

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

1 July 1973 – 30 June 1974

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/9613)



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NOTE

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

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal		v
Letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East		vii
INTRODUCTION	1 - 47	1
Finance and management	13 - 19	6
General operations	20 - 29	8
Health	30 - 33	11
Education	34 - 38	12
Relations with other organs of the United Nations system	39 - 43	13
Assistance from voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organizations	44 - 46	14
Conclusion	47	15
 <u>Chapter</u>		
I. REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1973 TO 30 JUNE 1974	48 - 191	16
A. <u>Relief services</u>	49 - 79	16
Eligibility, registration and basic rations	50 - 57	16
Camps and shelters	58 - 72	18
Welfare	73 - 79	21
B. <u>Health services</u>	80 - 115	22
Control of communicable diseases	88 - 91	23
Maternal and child health	92 - 103	24
Environmental health	104 - 106	26
Nutrition including supplementary feeding	107 - 113	27
Medical and para-medical education and training	114 - 115	28

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
C. <u>Education and training services</u>	116 - 156	30
General education	118 - 137	30
Vocational and technical education	138 - 143	33
Teacher training	144 - 154	34
University scholarships	155 - 156	36
D. <u>Common services and general administration</u>	157 - 167	36
E. <u>Legal matters</u>	168 - 179	40
The Agency's staff	168 - 172	40
The Agency's premises and refugee shelters	173 - 174	40
The Agency's transport operations	175	41
Claims against Governments and other legal matters	176 - 179	41
F. <u>Financial operations</u>	180 - 191	41
II. BUDGET FOR 1975 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1974	192 - 243	45
A. <u>Introduction</u>	192 - 203	45
Recurrent expenditure	198 - 199	46
Non-recurrent expenditure	200	46
General	201 - 203	47
B. <u>Budget estimates</u> (tables A, B and C)	204 - 240	47
Relief services	205 - 213	51
Health services	214 - 219	53
Education and training services	220 - 228	54
Common costs	229 - 240	56
C. <u>Financing the budget - 1974 and 1975</u>	241 - 243	58

ANNEXES

- I. Index of tables (tables 1-20)
- II. Resolution WHA27.42 adopted by the Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly on 21 May 1974.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

5 September 1974

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 in compliance with the request in paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and paragraph 8 of resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

The introduction to the report reviews briefly the history of the Agency's mandate and the context in which a decision on extension of the mandate beyond 30 June 1975 must be taken. It gives some account of the political and economic environment in which operations were carried on and of the problems which have been encountered. Of necessity it is again much concerned with the Agency's chronic financial difficulties, pointing out that the deficit forecast for 1975 is about \$39 million, more than one third of estimated expenditure, and that the Agency's services to the Palestine refugees are therefore seriously threatened.

Chapter I of the report describes the Agency's programmes and how they developed during the year which ended on 30 June 1974.

Chapter II presents the Agency's budget for 1975, for consideration by the General Assembly at its forthcoming session, and the revised budget for 1974.

Of the two annexes to the report the first contains statistical data on various aspects of the Agency's work, and the second reproduces, in full, resolution WHA27.42 adopted by the World Health Assembly.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA examined this report in draft and its views are set forth in a letter dated 27 August 1974 from its Chairman, of which I attach a copy. Although in drafting the report I have had the benefit of the advice of the members of the Commission, it should not be assumed that the Governments represented on the Commission necessarily subscribe to all the views I have expressed.

The President of the General Assembly
United Nations
New York

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

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) J. S. RENNIE
Commissioner-General

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

27 August 1974

Dear Sir John,

At its meeting on 27 August 1974, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA carefully reviewed the annual report which you propose to submit to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

While individual members of the Commission have reserved the position of their respective Governments on a number of matters discussed in the report, as in previous years the Commission as a whole believes that your report accurately describes the Agency's activities during the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974.

The Commission hopes that the Commissioner-General will take into consideration the remarks by member countries, in particular by the Arab host countries, when preparing the report in final form.

The Commission is well aware of the difficult circumstances that have prevailed in many of the Agency's operating areas during the past year. It wishes to commend the efforts made by you and your staff to overcome all difficulties and preserve the Agency's activities and services from serious interruption.

The Advisory Commission has noted with satisfaction that the deficit in the budget for 1974 has been eliminated but expresses its deep concern at the alarming financial prospects for 1975 for which a deficit of unprecedented magnitude is forecast. In this connexion the Commission hopes that at its forthcoming session the General Assembly will support the Secretary-General in giving effect to the resolution adopted by the Commission at its meeting on 26 June 1974 to which reference is made in paragraph 15 of your report.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Hubert BEDUWE
Chairman
Advisory Commission

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

INTRODUCTION

1. The current extension of the mandate of UNRWA 1/ will come to an end on 30 June 1975, so that it will fall to the session of the General Assembly 2/ to which this report is presented to decide whether the mandate should be further extended and, if so, for how long. Before the end of the current extension the Agency will, at the end of April 1975, complete 25 years, nearly a whole generation, of service to the Palestine refugees. 3/ The perpetuation of what had originally been seen as an enterprise of limited duration reflects the intractable nature of the political problem in which the problem of the Palestine refugees is embedded, the unique involvement of the United Nations in both problems, their importance to the international community, and failure to implement United Nations resolutions that might have facilitated a solution of them.

2. It is not merely the effects of institutionalization over a quarter of a century and their implications for a temporary organization of the United Nations that would seem to make the question of an extension of the mandate at this time more than a routine one. In addition, and more importantly, the latest round of Arab-Israeli hostilities, in October 1973, and its immediate consequences have

1/ The Agency headquarters is located in Beirut, Lebanon, and the five Field Offices are in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. References in this report to Fields refer to these geographical areas. Throughout this report the term "West Bank" means the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

2/ Pertinent General Assembly resolutions: 194 (III) of 11 December 1948; 212 (III) of 19 November 1948; 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949; 393 (V) of 2 December 1950; 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952; 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952; 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953; 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954; 916 (X) of 3 December 1955; 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957; 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957; 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958; 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959; 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961; 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961; 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962; 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963; 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965; 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965; 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966; 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967; 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967; 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968; 2535 (XXIV) of 10 December 1969; 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970; 2672 (XXV) of 8 December 1970; 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970; 2791 (XXVI) and 2792 A to E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971; 2963 A to F (XXVII) and 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972; and 3089 A to E (XXVIII) and 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973.

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

had a profound effect on the political situation inside and outside the Middle East, one which has not yet spent itself. The Commissioner-General ^{4/} suggests that when the General Assembly deals with the extension of UNRWA's mandate, it will not be too early to set in motion a review of the Agency's constitution, structure and programmes. This is emphatically not to say that UNRWA has outlived its usefulness; or that the dismantling could be contemplated of an organization providing services which are essential to the refugees, which have become part of the social and economic fabric of the host countries, and which, in the continued absence of a political solution, are an important element of stability in the whole region; or that any change in the mandate could be made immediately at the

^{4/} Reports of the Director (Commissioner-General) of UNRWA and special reports of the Director and the Advisory Commission to the General Assembly:

- (i) Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/1451/Rev.1);
- (ii) Ibid., Sixth Session, Supplement Nos. 16 and 16A (A/1905 and Add.1);
- (iii) Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A (A/2171 and Add.1);
- (iv) Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/2470 and Add.1);
- (v) Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 17 and 17A (A/2717 and Add.1);
- (vi) Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplements Nos. 15 and 15A (A/2978 and Add.1);
- (vii) Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement Nos. 14 and 14A (A/3212 and Add.1);
- (viii) Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686 and A/3735);
- (ix) Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3931 and A/3948);
- (x) Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213);
- (xi) Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478);
- (xii) Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861);
- (xiii) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214);
- (xiv) Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513);
- (xv) Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813);
- (xvi) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013);
- (xvii) Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313);
- (xviii) Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713);
- (xix) A/6723 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967, document S/8001; and ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1967, document S/8001/Add.1.
- (xx) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213);
- (xxi) Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614);
- (xxii) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013);
- (xxiii) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, documents A/8084 and Add.1;
- (xxiv) Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413);
- (xxv) A/8383 and Add.1;
- (xxvi) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (xxvii) Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013).

forthcoming twenty-ninth session. Nevertheless, with the prospect of negotiations, however fraught with uncertainty, under United Nations auspices, and with growing recognition of the political dimension of the Palestine refugee problem, an extension ought to be accompanied by recognition that the situation may develop in such a way as to require a reassessment and reorientation of the Agency's responsibilities in order to ensure their continuing relevance to the needs of the Palestine refugees and the Agency's ability to respond adequately, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, to the requirements of a new situation. Moreover, as will appear later in this report, there are serious grounds, despite the elimination of the deficit for 1974, for anxiety about the Agency's viability. If on this occasion no preliminary steps are taken towards a review, the Agency, and the General Assembly, may be overtaken by events.

3. It may be useful therefore to the General Assembly if brief reference is made to the original mandate of the Agency and to its current mandate. ^{5/} The decision to establish UNRWA, which succeeded the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees, a body co-ordinating volunteer relief work by such organizations as the Red Cross and the Friends' Service Committee - and which constituted what might now be called a "focal point" - was taken a year after the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 December 1948 of resolution 194 (III), which had an important bearing on the evolution of UNRWA's work. Paragraph 11 of this resolution, which has been annually recalled by the General Assembly, sought to assure to the Palestine refugees the choice between repatriation and compensation; the failure to offer such a choice contributed in such large measure to the failure to solve the problem of the refugees by repatriation to their former homes or, if they so wished, resettlement elsewhere. In it the General Assembly resolved "that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible".

^{5/} Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work will be found in the following United Nations documents (see also foot-notes 2 and 4 above):

(a) Final report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East (28 December 1949) (A/AC.25/6, parts I and II);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on Assistance to Palestine refugees: Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Ad Hoc Political Committee, Annexes, vol. II (A/1060), p. 14;

(c) Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees: document submitted by the Secretary-General (Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/4121 and Corr.1;)

(d) Report by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967) (A/6787 and Corr.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1967, document S/8124;)

(e) Reports of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8264; ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/8476 and Corr.1; ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8849; and A/9231;

(f) Pertinent Economic and Social Council resolution: 1565 (L) of 3 May 1971.

4. Resolution 194 (III) also established a Palestine Conciliation Commission, of which France, the United States of America and Turkey became members and which had a wide mandate including the assumption, so far as necessary, of the functions of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine and the task of facilitating "the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation". The implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) was thus the concern of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, not of UNRWA.

5. The original mandate of UNRWA was contained in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, under which the Agency was established: "(a) to carry out in collaboration with local governments the direct relief and works programmes as recommended by the Economic Survey Mission; (b) to consult with the interested Near Eastern Governments concerning measures to be taken by them preparatory to the time when international assistance for relief and works projects is no longer available." The Economic Survey Mission (the "Clapp Commission") referred to in (a) had been appointed by the Palestine Conciliation Commission.

6. The Economic Survey Mission had warned against facile optimism about a solution to the refugee problem through economic development and resettlement, and not simply because of political and emotional obstacles. Nevertheless, attempts to pursue this approach were made until the 1950s, when it was gradually abandoned and the Agency turned, first, to assistance for small-scale individual economic enterprise, and eventually, from 1960 onwards, to education and training as a preparation for individual and family economic independence. It should be noted, incidentally, that of the amount of \$200 million authorized for a programme of economic development and resettlement during the period 1951 to 1954, only about \$38 million was contributed (of which the unexpended balance was subsequently used for education and training and as working capital from which deficits were met in later years).

7. Meanwhile in 1959 the Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session (A/4121 and Corr.1) in accordance with his undertaking at the thirteenth session to make such proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees as he might consider helpful or necessary to put forward to the General Assembly. After an economic analysis of the area as a whole he concluded that given sufficient capital for economic development over a long period, and subject to the prior, or at least the concurrent, resolution of political and psychological problems, the refugees should be regarded not as a liability but as an asset for the future. The Secretary-General therefore recommended the continuation of UNRWA pending, as expressed by the General Assembly (resolution 393 (V)), the "reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or resettlement".

8. Despite their increasing participation in the economic life of the host countries and considerable individual and family rehabilitation as a result of the economic and social support provided by UNRWA's programmes and by the opportunities for employment offered to them during periods of stability and economic advance, the refugees continued to reiterate their desire for repatriation, and attention was drawn annually by the General Assembly to the lack of any progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III).

9. The hostilities of 1967 brought a second wave of displacement of hundreds of thousands of persons, this time from the West Bank (see foot-note 1 above), the

Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights and involving others than refugees of 1948. The conditions of 1948 were recreated, with new tented camps and fresh misery, economic progress and integration were set back, and impetus was to be given to the growth of Palestinian national consciousness. Security Council resolution 242 (1967), of 22 November 1967 affirmed, in paragraph 2, the necessity "for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem" and once again the General Assembly called for the speedy return of those displaced. Comparatively few have been allowed to return in the course of seven years, 6/ and it would appear from the number of applications to the Agency for transfer of registration that proportionately fewer of those returning have been Palestine refugees of 1948 - about 8,000 against the figure of just under 50,000 for returning displaced refugees and displaced persons given by the Government of Israel on 9 November 1973 to the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly. 7/

10. The mandate of UNRWA was widened by General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, and subsequent annual resolutions to the same effect, to include the provision of "humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and are in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the recent hostilities". The assistance provided by UNRWA under this heading in east Jordan is described in paragraph 54 of this report. It should be noted, however, that the burden of caring for the displaced persons is otherwise borne exclusively by the host Governments in the countries in which they have taken refuge - Egypt, Syria and Jordan. The cost to the host Governments of this burden has, of course, been an addition to their substantial expenditure on services for the refugees which supplement UNRWA's services, including in some cases the whole cost of secondary education, and to their other costs of administration arising out of the presence of the refugees within their borders. Information supplied by the host Governments on services rendered by them that relate to the refugees is contained in table 18 of annex I.

11. There were variations in the terms of the General Assembly's mandate to the Agency during the first 10 years, but since 1961 it has been reduced to an expression of thanks to the Commissioner-General and his staff for their efforts to provide "essential services for the Palestine refugees", with the addition from 1965 to 1970 of a directive to the Commissioner-General to take "such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need" or words to that effect. In practice the mandate, with its reference to "essential services", has been taken by the Agency to mean the maintenance of the programmes of relief, health and education and such additional assistance in time of emergency as circumstances appeared to require and the Agency was able to provide. Unfortunately, financial stringency resulting from chronic financial crisis and the persisting threat of reductions in services that has accompanied it have concentrated attention on maintenance of all activities in full, to the exclusion of consideration of the adjustment of priorities to meet changing conditions.

12. UNRWA has an Advisory Commission but no governing body with executive power. The only body that can take a decision at a governmental level and issue directions to the Commissioner-General is therefore the General Assembly, as the Commissioner-General pointed out in paragraph 47 of the report for 1972/1973 (A/9013), with reference to the implications of the financial situation for the Agency's ability to maintain services in full.

6/ See the reports of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolutions 2963 C and D (XXVII) (A/9155 and A/9156).

7/ See A/SPC/SR.881.

Finance and management

13. The alarm expressed in last year's report and in the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/9231) about the financial prospects for 1974 proved fully justified. A deficit of \$3.9 million was incurred for 1973 and, despite an appeal by the Secretary-General on 11 February 1974 (A/9582) after consultation with the Working Group, the estimated deficit for 1974 persisted at the level of about \$10 million until nearly the end of June, any minor increase in income being offset by increased costs.

14. In May 1974, the Commissioner-General informed the Secretary-General and the host Governments that unless there were a very early significant improvement in income, reductions in services would be inevitable in order to avoid financial collapse in the course of 1974. Owing to the magnitude of the deficit and the composition of Agency income and expenditure, these reductions were likely to involve the number or scale of rations, the elimination with effect from the beginning of the 1974/1975 school year of the preparatory (lower secondary) cycle of education and restrictions on or the elimination of other activities, even if some reductions were imposed as early as 1 July 1974. At the request of the host Governments a meeting of the Advisory Commission was convened and the Commissioner-General agreed to defer in the meantime any action to reduce services in the hope that various efforts in progress to obtain more funds would be successful. On 30 May 1974, the Deputy Commissioner-General reported the position to the Working Group in the course of a visit to United Nations Headquarters.

15. At the meeting of the Advisory Commission on 26 June 1974, the representative of the United States announced that a special contribution of \$4.2 million would be made, subject to presidential determination by 30 June 1974, for an emergency programme towards the cost of elementary education and the representative of France announced on behalf of the European Economic Community that an additional contribution of \$7.9 million would be made by the Community to meet the cost of the preparatory cycle of the education programme. The Advisory Commission expressed appreciation of these additional contributions and, with a view to 1975 when the problem would recur in a worse form, and "considering that the financing of UNRWA is a responsibility of the whole international community", appealed urgently to the Secretary-General "to examine, in consultation with Member States, the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, and other United Nations organizations, ways and means of assuring the Agency in 1975 and succeeding years of sufficient financial resources to maintain its services and, bearing in mind especially the statement of the host Governments on the level and volume of the Agency's services, to improve and extend these services to all Palestine refugees in need".

16. The effect of the additional contributions from the European Economic Community and the United States, amounting together to \$12.1 million, was to eliminate the deficit for 1974 and to provide some margin for increases in costs not budgeted for during the remainder of the year and, possibly, a much needed but modest improvement in the cash position at the beginning of 1975. Among the costs not budgeted for was reconstruction or repair of Agency installations and facilities and Agency-built shelters in camps in south Lebanon demolished or damaged in Israeli air or sea raids in May and June 1974, the cost of which, assuming only asbestos sheet roofs for shelters, was estimated at about \$435,000. (The cost of reconstruction and repair if privately-built shelters or extensions were included and the roofs were

concrete, was estimated at between \$900,000 and \$1 million.) Allowing for this capital expenditure and for further increases in cost-of-living allowances for local staff with effect from 1 July 1974 (paragraph 18 below), expenditure in 1974 is estimated at \$86 million.

17. The cash position will be affected by the need for advance purchase in September for use in 1975 of flour to the value of about \$10 million but cash should nevertheless be sufficient until the end of the year, with a crisis occurring again at the beginning of 1975 and rapidly becoming more acute. The expenditure estimated to be necessary to maintain programmes in 1975 is \$108.9 million, against which no more than \$69.7 million can be assumed in income, leaving a deficit of \$39.2 million, an amount only \$1 million less than the whole of the expenditure budget for 1967. Economic factors adverse to the Agency have radically changed the dimensions of the budgetary problem, as can be seen from the figures given in table A in paragraph 204 below for actual recurrent expenditure on activities in 1973 and estimated recurrent expenditure on the same activities in 1975: in the case of activities in which food-stuffs are used the rate of increase exceeds 100 per cent.

18. These adverse factors are the rise in the prices of all supplies, especially flour, the cost of which accounts for 76 per cent (\$29 million) of the basic ration programme; the continued appreciation of three of the local currencies against the United States dollar and other currencies of major importance in the Agency's income; and local increases in the cost of living, which, for the period of the report, ranged from 11 per cent in Syria to 47 per cent in Gaza. Of the requirement of 116,000 tons of flour for basic rations and other programmes (supplementary feeding, training centre meals), only 29,000 tons is expected to be donated in kind in 1975; the balance of 87,000 tons must be purchased, and while the price of flour in 1971 was about \$70 a ton, the 1975 estimates assume a price of \$260 and current prices in the market are even higher. In regard to exchange rates the Agency's difficulties may be illustrated by the appreciation of the Lebanese pound against the United States dollar by about 25 per cent in the last two years. The additional cost to the Agency of buying the local currencies required for goods and services in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan has thus risen sharply. The rates of inflation in the area of operations impose a severe strain on the budget through their impact on cost-of-living allowances paid to staff in compensation. Because of the nature of the Agency's programmes it is a large employer (over 15,000 local staff of whom over 9,000 are in education) and local staff remuneration accounts for 41.6 per cent (\$45.3 million) of the 1975 budget. In September 1973, with effect from 1 May 1973, and again in February 1974, with effect from 1 January 1974, the Commissioner-General had to approve increases in cost-of-living allowances in various Fields, in compensation for inflation in 1972/1973, at a total cost of more than \$4.4 million in a full year; incorporation of part of cost-of-living allowances in salaries and extensions of some salary scales, with effect from 1 July 1974, will cost nearly \$1.7 million in 1974 (of which \$1.3 million, relating to separation benefits, is non-recurrent); and delayed, cumulative and more recent effects of inflation are such that another increase in cost-of-living allowances, with effect from 1 July 1974, at a cost of about \$3.6 million in a full year is foreseen. This extra expenditure is necessary but the decision to incur it is not an easy one under a system of uncertain, voluntary financing and in the absence of a governing body with power to decide on both income and expenditure.

19. In a situation in which local staff remuneration is such an important item in the budget, the cost of living is rising steeply, the budget is in deficit or only precariously and temporarily in balance, the number of staff is so large and the political environment is unstable, staff relations weigh heavily on the administration of an organization. The scale and complexity of UNRWA's problems in this respect would make them important at any time - the Agency employs half as many staff again as the United Nations Secretariat, including the United Nations Office at Geneva and the economic commissions - and at the present time they constitute a source of anxiety second only to the Agency's financing, to which they are closely related. It is understandable that UNRWA's local, almost entirely Palestine refugees, staff should be anxious about their future at this time and that this anxiety should be reflected in their attitude towards matters in dispute between them and the Agency's management such as remuneration and other conditions of service. Many have served UNRWA conscientiously and effectively since its early days and have a sense of dedication and loyalty to their work for their fellow-refugees and to the Agency; but they are affected by what takes place around them, they cannot be indifferent to the political future of the Palestine refugees and the Palestinians generally, and they see events moving forward without knowing what that future holds for them. They are also sensitive to the unprecedented rise in the cost of living, and they are aware that, with inflation (and in the Gaza Strip a radical change in the value of money), their Provident Fund credits in local currencies, like all cash savings, have depreciated in value. These problems merit sympathetic understanding and in any arrangement for the eventual termination of UNRWA they will require special attention (as will those problems of the very small international staff). It is not the presentation of demands for improvements in conditions of service, a normal and proper function of staff representation for which machinery has been provided, that causes disquiet. It is the pressing of demands by such tactics as strikes and occupation of offices, and of demands that go far beyond compensation for rises in the cost of living and far beyond the most optimistic assessment of foreseeable income, in disregard of the Agency's very real financial difficulties. If this course of action is persisted in, the Agency may find itself unable to carry out its mandate, with calamitous results for staff as well as refugees as a whole.

