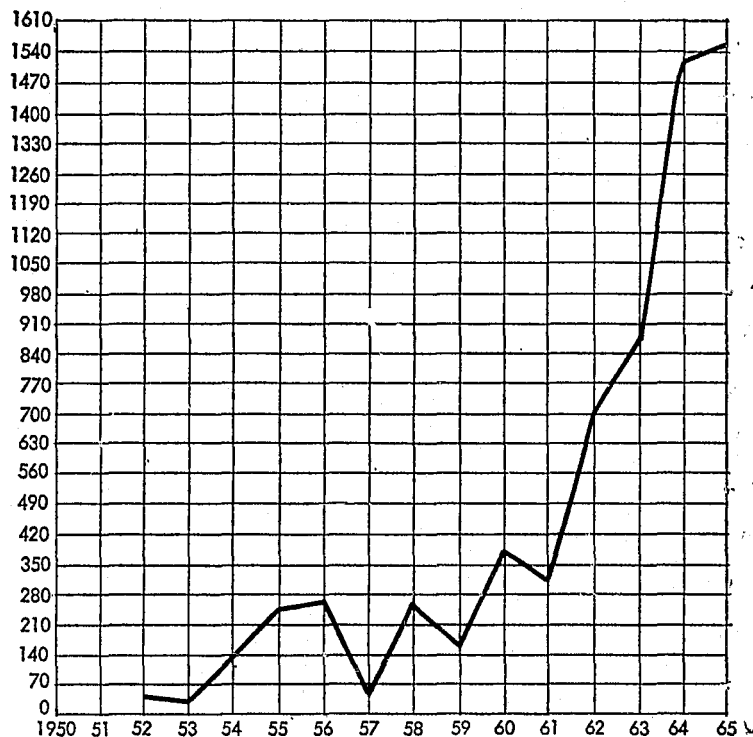
C. REFUGEE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL



B. REFUGEES ELIGIBLE FOR UNRWA HEALTH SERVICES



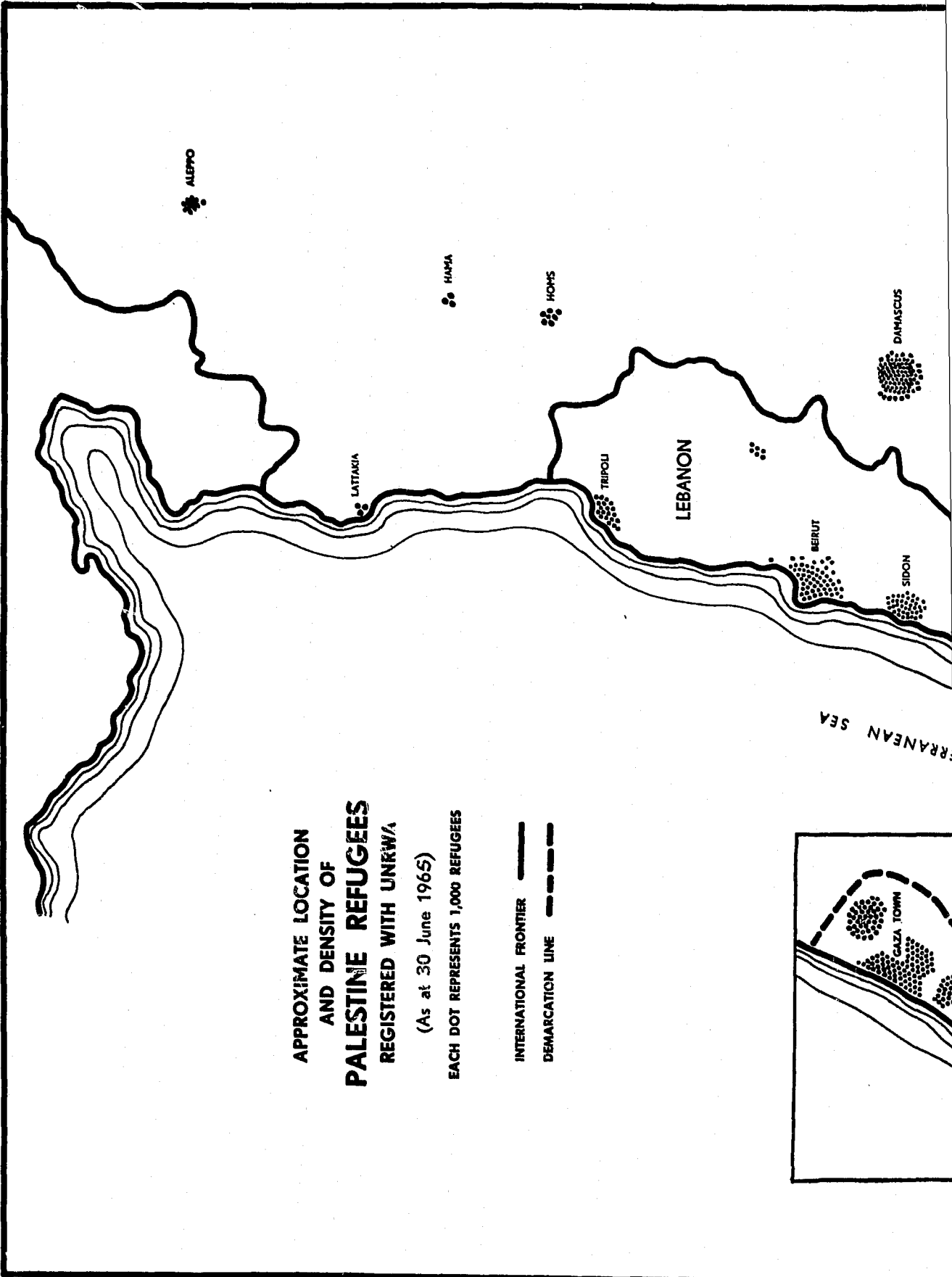
D. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE GRADUATES