General operations

20. As of 30 June 1974 refugees registered with the Agency totalled 1,583,646, an increase, from natural growth, of 2.8 per cent during the year covered by the report. Of this number only slightly more than half, 52.4 per cent, were in receipt of rations. Most refugees were not living in camps: the registered camp population as of 30 June 1974 was only 36 per cent of the total, the proportion in camps varying from 59.8 per cent in the Gaza Strip to only 25.2 per cent in the West Bank because of the exodus from the Jordan valley camps near Jericho during and immediately after the fighting in 1967. The distribution of the refugees within the area of operations (Lebanon, Syria, east Jordan, West Bank, Gaza Strip) is shown in table 4 of annex I. It will be noted that 614,110 are in the occupied territories. Of those registered in Syria, 17,000 (including natural increase) left the Golan Heights area in June 1967 and so far as is known none has been allowed to return by the Israeli authorities; even with the disengagement on the Syrian-Israeli front return to Quneitra was impossible owing to the destruction of the town. Of those in east Jordan about 260,500 were registered in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip before 1967, of whom the Agency believes no more than

40,000 to 50,000 may have moved to east Jordan from the West Bank before June 1967, the remainder fleeing during or in the aftermath of the fighting. From the Agency's records of requests for re-registration on return to their original place of refuge only about 8,000 have been allowed to return to the West Bank and to the Gaza Strip.

21. It is important to realize, if one is to understand the context of UNRWA's operations, that, as is the case with human beings everywhere, no single stereotype fits the refugees as a whole, certainly not the pejorative one that occurs frequently of miserable inhabitants of squalid camps, living an aimless existence on an international dole. Many camps are overcrowded with poor living conditions because of lack of urban land for expansion or lack of funds for major improvements to raise minimum standards of sanitation and amenity, and many refugees constitute cases of severe hardship because of the lack of any bread-winner in the family who can supplement the Agency's meagre basic ration. But the refugees live, are educated and find work in widely varying circumstances, with correspondingly different problems and opportunities for themselves and for the Agency. Wherever they live, the refugees are affected by and in turn affect political, economic and social conditions.

22. The Agency's programmes take the form of relief, mainly the basic ration of flour, rice, cooking oil and sugar, but including supplementary feeding for small children and other vulnerable groups. health services, including clinics with the emphasis on preventive medicine, especially maternal and child welfare and environmental sanitation in camps; and education, including both general education and vocational training. As is made clear in the foot-note to paragraph 58 below, the Agency is not responsible for the administration or policing of the camps, in which 36 per cent of the refugees live, and the expression "UNRWA refugee camps" or "United Nations refugee camps" is misleading if taken to mean more now than that these camps are inhabited by some of the refugees - less than half - to whom UNRWA provides services and that UNRWA has installations in them for this purpose such as distribution centres for rations, feeding centres for small children, clinics and some schools. Other schools, the teacher or vocational training centres, warehouses and Area and Field offices are outside the camps. Many refugees have built additions to their dwellings in the camps and they maintain them in repair themselves, apart from some assistance given by the Agency in the form of materials for hardship cases or in special circumstances or in the case of communal dwellings such as old Army barracks. Apart from some replacement of tents in emergency camps in Syria and Jordan and the construction in Gaza camps referred to in paragraph 74 of last year's report and in previous reports, there was no construction of shelter by the Agency in recent years. There has been growing support from the refugees for self-help projects to improve amenities, as reported below e.g., in paragraphs 25 et seq. A particularly useful contribution to humanizing life in many camps is work with young people carried out with assistance and encouragement from voluntary organizations and the Agency. It includes youth activities, training in leadership and community service, summer camps for children and other out-of-school activities; special activities for pre-school children and special training for the handicapped.

23. Operations were affected in various ways by the war of October 1973 and its aftermath but there was no such widespread displacement of population as occurred in 1967. An acute shortage of supplies resulted from the disruption of shipping to the Middle East caused by the hostilities, and after borrowing supplies from

Governments where possible, the Agency was compelled temporarily to vary or reduce the components of basic rations. The expectations and controversies, hopes, doubts and general uncertainty about the future generated by subsequent political developments; the tension in Lebanon, and its reflection elsewhere, aggravated by the series of Israeli military raids; the persisting financial crisis and overhanging threat of reductions in services: all had their psychological effect on the refugees and therefore indirectly on the Agency and its operations.

24. In Lebanon during the hostilities of October 1973 on the Syrian front frequent Israeli over-flights caused fear among refugees and led to the absence of children from schools, the interruption of other services and the temporary evacuation of Nabatieh camp. The Israeli raids in May and June 1974 resulted in heavy loss of life and extensive damage to refugee shelters and UNRWA installations at Nabatieh, Ein el-Hilweh and Rashidieh camps. In June, in further raids, more refugee lives were lost and shelters and UNRWA installations damaged at Ein el-Hilweh, Rashidieh and Burj el-Shemali. In all, 37 refugees were killed and 206 injured in the raids. Loss of life and damage to property were particularly severe at Nabatieh camp, where 17 refugees were killed and only 70 of the 400 families escaped destruction of or damage to their dwellings. As a result of the raids, there has been an exodus of refugees from the camps in south Lebanon, some leaving altogether and others only during the day-time. With the assurance of tents from the Jordanian Government and UNICEF, it would have been possible to establish a temporary camp for evacuees from Nabatieh, but they preferred to remain dispersed among the local population for fear of further raids. Immediate emergency assistance, such as blankets, clothing, medical aid and construction materials, was provided by the Agency to refugees in need in all camps affected, and voluntary organizations such as the Lebanese Red Cross and the Palestine Red Crescent also gave assistance.

25. Self-help projects in Lebanon included construction of drains, sewers and a well at a total cost of approximately \$75,000, contributed about equally by Agency and refugees. In discussions with the Government Department concerned and representatives of the Higher Political Committee for Palestinians proposals for the resumption of verification of eligibility for rations, suspended since 1969, were formulated, with a view to eventual allocation of rations to children not receiving them, but they had not been put into effect by 30 June 1974. Government officials and police have not yet returned to the refugee camps, from which they were withdrawn in October 1969, responsibility for the refugee population as a whole, resting, in effect, with the Higher Political Committee for Palestinians on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In September 1973 the Palestinian Higher Political Committee informed the Government and the Agency of the intention to return all occupied buildings not formerly used by Government representatives, though none has so far been returned. A number were subsequently destroyed in air raids, and most of the small buildings that remain occupied were formerly used by the Government or are old buildings which were not in use by the Agency before occupation.

26. In Syria, eight refugees are known to have been killed and 37 injured during the October war. Largely as a result of the war the completion of construction contracts was seriously delayed because of a lack of building materials. Prices of construction materials rose sharply, in some cases as much as 100 per cent, with the result that contractors were unable to complete work at the agreed cost and potential contractors were unwilling to submit fixed-price tenders. The Syrian-

Israeli disengagement had little effect on Agency operations. For the reasons mentioned in paragraph 20 above, refugees could not yet return to Quneitra district, but almost all had returned to places in the former Sasa salient.

27. In east Jordan, the Field with the largest number of refugees and displaced persons, the Agency continued to co-operate closely with the Government in caring for them. Some progress was made in rectification of ration rolls, with 4,500 rations transferred to children not previously receiving them from refugees verified as dead or absent. Involvement and interest in the UNRWA/UNESCO education programme was again stimulated by exhibitions of work and inter-school sports which parents and the public were encouraged to attend. Self-help projects continued: roads and school boundary walls were constructed and playing areas paved. Labour and materials for these projects cost over \$50,000, of which the Agency provided only about \$4,500 and the refugees and other contributors the remainder.

28. In the West Bank consumer prices rose by over 40 per cent during the period under report, an indication of the magnitude of the problem of inflation faced by the refugee population and also by the Agency in compensating its employees and procuring supplies locally within its budget for the conduct of its operations. Employment in Israel of refugees and others from the West Bank and Gaza virtually ceased during the hostilities but by the end of the period of report had regained its previous level. There was again remarkable development in self-help projects, the value of those completed totalling \$65,000. The Agency contributed \$14,600 and the refugees the remainder, which included \$21,500 to projects to which the Agency gave no assistance.

29. In Gaza no progress was made in the provision of housing for those shown by the joint survey in the first half of 1973 to be inadequately housed. The Agency continued to press the Israeli authorities for action now that the need had been recognized by them and by the end of the period there were indications that action to deal with the most pressing cases would shortly be taken. Demolition of shelters by the Israeli authorities continued at Rafah camp (see A/9013, paras. 27, 75 and 76; and A/9155) in pursuance of their programme of road construction and was accompanied by some new construction. Refugees whose shelters were demolished were offered new houses for purchase on the instalment plan or shelters vacated by others. According to the Agency's figures, during the period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1974, 11,473 rooms, affecting 4,209 refugee families, were demolished, against the completion of construction and allocation of only 3,190 rooms to 1,443 of these refugee families. While some of those whose dwellings were demolished were provided with or found for themselves vacant accommodation in Gaza town or in the camps, the deficit in housing and the effect on living standards in this respect is significant. It must be set against the substantial cash earnings from employment in Israel, as must the alarming rise in the cost of living of 47 per cent during the reporting period. The conscientious application of long-standing verification procedures made possible further progress in rectification of ration rolls and the admission to them during the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 of 23,113 children formerly not in receipt of rations.

Health

30. The Agency maintained in full its health programme, providing clinical and preventive medical services for refugees inside and outside camps at the level of

those made available by the host Governments to the generality of their populations, and environmental sanitation in camps. Some modest improvements were made in services, facilities and equipment, and in the environment of camps in some cases with the active participation of the refugees in self-help schemes. In accordance with the Agency's agreement with the World Health Organization, the health services remained under the technical supervision of WHO. The Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly again expressed concern for the health and well-being of the Palestine refugees, particularly those in the occupied territories or displaced from these territories. The text of resolution WHA27.42 of 21 May 1974 is reproduced in annex II.

31. No case of a disease subject to International Health Regulations, including cholera, was reported. Rapidly rising costs made necessary increases in subsidies for private hospital beds, and by 30 June 1974 the annual rate of expenditure on the health programme as a whole for 1973, including common costs such as supply, transport and administration, had increased by 11 per cent over 1972.

32. A modest three-year development plan for health services was drawn up in the hope that funds would be available for its gradual implementation during the period 1974-1976. It provides for replacement or improvement of unsatisfactory premises, the improvement of out-patient specialist services, establishment of additional clinical laboratories, more comprehensive pre-school supervisory health care, further improvements in environmental sanitation through assistance to refugee self-help schemes, and the introduction of a measure of preventive mental health care for elementary school and pre-school children to complement the present school services.

33. As in previous years Governments and non-governmental bodies have given valuable assistance to the Agency's health services by providing funds, staff, specialized technical advice and guidance, free hospital, X-ray and laboratory services, medical supplies, layettes and food-stuffs, and by co-operation in mass vaccination campaigns. Other donors met the operational costs of individual units such as health centres, MCH clinics or rehydration/nutrition centres. Funds were also received for professional training in medical and related subjects at universities and other institutions. The Commissioner-General would like to record his appreciation of this valuable assistance from these bodies and of the co-operation which the Agency has continued to receive from the Ministries of Health in the Agency's area of operations.

Education

34. The year was marked by continued growth in the education system at a rate similar to that for 1972/1973. There were 268,324 pupils in UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools, an increase of 12,340 over last year, with an increase of 283 teachers to 7,662 and the formation of 16 new schools (total 562) by double-shifting to cater for the extra pupils. As funds for school construction were limited by what was available from special contributions, only a very modest building programme (for details, see paragraph 119 below) was possible, just sufficient to avoid triple-shifting, but not sufficient to prevent an increase of 5 per cent in double-shifting. In elementary schools in Jordan and Syria double-shifting is now approaching 90 per cent, a situation with serious implications.

35. In the education programme progress was made despite interruptions due to disturbances. The October 1973 hostilities caused a loss of six weeks' instruction in some areas of Syria and of two weeks or less elsewhere. In Lebanon interruptions were distressingly frequent: the school year began two weeks later than usual as a result of strikes by some teachers, subsequently each month was marked by a loss of several school days because of absences by pupils or teachers, mainly in reaction to local and international events of significance to the Palestine refugees, and in May classes had to be suspended for the remainder of the school year as a result of actual or threatened Israeli air and sea strikes in south Lebanon.

36. A number of qualitative improvements in the education programme were introduced despite financial difficulties: four local posts of subject supervisor to Arabic/Islamic religion and five posts of subject supervisor to physical education were established, and also local posts of assistant teacher - training specialist in physical education, school libraries and home economics. These senior local posts, filled by Palestine refugees, are concerned with the supervision and training of teachers in the special subjects. Progress can also be reported in the provision of books for school libraries and the training of teachers in operating the libraries. With 81 per cent of all Agency teachers now in possession of a basic professional qualification for teaching at the elementary level and the same percentage at the preparatory level in possession of specialized qualifications for subject teaching, the emphasis in in-service teacher training by the Institute of Education has shifted to refresher courses and ad hoc courses to meet special needs of key personnel, such as head-teachers, supervisors and teacher training instructors, and of qualified teachers.

37. The two-year project of financial assistance by the United Nations Development Programme under which the experience of the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education is made available to Governments in the region in co-operation with UNICEF (see A/9013, paras. 35 and 39) was due to end on 30 June 1974. In April 1974 a joint UNDP/UNESCO delegation visited the Institute to evaluate the project and after discussion with UNRWA and UNICEF recommended its extension for a further two-and-a-half years.

38. As regards the two Educational Development Centres, the establishment of which was reported last year (see A/9013, para. 36), the centre in Gaza has been located in renovated premises of an unused dormitory block of the Gaza Vocational Training Centre and a new building is being constructed in Amman for the centre in east Jordan; the local staff for both centres have been appointed and the Chief of the Amman centre appointed by UNESCO has assumed duty.

Relations with other organs of the United Nations system

39. UNESCO and WHO have continued their collaboration with UNRWA in the education and health programmes, thereby assuring professional competence in them. The UNESCO staff, including associate experts, made available to UNRWA from or through UNESCO, without reimbursement, now number 23. The number of WHO staff made available by WHO, without reimbursement, is 5.

40. Other assistance was received from various United Nations organs and agencies: a total of \$16,477 was realized by 30 June 1974 in response to the WHO appeal under

resolution WHA24.32 of 18 May 1971; UNICEF continued to provide certain procurement services free of charge. UNRWA co-operates with UNHCR in publicizing the UNHCR record "Top Star Festival" and will receive a percentage of the profits.

41. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education provided a notable example of inter-agency co-operation. Under a UNDP regional project most of the cost of the Institute was met by UNDP, with UNESCO as executing agency and UNRWA as contractor to UNESCO; UNESCO provided staff and \$25,333 towards other costs; UNICEF met the cost of extension services through which the experience of the Institute is made available to Ministries of Education in the region, the provision of these services being co-ordinated by the UNESCO Regional Office for Arab countries, the UNICEF Regional Office and UNRWA; and UNRWA met the residual cost of the Institute and provided administrative and other supporting services.

42. At UNRWA's request, the International Labour Organisation undertook a study of the Agency's Area Staff Provident Fund scheme and made recommendations which are under consideration in consultation with the Area staff (see paras. 163 and 164 below). The Agency was also assisted by exchanges of commodities with the World Food Programme. The Assistant Secretary-General for General Services in the United Nations Secretariat made a study of the functions of senior management at Agency headquarters and provided advice to the Commissioner-General, and other assistance was received from the United Nations Secretariat in administrative and legal matters and also in radio communications.

43. The Agency's accounts for 1973 were audited by the Auditor-General of Colombia on behalf of the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Assistance from voluntary agencies and other
non-governmental organizations

44. The Commissioner-General again gratefully acknowledges the generous assistance provided by a large number of voluntary agencies, business and professional organizations and individuals. Many of these contributors follow the operation of the Agency's programmes closely through correspondence and field visits, with benefit to the Agency's work.

45. The projects financed by these contributions are noted in the appropriate sections of the present report. The main organizations were: American Friends Service Committee Inc; American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA); the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO); Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE); the Canadian Save the Children Fund; the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee of the USA; the Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO) of New Zealand; Federations of Business and Professional Women; the Finnish Refugee Council; the Gulbenkian Foundation; Japanese business organizations; the Lutheran World Federation; the Norwegian Refugee Council; OXFAM of the United Kingdom; Pontifical Mission for Palestine; the Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen); the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada; the Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA; the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association; and Zonta International. Contributions made direct to UNRWA from non-governmental sources are recorded in table 17 of annex I.

46. The Commissioner-General also wishes to pay tribute to the devoted service rendered direct to the refugees by voluntary agencies in the area of the Agency's operation (see table 19 of annex I).

Conclusion

47. The foregoing and the body of the report which follows give, the Commissioner-General hopes, sufficient indication of the stresses and strains to which the Agency is subjected to make understandable his concern about its ability to continue to provide essential services to the Palestine refugees effectively and in accordance with its mandate from the General Assembly, when account is taken of the size to which the organization has now grown, its chronic financial difficulties and the unusual characteristics of its operations and staffing. The Agency has now entered a critical year; critical because the situation in the Middle East, at least so far as the Palestine refugees are concerned, is more fluid and volatile than for many years; critical, because the Agency faces a deficit of unprecedented magnitude - \$39 million in a budget of \$109 million - with which it is extremely doubtful if traditional methods and sources of financing can deal adequately; critical, too, because a decision by the General Assembly on the extension of the Agency's mandate beyond 30 June 1975 must be made during the period of a few months which may determine whether there is any hope of an early solution, acceptable to the United Nations, of the Arab-Israeli conflict and with it of the Palestinian and the Palestine refugee problem or whether there is to be again deadlock with all that would imply. If the Agency is to play a constructive role, it requires more positive guidance from the General Assembly and the firm assurance of much greater financial support.

CHAPTER I

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1973 to 30 JUNE 1974

48. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1974. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1974 and the actual expenditure in 1973 is given in chapter II below, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1975.

A. Relief services

49. The Agency's current relief programme comprises the distribution of basic food rations, the provision of shelter (now limited to specially meritorious individual cases or special circumstances, e.g. displacement of refugees or large-scale destruction or damage), and hardship and welfare assistance to registered Palestine refugees and certain other categories of refugees and displaced persons eligible within the Agency's mandate. The Agency was able to maintain its relief programme throughout 1973/74, although shortages and delays in the arrival of supplies and the effects of the October 1973 hostilities and of Israeli raids affecting refugee camps in south Lebanon in May and June 1974 caused temporary interruptions in some programmes.

Eligibility, registration and basic rations

50. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1974 was 1,583,646 compared with 1,540,694 on 30 June 1973, an increase of 2.8 per cent. The number of UNRWA rations issued in June 1974 was 826,915 1/2 including issues made on an emergency basis, compared with 828,681 in June 1973, deletions on grounds of false and duplicate registration, death, absence, employment or graduation from UNRWA training centres being largely offset by the admission of eligible children not previously receiving rations because of ration ceilings. It will be noted that only 52.4 per cent of registered refugees were in receipt of rations in June 1974. Tables 1 to 4 of annex I give statistics of registered refugees, the categories of service to which they are entitled and changes in the composition and entitlement of refugee families as recorded by the Agency.

51. Because of financial difficulties and of difficulties the Agency encountered in the rectification of ration rolls, a limit or ceiling has been maintained on the number of ration recipients, in east Jordan and West Bank since 1953 and in the other Fields since 1963, new beneficiaries being added only when deletions are made. As a result, with the natural increase in the refugee population, the percentage receiving rations has fallen, and the number of children aged one year and over for whom no rations are available on a permanent basis within the ceiling, and who are potentially eligible, continues to grow. By 30 June 1974, these children totalled 401,261: 227,672 in east Jordan (of whom 38,902 are receiving government rations; see para. 54 below), 73,955 on the West Bank, 29,344 in Lebanon, 51,760 in the Syrian Arab Republic and 18,530 in the Gaza Strip.

52. More progress was made in rectifying the ration rolls than in previous years and a larger number of rations became available for reallocation to needy families. In the whole area of the Agency's operations, the names of 43,860 persons, of whom 38,586 were ration recipients, were removed from ration rolls during the reporting period compared with 33,900 (of whom 26,788 were ration recipients) in the 12 months ending 30 June 1973. During the year, 30,262 rations were issued to the children on the waiting list, and 6,399 rations issued to other needy refugees.

53. In Lebanon the situation since 1969 has prevented the Agency from carrying out its normal programme of verification and very few rations could therefore be made available within the ceiling for issue to needy refugee children not receiving rations. Proposals for reinstating verification of family composition and need with a view to reducing the number of children on the waiting list were still under discussion with the Lebanese authorities at the end of the reporting period.

54. The Agency, as requested by the Government of Jordan in 1967, has continued to distribute rations on the Government's behalf to displaced persons in east Jordan who are not registered with the Agency as Palestine refugees of 1948. In the month of June 1974 204,958 such persons were issued with rations, compared with 205,865 in June 1973. In addition 38,902 children of displaced West Bank refugee families in east Jordan, the majority of whom live outside the emergency camps, were also issued with rations provided by the Government. The Agency co-operates with the Government in these tasks in accordance with a General Assembly resolution first passed in 1967 requesting it to provide humanitarian assistance, so far as possible to persons other than refugees who were displaced in 1967. The cost of the rations and 50 per cent of the distribution and transport costs are borne by the Government of Jordan. Displaced persons residing in the post-1967 emergency camps benefit also from sanitation and other Agency camp services and many of the children attend Agency schools, more than offsetting the number of refugee children in government elementary and preparatory schools.

55. The monthly basic dry ration is normally composed of 10 kilogrammes of flour, 600 grammes of pulses (or equivalent in flour or rice), 600 grammes of sugar, 500 grammes of rice and 375 grammes of cooking oil. This ration provides approximately 1,500 calories per day throughout seven months. In winter, November through March, a supplement of flour is normally issued to increase its value to about 1,600 calories per day. As in previous years, the pulses component was replaced by additional flour or rice to utilize donations in kind received over and above normal requirements and to avoid cash purchases.

56. An acute shortage of supplies resulted from the disruption of shipping to the Middle East caused by the October 1973 hostilities, and compelled the Agency to vary and/or reduce the components of the basic rations for a temporary period. Part of the short issues of sugar and flour during this period have already been made up and the making up of the balance will depend on the supply situation.

57. Other supplies distributed by the Agency included 1.5 litres of kerosene allocated during the five winter months to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services in camps in east Jordan, the West Bank, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. In Gaza one litre was issued monthly during November through March to the same beneficiaries whether they lived in camps or not. Ration beneficiaries in emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic received one piece of soap (about 150 grammes) per month.

Camps and shelters 8/

58. The population of the 53 camps established before 1967 decreased from 510,312 to 487,439. In the 10 emergency camps (six in east Jordan and four in the Syrian Arab Republic) set up to accommodate refugees and other persons displaced as a result of the 1967 hostilities, the population increased from 133,781 to 141,098. The registered camp population represented 36 per cent of the registered refugee population, varying from 59.8 per cent in Gaza and 50.6 per cent in Lebanon to only 25.2 per cent in the West Bank because of the continued presence in east Jordan of many former West Bank camp dwellers who left the West Bank in 1967 and have been prevented by the Israeli authorities from returning.

59. In east Jordan a general shelter-population survey was completed in all camps (established and emergency) during 1973 and disclosed that there had been a reduction in the population of the established camps. The camp population in east Jordan is now established as 211,122 compared with the figure of 228,827 reported for 30 June 1973. In the emergency camps the population, which includes registered refugees from the West Bank, Gaza and the east Jordan valley and also displaced persons from the same localities who were not registered with the Agency, increased by 4,929.

60. Ten prefabricated classrooms were constructed by the Agency. New access roads were built in two camps (Souf and Zarqa) and existing roads were improved in all camps, as were storm water drains and sanitary facilities. Twelve self-help projects were completed at a total cost of \$50,163, of which \$4,576 was contributed by the Agency and the remainder by the refugee community, the Government (including municipalities) and by voluntary agencies. Two further self-help projects were nearing completion, covering the reconstruction of eight internal roads and other works at Zarqa camp and the paving of eight school yards at Amman New camp. The cost of these two projects will be over \$41,000, of which the Agency will bear about one fifth.

61. In the Syrian Arab Republic during the hostilities in October 1973, damage from air raids amounting to over \$20,000 was caused to the Agency property including the Central Warehouse, the Central Pharmacy and the Vocational Training

8/ Attention is invited to paragraphs 55 to 57 of the annual report for 1970/1971, Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413), in which the origin and nature of the Palestine refugee camps and UNRWA's relationship and limited responsibilities towards them are explained. In particular, it was explained in paragraph 57 that the "camps were constructed on government land or on private land made available (with one or two minor exceptions) by the Governments, which remained responsible for the maintenance of law and order and similar governmental functions as part of their normal responsibilities towards the population within their borders ..." It is also desirable to distinguish between three categories of buildings in camps: installations constructed or rented by the Agency, for example, schools, clinics, stores, etc., which are in the possession of the Agency and used by it for the purposes indicated; shelters (huts) constructed by the Agency which are the dwellings of and in the possession of the refugees, who have maintained them in repair and, in many cases, added to and improved them; and shelters and other buildings constructed and occupied or otherwise used by refugees (or others) for some of which the Agency may at most have given some assistance at the time they were constructed. It should be noted also that some camps contain large numbers of persons who are not registered refugees or even registered camp population (see table 4 of annex IO).

Centre in Damascus, or property rented by the Agency or made available to the Agency by the Government. In addition, the Agency lost supplies and equipment to the value of \$8,000.

62. The population of the four emergency camps in the Syrian Arab Republic increased from 15,735 in 1973 to 18,123. No construction of new shelters could be undertaken by the Agency during 1973 in Dera'a or Jaramana camps because of town planning complications in the selection of new camp sites. In Dera'a 200 new tents were issued to replace those beyond repair. In Jaramana most of the refugee families displaced during the 1967 war have now built their own shelters on the same site.

63. The construction of one new school and additional classrooms for others was completed in Jaramana and Homs camps. One science laboratory, two health centres and two milk and feeding centres are under construction in Damascus and Aleppo camps, but the construction of the health centre and the milk and feeding centre in Qabr Essit camp had to be postponed pending the availability of a suitable site. (For improvements to the water supply and sanitation facilities, see paragraphs 104 to 106 below.)

64. In Lebanon air and sea raids by Israeli forces during May 1974 caused heavy loss of life and extensive damage to refugee shelters and UNRWA installations in refugee camps at Nabatieh, Ein el-Hilweh and Rashidieh. On the best information available to the Agency 25 refugees were killed and 121 injured.

65. Two hundred and ninety-one Agency-built shelters in Nabatieh were totally destroyed and 239 partly damaged. In addition, a further 224 extensions to shelters built by the refugees were destroyed and 167 partly damaged. The cost of reconstructing and repairing all these shelters together with Agency installations and camp facilities is estimated to be of the order of \$750,000 if concrete roofs are provided. In Ein el-Hilweh 133 extensions added by refugees to shelters were damaged, as were 84 Agency shelters and 32 extensions in Rashidieh. The cost of repair of these shelters is estimated at \$22,000 and of Agency installations at \$10,000.

66. Further damage was sustained at Ein el-Hilweh, Rashidieh and Burj el-Shamali camps, all in south Lebanon, as a result of Israeli air raids on 20 June 1974. Casualties reported to the Agency are 12 killed and 85 injured. A preliminary survey of the damage indicates that in Ein el-Hilweh 190 refugee-built shelters, and in Rashidieh 25 refugee-built extensions to UNRWA shelters, were damaged in varying degree and in Burj el-Shamali 74 refugee-built shelters were totally destroyed and 124 damaged. The cost of reconstruction and repair of these shelters and extensions is provisionally estimated at about \$96,000 for Ein el-Hilweh, \$1,900 for Rashidieh and \$72,000 for Burj el-Shamali if concrete roofs are provided.

67. After the raids there was an exodus of refugees from the camps, some leaving altogether and other absenting themselves only during the day-time. About 150 families moved into schools (mainly Agency schools) in both south Lebanon and Beirut areas.

68. No new shelters were built by UNRWA during the year but \$37,478 was provided for the repair and re-roofing of shelters of refugees in dire need, for the repair

of communal barracks and for the improvement of environmental sanitation in camps. A new water well was drilled in Burj el-Shamali camp to improve the water supply, a pump provided and a reservoir and a pumphouse constructed with some assistance from the camp inhabitants in the form of labour. New schools providing 76 additional class-rooms were constructed in Ein el-Hilweh and Burj el-Shamali camps to cater for the increased school population in the 1973/1974 scholastic year.

69. The population of the camps on the West Bank increased from 73,294 to 73,736 during the year. There are 19 occupied camps on the West Bank, including two partly occupied camps in the Jericho area where there is also a totally unoccupied camp. In addition to improvements to sanitation facilities (see para. 106 below), construction of roads and pathways was carried out in Shufat camp in the Jerusalem area. Some dilapidated and dangerous shelters were demolished and reconstructed in Camp No. 1, Nablus area. Other improvements in the camps were achieved by self-help projects, in many cases with the assistance of the Agency. These projects included the completion of youth activities centres in Dheisheh and Askar camps and the provision of concrete roads and pathways in Amari camp; the paving of the market-place in Deir Ammar camp and the construction of a sports and recreational centre at Fawwar camp, which is expected to be completed in 1974, and other projects such as the paving of basketball courts and school playgrounds.

70. Generally there were few new developments within the camps in the Gaza Strip. Gaza Beach, Deir el-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah camps benefited from the extension by the municipalities of electricity and some water supplies, usually to individual refugees against payment of fees.

71. Reference was made in paragraphs 75 and 76 of last year's report (A/9013; see also A/9155) to the demolition of shelters by the Israeli authorities in the Rafah and Khan Yunis camps in connexion with the widening of roads and related housing projects. There have since been further demolitions in the Rafah camp, for which the reason given by the Israeli authorities is security considerations. The Israeli authorities have earmarked in this connexion a total of 402 Agency-built shelter rooms, 17 shelter rooms built with Agency assistance and 522 privately built shelter rooms in Rafah camp affecting 394 refugee families comprising 2,199 persons, of which by 30 June 1974, 149, 6 and 160 respectively had been demolished by the families themselves in order to salvage the materials. As in the earlier cases of this nature (referred to in para. 76 of last year's report), the refugees affected are being given the option by the Israeli authorities of purchasing housing, on the instalment plan, in a housing project constructed by the military authorities in the vicinity of the camp (on or close to the international line between the Gaza Strip and Sinai) or occupying Agency shelters in the camp vacated by other refugees opting for the new housing. Compensation is paid to the refugees by the Israeli authorities only for demolished privately built rooms and additions.

72. One hundred thirty-two of 148 families who demolished their shelters have opted for new accommodation in the housing projects constructed by the military authorities. Of the remaining 16 families, six have been allocated vacated shelters in the camp, four have moved elsewhere and the remaining six are believed to be in temporary accommodation.

Welfare

73. Special hardship assistance is provided in certain situations or in individual deserving cases. UNRWA distributed to registered refugees some 885 tons of used clothing, including about 56 tons of blankets and 22 tons of layettes, all of which was supplied by the following voluntary agencies: American Friends Service Committee, Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Canadian Red Cross Society, Catholic Relief Services (USA), Church World Service (USA), German Evangelical Church, Lutheran World Federation (Sweden), Lutheran World Relief Inc. (USA), Mennonite Central Committee (USA), Near East Council of Churches, Pontifical Mission, Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, Women's Royal Voluntary Services (UK), Rädga Barnen (Sweden) and Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (USA). The Agency itself spent about \$10,000 on inland transportation costs and on ocean freight for some of the clothing received from abroad.

74. The most needy refugees, such as the physically handicapped, tuberculous cases, chronically ill, widows with minor children and the aged, continued to receive special assistance. Small cash grants were given to 17,337 persons; others received special issues of clothing, blankets and shoes. Welfare workers, through counselling and guidance, helped solve a large number of individual and family problems and assisted others in obtaining prosthetic devices, supplementary feeding and small grants or loans to enable them to practise their trades. Through the year 63 destitute aged and 63 orphans were placed in institutions, mainly free of charge.

75. Youth activities were carried out in co-operation with the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, and about 3,800 young refugees in 34 camps took part in them. These activities started as youth clubs but later included training in youth leadership in community service, and the boys and young men now seek opportunities to improve facilities and services for the communities in which they live. In 20 camps improvements, including four construction projects, were carried out on a self-help basis, in some cases with the provision of equipment and other assistance by the YMCA. In east Jordan the participants also raise funds for improvements to and running expenses of their projects and clubs. The YMCA also made a cash contribution to the Agency towards the cost of employing youth activities field supervisors.

76. During the year 170 young refugees attended YMCA leadership and sports training courses and 138 refugee orphans from east Jordan and Lebanon and 60 needy boys from Gaza attended YMCA summer camps. At Deir Ammar, near Ramallah, 159 boys and girls from Agency schools in Gaza and the West Bank attended summer camps organized by local volunteers with funds donated from abroad and assistance in cash and kind given by the local community.

77. Activities for pre-school children are directed to the special needs of children in the age group 3-6 years and are much appreciated by refugee mothers. The mental development and initiative of the children are encouraged through play periods supervised by trained teachers, their health is supervised and they are given milk and a hot meal daily. Through the assistance of a number of voluntary agencies, 42 centres serving 4,640 children are now operating within this programme, which is exclusively funded from special contributions. The American Friends Service Committee finances and administers on behalf of the Agency 16 of these centres in Gaza, the Holy Land Mission finances four in the West Bank and the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada finances four in Lebanon.

78. Afternoon activities in women's activities centres, which provide young refugee women and girls living in camps with the opportunity to develop skill and improve their standard of living, are carried out in 15 centres including one run by volunteers. In these centres some 450 members are taught a variety of arts and crafts including embroidery, crochet, knitting, bead and straw work. Instruction is also given in health education, first aid and basic domestic skills and for illiterates special classes are run by the better educated members. These programmes are dependent on special donations.

79. The Agency also organizes training activities outside schools designed to provide some basic training in various skills to refugees who could not otherwise receive vocational training or education. At the end of July 1973, a total of 599 girls and women graduated from sewing courses held in 33 UNRWA sewing centres. From September 1973, the duration of the courses was extended from 6 to 11 months and 864 trainees are currently participating. The longer courses were initiated to improve the standard of training so as to meet higher market standards and thus enable those following them to obtain employment in commercial establishments. In the West Bank UNRWA operates three carpentry centres where 46 young refugees attended one-year carpentry courses. Special training was provided to 262 handicapped refugees to integrate them into the life of their community; 88 of them were trained at the Centre for the Blind in Gaza administered by the Agency on behalf of the Pontifical Mission and the others have been placed in 11 similar specialized institutions in the area.

B. Health services

80. Within its comprehensive health care programme for eligible refugees the Agency provided preventive, curative and rehabilitative medical services, some nutritional support for the most vulnerable groups and environmental sanitation for refugee camp inhabitants. Great importance continued to be attached to community education in healthier habits and practices in daily life.

81. The Agency provided out-patient medical care services, both curative and preventive, at 97 Agency health units and, by arrangement, at 11 government and 15 voluntary agency units. Statistical information in respect of out-patient curative medical care services is given in table 5 of annex I.

82. Since 1969, the Agency has kept a "Congenital Malformation and Chronic Diseases Register" to determine the magnitude of these conditions. For the treatment of the more significant chronic diseases, additional specialized clinics were established. There are clinics for the treatment of ear, nose and throat (ENT) and of eye cases, and for the treatment of tuberculosis; there are also 15 diabetes clinics and 8 rheumatic diseases clinics, one being established in each case during the reporting period.

83. As at 30 June 1974, 30 government hospitals (of which the Bureij tuberculosis hospital is jointly operated by the Gaza Public Health authority and the Agency) and 36 private hospitals provided "in-patient" services to Palestine refugees by arrangement with UNRWA, in some cases free of charge. Further "in-patient" services were provided by the UNRWA-administered Kalkilya hospital in the West Bank, the paediatric ward of the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre in Gaza and nine UNRWA maternity centres, one in Syria, two in the West Bank and six in Gaza. In

the West Bank the introduction by the Israeli authorities of a health insurance scheme under an ordinance requiring payment of fees for most medical services extended by government institutions (see A/9013, paras. 92-94) obliged the Agency in the year under report to increase the number of beds it subsidized in private hospitals and also to reorganize its own out-patient services.

84. The average daily number of hospital beds available to the refugee patients in the five Fields was 1,736 with an average bed occupancy of 73 per cent (see table 6 of annex I). This bed complement included 204 beds in the two hospitals (120), the nine maternity centres (69) and the paediatric ward (15) administered by the Agency; 817 beds in government hospitals and 715 subsidized beds in voluntary agency or private hospitals. As in the previous year, rising costs of medical care entailed increases in most Agency subsidies paid to private hospitals, but some beds were still made available free of charge. Apart from patients using beds available under Agency arrangements, an unknown number of refugee patients were directly admitted to government or private hospitals.

85. The Agency maintained a central laboratory in Gaza and added three more to the 12 clinical laboratories attached to its larger health centres. Certain types of laboratory service were obtained from government, university or private laboratories, usually against payment of fees but in some cases free of charge.

86. In addition to the provision of prosthetic devices on a priority basis, mainly to crippled children, the Agency carried out a modest programme of medical rehabilitation of crippled children (289 cases in the year under report) through physical therapy in specialized institutions.

87. The Agency's requirements of medical supplies in 1973 amounted to more than \$US 325,000, including about \$US 35,000 worth of contributions of drugs, dressings, vaccines and sera received from governmental as well as non-governmental organizations.

Control of communicable diseases

88. Surveillance was maintained over the important communicable diseases. Neither cholera nor smallpox was reported among the refugees or resident population in the area of operations. Five cases of malaria were reported among the refugees in Gaza.

89. As evidence of the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of hygiene and sanitation, diarrhoeal diseases, dysentery and typhoid fever showed little change in their incidence from the previous period. Infectious hepatitis showed a downward fluctuation in a long-term rising trend, Gaza continuing to show the highest incidence. With 26 cases, the incidence of poliomyelitis was little changed, Gaza again showing the highest rate.

90. Acute conjunctivitis showed little change, and trachoma declined further. The incidence of pertussis remained at a lower level; the majority of the 190 reported cases had occurred among unimmunized children. Measles continued to decline with the extensive use of the measles vaccine. Only seven cases of tetanus of the newborn were reported. Respiratory tuberculosis also continued to recede.

91. Environmental sanitation, food hygiene and health education constituted important general measures in disease control. Specific measures included immunization against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, typhoid, smallpox and measles. The government mass BCG-vaccination campaign in east Jordan for all persons up to 18 years of age, including the refugees, was completed. In Syria, the government BCG-vaccination programme for school children included the refugee school population. In all Fields government health departments continued to support the Agency's communicable disease control programme by making available diagnostic and hospital facilities and by providing certain vaccines and other supplies.

Maternal and child health

92. Eighty-one Agency health centres and three voluntary agency centres (in the West Bank) provided a comprehensive maternal and child health programme, complemented by specialist and hospital referral services. The Norwegian Refugee Council, the Commonwealth Save the Children Fund and the Lutheran World Federation continued to provide medical and nursing teams for preventive and curative paediatric services in Baqa'a and Jerash Camps in east Jordan. Ministry of Health centres in Amman and Lutheran World Federation centres in Amman and Damascus provided maternal and child health services to part of the refugee population in these cities. The Swedish Save the Children Federation continued its support for this programme and to the related education and training programmes carried out at the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre in Gaza. Statistical data on certain aspects of the maternal and child care and school health services are presented in table 7 of annex I.

93. In the maternal care programme, women received valuable nutritional support during the ante-natal and nursing periods by way of extra dry rations, skim milk and iron-folate tablets. There were 30,573 women registered for ante-natal care and 31,156 deliveries were attended, most of them at home by "dayahs" (traditional midwives) and the remainder in maternity centres or hospitals. The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live births (0.1) and the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (12.1) declined.

94. About 74,300 children up to three years of age were on the register for regular medical and nursing supervision. Use of the milk and hot meal programmes was encouraged to support nutrition of children and 20 day-time rehydration/nutrition centres, with a capacity of 235 cots, were available at larger health centres for restoring nutrition in the more severely malnourished not requiring hospitalization, as well as for treating serious cases of diarrhoeal disease. A total of 2,281 children, mostly under two years, was admitted to these centres, which had an average occupancy of 90 per cent.

95. Unfortunately, the Agency's financial situation again precluded the extension of regular health supervision to pre-school children (three to six years). A preliminary survey of the prevalence of anaemia in refugee children between three and five years carried out in the Lebanon Field indicated a certain degree of anaemia. Further investigation in this and the other Fields is planned.

96. Through a thorough review of the vital statistical data collected by the Fields in the course of special studies during the period 1961 to 1972 (in east Jordan until June 1967 only) it had become possible to consolidate data for

relatively long periods and obtain representative natality and infant mortality rates for all Fields. In 1973 the leading causes of death in children from birth through five years were diarrhoeal disease (32.8 per cent) and respiratory infections (27.8 per cent) followed by premature birth (8.9 per cent), nutritional deficiency (6.9 per cent), congenital anomalies and perinatal causes (4 per cent); measles (2.5 per cent) and accidents (2.4 per cent).

97. A school health service was provided for the children in the 562 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools (table 7 of annex I). New entrants were given comprehensive medical screening and treatment as necessary, and other pupils received medical care as required. Reinforcing immunization was given against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, typhoid, smallpox, cholera and tuberculosis. Nutritional support was provided through the school milk programme (see para. 110 below) and through the hot meal programme on medical selection. School sanitation and systematic health education were the other important aspects of this service.

98. Special studies were carried out of some elementary and preparatory school children in the Syrian Field. A dental survey of 1,354 pupils of both sexes revealed that approximately 58 per cent had dental caries. Moderate to severe errors of refraction were found in 3.3 per cent of the same group. A study of haemoglobin levels indicated that the prevalence of anaemia among school children called for further investigation. In a dental survey in the West Bank among 520 school children between 6 and 14, dental caries were found in 61.9 per cent and 5.8 per cent had disease of the soft oral tissues. Consideration is being given to preventive dental care for children in all Fields. An evaluation of the prophylactic and therapeutic programmes for simple goitre among school children in the Damascus area showed that prevalence had dropped from 18.3 to 9.9 per cent since the beginning of the programme in 1970/1971. A further improvement is expected.

99. After thorough consideration of the report of the WHO Consultant on Mental Health in Childhood (see A/9013, para. 110), the Agency formulated a project for providing a mental health service for elementary-school and pre-school children, mainly of a preventive nature, and ways and means of implementing the preliminary stage of the project are now being studied.

100. The health education programme was carried out in each Field by a team of health education workers in co-operation with health, education and welfare staff and community leaders and with the active support of camp and school health committees on which UNRWA staff and refugee communities are represented. Maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization, hygiene and sanitation received attention in the programme. In Gaza the special programme for "Health and Family Life" continued for approximately 2,500 girls in the senior preparatory classes of UNRWA/UNESCO schools. A course of health education in this and other topics appropriate for young women was being introduced into the Agency sewing centres in the camps in all Fields during the year.

101. The programme theme adopted for special emphasis in 1974 is "Mental Health for Our Children". The health calendar and a series of monthly information papers and leaflets feature this theme. World Health Day, with the theme, "Better Food for a Healthier World", was celebrated in the various Fields through informal talks, exhibitions and the use of visual aids, including a poster produced for the

occasion, and information papers and a special issue of the Health Department Bulletin were widely distributed. Health exhibitions and educational campaigns on various themes were conducted in the course of the year.

102. The nursing services contributed to the preventive and curative health programmes and, in particular, to the maternal and child health services. In addition to their various duties at the Agency's health centres, maternal wards, rehydration/nutrition centres and hospitals, they participated in health education activities and in various Field studies and also carried the main burden of the Agency's regular immunization programme. In the Gaza Field and in the emergency camps in east Jordan nursing services were also maintained after normal working hours. Home visits were a regular feature in all the camps, particularly for post-natal cases and infants and children below the age of three years. The majority of deliveries at refugee homes were attended by "dayahs" (traditional midwives); 202 dayahs are registered with the Agency, of whom 56 are Agency staff while others are paid for each delivery.

103. Again through special contributions, it was possible to maintain the layette programme. Layettes were issued to babies in emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria and to hardship cases elsewhere. All other eligible babies received a cotton blanket and a piece of soap through MCH centres. In addition, beneficiaries in the emergency camps were given a winter issue of a woollen baby blanket.

Environmental health

104. The Agency's environmental health programme comprises provision of potable water supplies, sanitary disposal of wastes, drainage of storm water and the control of rodent and insect vectors of disease. Sanitation services were maintained at a satisfactory level in all 63 refugee camps, including the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria. Living conditions in most camps continued to improve.