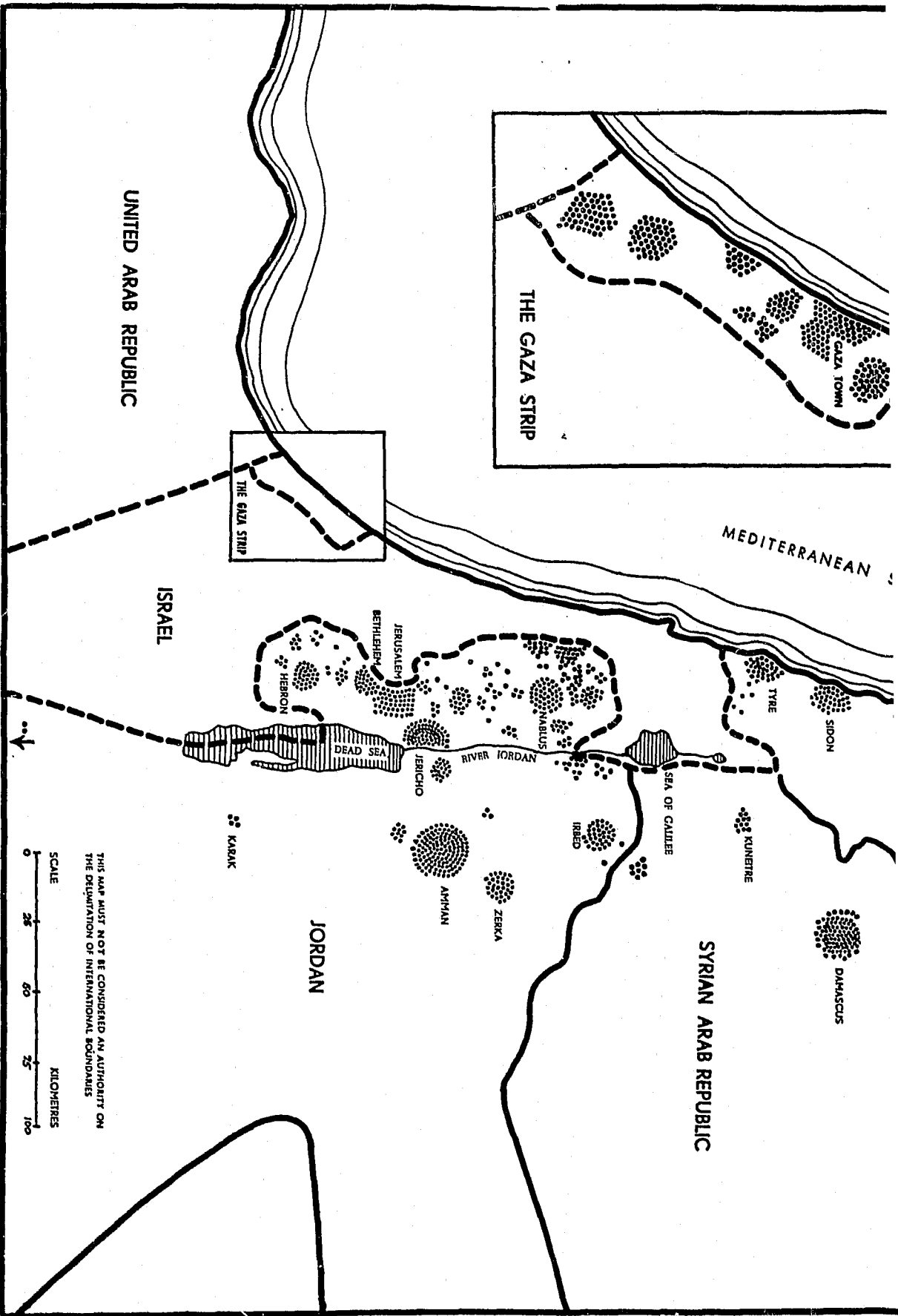


ANNEX III

**Map showing approximate location and density of Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA
as at 30 June 1965**

(See page 3 of cover)





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