105. Normal maintenance of the water networks included the replacement of corroded pipes and distribution mains to prevent contamination and wastage of water. Stand-by engines and pumps are being provided to all Agency-operated pumping stations to ensure an uninterrupted supply. In Lebanon the water supply in the Burj el-Shamali camp was improved by digging a well, the capital outlay of which should be amortized by the lower cost of water. It is also intended to provide pumping, storage and new distribution facilities. In Syria the Agency is contributing to a government project to increase the capacity of the water supply in Sbeineh camp. The Agency and the Government (Palestine Arab Refugee Institute) also agreed that the former will extend the water network to newly built shelters in Qabr Essit, while the latter will install a new water-supply system in Jaramana camp. The scheme to increase the water supply for Khan Eshieh camp in Syria is nearing completion. In the West Bank plans are being worked out to overcome the water shortage at the Balata and Askar camps.

106. The programme of replacement of public latrine facilities by installing private latrines in individual shelters is progressing satisfactorily in all Fields, almost all through self-help projects, and in Syria and Gaza virtually total coverage is expected to be achieved in 1975. In Gaza two thirds of the cost of the private latrines is being met by the Israeli authorities, about half of this amount being the value of public latrines demolished by them. As a result of

improved bathing and washing facilities in individual shelter compounds in most of the emergency camps, seven out of nine public bathhouses were dispensed with. A few urgently needed surface water drains were built by the Agency, usually through self-help projects, at Ein el-Hilweh, Rashidieh, Burj el-Shamali, El Buss, Nabatieh, Nahr el-Bared and Shatila camps in Lebanon; at Husson, Baqa'a, Irbed and Talbiya camps in east Jordan; and at Shu'fat, Amari, Jalazone, Askar, Far'a, Mur Shams and Jenin camps in the West Bank. The Agency has agreed to contribute towards the cost of improvement and further extension of drainage networks through self-help programmes in 10 camps in Lebanon, in two camps in Syria and a few camps in east Jordan and the West Bank. Refuse collection facilities are being improved in Lebanon and the West Bank and three additional refuse trucks are being procured to cope with the increasing workload. Funds have also been provided for the replacement of unserviceable transport vehicles in Gaza, Lebanon and east Jordan Fields.

Nutrition including supplementary feeding

107. One of the prime concerns of the Agency in protecting the health of the refugee population is their state of nutrition. As a result of careful routine surveillance of infants attending the health centres and of children in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools, special care can be devoted to those found to be suffering from under-nutrition or malnutrition. As a protective measure special items such as high protein concentrates and iron preparations were distributed. The low prevalence of underweight among infants and the scarcity of nutritional deficiency diseases among school children confirm the success of the programme.

108. The Agency's supplementary feeding programme included the daily distribution of hot meals, reconstituted milk and vitamins and the monthly distribution of extra rations to special categories of refugees (see table 8 of annex I). Besides pre-school and school children, certain other categories of refugees also in need of food supplements are provided for in this programme: pregnant and nursing women, patients on ambulatory tuberculosis treatment, selected medical cases and displaced refugees, especially those in the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. The programme is so important because the monthly basic ration contains no items of fresh food or animal protein and because many children do not receive a monthly basic ration. In 1973/1974 the programme was financed from a special contribution of cash and food-stuffs from the European Economic Community (EEC) under a convention signed in 1972, with the exception of whole milk donated by the Government of Switzerland and an increase in the cost of locally purchased food-stuffs in the first half of 1974 which was met from general Agency income.

109. The hot meal programme provides a nutritionally balanced meal at mid-day six days per week at the Agency's supplementary feeding centres. The meals are available on an open basis to all children up to the age of six and upon medical recommendation to older children and sick adults. The menus include fresh vegetables and fruit and meat, fish and eggs for animal protein. A special high-protein, high-calorie diet is also made available daily upon the recommendation of Agency medical officers for infants and children suffering from the effects of diarrhoea, malnutrition or under-nutrition. Vitamin A and D capsules are issued daily with the hot meals to beneficiaries under six years.

110. The milk programme provides for a daily issue of reconstituted whole/skim milk mixture for seven days a week for infants of 6 to 12 months and for non-breast-fed babies under six months of age. Reconstituted skim milk is issued on six days a week to children aged one to six years, to expectant nursing mothers from the fifth month of pregnancy and for one year after delivery, and to sick refugees upon medical recommendation. School children in the elementary classes normally receive a portion of reconstituted skim milk five days a week. Owing to an unexpected delay in the shipment of whole milk from Switzerland, the stocks of this commodity were exhausted in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan by July 1973. The whole-milk component in the infants' whole/skim milk mixture was then compensated for by an equivalent quantity of skim milk for about three months. Similarly, the skim milk supplies from Europe were delayed and it became necessary to suspend the school milk programme as from January 1974 in order to save the stocks of skim milk then on hand for the more vulnerable groups. (For details of the milk programme, see table 8 of annex I.) Three days a week all elementary school children received vitamin capsules except while the milk programme, with which they are normally issued, was suspended: school children attending the hot meal programme continued to receive vitamin capsules with the meal.

111. Monthly special extra rations were issued to expectant mothers from the fifth month of pregnancy and for one year after delivery. An extra ration similar to the monthly basic ration was also issued monthly to patients on ambulatory tuberculosis treatment. A monthly ration of CSM (cornflour, soya, milk mixture) or WSB (wheat/soya blend), which used to be issued to all children between the ages of 6 and 10, had to cease with effect from February 1974 in Lebanon, Syria and east Jordan and with effect from April in Gaza and West Bank because these commodities were no longer contributed to the Agency.

112. The emergency feeding programme established for the benefit of refugees displaced in the 1967 hostilities extends the daily milk and hot meal issues to all displaced refugee children up to the age of 15. It includes the issue of whole/skim milk mixture to infants of 4 to 6 months among displaced refugees in east Jordan and Syria and the distribution of a monthly protein supplement (one 12-ounce tin of meat and 500 grammes of CSM or WSB) to all displaced refugees in Syria, to those living in the emergency camps and to displaced pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan and to all pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients in Gaza. Because of shortage of supplies the issue of tinned meat was interrupted for varying periods, and the issue of the CSM/WSB component had to cease by February in Syria and by April in east Jordan and Gaza because it was no longer available to the Agency.

113. On behalf of the Government of Jordan and on a reimbursable basis, the Agency continued to provide daily milk and hot meals for displaced persons (other than UNRWA-registered refugees) living in the emergency camps in east Jordan.

Medical and para-medical education and training

114. The Agency continued to promote medical and para-medical education and training in the field of public health professions and vocations. In the 1973/1974 scholastic year 223 refugee students held UNRWA university scholarships

(see table 14 of annex I) and 112 refugee trainees were enrolled in para-medical courses in Agency training centres (see table 13 of annex I). Of these, 52 university students and 54 trainees either successfully completed their courses of education or were expected to pass their qualifying examinations.

115. The Agency also continued its in-service training of doctors, nurses and midwives/dayahs. Four medical officers were granted study leave of one year's duration each to pursue post-graduate courses. As part of the in-service training of nursing staff, mother-and-child health (MCH) courses were conducted in east Jordan and Syria and an ophthalmic course in Syria. Through the courtesy of the Ministry of Health of the Government of Cyprus, and at no training expense to the Agency, four staff nurses are attending a one-year post-basic course in midwifery in Cyprus, which will alleviate the shortage of midwifery trained staff. Girls as well as boys are encouraged to take up basic nursing training at local schools of nursing. Some of them were accepted free of charge at certain government and private schools, and those enrolled at other training institutions were granted financial assistance from special contributions received for this purpose.

C. Education and training services

116. Under an agreement between UNRWA and UNESCO the latter is responsible for the professional aspects of the UNRWA/UNESCO programme, fulfilling its responsibility in part by the secondment to UNRWA, without reimbursement, of 23 directing and specialist staff, including the Director of Education. The UNRWA/UNESCO education programme in 1973/1974 included general education at elementary and preparatory levels, vocational and teacher training, the work of the Institute of Education and a university scholarship programme. Many refugee children continue their education at the upper-secondary level in host government or private schools. Where no government secondary school is available, cash grants are paid to a limited number of refugee pupils attending private schools and book allowances are paid in Syria. Owing to lack of funds the Agency has been obliged to discontinue the payment to the host Governments of subsidies for secondary education. In 1973, expenditure on education and training, \$29.7 million, accounted for nearly half the Agency's budget.

117. In addition the Agency provides some pre-school education (para. 77), youth activities (paras. 75 and 76), training activities outside schools (para. 79), and medical and para-medical education and training (paras. 114 and 115).

General education

118. By far the largest single Agency activity is general education. In 1973/1974, a total of 268,324 pupils, 12,340 more than in 1972/1973, were enrolled in the 562 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools in Lebanon, Syria, east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. A further 69,571 refugee pupils were known to be enrolled in government and private elementary, preparatory and secondary schools in the area, and in east Jordan 15,592 non-refugee children - mostly children of displaced persons - were in Agency schools, more than offsetting the refugee children in government elementary and preparatory (but not secondary) schools. The teaching force rose to more than 7,600 and was supervised by 70 elementary and subject supervisors located in the five Fields. The education staff in each Field is headed by a locally appointed Field Education Officer working under the technical guidance of the Director of Education and specialist staff of the Department of Education at headquarters.

119. The steady natural growth in the school population and the Agency's lack of funds have over the years led to extensive double-shifting, which in the 1973/1974 school year affected almost two thirds of all Agency schools. In elementary schools in east Jordan and Syria double-shifting occurs in almost 90 per cent of the schools. Only through double-shifting and the construction of some additional school-rooms, financed from special contributions, was it possible to avoid turning children away. Lack of funds for capital expenditure limited school construction to the bare minimum necessary to prevent triple-shifting and allow for the replacement of the most unsuitable old premises. Twenty-two prefabricated classrooms, 114 standard type classrooms and administrative rooms, four science laboratories and two multi-purpose rooms were completed in 1973/1974; seven standard type and nine prefabricated classrooms and a science laboratory were still under construction.

120. As in previous years since 1969, all textbooks newly prescribed or revised by

host Governments are submitted to the Director-General of UNESCO for approval before they are procured for Agency schools. In the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, where Jordanian and Egyptian books respectively are used, books approved by the Director-General are still subject to the requirement of a special import permit from the occupying authorities. The situation is described in greater detail, Field by Field, in paragraphs 123, 126, 129, 132 and 135 below.

121. In Lebanon, the UNRWA/UNESCO schools did not begin the new school year until 1 October 1973, two weeks later than usual, because of strikes by teachers which had caused delays in appointments and in the distribution of textbooks and supplies to the schools. The subsequent outbreak on 6 October 1973 of hostilities in the Middle East interrupted work from 8 to 16 October. As a consequence of Israeli air and sea raids which caused casualties and damage in camps in south Lebanon in May 1974 (see paras. 64-66 above), pupils in all UNRWA schools in Lebanon remained absent from their classes after 15 May 1974. The fear of further raids led to suspension of the operation of the schools, in the first instance until 24 May 1974, later until further notice, and classes had not resumed by 30 June, the end of the school year. Thus the school year, after a delayed start, closed prematurely with a loss of some eight weeks of instruction.

122. A total of 37,133 pupils was enrolled in the 80 elementary and preparatory schools with 1,146 teachers. Thirty-nine of these schools, involving 316 class sections, operated on double-shift. At the beginning of the 1973/1974 school year a further 142 class sections had operated on double-shift but the entry into use of two newly constructed schools in January and a third in February 1974 eased the situation.

123. The implementation of the new curriculum approved for schools in Lebanon in 1971 by the Lebanese Ministry of Education was extended to the third preparatory classes and introduced into the first and second elementary classes. As a result of the new curriculum and the establishment of two French language schools, 25 new textbooks, including five teachers' handbooks, had to be introduced and 20 old textbooks became obsolete. There are now 161 approved books in use in this Field.

124. In the Syrian Arab Republic UNRWA/UNESCO schools started the school year on 15 September 1973 but closed on 6 October, when hostilities broke out between Syria and Israel. They reopened on 10 November, except for those in Damascus and in the south, which reopened on 13 November for preparatory pupils and 20 November 1973 for elementary pupils. Plans were made to compensate for the lost school time by reducing the mid-year vacation by one week and extending the school year by three weeks.

125. A total of 35,897 pupils attended the 96 elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency with 1,080 teachers. Sixty-five of these schools, involving 672 class sections, had to operate on double-shifts.

126. As regards textbooks, six were newly prescribed, two were replaced and 14 revised; the total number prescribed is now 93, of which 67 have been approved for use by the Director-General of UNESCO and 26 are still under consideration by him.

127. In east Jordan, the UNRWA/UNESCO schools began the new school year on

1 September 1973. After the outbreak of hostilities, the schools in the north Jordan Valley and the Ramtha area were closed on 9 October. On 13 October the Government issued instructions that all schools were to close from 14 October 1973 until further notice. They reopened on 20 October, except for those in the north Jordan Valley, which reopened only on 30 October 1973.

128. The number of UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools in east Jordan was 174 with 153 of them (involving 1,968 class sections) on double-shift. The total enrolment of pupils was 99,369 with a total teaching force of 2,704.

129. One teacher's handbook was newly prescribed and two teachers' handbooks became obsolete. The total number of textbooks prescribed is now 101, of which 83 have been approved by the Director-General of UNESCO, three were not approved by him and 15 are still under consideration. Of the 17 titles referred to in last year's report (A/9013, para. 140) as then under consideration by the Director-General, two have been approved.

130. In the West Bank the schools also started on 1 September 1973 and continued to operate without interruption, though attendance was low during the October hostilities.

131. There are 91 UNRWA/UNESCO elementary and preparatory schools with 37 of them (involving 280 class sections) on double-shift; 1,017 teachers instructed 31,319 pupils enrolled in 1973/1974.

132. Of the 83 books approved by the Director-General of UNESCO (see para. 129 above), 78 were authorized by the Occupying Power for importation by UNRWA.

133. In Gaza the UNRWA/UNESCO schools began the new school year on 10 September 1973 and functioned normally except for a few days during the October 1973 hostilities when attendance dropped temporarily.

134. The number of Agency elementary and preparatory schools was 121, of which 58 with 595 class sections were on double-shift; 1,715 teachers served in these schools with a total enrolment of 64,606 pupils.

135. There were several changes in the Egyptian textbooks used in Agency schools in Gaza: seven titles were newly prescribed, eight declared obsolete, 11 replaced and 12 revised. The total number prescribed is now 90, of which 62 have been approved by the Director-General of UNESCO, leaving 28 titles still under consideration by him. The Occupying Power has so far issued import permits for 61 of the 62 approved books.

136. For the fifth year in succession, UNESCO, in consultation with the Egyptian and Israeli authorities, organized in the Gaza Strip with UNRWA's assistance, the holding of the Egyptian Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Tawjihi) and, for the second year in succession, the Al Azhar Tawjihi examinations. The examinations started on 30 June 1973 and ended on 8 and 9 July. A second session of the Al Azhar examination was held from 8 to 12 September 1973. In all, 6,587 candidates sat for these examinations, supervised by over 1,000 local government and Agency teachers and by 29 international specialists formally assigned by the Director-General of UNESCO, most of them from among the staff of the UNRWA/UNESCO Education Department. Logistical support and other essential

facilities for these examinations were provided by the Gaza Directorate of Education and Culture and by the UNRWA Field Office in Gaza.

137. Subsequently the Egyptian authorities announced that 3,222 pupils had been successful in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and 203 in the Al Azhar-Tawjihi examination. Before the outbreak of hostilities in October 1973, 600 of those who had passed the 1972 examinations crossed the Suez Canal to enter universities in Egypt in a convoy arranged by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Since then a further 431 have entered Egyptian universities and 52 have been enrolled at universities in Algeria.

Vocational and technical education

138. The UNRWA/UNESCO vocational and technical education programme continued to expand in the school year 1973/1974. The number of training places available at the seven Agency centres ^{9/} offering courses within this programme increased by 64 to 3,072, and a further 84 trainees were sponsored in private vocational training institutes. The numbers of trainees in the various training courses in 1973/1974 are given in table 13 of annex I.

139. During the hostilities in October 1973 the training programme was interrupted at all centres for several days. The Agency training centres near Damascus suffered damage and two members of the centre's staff, including the Principal, were injured during an air attack on adjacent targets. From 21 May 1974, classes at the Sibliin Training Centre in Lebanon had to be suspended because of the situation resulting from the Israeli raids on south Lebanon (see paras. 64-66). As the vocational training year at this centre was not due to close until 15 August 1974, the effect of the suspension of classes and the earlier interruption due to the October 1973 war was that only slightly more than half of the training course programmes had been completed by 30 June 1974. It was hoped, however, that classes could be resumed before the end of the training year and the year extended.

140. The programme also suffered from the resignation of several instructors, 13 of whom were attracted by better pay to posts in neighbouring Arab States. This was a severe loss because considerable time and resources had been devoted to the training of these instructors, and replacements are not readily available. Plans are being made to reintroduce an instructor training course as the development of vocational and technical training planned by Governments in the area is likely to be accompanied by a shortage of instructors and a further drain on the Agency's cadre.

141. The training centres at Sibliin (Lebanon) and Gaza continued to operate on a non-residential basis, while the other centres operated as boarding institutions. The full increase in capacity at the Wadi Seer Training Centre (Jordan), made possible by a special contribution from the Federal Republic of Germany which also covers operating expenses, was realized, bringing the number of places to 792, all but nine of which were utilized. The Amman Training Centre also operated at nearly full capacity.

^{9/} The eighth centre, Ramallah MTTC, is exclusively for teacher training.

142. At the Kalandia VTC (West Bank), a project begun in 1972 was completed, improving the centre's facilities and providing 48 more training places. The additional classes, originally housed in temporary accommodation, are now established in permanent workshops.

143. With over 81 per cent of the 1972/1973 graduates already employed, the prospects for the employment of graduates from Agency vocational training centres remain encouraging. Plans are being drawn up for a further expansion of the programme financed from a special contribution of \$2 million from the Government of the United States of America. The contribution will be used for operating expenses as well as for capital expenditure.

Teacher training

144. Primarily in order to provide teachers for the general education programme, which covers elementary and preparatory (lower secondary) levels during the nine-year compulsory cycle (10 years in Lebanon), the Agency also has its own teacher-training centres, complemented by a programme of in-service training. Many teachers trained by UNRWA/UNESCO have, however, found employment with the host and other Arab Governments, frequently after gaining practical experience in UNRWA/UNESCO schools. UNRWA/UNESCO teacher-training centres accept Palestine refugees who have completed secondary education and provide a two-year course of professional training which is adequate for teaching at the elementary level. At present the UNRWA/UNESCO system relies on two sources of Palestinian recruitment for specialist teachers at the preparatory level: (1) university graduates, who, if without professional training, are encouraged by the incentive of up-grading to follow a course at the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education; and (2) non-graduate teachers who may or may not have received Agency pre-service or in-service professional training and who are encouraged by the incentive of upgrading to follow a course of in-service specialist and, if necessary, also professional training. Because the demand in education systems in the host and neighbouring countries for elementary teachers from outside appears on the decline and because there is a shortage of graduate teachers of science, mathematics and English at the preparatory level, the Agency experimented with the addition of a third year during which selected students specialized in these subjects. The Agency proposed to the Ministry of Education of the Government of Jordan that this additional year for selected students should be established on a permanent basis at the Amman Training Centre with effect from academic year 1973/1974. The Ministry was unwilling to approve the addition of a third year for this purpose on the grounds that there can be no compromise between a two-year course of professional training and a full four-year university course of specialist training and that any new development must form part of a national plan of educational development for Jordan. The proposal is still under discussion with the Ministry and with UNESCO.

145. In the school year 1973/1974 Agency pre-service teacher training was carried on in four centres: one in Amman (east Jordan), two in Ramallah (West Bank) and one in Sibliin (Lebanon). The number of trainees in these centres was 1,190 --26 more than in 1972/1973. Almost half of the 577 teachers who graduated in July 1973 were women. At the Sibliin Centre, Lebanon, time was lost by the teacher trainees when classes at this centre were suspended in May as a result of the Israeli raids in south Lebanon. The 67 second year trainees refused to take their final examination on the grounds that adequate preparation for it had been

impossible because of lost time and the conditions prevailing in south Lebanon. Many were eventually allowed to graduate with results based on their performance in semester and other periodic tests over the second year of training. For the 84 first year trainees an early start in August 1974 to their second year of training is being considered to enable them to complete the uncovered part of their first year syllabus.

146. While UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan and Lebanon absorb most, if not all, of the graduates from the Amman and Siblín Training Centres, UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Gaza and the West Bank can absorb less than half of the graduates from the two Ramallah centres. Some Ramallah graduates find employment in government and private schools in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, many from the West Bank still find employment in other Arab countries, but graduates from Gaza find employment with more difficulty. (Of 577 graduates in 1973, 78 were still seeking employment on 30 June 1974, of whom 70 were from Gaza.) It is relevant that after June 1967 both Ramallah centres, which previously served east Jordan as well, were maintained at a level near their former strength thus providing more places for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There will again be more teachers graduating in 1974 than the Agency requires and, as in previous years, the Agency's Placement Office will make every effort to find them employment, if necessary outside the occupied territories.

147. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education completed another successful year of in-service training of Agency teachers and senior educational staff. The run-down of the Institute's basic courses of initial professional and academic training for elementary and preparatory teachers, noted last year, has continued and there has been a further shift in emphasis towards in-service courses for senior education personnel, such as head-teachers, supervisors and teacher-training instructors, ad hoc courses in educational techniques to meet special needs and developments, and refresher courses for qualified teachers.

148. In 1973/1974 a total of 1,048 teachers in Agency schools participated in these courses: 257 teachers followed the basic course of professional training of unqualified elementary teachers; 123 preparatory (lower secondary) teachers followed specialized courses; 134 followed courses for head-teachers, school supervisors and teacher-training instructors, and 534 qualified teachers followed refresher and ad hoc courses.

149. Since the Institute was established in 1964, 3,985 teachers have followed the basic professional course for elementary teachers. Of this number, 3,002 successfully completed all the requirements of their courses, have been recognized by the Agency as qualified elementary teachers, and have been upgraded accordingly.

150. The Institute's programme of in-service training for preparatory level teachers was introduced in 1967. Since then, 1,819 teachers have benefited from this programme, of whom 1,305 successfully completed all the requirements of their courses.

151. The Institute's research section completed a study of the effects of double-shifting in UNRWA/UNESCO schools and has begun an evaluation of the effect of one of the Institute's refresher courses on the teaching practices of pre-service and in-service teacher-training graduates. In 1973/1974, a special course in educational research was organized for 19 education supervisors in the Gaza Strip.

152. In supplementation of the in-service training courses provided by the Institute of Education, the other Divisions of the Department have also carried out such in-service training activities as short summer courses, seminars, workshops and conferences designed to meet special needs of teachers, instructors and supervisors. During the period under review 26 such courses and meetings were held, involving nearly 600 education staff in all five Fields. There was also a one-week conference of the five Field Education Officers with the Director and other senior officers of the Department of Education to review progress in the education programme and make recommendations for improvements.

153. In co-operation with UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and the host and other Governments in the region, the Institute continued to render assistance to government education systems in the region, mainly by making available its experience of in-service teacher training based on the multi-media approach it has developed. Five countries - Jordan, the Sudan and Bahrain (for basic professional courses), and Syria and Iraq (for refresher courses) - have so far adopted this approach and adapted it to their local conditions. Oman also has adopted a similar approach and, pending the production of its own educational materials, is making use of those of the Institute.

154. The period under review included three training and orientation courses, organized and conducted at the Institute's headquarters in Beirut, for 69 senior staff employed in in-service teacher education projects in the Sudan, Bahrain, Iraq and Afghanistan. A further 22 government education staff from the Yemen Arab Republic, Lebanon, Bahrain, Iraq and the Sudan received special training at the Institute. The Institute's specialist staff visited countries in the region to advise on matters related to in-service teacher-training projects applying the multi-media approach or to discuss the possibility of introducing such projects. In co-operation with UNICEF and the UNESCO Regional Office for Education, Beirut, the Institute organized a conference of the Directors of government in-service teacher-training programmes which have adopted the Institute's methodology in order to facilitate the exchange of views and experience gained in the multi-media approach and to discuss ways and means of further co-operation. In addition, the Institute continued to provide samples of its educational materials and to assist in the evaluation and exchange of materials produced by these projects.

University scholarships

155. During the academic year 1973/1974 UNRWA awarded 370 scholarships for study at universities, of which 307 were continuing scholarships and 63 were new awards granted to school leavers. The distribution of these scholarships is shown in table 14 of annex I.

156. The UNRWA scholarships, frequently funded from special contributions, are awarded for one year at a time, but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study, provided the student satisfactorily passes his end-of-year university examination and provided funds are available.

D. Common services and general administration

157. The international manning table was increased by six posts (two of them temporary and two non-reimbursable posts) and the Personnel and Administration

Division upgraded to a Department after a review which took into account advice from the Assistant Secretary-General for General Services in the United Nations Secretariat, who kindly made a limited study of the functions of senior staff at UNRWA headquarters. The total number of international staff posts is now 126, of whom only 90 are a final charge on UNRWA's budget.

158. In the local manning table there was an increase of 333 posts, all but 26 of them teachers, partially offset by a decrease of 31 posts, mainly in environmental sanitation, resulting in a net increase of 302 local posts. From table 20 of annex I, which gives details, it will be seen that local posts numbered 15,031 on 30 June 1974.

159. International staff costs increased by approximately \$320,000 over the preceding year, mainly as a result of changes in post adjustment related to currency exchange rates rather than the local cost of living, to which the system seems rather insensitive, and the consolidation of five post classes into salary.

160. The accelerating rise in the cost of living in all Fields has led to more frequent and more costly adjustments in cost-of-living allowances for local staff. In view of the very large number of local staff - now over 15,000 - the incidence on the budget of cost-of-living allowances is heavy, even though the basic remuneration of local staff is not governed by the principles of the common United Nations system applicable to General Service staff. There were two such adjustments during the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 and another was due for approval with effect from 1 July 1974. In September 1973, with effect from 1 May 1973, increases for staff in Syria and Lebanon were approved. In February 1974 further increases were approved for all Fields and headquarters, with effect from 1 January 1974, to take account of inflation in 1973 (though not of delayed economic effects of the October war). The total amounts for each Field varied in accordance with the size of the manning table, the rate of exchange between the local currency and the United States dollar, the rate of inflation and, where there had been comparable government action (as in Lebanon and Jordan), with the level of increase that had been regarded as appropriate by the Government; the amounts were as follows: Lebanon (including headquarters) - \$950,000; Syria - \$583,000; east Jordan - \$687,000; West Bank - \$926,000; Gaza Strip - \$1,250,000. The total addition to the budget for 1974 was thus \$4,405,000. Increases to take effect from 1 July 1974 will add a further \$1.8 million in 1974 and \$3.6 million in a full year. Unless the rate of increase in the cost of living slackens, regular reviews of cost-of-living allowances for local staff will be necessary on at least an annual basis if an intolerable strain is not to be put on staff living standards. If, on the other hand, continuing financial instability and uncertainty make regularity of review impossible, the strain on the Agency may become intolerable.

161. Dependency allowances for local staff in Lebanon and Syria were increased with effect from 1 January 1974 to bring them closer to rates paid by the host Governments, at an annual cost of approximately \$60,000.

162. With the increase in local staff cost-of-living allowances that took effect from 1 January 1974, these allowances constituted a high proportion of remuneration in some Fields, and some adjustment of Provident Fund contributions and separation benefits was desirable. The Agency therefore decided to incorporate a significant amount, representing in total 38 to 42 per cent of the value of the

allowances, into salary with effect from 1 July 1974. At the same time, in response to a staff demand of long standing, additional increments were added to Area staff salary scales in order to provide further advancement for long-serving staff with little prospect of promotion who had reached the top of the existing scales. The estimated cost for the six months of 1974 will be \$1,700,000 including \$1,300,000 of non-recurring expenditure in respect of separation benefits.

163. The International Labour Office study of the Provident Fund, referred to in the last report (A/9013, para. 183), was carried out, and its recommendations and the Agency's views on them are still under examination by the participants. In the meantime, the Commissioner-General, in the spirit of these recommendations, after deferring a decision until the report had been received, declared an interest credit of 4.75 per cent for 1972, and one of 4 per cent for 1973. The purpose was to maintain an interest credit, though at a lower level than in the years preceding 1972, and to spread the recovery of the capital loss resulting from devaluation of the United States dollar over a number of years, during which there might also be some offsetting capital gain. As at 1 January 1974, after adding to the participants' accounts the 1973 interest credit, this gap stood at about \$2.9 million and an equal amount was reserved against working capital to meet the contingent liability. A subsequent further appreciation against the United States dollar of the local currencies in which liabilities are payable further widened the gap.

164. The management of the Agency's Provident Fund scheme has been the subject of acute controversy between the Agency and local staff since the capital loss in 1972 resulting from dollar devaluation (though there had already been some controversy over the treatment of a capital loss on sterling assets on the devaluation of sterling in 1967). It was for this reason that the Commissioner-General arranged with the International Labour Office for a study to be made of the scheme in consultation with the Agency and with staff representatives. Unfortunately the issues in dispute are still clouded by misunderstanding, and there has been publicity which is misleading. A brief account of the facts may therefore be useful. There is a Provident Fund scheme but no separate Provident Fund: the assets are Agency assets, set aside in recognition of the Agency's obligation to pay to participants on separation the credits standing to their names in the local currencies of their salaries. These credits consist of their own contributions at 5 per cent of salary (originally 2 1/2 per cent for lower-paid staff), the Agency's counterpart contributions at 10 per cent of salary, and the accumulated proceeds of earnings on the assets set aside by the Agency. The rates of contribution were officially promulgated on 24 February 1955, and staff in the Agency's service at the time who decided to become participants accepted these rates and the other conditions of the scheme in writing. (No higher rates were ever offered to staff nor was any promise of higher rates ever made to staff.) Over a period the Agency reinvested the assets outside the area of operations in order to ensure their physical safety, and eventually they were all held on deposit in United States dollars with banks outside the area. Apart from ensuring physical safety, the effect was to increase earnings but to risk capital loss if the United States dollar were devalued or depreciated against the local currencies in which the credits are recorded. As the Agency has an obligation to pay to separating participants, in the appropriate local currency, the amount that stands to their credit in that currency, there is no question of a capital loss on credits. The issue between the staff and the Agency relates to earnings; specifically, whether any capital loss should be set off against interest

earnings and whether participants have suffered financially from the Agency's decision to move the assets out of local currencies in local banks into dollars in banks elsewhere. The view of the Agency, supported by the external auditors and the ILO report, is that capital loss should be offset against interest earnings. As regards the effect of the decision to transfer assets, the information available to the Agency on rates of interest on bank deposits in the area of operations over the period in question suggests that had the assets been invested in such deposits in local currencies, the participants' credits would have been less than they now are. The Commissioner-General hopes that the discussions now in progress with staff representatives will remove persistent misunderstandings and result in arrangements for the management of the Provident Fund scheme that are acceptable to both sides.

165. In recent years the growth in the Agency's local staff and recognition of the special problems and interests of the three main categories of staff - the 8,200 teachers, supervisors and instructors, the 3,000 other members of the Area staff and the 3,700 manual workers - have made it essential to review the machinery for staff representation. As mentioned in the report for 1972/1973 (A/9013, para. 185), consultations with the local staff had reached a point in May 1973 where it was possible to promulgate a new statute for each Field governing the fundamental elements in the establishment of new organs of staff representation and electoral procedures for each of the three categories of staff. Further progress has been delayed because teachers and manual workers in some Fields had adopted arrangements on their own initiative for staff representation which are inconsistent with the Agency's staff regulations. The process of transition to the new arrangements is therefore still not complete in all Fields.

166. A disquieting feature of the year has been increasing resort by staff to action intended to coerce the Agency into meeting their demands. There have been a number of strikes and threats of strikes, mainly in support of demands for improved conditions of employment, but one of them related to an industrial dispute to which the Agency was not a party. On more than one occasion staff in Lebanon occupied parts of the Field Office, and on 29 June 1974 about a dozen representatives of the Agency's locally recruited staff occupied the Commissioner-General's office for four hours during his absence from Beirut, and held a press conference in it. At the same time a general strike of all Agency local staff in all Fields and further occupation of offices were threatened for 15 August 1974 if all demands were not complied with by then. The cost of meeting all these demands would run into many millions of dollars and they have been put forward and pressed by coercive means in disregard of the Agency's precarious financial position, which staff representatives have said they consider politically contrived and therefore irrelevant.

167. As paragraph 19 of the Introduction to this report indicates, the Agency's management appreciates and is sympathetic to the problems of local staff at this time. As paragraphs 160-162 above show, despite a desperate financial situation, the Agency has been prepared to give priority to very substantial additional expenditure on cost-of-living allowances and other improvements in staff remuneration. There are financial limits, however, to what the Agency can do for its staff while still maintaining its programmes in full, and harassment of the Agency's management at any level cannot extend these limits.

E. Legal matters

The Agency's staff

168. In the year under review 18 Agency staff members were arrested and detained in the Gaza Strip (for various periods, not exceeding six months) without being charged with any criminal offence; four were still under detention on 30 June 1974. In addition, four staff members were brought to trial and convicted by military courts. In the West Bank, two staff members were arrested and detained without being charged with any criminal offence, of whom one was still under detention on 30 June 1974.

169. In east Jordan three Agency staff members were arrested and detained (for various periods, not exceeding six months) without being charged with any criminal offence; all were released before 30 June 1974.

170. In all such cases the Agency seeks to ascertain the reason for the arrest or detention and to ensure that the staff member's official functions are not involved, having regard to the rights and duties of the staff member flowing from the United Nations Charter, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 1946, and the Agency's Staff Regulations and Rules. In the course of the year under report the Agency continued to encounter difficulties (see A/9013, para. 189) in obtaining adequate information on these cases.

171. The position in relation to the travel of Agency staff to, from and through the Syrian Arab Republic has eased in practice, although not all the difficulties have yet been overcome.

172. There have been numerous further instances in Gaza of security interrogation of Agency local staff members by Israeli authorities and the Agency's Field Office Director in the Gaza Strip has taken up with the Israeli military authorities the circumstances and the scope of these interrogations. Similar instances have also occurred in the West Bank and have been taken up by the Agency's Field Office Director in the West Bank with the Israeli military authorities.

The Agency's premises and refugee shelters

173. The position regarding certain Agency installations in the refugee camps in Lebanon is dealt with in paragraph 25 above. There have been instances of the temporary occupation of Agency premises, including part of its Field Office in Beirut, by staff on strike and by refugees demanding improvements in services, and the Agency has on several occasions stressed to the competent Lebanese authorities the need for adequate protection of Agency premises.

174. By notes of 13 August 1973 and 4 December 1973 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel, the Agency reiterated its views in regard to the punitive demolition of refugee shelters in the Gaza Strip, viz. that such demolitions are contrary to the obligations of Israel under international law, protested at the resumption of punitive demolition, and again requested the cessation of this practice. The Ministry in its note of 30 September 1973 restated its position on the subject. There were three new cases of punitive demolition of shelters in

refugee camps in the Gaza Strip during the year, all of which were taken up with the Israeli authorities by the Agency's Field Office Director and made the subject of claims by the Agency. There has also been a recurrence, after a lapse of about three years, of the punitive demolition of refugee shelters in the camps in the West Bank. Five such cases took place in June towards the end of the year under report. Appropriate claims are being lodged and a protest is being made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel with regard to these and the Gaza cases.

The Agency's transport operations

175. Reference was made in paragraph 196 of last year's report (A/9013) to the closure of the border between the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon in May 1973, and to the attendant consequences for the Agency's operations. The border was reopened to traffic on 18 August 1973.

Claims against Governments and other legal matters

176. In the year under review there was no significant change in regard to the outstanding claims against Governments referred to in last year's report.

177. The dispute between the Agency and one of its contractors, mentioned in paragraph 205 of last year's report, has not been settled and the contractor has made formal application for the appointment of an arbitrator.

178. The Agency has embarked on a major revision of the fire insurance policy covering its movable and immovable property throughout the Agency's area of operations and related third party risks.

179. Recently enacted legislation in Jordan provides for the levy of a surcharge on telephones for the benefit of the Jordan University. The competent Jordanian authorities have not so far accepted the Agency's contention that it is exempted from payment of this surcharge, which is expressly a revenue-raising character rather than a charge for services rendered. Although the amount is small, an important principle is involved and the Agency is withholding payment of the fees, while pursuing the matter further with the Jordanian authorities.

F. Financial operations

180. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors. 10/ This section therefore presents, in summary form only, the Agency's actual financial operations in 1973 and its estimated financial operations in 1974.

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 C (A/9607/Add.3).

181. The following table summarizes the Agency's financial operations in 1973:

	<u>In thousands of US dollars</u>		
Income received in 1973:			
Contributions by Governments (including EEC)			55,269
Contributions by United Nations agencies			923
Contributions from non-governmental sources			1,201
Miscellaneous income			1,003
Exchange gains on revaluation of currencies held			222
	Total income		<u>58,618</u>
Expenditure in 1973:			
	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non-recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Relief services	23,425	216	23,641
Health services	7,429	352	7,781
Education services	28,997	688	29,685
Other costs	-	1,425	1,425
	<u>59,851</u>	<u>2,681</u>	<u>62,532</u>
Excess of expenditure over income (deficit)			(3,914)
<u>Add:</u>			
Working capital at 1 January 1973 (after adjustment of prior year's accounts)			8,251
Write-off of provision for claims by Governments for subsidies for services to the refugees in 1972			<u>1,350</u>
Working capital at 31 December 1973 before reservation for capital losses in the Provident Fund			5,687

Deduct:

Amount temporarily reserved to cover
capital losses in the Provident
Fund

2,846

Unreserved balance of working capital
at 31 December 1973

2,841

182. Expenditure labelled "Other costs" was made up principally of an increase in the provision for staff separation costs necessitated by devaluation of the United States dollar and by salary adjustments, but also included the cost of the repair or replacement of Agency and staff members' property damaged or lost as a consequence of local disturbances and certain other costs not readily allocated to any of the Agency's programmes.

183. The foregoing summary distinguishes between expenditure on "recurrent operations" (salaries, supplies, rents, subsidies and other costs incurred regularly) and expenditure on "non-recurrent operations" (capital improvements, such as shelter and schoolrooms, replacement of worn-out equipment and other essentially non-repetitive costs). The distinction is significant because (a) the cost of recurrent operations is a measure of the Agency's continuing obligations under its mandate, which are not a series of projects but programmes of basic services; and (b) non-recurrent operations are often financed by special contributions which cannot be used for recurrent operations.

184. The most significant feature of the foregoing summary is that the Agency again, for the tenth time in 11 years, incurred a deficit and, moreover, a much larger one than that for 1972. As a consequence of these successive deficits, the Agency's working capital has been reduced from \$20.6 million at the start of 1963 to only \$5.7 million at the close of 1973.

185. Out of this meagre working capital about one half had to be reserved to cover possible losses on the Agency's Provident Fund scheme for its local staff. Towards the end of 1972, and again, but to a much greater extent, in 1973, the devaluation of the United States dollar caused very large capital losses on the assets of the Provident Fund scheme, which were held in that currency. Although part of these losses has been covered by interest income earned on the assets in 1972 and 1973 (and it is expected that the balance will eventually be so covered), it has been necessary to reserve \$2.8 million of the Agency's working capital in order to ensure the Agency's ability to meet liabilities of the scheme consisting of participants' credits, which are recorded in local currencies.

186. Income in 1973 increased by \$7.1 million over 1972, yet expenditure increased more, by \$10.4 million, so that a deficit of \$3.9 million resulted from the year's operations. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to three factors unrelated to the scope of the Agency's operations, namely, the devaluation of the United States dollar, inflation in the countries of the Agency's area of operation and increases in the prices of supplies - particularly of food - contributed to or purchased abroad by the Agency and imported into its area of operation.

187. As mentioned in paragraph 210 of last year's report (A/9013), in 1972 the

Agency wrote off the liability it had accrued prior to that year in respect of subsidies claimed by certain of the Governments in the Agency's area of operation for education or health services provided by them for the refugees. Provision was again made in 1972 to cover the subsidies for that year but the liability was again written off in 1973 and the provision made in the budget for 1973 was removed in the course of the year because of the Agency's continuing financial difficulties.

188. The write-off in 1973 of the provision made in 1972 had no effect on the Agency's cash holdings. On the contrary, these decreased from \$3.5 million at the beginning of 1973 to only \$1.8 million at the end as a consequence of the deficit for 1973. This amount was not enough to cover even the requirements for January 1974, and only payment in that month of some of the contributions still in arrears at 31 December 1973 and timely payment of certain contributions for 1974 prevented a breakdown for lack of cash then and later.

189. Unliquidated budget commitments carried forward from 1973 (or prior years) to 1974 totalled \$2.3 million. The increase of \$0.7 million over the \$1.6 million carried forward from 1972 to 1973 represented the value of food-stuffs earmarked to cover the under-issue of parts of the basic ration in 1973 caused by delays in arrival of supplies. During 1973, savings on liquidation of budget commitments from prior years totalled approximately \$122,000 and were credited to working capital.

190. At the end of 1973, unpaid contributions for that or previous years totalled \$10.5 million, as compared with \$9 million unpaid at the end of 1972. Of the pledges unpaid at the end of 1973, \$7.3 million were payable in cash and \$3.2 million in supplies of various kinds. Inventories of supplies and advances to suppliers (the Agency's supply "pipeline") at \$6.2 million were substantially lower than at the close of 1972 (\$7.7 million) mainly because of late delivery of certain contributions in kind pledged for 1973. Accounts receivable had also decreased somewhat: from \$0.8 million at the close of 1972 to \$0.7 million at the close of 1973.

191. The foregoing figures do not include the receipt and expenditure of funds made available by NEED (Near East Emergency Donations, Inc.). For technical and legal reasons, these funds cannot be regarded as part of the Agency's. The Agency had, by 30 June 1974, expended or committed virtually all of the total of \$6.8 million of NEED funds (including interest), mainly on the provision of emergency shelter and the infrastructure of environmental sanitation in camps in east Jordan (for displaced refugees and other displaced persons) and the Syrian Arab Republic (for displaced refugees) and on the construction of educational facilities, including the Amman Training Centre.

CHAPTER II

BUDGET FOR 1975 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1974

A. Introduction

192. This part of the report presents both the budget estimates for 1975 and the adjusted budget estimates for 1974. Actual expenditure for 1973 is also shown for purposes of comparison. The original budget estimates for 1974 were submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session in the Commissioner-General's report for 1972/1973 (A/9013).

193. Total expenditure for 1975 is estimated at \$108,917,000 compared with an adjusted budget estimate of \$85,949,000 for 1974 and actual expenditure of \$62,532,000 in 1973. These totals comprise both recurrent and non-recurrent costs: the budget presentation which follows deals separately with each type of cost. 11/

194. Throughout this part of the report and so that the figures for the different years are comparable, the 1974 figures include the estimated expenditure and income of the Special Fund established under an agreement of 12 July 1974 between UNRWA and the Government of the United States to finance an Emergency Programme for the support of elementary education for the period 1 September to 31 December 1974.

195. The estimates for 1975 have been prepared on the basis of current (31 May 1974) costs. The following table demonstrates how as a result of accelerated inflation and of dollar devaluation the rate of expenditure since 1972 has sharply increased (figures in thousands of United States dollars):

	<u>Recurrent costs</u>	<u>Increase over previous year</u>	<u>Non-recurrent costs</u>	<u>Total costs</u>
1968	40,565	2,130	3,422	43,987
1969	42,748	2,183	3,413	46,161
1970	45,096	2,348	2,842	47,938
1971	47,129	2,033	1,302	48,431
1972	51,024	3,895	1,102	52,126
1973	59,851 <u>12/</u>	8,827	2,681	62,532 <u>12/</u>
1974 (est)	83,330 <u>12/</u>	23,479	2,619	85,949 <u>12/</u>
1975 (est)	104,396 <u>12/</u>	21,066	4,521	108,917 <u>12/</u>

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

12/ For the years before 1973 the figures of recurrent and total expenditure included approximately \$1.4 million of provision for payments to local governments in respect of relief, health and education services provided to the refugees. No such provision was made in 1973 and subsequent years.

196. In the 1975 budget, inflation accounts for some \$17.2 million of the \$21.1 million increase in recurrent costs (additional staff costs of \$4.8 million, increased food commodity costs of \$11.5 million and inflation of other non-staff costs of \$0.9 million). In contrast increased costs in 1975 other than those resulting from inflation are relatively modest, amounting to \$3.9 million, made up of \$1.5 million for normal programme increases, principally in education services as a result of the increase in school population, \$0.8 million for reinstatement of normal flour issues to basic ration beneficiaries (i.e., no partial substitution of flour by rice, as in 1974), \$0.4 million for reinstatement of school milk programme, \$0.7 million for annual staff increments and \$0.5 million for miscellaneous items (e.g. in 1974, the Agency was reimbursed to the extent of about \$0.3 million for overland transport charges on flour moved from Beirut to the Jordan border when transport by sea from the United States to Aqaba port was affected by the war of October 1973). It should be noted that no significant staff increases are budgeted for 1975 except in education services, where provision has been made for additional teachers and supervisors for the increased school population.

197. In view of continued uncertainty about exchange rates and of world-wide difficulties in controlling inflation, there can be no guarantee that the 1975 estimates will prove realistic. Particular attention must be invited to the price of flour. Only some 29,000 tons of the Agency's requirements are expected to be covered by contributions in kind. The balance of approximately 87,000 tons has been estimated to cost about \$260 per ton delivered to Agency ports, whereas at 30 June 1974 the world price was of the order of \$280. The difference between these prices represents an additional cost of over \$1.7 million with which the Agency could be faced in 1975 if flour prices remain at their current levels.

Recurrent expenditure

198. The very significant increases in recurrent costs for 1974 are due principally to the higher costs of food-stuffs and other supplies and services, adjustments in the remuneration of the Agency's local staff to compensate for an increased cost of living and the effects of the devaluation of the United States dollar. Other contributing factors are the natural increase in the number of refugees for whom services (other than basic rations for which there is a ceiling) must be provided (this applies particularly to the growth in the school population) and the normal annual salary increments of staff.

199. The budget for recurrent costs in 1975 is set at \$104,396,000 compared with the adjusted budget of \$83,330,000 for 1974 and actual expenditure of \$59,851,000 in 1973. The estimates for 1975 provide for approximately \$3.9 million of "normal" annual increase (i.e., growth in school population, annual increments for staff, etc.) and \$17.2 million of increased costs due to inflation (principally in food prices and staff costs). No provision has been made for possible further deterioration in the local exchange rates for the United States dollar.

Non-recurrent expenditure

200. The budget for non-recurrent costs in 1975 is established at \$4,521,000 compared with the adjusted budget of \$2,619,000 for 1974 and actual expenditure of \$2,681,000 in 1973. The estimate for 1975 includes \$547,000 for replacement of

unserviceable equipment and other non-recurrent items essential to maintenance of efficiency, \$2,674,000 for urgently needed capital improvements, particularly in education, health and environmental sanitation facilities (it is unlikely, however, that many of these improvements can be made unless special contributions are received for the purpose) and provision of \$1,300,000 for the non-recurrent cost of incorporating a part of cost of living into salaries. The major items involved are described under each of the main activities indicated in the paragraphs which follow.

General

201. In relief services, provision has been made for maintaining normal services in 1975 but costs are expected to be substantially higher than in 1974, mainly because of increases in the prices of basic commodities and other food-stuffs, but also because of cost-of-living allowance for staff. Attention is called to the possibility of the further increase in flour prices mentioned in paragraph 197 above.

202. In health services, provision has been included to meet the basic needs of only a slightly larger population in 1975, but staff and other costs are expected to be much greater than in 1974 although there will be only a minimal increase in the number of staff required. The estimates include provision for essential replacement of equipment in medical and camp sanitation facilities, and for certain highly desirable improvements in facilities, in particular two new polyclinics and two health centres to meet essential needs or to replace existing unsatisfactory premises.

203. In education services, the expected increase in costs is mainly due to provision for cost-of-living adjustments for staff and for the growth of pupil population (about 10,000 more than in 1974). In 1975 education services will account for approximately 41 per cent of the total budget, compared with 47 per cent for relief services, 11 per cent for health services and 1 per cent for other extraordinary costs (comparable figures for the 1974 adjusted budget are 43 per cent for education services, 43 per cent for relief services, 12 per cent for health services and 2 per cent for other extraordinary costs - representing increased provision for staff separation costs due to incorporating part of cost of living into salaries).

B. Budget estimates

204. The following tables present in summary the budget estimates for 1975, together with comparative data for the adjusted budget for 1974 and actual expenditure in 1973; table A shows the estimates for recurrent costs, table B the estimates for non-recurrent costs and table C the estimates for total costs. The estimates for 1975 are briefly described in the paragraphs following the tables.

Table ARecurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
	<u>budget</u>	<u>adjusted</u>	<u>actual</u>
	<u>estimates</u>	<u>budget</u>	<u>expenditure</u>
		<u>estimates</u>	
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	38,014	25,827	16,155
Supplementary feeding	5,722	4,830	2,383
Shelter	358	351	323
Special hardship assistance	935	825	579
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>5,902</u>	<u>5,096</u>	<u>3,985</u>
Total, Part I	<u>50,931</u>	<u>36,929</u>	<u>23,425</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	6,370	5,579	4,315
Environmental sanitation	2,546	2,259	1,801
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>1,860</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,313</u>
Total, Part II	<u>10,776</u>	<u>9,463</u>	<u>7,429</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	32,346	27,755	21,510
Vocational and professional training	5,771	5,168	4,202
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>4,572</u>	<u>4,015</u>	<u>3,285</u>
Total, Part III	<u>42,689</u>	<u>36,938</u>	<u>28,997</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	5,922	5,001	3,660
Other internal services	4,118	3,675	3,094
General administration	<u>2,294</u>	<u>2,060</u>	<u>1,829</u>
Total, Part IV	12,334	10,736	8,583
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(12,334)</u>	<u>(10,736)</u>	<u>(8,583)</u>
<u>Part V - Costs due to local disturbances</u>			
	-	-	-
<u>Part VI - Other extraordinary costs</u>			
	-	-	-
Grand total	<u>104,396</u>	<u>83,330</u>	<u>59,851</u>

Table B

Non-recurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
	<u>budget</u>	<u>adjusted</u>	<u>actual</u>
	<u>estimates</u>	<u>budget</u>	<u>expenditure</u>
	<u>estimates</u>	<u>estimates</u>	<u>estimates</u>
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	3	18	3
Supplementary feeding	23	18	13
Shelter	5	13	83
Special hardship assistance	-	-	1
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>163</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>116</u>
Total, Part I	<u>194</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>216</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	506	348	158
Environmental sanitation	186	200	167
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>36</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>27</u>
Total, Part II	<u>728</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>352</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	2,128	208	314
Vocational and professional training	98	81	315
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>73</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>59</u>
Total, Part III	<u>2,299</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>688</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	253	272	167
Other internal services	14	40	21
General administration	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Total, Part IV	272	326	202
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(272)</u>	<u>(326)</u>	<u>(202)</u>
<u>Part V - Costs due to local disturbances</u>	-	74	375
<u>Part VI - Other extraordinary costs</u>	1,300	1,333	1,050
Grand total	<u>4,521</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>2,681</u>

Table CTotal costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
	<u>budget</u>	<u>adjusted</u>	<u>actual</u>
	<u>estimates</u>	<u>budget</u>	<u>expenditure</u>
		<u>estimates</u>	
<u>Part I - Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	38,017	25,845	16,158
Supplementary feeding	5,745	4,848	2,396
Shelter	363	364	406
Special hardship assistance	935	825	580
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>6,065</u>	<u>5,283</u>	<u>4,101</u>
Total, Part I	<u>51,125</u>	<u>37,165</u>	<u>23,641</u>
<u>Part II - Health services</u>			
Medical services	6,876	5,927	4,473
Environmental sanitation	2,732	2,459	1,968
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>1,896</u>	<u>1,670</u>	<u>1,340</u>
Total, Part II	<u>11,504</u>	<u>10,056</u>	<u>7,781</u>
<u>Part III - Education services</u>			
General education	34,474	27,963	21,824
Vocational and professional training	5,869	5,249	4,517
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>4,645</u>	<u>4,109</u>	<u>3,344</u>
Total, Part III	<u>44,988</u>	<u>37,321</u>	<u>29,685</u>
<u>Part IV - Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	6,175	5,273	3,827
Other internal services	4,132	3,715	3,115
General administration	<u>2,299</u>	<u>2,074</u>	<u>1,843</u>
Total, Part IV	12,606	11,062	8,785
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(12,606)</u>	<u>(11,062)</u>	<u>(8,785)</u>
<u>Part V - Costs due to local disturbances</u>	-	74	375
<u>Part VI - Other extraordinary costs</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>1,050</u>
Grand total	<u>108,917</u>	<u>85,949</u>	<u>62,532</u>

Relief services

Basic rations

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	38,017,000	38,014,000	3,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	25,845,000	25,827,000	18,000
1973 actual expenditure	16,158,000	16,155,000	3,000

205. The components of the basic ration have been described in paragraph 55 above. The costs included under this heading cover both the purchase and the final distribution of basic rations but transport and warehousing of rations within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services" (paras. 229 231). The budget estimate for 1975 provides for the issue of rations throughout the year to approximately the same number of beneficiaries as in 1974.

206. The very large increase of \$12,187,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1975 is due to a net increase of \$11.4 million in the cost of food-stuffs (principally flour) and some \$0.8 million because of resumption of normal flour issues in 1975. Very little of this increase is offset by provision in estimated income from possible contributions in kind.

207. The provision of \$3,000 in the 1975 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs is for miscellaneous minor improvements.

Supplementary feeding

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	5,745,000	5,722,000	23,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	4,848,000	4,830,000	18,000
1973 actual expenditure	2,396,000	2,383,000	13,000

208. This programme is described in paragraphs 108 to 113 above and in table 8 of annex I. In this activity also, as for basic rations (para. 205 above), the costs of transport and warehousing within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services".

209. The increase of \$892,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1975 is attributable to provision (\$400,000) for normal distribution of skim milk throughout the year (delay in receipt of supplies forced suspension of the programme in 1974), to a net increase in prices for food-stuffs (\$116,000), to increased numbers of beneficiaries in the hot meal programme (\$172,000) and to net provision for increased costs of staff and other supplies and services (\$204,000). It is anticipated that this increase will be covered by the special contribution that will be received for this programme.

210. The 1975 estimate of \$23,000 for non-recurrent costs is for the replacement of essential unserviceable furniture and equipment (\$17,000) and other non-recurrent costs (\$6,000).

	<u>Shelter</u>		
	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	363,000	358,000	5,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	364,000	351,000	13,000
1973 actual expenditure	406,000	323,000	83,000

211. This programme is described in paragraphs 58 to 72 above and in table 4 of annex I. The 1975 estimate for recurrent costs includes \$299,000 for the rental value of camp sites, most of which represents contributions in kind by Governments. The balance is principally for essential repair of roads and paths within camps and for incidental administrative costs. A minimal provision of \$5,000 is included in the 1975 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs, compared with \$13,000 in the 1974 budget estimate. This reduction of \$8,000 more than offsets the increase of \$7,000 in recurrent costs (related mainly to effects of inflation on non-staff costs).

	<u>Special hardship assistance</u>		
	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	935,000	935,000	-
1974 adjusted budget estimate	825,000	825,000	-
1973 actual expenditure	580,000	579,000	1,000

212. This budget estimate provides for additional relief assistance to refugees who suffer from special hardship (as distinct from the basic relief services provided for needy refugees generally). This assistance is limited to welfare case-work, and the distribution of blankets, kerosene, soap and donated used clothing and layettes. The programme is briefly described in paragraphs 73 and 74 above. Unfortunately, in its present financial position, the Agency can make little cash provision for the special needs of the aged, widows with minor children and the chronically ill. Only the most urgent cases can be considered for some form of assistance.

213. The increase of \$110,000 in the 1975 budget estimate for recurrent costs is due to provision for distribution of 4,000 extra blankets in Jordan (\$10,000), normal salary increments for staff (\$5,000), additional staff required because of normal population growth (\$18,000), provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and other remuneration for staff (\$32,000), provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$35,000) and miscellaneous changes (\$10,000).

Health services

Medical services

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1975 budget estimate	6,876,000	6,370,000	506,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	5,927,000	5,579,000	348,000
1973 actual expenditure	4,473,000	4,315,000	158,000

214. The Agency's programme of preventive and curative medical services is described in paragraphs 81 to 103 above and in tables 5 to 7 of annex I. The objective of the Agency has always been that its health services should not fall below the level of those provided by the Governments of the host countries for their own indigent citizens. With the rapid increase in hospital subsidy rates, higher costs of supplies, services, utilities and staff remuneration, the Agency finds it increasingly difficult to achieve this objective.

215. The increase of \$791,000 in the 1975 budget estimate for recurrent costs is due to the provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration for staff (\$367,000), normal salary increments for staff (\$54,000), provision for inflation in non-staff costs (\$207,000), normal programme increases (\$139,000) and other miscellaneous increases to deal with the larger population (\$24,000).

216. The 1975 budget estimate of \$506,000 for non-recurrent costs provides for the construction and equipping of two new polyclinics, one at Amman in east Jordan to replace unsatisfactory rented premises (\$225,000) and one at the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre in Gaza, conversion of existing premises (\$40,000), replacement of inadequate health centres at Maghazi in Gaza (\$90,000) and at Dera'a in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$55,000), other essential miscellaneous improvements in medical facilities including in-service staff training (\$56,000) and the replacement of over-age ambulances and other essential unserviceable equipment (\$40,000). The improvements are largely dependent, however, upon the receipt of special contributions for this purpose.

Environmental sanitation

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1975 budget estimate	2,732,000	2,546,000	186,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	2,459,000	2,259,000	200,000
1973 actual expenditure	1,968,000	1,801,000	167,000

217. The programmes under this heading are described in paragraphs 104 to 106 above. The 1975 estimate provides only for the minimum basic requirements considered necessary to maintain essential community sanitation services at reasonably safe levels. Once again, the Agency is unable to raise existing standards of sanitation to more desirable levels because of rising costs over which it has no control.

218. The increase of \$287,000 in recurrent costs in 1975 is attributable to normal salary increments for staff (\$32,000), provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration for staff (\$209,000), provision for inflation on non-staff costs (\$40,000) and miscellaneous changes (\$6,000).

219. The 1975 budget estimate of \$186,000 for non-recurrent costs provides mainly for essential capital improvements required to minimize the risk of serious outbreaks of intestinal diseases among refugee camp populations. The items budgeted for under this heading include the construction of sewerage and surface water drains in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, West Bank and east Jordan, all of which would be constructed with refugee participation under a "self-help" scheme (\$77,000); construction of additional family latrines in refugee shelters in the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, West Bank and Lebanon to help prevent the spread of communicable diseases in general and, in particular, a resurgence of cholera (\$14,000); purchase of a truck to replace mule carts used for transporting garbage from the emergency camps to municipal dumps in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$15,000); other minor improvements (\$10,000); provision for the replacement of unserviceable special purpose vehicles, tractor units, corroded water pipes and handcarts (\$70,000). The capital improvements will not, however, be possible in most cases unless special contributions are received for the purpose.

Education and training services

General education

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	34,474,000	32,346,000	2,128,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	27,963,000	27,755,000	208,000
1973 actual expenditure	21,824,000	21,510,000	314,000

220. For a description of the Agency's general education programme, see paragraphs 118 to 137 above and tables 9 to 12 of annex I. Other minor activities conducted outside the UNRWA/UNESCO schools are also included under this heading, namely, youth activities (paras. 75 and 76), pre-school children's activities (para. 77) and women's activities (para. 78). Although these minor activities are considered part of the Agency's general education programme, they are carried on only to the extent special contributions are received for the purpose or associated programmes carried out by other agencies are maintained (the 1975 budget estimate assumes the same level of operations as in 1974).

221. The increase in the 1975 budget estimate for recurrent costs reflects in part the continuing growth in the school population, estimated at some 10,000 additional pupils in the financial year 1975, at a cost of some \$1,057,000. Other components of the increase of \$4,591,000 in recurrent costs for 1975 include normal salary increments for staff (\$420,000), provision for cost-of-living and related remuneration increases for staff (\$2,766,000), provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$262,000), further effect of exchange rate adjustment of Syrian pound (\$25,000) and other miscellaneous changes (\$61,000).

222. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education (see paras. 147 to 154 above) continues to provide a variety of essential in-service training programmes to improve the academic and professional ability of teachers already in Agency service. It is expected that the operating costs in 1975, amounting to \$600,000, will be almost entirely covered by special contributions.

223. The 1975 budget estimate of \$2,128,000 for non-recurrent costs includes provision for construction and equipment of additional classrooms to avoid both triple-shifting and further double-shifting and to replace unsuitable premises (\$2,000,000); electrification of additional schools in east Jordan operating mainly on double-shift (\$73,000); library books, other supplies and minor improvements (\$55,000). Plans have been drawn up for a programme of school building for the school years 1974/1975 through 1976/1977 which is estimated to cost \$16.7 million, of which only \$2 million (for main priority items) has been incorporated in the budget estimate for 1975.

Vocational and professional training

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	5,869,000	5,771,000	98,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	5,249,000	5,168,000	81,000
1973 actual expenditure	4,517,000	4,202,000	315,000

224. Details of these programmes are given in paragraphs 138 to 146 above and in table 13 of annex I. The budget under this heading provides for the costs of vocational, technical and teacher-training courses conducted in Agency training centres. The estimates assume a total enrolment of 4,450 trainees throughout the 1975 fiscal year. No provision has been made for any further construction of training facilities in 1975, but a larger number of trainees will be accommodated in existing facilities than in the 1973/1974 academic year. Both the Gaza and Sibliin centres will continue to operate on a day basis during 1974/1975.

225. Also included in the cost of scholarships awarded at universities in the Agency's area (described in paras. 155 and 156 above and in table 14 of annex I) for candidates who are selected on the basis of academic qualifications (the amount of the scholarship, within a general maximum of \$600 a year in most cases, is related to the candidate's economic circumstances). In past years, a high proportion of the scholarship programme was funded from special contributions. For 1975, however, only \$40,000 of the total scholarship budget of \$192,000 is expected to be funded by a special contribution.

226. The above heading also includes certain minor categories of training such as adult craft training (largely funded by special contributions), the training of physically handicapped children (see para. 79 above) and some vocational and nursing training (see para. 115 above) outside UNRWA centres.

227. The increase of \$603,000 in the recurrent costs estimate is due to provision for 270 additional trainees in the 1974/1975 academic year (\$88,000), normal increments for staff (\$48,000), provision for cost-of-living increases and related remuneration for staff (\$375,000) and provision for the effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$109,000). The above increases are slightly offset by miscellaneous changes (\$17,000).

228. The provision of \$98,000 for non-recurrent costs provides only for the replacement of essential unserviceable equipment (\$80,000), minor capital improvements (\$12,000) and the procurement of library and reference books (\$6,000).

Common costs

Supply and transport services

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1975 budget estimate	6,175,000	5,922,000	253,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	5,273,000	5,001,000	272,000
1973 actual expenditure	3,827,000	3,660,000	167,000

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

230. The increase of \$921,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1975 is accounted for by normal salary increments for staff (\$37,000), increased cost of port and transport services, partly covered by contribution (\$395,000), provision for cost-of-living increases and related remuneration for staff (\$264,000) and provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$225,000).

231. The provision of \$253,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1975 is required to replace over-age passenger and freight vehicles (\$244,000), motor transport workshop equipment (\$5,000) and other minor improvements (\$4,000).

Other internal services

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1975 budget estimate	4,132,000	4,118,000	14,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	3,715,000	3,675,000	40,000
1973 actual expenditure	3,115,000	3,094,000	21,000

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

233. The increase of \$443,000 in recurrent costs for 1975 is due to provision for normal salary increments for staff (\$43,000), provision for increased cost-of-living and related remuneration for staff (\$366,000), provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$30,000) and miscellaneous changes (\$4,000). The provision of \$14,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1975 is mainly required to replace essential unserviceable office furniture and equipment.

General Administration

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	2,299,000	2,294,000	5,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	2,074,000	2,060,000	14,000
1973 actual expenditure	1,843,000	1,829,000	14,000

234. The cost of providing general administration services at Agency headquarters in Beirut, the five Field Offices (including subordinate area and camp service offices) and the Liaison offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo, and of public information services, is included under this budget heading.

235. The increase of \$234,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1975 is attributable to normal salary increments for staff (\$15,000), provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration for staff (\$191,000), provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$24,000) and miscellaneous changes (\$4,000).

236. The provision of \$5,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1975 is for the replacement of unserviceable audio-visual equipment.

Allocation of common costs

237. The summary tables under paragraph 204 above reflect the allocation of common costs to the three main categories of Agency services - relief, health and education. Any such allocation is to some extent a matter of judgement but the percentages applied have been evolved and retested periodically on the basis of a detailed study of all Agency operations in all offices and extracted as weighted averages. The most recent study was carried out in 1973.

Costs due to local disturbances

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	-	-	-
1974 adjusted budget estimate	74,000	-	74,000
1973 actual expenditure	375,000	-	375,000

238. The amount of \$74,000 in the adjusted budget estimate for 1974 mainly represents a provisional estimate of the cost of restoring the residential facilities at Sibliin Training Centre in Lebanon. In the meantime, the centre continues to operate on a day basis.

239. No provision is included in the 1974 adjusted budget estimate for the cost of reconstruction and repair of refugee shelters and other Agency installations demolished or damaged in Israeli air attacks in Lebanon during May and June 1974.

Other extraordinary costs

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1975 budget estimate	1,300,000	-	1,300,000
1974 adjusted budget estimate	1,333,000	-	1,333,000
1973 actual expenditure	1,050,000	-	1,050,000

240. The budget estimate of \$1,300,000 for 1975 is to cover the non-recurrent cost related to staff separation costs as a result of incorporating a part of cost-of-living allowances into salaries.

C. Financing the budget - 1974 and 1975

241. The acute problems facing the Agency in financing the adjusted budget for 1974 and the proposed budget for 1975 will be appreciated from the summary below:

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
Estimated expenditure per budget:	108,917	85,949 <u>13/</u>
Estimated income available from:		
Contributions by Governments	66,692	84,645 <u>13/</u>
Contributions by United Nations agencies	1,074	1,037
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,060	1,080
Miscellaneous income	890	953
Exchange adjustments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total estimated income	<u>69,716</u>	<u>87,715</u>
Estimated (deficit) surplus	<u>(39,201)</u>	<u>1,766</u>

13/ Includes estimated expenditure and estimated income of the Special Fund established under an agreement of 12 July 1974 between UNRWA and the Government of the United States to finance an Emergency Programme for the support of elementary education for the period 1 September to 31 December 1974.

242. Because at the time the budget is prepared pledges for the following year have not yet been made by Governments and other contributors, the estimate of income for 1975 can be little more than an extrapolation of regular contributions for 1974, excluding special contributions limited expressly or by implication to one year (e.g. the special contribution of the European Economic Community for preparatory education and the emergency contribution of the United States Government for elementary education) and also contributions pledged for an earlier year but not received or used until 1974 and included as income for that year (e.g. \$5.3 million of flour and rice).

243. Finally, the reduction of working capital to an unacceptably low level has implications beyond the cash shortage that annually threatens the Agency at certain periods of the year and which will recur early in 1975. As the Agency has no general reserve, the working capital has constituted the only source from which liabilities which are not funded could be met. At 30 June 1975, the end of the current mandate, it is estimated that liabilities will amount to about \$57 to \$59 million, comprising \$45 to \$47 million payable to staff in respect of Provident Fund credits, \$10 million for other separation benefits and \$2 million payable to creditors for supplies and services rendered. Only \$43 million of these liabilities will be funded, leaving \$14 to \$16 million unfunded, including between \$2 and \$4 million in respect of Provident Fund credits in local currencies depending on the extent to which capital loss on dollar devaluation is covered by the excess of income earned over income distributed to the Fund's participants (see para. 163 above). The \$10 million for other separation benefits for the staff is calculated on the basis that a high proportion of local staff will not qualify for redundancy benefit because of the application of Area Staff Rule 109.9 under which no such benefit is payable if the Agency secures for the staff member "an alternative offer of employment which, in the opinion of the Commissioner-General, having regard to all the circumstances, is not to the disadvantage of the staff member". (The underlying assumption has been that any dissolution of the Agency would take place in an orderly fashion, arrangements being negotiated for the handing over of continuing services such as education to a successor authority and for the further employment of teachers and other staff on agreed terms that would not be to their disadvantage. If this assumption proved incorrect, there would be an additional liability of \$8 million.) Should the Agency be faced in the course of 1975 with the need to meet its unfunded liabilities, it could only rely on the realization of such assets as stocks of supplies and on payment of pledges for 1975 no longer required to meet the cost of operations. As the Agency is a subsidiary organ established by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the last analysis the United Nations would presumably be responsible for meeting any deficiency. The position in regard to liabilities underlines the precarious financial state of the Agency and the risks that are taken in maintaining programmes in full without adequate working capital or an assured income.

ANNEX I

INDEX OF TABLES

1. Total registered population according to category of registration
2. Recapitulation of changes in families registered for rations
3. Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population
4. Distribution of total registered refugee population and of camp population
5. Number of patient-visits to UNRWA clinics and UNRWA-subsidized clinics
6. Number of hospital beds available to UNRWA patients
7. Maternal and child health
8. Supplementary feeding programme
9. Number of elementary and preparatory pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO schools
10. Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools
11. Number of pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO schools
12. Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education
13. Number of training places in UNRWA-UNESCO training centres
14. University scholarship holders by course and country of study
15. Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital
16. Detailed statement of income to UNRWA (1 May 1950-31 December 1974)
17. Statement of income from non-governmental sources
18. Direct assistance to Palestine refugees
19. Voluntary agencies which have operational programmes for direct assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees
20. UNRWA manning table posts at 30 June 1973 and at 30 June 1974

Table 1

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

Year ended	Members of families registered for rations "R" Category ^{b/}					"S" Category ^{c/}		"N" Category ^{d/}		Grand total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	Full ration recipients ^{e/}	Half-ration recipients ^{e/}	Babies and children registered for services only	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			
1950	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	(N.A.)	960 021	-	-	-	-	960 021 ^{f/}	
1951	826 459	51 034	2 174	879 667	-	-	-	24 455	904 122 ^{f/}	
1952	805 593	58 733	18 347	882 673	-	-	-	32 738	915 411 ^{f/}	
1953	772 166	64 817	34 765	871 748	-	-	-	45 013	916 761	
1954	920 486	17 340	49 232	887 058	-	-	-	54 793	941 851	
1955	823 531	17 228	60 227	905 986	-	-	-	63 403	969 389	
1956	830 266	16 987	75 026	922 279	-	-	-	74 059	996 330	
1957	830 511	16 733	86 212	933 556	18 203	4 462	62 980	62 980	1 019 201	
1958	836 761	16 577	110 600	963 958	19 776	5 901	62 713	62 713	1 053 343	
1959	843 739	16 350	130 092	990 181	21 540	6 977	68 922	68 922	1 007 529	
1960	849 634	16 202	150 170	1 016 006	22 639	8 792	73 452	73 452	1 120 889	
1961	854 268	15 998	169 730	1 039 996	23 947	9 515	77 566	77 566	1 151 024	
1962	862 083	15 805	176 772	1 054 660	20 004	9 027	91 069	91 069	1 174 760	
1963	866 369	15 705	197 914	1 079 988	21 195	10 420	98 567	98 567	1 210 170	
1964	863 284	15 617	226 494	1 105 395	23 369	13 168	104 653	104 653	1 246 585	
1965	859 048	15 546	251 131	1 125 725	29 387	18 589	107 122	107 122	1 280 823	
1966	845 730	15 392	284 025	1 145 147	39 485	24 367	108 750	108 750	1 317 749	
1967	845 790	15 328	312 649	1 173 767	39 997	25 331	106 991	106 991	1 346 086	
1968	824 366	14 704	316 166	1 155 236	60 219	26 900	121 939	121 939	1 364 294	
1969	806 366	13 466	326 185	1 146 017	73 738	27 315	148 004	148 004	1 395 074	
1970	804 576	13 602	342 009	1 160 187	77 735	27 238	160 059	160 059	1 425 219	
1971	821 338	9 688	352 143	1 183 169	91 442	26 683	166 867	166 867	1 468 161	
1972	821 749	9 521	375 224	1 206 494	90 007	25 686	184 453	184 453	1 506 640	
1973	820 279	9 418	394 449	1 224 146	90 072	25 077	201 399	201 399	1 540 694	
1974	830 748	9 320	420 267 ^{g/}	1 250 335	98 827	26 329	208 155	208 155	1 583 646	

(Foot-notes to table 1 on following page)

Foot-notes to table 1

a/ These statistics are based on the Agency's registration records, which do not necessarily reflect the actual refugee population owing to factors such as unreported deaths, false registrations or undetected absences from the area of UNRWA operations.

b/ The "R" category (columns 1 to 5) comprises registered families with some or all members eligible for all Agency assistance including basic rations.

c/ The "S" category (column 6) comprises refugees whose income is above that of "R" category refugees but below that of "N" category refugees, and who are eligible for general education, medical services and some other UNRWA assistance but not for basic rations.

d/ "N" category (column 7) comprises refugees whose income is such as to disqualify them for basic rations, general education and medical services, or who have received assistance to enable them to become self-supporting (but see table 9, foot-note a/, in respect of Gaza children).

e/ Before 1954, half rations were issued to bedouins and babies as well as to frontier villagers in Jordan. Since then bedouins have been regarded as eligible to receive full rations and babies have also been eligible for full rations after their first anniversary if the ration ceiling permits. Half rations are issued only to frontier villagers on the West Bank (9,320). Frontier villagers displaced to east Jordan as a result of the hostilities of June 1967 (3,349) are issued with full rations under the normal programme and are therefore included in the figure of full ration recipients (column 1). Also included in column 1 are Gaza Poor (893) and Jerusalem Poor (1,618).

f/ This grand total included refugees receiving relief in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility through 30 June 1952.

g/ The total of 420,267 comprises:

- (i) 19,006 infants under the age of one year who receive services but no rations;
- (ii) 362,359 children (CRS) aged one year and over who are not receiving rations because of ration ceilings; and
- (iii) 38,902 displaced children (CRS) who receive rations donated by the Government of Jordan on an emergency and temporary basis.

Table 2

Recapitulation of changes in families registered for rations

Nature of changes	Year ended					Total 1950-1974
	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1969	30 June 1970	30 June 1971	30 June 1972	30 June 1973	
<u>Increases</u>						
Births	666 883	35 500	46 934	42 678	41 654	892 138
New registration	46 210	1	2	2	-	46 216
Loss of self-support	99 759	6 791	7 462	8 430	6 628	134 473
Returned from absence	39 287	7 990	3 585	2 192	2 375	60 964
Miscellaneous	34 288	1 557	779	657	839	38 811
Total	886 427	51 839	58 762	53 959	51 496	1 172 602
<u>Decreases</u>						
Deaths	134 472	7 671	6 505	6 315	9 086	180 799
False and duplicate registration	58 934	558	377	293	309	60 329
Self-support	228 929	12 526	18 198	15 046	14 760	299 800
Absence	134 800	14 824	8 815	7 468	7 999	187 851
Miscellaneous	143 696	2 107	1 890	1 521	1 746	153 426
Total	700 831	37 686	35 785	30 643	33 900	882 705
Population at 30 June	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1 746 017	1 160 187	1 183 169	1 206 494	1 224 146	1 250 335

(Foot-notes to table 2 on following page)

a/ This table recapitulates changes over 24 years affecting the total number of ration recipients, their babies and children registered for services (column 4 of table 1). Births, new registrations, deaths, false registrations and duplications result in additions to or deletions from the registration records. Self-support and absence reflect transfers to or from the lower categories of registration (shown in columns 5, 6 and 7 of table 1).

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

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

c/ Self-support: included under this heading are those persons who, because of income derived from employment or other sources, have become self-supporting and those who have, through vocational or university training or other UNRWA programmes, received assistance to enable them to become self-supporting.

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 (40,930 persons over the period July 1950-June 1953) is included under this heading.

Table 3
Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population^{a/}

Nature of changes	Year ended					Total 1950-1974
	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1969	30 June 1970	30 June 1971	30 June 1972	30 June 1973	
Additions						
Births	684 597	38 661	50 466	45 746	45 186	62 083
New registration	46 210	1	2	2	--	1
Miscellaneous ^{b/}	7 463	1 681	627	361	391	198
Total	728 270	40 343	51 095	46 109	45 577	62 282
Deletions						
Deaths	140 850	9 220	7 531	7 265	10 930	18 634
False and duplicate registration	74 069	896	666	395	553	551
Miscellaneous ^{b/}	89 165	--	--	--	--	--
Total	304 084	10 116	8 197	7 660	11 483	19 185
Total registered population at 30 June	1 395 074	1 425 219	1 468 161	1 506 640	1 540 694	1 583 646

(Foot-notes to table 3 on following page)

a/ This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over 24 years.

Transfers within or between areas are not shown herein.

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

b/ Nature of changes reported under "miscellaneous" was not specified during the census operation. Figures reflect those amendments which resulted in addition or deletion in the total registered population, removal of refugees in Israel from UNRWA registration records, and correction of deletions previously made by error which were included in the figures of new registration in the reports of previous years.

Table 4

Distribution of total registered refugee population and of camp population

	Total registered population	Number of camps		Number of persons officially registered in established camps ^{a/}	Number of persons actually living in camps	
		Established	Emergency		Established ^{b/}	Emergency ^{c/}
East Jordan	599 571	4	6	67 415	88 147	122 975
West Bank	288 021	20	-	71 649	73 736	-
Gaza	326 089	8	-	187 573	195 216	-
Lebanon	191 698	15	-	91 896	97 111	-
Syria	178 267	6	4	28 250	33 229	18 123
Total	1 583 646	53	10	446 783	487 439	141 096
						628 537

a/ Persons officially registered in these camps are refugees registered with UNRWA who are shown in UNRWA records as living in camps, irrespective of their category of registration (RSN), although some may have moved to villages, towns or cities in other parts of the country and their removal has yet to be reported to the Agency. The figures do not include refugees in camps who are not given shelter by UNRWA but benefit from sanitation services.

b/ Of the 487,439 persons actually living in these camps, 481,007 are UNRWA-registered refugees and their unregistered dependants. The balance of 6,432 are not UNRWA-registered refugees and are thus not eligible for UNRWA assistance.

c/ Persons actually living in these camps comprise 96,914 UNRWA-registered refugees and 44,184 other persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities or subsequent fighting in the Jordan valley in early 1968.

Table 5

Number of patient-visits (first visits and revisits combined)
to UNRWA clinics and UNRWA-subsidized clinics
 (1 July 1973-30 June 1974)

Type of service	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Medical consultation	695 402	270 076	388 392	315 579	340 034	2 009 483
Injection	400 551	199 261	375 227	163 966	140 386	1 279 391
Dressing and/or skin treatment	251 807	159 461	187 354	131 138	88 839	818 599
Eye treatment	208 499	98 163	199 948	72 500	24 632	603 742
Dental treatment	19 304	17 853	18 173	34 160	11 399	100 889
All services	1 575 563	744 814	1 169 094	717 343	605 290	4 812 104

Table 6

Number of hospital beds available to UNRWA patients
 (as at 30 June 1974)

Type of service	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
General med. and surg.	217	168	413	176	83	1 057
Tuberculosis	22	0	84	27	20	153
Maternity	25	28	95	11	7	166
Paediatrics	36	52	65	18	0	171
Mental care	30	75	0	81	3	189
All services	330	323	657	313	113	1 736
Rehydration - nutrition centres	8	1	6	2	3	20
Number of cots	92	5	93	20	20	235

Table 7

Maternal and child health
(1 July 1973-30 June 1974)

A. Ante-natal services	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Number of ante-natal clinics	11	24	9	22	19	85
Pregnant women newly registered	8 336	4 271	12 183	3 228	2 555	30 573
Average monthly attendance	2 521	1 200	3 913	812	689	9 135
Home visits	1 773	75	85	380	25	2 338
B. Infant health care	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Number of infant health clinics	10	23	9	18	19	79
Infants 0-1 year : registered ^{a/}	10 821	3 713	10 667	3 757	2 689	31 647
: attended ^{b/}	5 504	3 064	9 117	2 191	1 845	21 721
Infants 1-2 years: registered ^{a/}	5 557	3 952	8 996	3 766	2 292	24 563
attended ^{b/}	4 815	2 760	3 507	1 670	1 681	14 433
Infants 2-3 years: registered ^{a/}	3 632	3 767	8 354	1 005	1 336	18 094
attended ^{b/}	1 802	2 369	2 431	383	1 088	8 073
Home visits	10 063	10 370	10 128	11 755	8 624	50 940
Routine immunizations	35 431	21 734	45 611	13 244	14 996	131 016
C. School health services	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Number of health teams	2	1	1	1	1	6
School entrants examined	21 768	4 053	8 870	3 244	4 813	42 748
Other pupils examined	35 368	14 737	2 224	1 758	10 896	64 983
Follow-up examinations	0	371	233	0	107	711
Teachers/attendants examined	4 817	308	528	339	853	6 845
School inspections	338	437	316	67	362	1 520
Routine immunizations	64 103	55 708	56 632	65 922	18 671	261 036

a/ These figures reflect average monthly numbers in Agency registers.

b/ Attendance figures represent average monthly (0-1 category), bimonthly (1-2 category) and quarterly (2-3 category) numbers respectively.

Table 8

Supplementary feeding programme
(1 July 1973-30 June 1974)

A. Hot meal programme	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Number of feeding centres	18	32	23	16	17	106
Average daily number of beneficiaries (0-15 years)	10 568 ^{a/}	7 853	8 911	3 835	8 523	39 690
B. Milk programme	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Average daily number of						
- beneficiaries in milk centres	9 982	1 896	12 289	14 448	22 745	61 360
- children in schools	17 999	11 046	45 001	4 683	17 360	96 089
Total	27 981 ^{b/}	12 942	57 290	19 131	40 105	157 449
C. Extra dry rations	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Average monthly number of beneficiaries:						
- Pregnant women	1 311	1 107	3 414	588	601	7 021
- Nursing mothers	4 147	4 316	8 207	1 589	1 769	20 028
- TB out-patients	204	382	218	275	73	1 152
- Children (6-10 years) ^{c/}	54 287	27 980	40 752	24 598	21 732	169 349

a/ Includes 2 297 displaced persons in emergency camps, included at the request and expense of the Government of Jordan.

b/ Includes 1 839 displaced persons in emergency camps, included at the request and expense of the Government of Jordan.

c/ Received CSM (mixture of corn flour, soya and milk) and WSB (wheat/soya blend) as long as supplies lasted.

Table 9

Number of elementary and preparatory pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO schools
(1951-1974)

Year	Jordan			West Bank			Gaza			Lebanon			Syrian Arab Republic			Grand total		
	Elem.	Prop.	Soc.	Elem.	Prop.	Total	Elem.	Prop.	Total	Elem.	Prop.	Total	Elem.	Prop.	Total	Elem.	Prop.	Total
1951	16 345	-	-	-	-	16 345	19 543	61	19,604	4 564	-	4 564	2 599	-	2 599	43 051	61	43 112
1952	15 882	-	-	-	-	15 882	22 551	164	22,715	6 291	-	6 291	2 895	-	2 895	47 619	164	47 783
1953	30 118	87	-	-	30 205	26 377	25 702	675	26 377	9 332	86	9 418	5 410	166	5 576	70 562	1 014	71 576
1954	39 188	790	22	-	40 000	32 888	31 107	1 781	32 888	11 695	384	12 079	8 758	864	9 622	90 748	3 819	94 589
1955	42 144	1 612	82	-	43,838	37 355	34 016	3 339	37 355	12,567	620	13 187	9 700	671	10,371	98 427	6 242	104 751
1956	43 649	2 862	200	-	46,711	40 024	35 087	4 937	40 024	12 983	948	12 931	10 288	956	11,224	102 007	9 683	111 890
1957	42 431	4,274	334	-	47 039	41 286	34 876	6 410	41 286	13 155	1 003	14 158	11 042	1 180	12 222	101 504	12 867	114 705
1958	41 600	5 357	495	-	47 452	42 658	35 164	7 495	42 658	13 936	996	14 932	11 332	1 582	12,894	102 031	15 410	117 936
1959	39 519	6 714	578	-	46 811	43 050	34 806	8 244	43 050	14 881	1 325	16 206	12 256	1 916	14 172	101 462	18 199	120 239
1960	38 223	6 898	612	-	45 733	46 432	36 633	8 481	46 432	15 422	1 668	17 090	13 354	2,592	15 946	103 632	19 639	123 883
1961	38 309	7 437	598	-	46 344	48 526	36 591	9 841	48 526	17 124	2 676	19 800	14 430	4,122	17 274	104 877	23 026	128 501
1962	41 000	8 384	875	-	50 259	51 267	37 885	10 641	51 267	17 411	2 680	20 091	15 618	4 459	20 077	117 030	25 823	137 137
1963	45 531	8 492	-	-	54 023	52 532	38 470	12 797	52 532	18 041	3 491	21 532	16 463	4 946	21 409	123 629	30 932	145 458
1964	50 220	8 868	-	-	59 088	56 196	38 905	13 627	52 532	18 041	3 491	21 532	16 463	4 946	21 409	123 629	30 932	154 561
1965	55 713	9 823	-	-	65 336	56 196	41 164	15 032	56 196	19 836	3 710	23 546	17 631	5 284	22 915	134 344	33 649	167 993
1966	60 802	11 113	-	-	71 915	56 409	40 757	15 644	56 409	19 547	3 648	23 195	18 750	5 740	24 460	139 826	36 145	175 971
1967	65 849	12 838	-	-	78 687	58 072	41 362	16 710	58 072	20 744	3 451	24 195	19 564	6 449	26 013	147 519	39 448	186 967
1968	45 593	9 043	-	-	54 636 ^{b/}	47 753	23 544	35 395	47 753	21 312	5 168	26 480	20 197	6 981	27 178	141 454	38 137	179 591
1969	53 357	10 939	-	-	64 296 ^{b/}	53 602	25 993	38 351	53 602	22 426	6,046	28 472	21 088	7 471	28 559	155 633	45 289	200 922
1970	60 334	13 830	-	-	74,164 ^{b/}	57 423	28 119	41 051	57 423	23 791	6 267	30 058	21 702	7 912	29 614	168 611	50 767	219 378
1971	62,488	15 367	-	-	77 855 ^{b/}	60 041	29 362	43 085	60 041	25 587	7 186	32 773	23 024	8 748	31 772	176 724	55 079	231 803
1972	69 190	17 489	-	-	86 679 ^{b/}	60 785	29 935	45 109	60 785	27 133	7 207	34 340	24 392	8 947	33 339	189 051	56 027	245 078
1973	74 038	19 276	-	-	93 314 ^{b/}	62 349	30 387	47 906	62 349	28 187	7 507	35 694	25 318	8,922	34 240	199 456	56 528	255 984
1964 ^{a/} 78 177	21 192	-	-	-	99 369 ^{b/}	64 606	31 319	51 116	64 606	28 494	8 639	37 133	26 594	9 303	35 897	209 201	59 123	268 324

a/ Including non-eligible children attending UNRWA/UNESCO schools, who now number 38,521, of whom 7,338 are registered children in the Gaza Strip where all refugee children have always been regarded in practice as eligible for education services. Non-eligible may mean either non-eligible refugee children or non-refugee children. It is relevant that in Jordan non-refugee children in Agency schools are offset against refugee pupils attending government schools, free of charge, including secondary schools; that in the Syrian Arab Republic some refugee pupils attend government elementary and preparatory schools and those who proceed to secondary education attend government secondary schools, in both cases free of charge; that in Gaza some teachers are provided by the Gaza Education Department for Agency schools and refugee children who proceed to secondary education attend government schools, free of charge; and that in Lebanon it has not proved feasible to collect fees from the small number of non-eligible refugee children and no arrangements have been made with the Government for offsetting the small number of non-refugee children in Agency schools.

b/ East Jordan only.

Table 10

Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools
(as of May 1974)

	Elementary		Preparatory		Secondary		All levels		Total
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	9 151	186	4 129	-	5 883	-	19 163	186	19 349
West Bank ^{a/}	11 346	1 136	3,400	-	3 761	-	18 507	1 136	19 643
Gaza	-	-	-	-	8 128	-	8 128	-	8 128
Lebanon	614	3 495	238	2 124	366	1 055	1 218	6 674	7 892
Syrian Arab Republic	9 106	38	1 964	22	3 227	202	14 297	262	14 559
Total	30 217	4 855	9 731	2 146	21 365	1 257	61 313	8 258	69 571

^{a/} The numbers stated were not verified for eligibility and do not include figures for government schools in Jerusalem.

Table II

Number of pupils^{a/} in UNRWA-UNESCO schools
(by grade, as of 31 May 1974)

Elementary

	I		II		III		VI		V		VI		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	6 773	6 368	6 740	6 504	7 640	7 280	6 634	6 450	7 018	6 338	5 725	4 707	40 530	37 647
West Bank	1 997	2 147	1 929	2 153	2 160	2 392	2 209	2 362	2 031	2 161	1 714	1 565	12 040	12 750
Gaza	4 803	4 443	4 647	4 161	4 636	4 093	4 737	3 950	4 523	3 810	4 164	3 149	27 510	23 606
Lebanon	2 284	2 196	2 345	2 105	2 919	2 726	2 837	2 505	2 557	2 208	2 053	1 759	14 995	13 499
Syria	2 559	2 384	2 615	2 294	2 587	2 222	2 391	2 034	2 199	1 738	1 933	1 638	14 284	12 310
Total	18 416	17 538	18 276	17 217	19 942	18 713	18 808	17 301	18 328	16 255	15 589	12 816	109 359	99 842
Grand total	35 954	35 493	38 655	36 109	34 583	28 407	209 201							

Preparatory

	I		II		III		IV		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	5 074	3 734	3 856	3 008	3 258	2 262	-	-	12 188	9 004
West Bank	1 452	1 324	1 242	938	880	663	-	-	3 574	2 925
Gaza	2 373	2 214	2 189	2 058	2 419	2 237	-	-	6 981	6 509
Lebanon	1 836	1 502	1 080	956	902	678	958	727	4 776	3 863
Syria	1 881	1 474	1 504	1 270	1 792	1 382	-	-	5 177	4 126
Total	12 616	10 248	9 871	8 230	9 251	7 222	958	727	32 696	26 427
Grand total	22 864	18 101	16 473	1 685	59 123					

a/ See table 9, foot-note a/.

Table 12
Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education
(as of 31 May 1974)

	Number of UNRWA/UNESCO schools	Number of pupils in elementary a/classes at UNRWA/UNESCO schools		Number of pupils in preparatory a/ classes at UNRWA/UNESCO schools		Number of refugee pupils in government and private schools		Total number of refugee pupils receiving education		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Government schools		Private schools	
										Boys
East Jordan	174	40 530	37 647	78 177	12 188	9 004	21 192	19 163	186	118 718
West Bank	91	12 040	12 780	24 820	3 574	2 925	6 499	18 507	1 136	50 962
Gaza	121	27 510	23 606	51 116	6 981	6 509	13 490	8 128	-	72 734
Lebanon	80	14 995	13 499	28 494	4 776	3 863	8 639	1 218	6 674	45,025
Syrian Arab Republic	96	14 284	12 310	26 594	5 177	4 126	9 303	6 101	262	42,260
Total	562	109 359	99 842	209 201	32 696	26 427	59 123	53 117	8 258	329 699

a/ See table 9, foot-note a/.

Table 13
Number of training places in UNRWA-UNESCO training centres
1973-1974

Trade and profession	East Jordan		West Bank		Lebanon		Syria		Gaza		Total	Grand total							
	Aman		Madi Saer Training Centre		Kalandia Vocational Centre		Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre		Siblin Training Centre				Jamasoc Vocational Training Centre						
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd			1st	2nd					
A- Vocational and technical education																			
Metal trades																			
Fitter machinist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28							
Instrument mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48							
General mechanic/machinist	-	48	48	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312							
Diesel and construction equipment mechanic	-	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144							
Auto mechanic	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80							
Refrigeration and air-conditioning	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64							
Auto body repairer	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32							
Sheetmetal worker	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16							
Blacksmith/welder	-	16	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32							
Welder a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136							
Moulder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36							
Precision mechanic	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12							
Office machine mechanic	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32							
Electrical trades																			
Electrician (industrial)	-	32	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208							
Electrician (power)	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32							
Radio TV mechanic	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128							
Auto electrician	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48							
Building trades																			
Builder/shutterer	-	16	32	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96							
Plasterer/tilessetter	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32							
Plumber	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80							
Carpenter/woodmachinist	-	32	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192							
Technicians b/																			
Land surveyor	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72							
Quantity surveyor	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24							
Construction technician	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24							
Architectural draughtsman	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120							
Telecommunication technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32							
Engineering draughtsmen	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24							
Commercial b/																			
Business and office practice (men)	-	48	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264							
Secretaries (women)	-	-	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	192							
Para-medical																			
Assistant pharmacist	-	-	-	-	-	20g/	-	-	-	-	-	60							
Laboratory technician b/	-	-	-	-	-	20e/	-	-	-	-	-	36							
Public health inspector b/	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16							
Vocational courses for girls																			
(Other than commercial and para-medical)																			
Home and institutional management b/	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	32							
Infant leader b/	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	44							
Dressmaking	14	14	-	-	-	28	42	-	-	-	-	98							
Clothing production	-	-	-	-	-	28	14	-	-	-	-	42							
Hairdressing	16	16	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	68							
Total by year of study	78	78	424	368	212	216	180	180	-	284	168	188	220	224	252	1 590	1 482	3 072 d/	
Pre-services teacher training	275	250	-	-	-	-	150	150	125	125	90	75	-	-	-	-	640	600	1 240 e/
Grand total	681	792	660	428	617	498	250	250	476	2 250	2 082	4 312							

a/ One-year course; all others are two years in duration.
b/ Indicates post secondary level courses. All other courses are post preparatory.
c/ Co-educational, each class includes 10 boys (total 20) accommodated at the Ramallah Men's Teacher Training Centre.
d/ Including 496 girls.
e/ Including 585 girls.

Table 14

University scholarship holders by course and country of study
(academic year 1973/1974)

Course	Egypt		Jordan		Lebanon		Syria		Others a/		Total		Grand
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Medicine	95	8	17	1	7	1	57	11	6	-	182	21	203
Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pharmacy	5	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	-	14	1	15
Veterinary medicine	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Engineering	21	2	-	-	11	-	13	3	23	-	68	5	73
Agriculture	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Science	5	-	28	3	7	-	-	-	2	-	42	3	45
Mathematics	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
High technical	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Teacher training	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Psychology	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Arabic	2	1	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	9	1	10
English	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	6
Philosophy and sociology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Arts	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Economics	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Business administration	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals	134	11	52	6	32	3	78	25	38	1	334	36	370

a/ Other countries were: Iraq (33 students), Saudi Arabia (one female and four male students), and Turkey (one student).

Table 15

Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital a/
 (1 May 1950-31 December 1974)
 (In US dollars)

	Income			Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital b/ increases (decreases)	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Contributions by Governments	Other income	Total income			
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39 477 281	1 346 325	40 823 606	55 598 972	-	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	1 198 150	35 161 751	37 192 861	(922 665)	17 620 062
1 January to 31 December 1965	34 000 333	1 134 525	35 134 878	37 618 472	155 708	15 292 176
1 January to 31 December 1966	34 969 322	1 358 729	36 328 051	37 498 420	152 209	14 274 016
1 January to 31 December 1967	40 335 873	2 733 256	43 069 129	40 540 693	(115 529)	16 686 923
1 January to 31 December 1968	37 561 310	3 546 861	41 108 171	43 987 105	(156 048)	13 651 941
1 January to 31 December 1969	39 792 749	2 508 000	42 300 749	46 161 048	681 949	10 473 591
1 January to 31 December 1970	40 953 631	2 117 794	43 071 425	47 937 938	27 590	5 634 668
1 January to 31 December 1971	43 922 586	3 752 483	47 675 069	48 431 744	117 113	4 995 106
1 January to 31 December 1972	49 388 110	2 160 211	51 548 321	52 125 635	3 766 958	8 184 750
1 January to 31 December 1973	5 269 051	3 349 102	58 618 153	62 531 667	1 415 431	5 686 667
1 January to 31 December 1974 (estimated)	84 645 211 ^d 943 103 928	3 070 266 42 592 468	87 715 477 985 696 396	85 949 000 ^d 985 418 237	(2 539 471) 4 635 514	4 913 672 -

(Foot-notes to table 15 on following page)

a/ The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited accounts through 1973, modified to reflect, for each period, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that period, regardless of when the income was actually received or the expenditure actually incurred. This basis of reporting was first adopted in the Commissioner-General's report for 1961/1962 and a few minor changes have since had to be made in the figures contained in that report.

b/ These adjustments represent principally the liquidation in subsequent years of liabilities and commitments at less than amounts originally charged to expenditure account. Also included are adjustments arising from revaluation of inventory, recovery of assets previously charged to expenditure, and price variations on supplies not chargeable to a particular budget heading. These adjustments are shown separately because of the difficulty in identifying the specific prior year to which the adjustments pertain.

The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 and 1 January to 31 December 1967 also include transfers of \$1,761,792 and \$460,854, respectively, to bring the provisions for deferred staff costs up to the level required by the Agency's revised social security arrangements.

The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1968 include a transfer to the Agency's reserve for unliquidated commitments of \$431,664, reflecting a commitment in 1968 for capital construction financed by funds included in the income of the preceding financial year.

The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1969 include a transfer of accumulated net exchange differences on Provident Fund liabilities of \$457,796.

The adjustment made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1972 and the adjustments for the period 1 January to 31 December 1973 reflect the write-off of provisions for payment of subsidies to local governments for relief, health and educational services provided to refugees (\$3,830,200 in 1972 and \$1,350,088 in 1973).

The estimated adjustment for 1974 is a provisional appropriation of working capital against a possible deficit in Provident Fund assets due to the devaluation of the United States dollar. This provision will be reduced as and when Provident Fund income makes this possible.

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

d/ Includes expenditure from and income of a Special Fund established under Financial Regulation 13.1 (see para. 194 above).

Table 16

Detailed statement of income to UNRWA a/

(1 May 1950-31 December 1974)

(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1969	For the year					Total
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 b/	
I. Contributions by Governments							
Abu Dhabi	70 927	10 000	110 000	- ^{c/}	-	-	190 927
Argentina	2 000	-	125 000	-	-	-	127 000
Australia	4 149 637	201 600	213 014	213 665	240 213	327 250	5 345 379
Austria	96 300	20 000	20 000	30 559	35 000	50 000	251 859
Bahrain	23 867	-	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	63 867
Belgium	572 771	76 650	506 762	382 407	261 766	677 895	2 478 251
Bolivia	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Brazil	25 000	-	-	-	-	10 009	35 009
Burma	9 546	-	-	-	-	-	9 546
Canada	24 327 123	1 261 723	1 330 150	1 554 550	2 050 000	2 094 275	32 617 821
Central African Republic	2 198	-	-	-	-	-	2 198
Chile	2 000	-	2 000 ^{d/}	1 000	-	-	5 000
China	93 279	30 000	30 000 ^{d/}	-	-	-	153 279
Cuba	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Cyprus	3 242	240	731	781	713	697	6 404
Dahomey	-	-	-	250	-	-	250
Democratic Yemen	-	-	-	750	-	-	750
Denmark	2 756 912	643 347	714 612	913 568	889 792	1 051 000	6 969 231
Dominican Republic	6 000	-	-	-	-	-	6 000
Dubai	-	-	20 000	20 000	-	-	40 000
Egypt	5 475 976	-	-	-	-	680	5 483 656
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35 500	-	-	-	-	-	35 500
European Economic Community	-	-	239 500	2 409 691	6 891 245	24 013 022	33 553 458
Finland	238 000	60 000	197 500	185 000	210 000	258 340	1 148 840
France	15 522 251	1 382 918	1 445 348	1 261 669	1 269 365	1 335 000	22 216 551
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	1 400 421	106 020	88 728	76 582	77 925	78 190	1 827 866
Germany, Federal Republic of	9 610 339	3 161 431	3 475 889	3 430 165	4 967 589	3 038 489	27 683 902
Ghana	36 000	3 000	3 500	4 000	4 000	4 000	54 500
Greece	320 017	16 000	16 000	131 500	184 100	290 000	957 617
Haiti	6 000	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	8 000
Holy See	76 965	7 500	2 500	3 000	2 500	3 000	95 465
Honduras	2 500	-	-	-	-	-	2 500
Iceland	12 000	9 939	10 000	10 500	12 000	14 412	68 851
India	385 866	13 333	15 333	12 903	14 903	15 493	457 831
Indonesia	240 000	5 268	-	5 000	5 500	6 000	261 768
Iran	80 968	16 049	23 030	18 000	18 000	18 000	174 047
Iraq	402 000	100 000	125 000	104 006	-	244 222	975 228
Ireland	288 876	50 000	60 000	65 000	80 000	100 000	643 876
Israel	2 475 190	593 812	454 030	463 383	403 422	625 383	5 015 220
Italy	1 620 915	481 285	187 921	197 716	160 321	152 905	2 801 063
Jamaica	7 370	-	-	-	3 000	3 000	13 370
Japan	422 500	350 000	550 000	761 718	350 000	5 750 000 ^{e/}	8 184 218
Jordan	2 183 129	178 951	194 607	304 161	289 083	246 401	3 396 332
Khmer Republic	7 141	-	-	-	-	-	7 141
Kuwait	1 922 860	220 000	400 000	400 000	220 000	220 000	3 382 860
Laos	4 687	-	-	-	-	-	4 687
Lebanon	829 750	51 814	50 810	66 645	64 797	69 750	1 133 566
Liberia	38 500	6 000	5 000	7 000	5 000	5 000	66 500
Libyan Arab Republic	464 000	100 000	250 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	2 614 000
Luxembourg	46 000	3 000	4 000	16 000	4 560	5 900	79 460

Table 16 (continued)

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1969	For the year					Total
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 b/	
Madagascar	-	-	-	586	586	612	1 784
Malawi	280	-	-	-	-	-	280
Malaysia	43 738	1 500	1 500	5 047	1 500	1 500	54 785
Malta	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	989	989
Mexico	135 691	-	-	-	7 500	-	143 191
Monaco	7 073	180	180	192	215	1 600	9 440
Morocco	249 089	39 705	76 442	48 946	57 000	51 236	522 418
Netherlands	1 410 535	166 903	176 471	179 827	135 135	542 186	2 611 057
New Zealand	2 514 400	67 200	69 172	69 273	81 844	146 296	2 948 187
Niger	3 970	500	450	-	-	-	4 920
Nigeria	35 000	5 000	5 600	5 600	6 080	6 080	63 360
Norway	1 291 876	181 818	600 696	691 370	845 488	1 401 664	5 012 912
Oman	-	-	10 000	10 000	25 000	25 000	70 000
Pakistan	656 817	20 969	20 969	20 863	20 805	21 804	762 227
Panama	-	-	500	-	-	-	500
Philippines	21 250	1 250	-	1 250	1 250	1 250	26 250
Qatar	104 728	12 000	32 000	32 000	-	60 000	240 728
Republic of Korea	6 500	-	5 000	10 000	7 000	10 000	38 500
Republic of Viet-Nam	27 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	42 000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39 200	-	-	-	-	-	39 200
Romania	-	-	5 555	-	-	-	5 555
Saudi Arabia	3 404 303	297 778	297 000	347 000	397 000	650 000	5 393 081
Senegal	-	-	-	3 988	-	-	3 988
Sierra Leone	-	6 666	-	-	10 400	10 400	27 466
Singapore	3 000	1 000	1 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	9 500
Spain	921 215	704 787	782 513	743 901	827 586	1 000 000	4 980 002
Sri Lanka	11 000	800	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	15 800
Sudan	153 940	554	2 870	5 740	5 761	5 740	174 605
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	660	660	1 320
Sweden	11 090 451	2 193 081	2 449 864	3 000 000	3 718 600	4 193 338	26 645 334
Switzerland	2 607 223	513 455	877 671	926 776	1 232 726	1 604 049	7 761 900
Syrian Arab Republic	1 706 839	92 105	88 145	94 952	102 192	102 192	2 186 425
Thailand	10 925	-	-	8 250	10 619	13 000	42 794
Togo	-	-	-	1 000	-	-	1 000
Trinidad and Tobago	2 500	1 500	1 500	1 630	1 810	1 800	10 740
Tunisia	35 000	5 000	5 000	6 000	6 000	7 000	64 000
Turkey	105 759	15 000	15 000	15 000	20 000	20 000	190 759
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	200 000	220 000	250 000	670 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	109 524 004	4 692 000	4 512 000	4 886 250	4 960 000	4 760 000	133 334 254
United Republic of Cameroon	-	-	-	5 000	-	-	5 000
United States of America	455 618 069	22 750 000	22 980 523	24 376 000	23 200 000	28 400 000 ^{f/}	577 324 592
Uruguay	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Yugoslavia	608 700	20 000	20 000	25 000	35 000	25 000	733 700
Zaire	20 000	-	-	-	-	-	20 000
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238 211	-	-	-	-	-	238 211
	668 925 339 ^{g/}	40 953 631	43 922 586	49 388 110	55 269 051	84 645 211	943 103 928

Table 16 (continued)

Contributor	For the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1969	For the year					Total
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 b/	
II. Contributions by United Nations agencies							
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	-	-	-	10 000	10 000	10 000	30 000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	3 657 733	403 569	450 216	565 780 ^{h/}	771 511 ^{h/}	874 166	6 722 975
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
World Food Programme (WFP)	-	-	1 259 290	-	-	-	1 259 290
World Health Organization (WHO)	859 029	116 723	119 197	133 104	141 624	153 000	1 522 677
	4 516 762	520 292	1 828 703	708 884	923 135	1 037 266	9 535 042
III. Contributions from non-governmental sources							
	12 168 284	993 608	969 638	1 109 800	1 200 806	1 080 000	17 522 136
IV. Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments							
	11 457 566	603 894	954 142	341 527	1 225 161	953 000	15 535 290
Total income	697 067 951	43 071 425	47 675 069	51 548 321	58 618 153	87 715 477	985 696 396

a/ The figures in this table through 1973 are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements, modified to show for each year the Governments' contributions applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made.

b/ The figures for 1974 are estimated.

c/ See also United Arab Emirates.

d/ Received on 27 August 1971. By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

e/ Includes \$750 000 value of rice pledged by Japan in 1973, allocated by the Agency to its operation in 1974.

f/ Includes a contribution of \$4 200 000 to a Special Fund established under Financial Regulation 13.1.

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

from Governments \$5 841 465 (in 1967) and \$1 327 836 (in 1968);

from non-governmental sources \$1 309 928 (in 1967) and \$1 454 136 (in 1968).

h/ Includes \$130 016 representing 1972 income and \$238 334 for 1973 from UNDP contract with UNESCO for assistance to the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education.

Table 17

Statement of income from non-governmental sources
(1 January 1973 to 30 June 1974)

(In US dollars)

Name of contributor	Year 1973	First six months of 1974
	\$	\$
<u>Australia</u>		
Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	36 072	-
United Nations Association of Australia	-	550
Sundry donors	-	15
<u>Austria</u>		
Caritas	-	863
<u>Canada</u>		
Baird, Dr. R. P.	1 111	-
Canadian Red Cross Society	1 457	-
Canadian Save the Children Fund	13 194	-
Trinity United Church, Ontario	100	837
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	38 249	16 850
United Church of Canada	646	-
Sundry donors	102	388
<u>Denmark</u>		
Danish Refugee Council	35 000	-
Statens Seruminstitut	606	-
<u>Finland</u>		
Finnish Refugee Council	-	3 904
Sipilä, Mrs. Helvi	1 100	750
<u>France</u>		
De Weck, Mr. Jean Baptiste	225	-
Sundry donors	3	32
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Abdallah family	52	26
Abu Ayyad family	19	10
Abu Ayyad and Awada families	37	18
Abu Khusa family	17	8

Table 17 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1973	First six months of 1974
	\$	\$
<u>Gaza (continued)</u>		
Abu Middain family	1 034	517
Abu Omar family and Khalil Khalil	19	10
Abu Salah Nasr	14	7
Abu Salim family	254	127
Abu Sha'b family	229	114
Abu Uriban family	48	24
Abu Uriban and Abu Middain families	25	12
Awada family	811	405
Awada and Abu Middain families	166	83
Daghma family	57	29
Al Mussadar family	145	73
Gaza Municipality	29	14
Mussadar and Qur'an families	193	97
Saleh Ali Barbakh	24	12
Tarazi family	60	30
Waqf Department	3 411	1 705
Sundry contributions from Gaza citizens through Dr. Armenious	2 960	-
Sundry donors	141	31
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>		
Daimler-Benz, A.G., Stuttgart	1 633	-
Deutsche Bank	829	702
German-Tunisian Association	-	298
Index-Werke, K.G.	625	752
Olympia International Office Machine Factory	919	-
Schulz, Mr. Hermann and Hirsch, Dr. Helmut	-	141
Sundry donors	3	119
<u>Iran</u>		
The Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran	40 000	6 830
Sundry donors	6	-
<u>Japan</u>		
Federation of Economic Organizations,) Federation of Employers' Associations,) Committee for Economic Development,) Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and) Industry Club	-	30 000
Hirashima, Mr. Yoshio	113	-
Matsushita Electric Trading Co.	4 925	-

Table 17 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1973	First six months of 1974
	\$	\$
<u>Japan (continued)</u>		
National Federation of UNESCO Associations	170	115
Tsuji, Mr. Hideo	134	70
Sundry donors	35	-
<u>Jordan</u>		
Hassan, Sheikh Mohammad	278	111
Inhabitants of Jebel El Zuhur	2 095	-
Jordanian Family Planning and Protection Association	155	-
Mukhtar and Notables, Baqoura Village	369	-
Mukhtar and Notables, Khazma Village	430	-
Mukhtar and Village Council, Samma	369	-
Mukhtar and Notables, Wadi Yabes Village	442	-
Municipal Council, Qalqilia	616	340
The Red Crescent Society	1 033	-
Anonymous	106	106
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American Mission	1 120	598
Area Staff Association, UNRWA headquarters	413	-
Evangelical German Church, Beirut	-	197
Greek Orthodox Community	769	417
Heirs of Saadeddine Shatila	1 537	833
Hiba Trading Co.	251	-
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	1 730	937
Parke Davis International Ltd.	3 626	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	2 306	1 250
Sundry donors	85	32
<u>Netherlands</u>		
Individual contributions through UNESCO centre	140	-
Kindergemeenschap, Afd IVC	120	-
Terre des Hommes	5 845	-
Van der Linde, Mr. E.	250	250
Anonymous	935	-
Sundry donors	-	100
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO)	26 048	-

Table 17 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1973	First six months of 1974
	\$	\$
<u>Norway</u>		
Norwegian Aid Society for Refugees and International Development (NORWAID)	1 900	800
Norwegian Refugee Council	107 980	72 220
<u>Portugal</u>		
Gulbenkian Foundation	10 000	5 000
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO)	157 000	-
<u>Spain</u>		
Reichert, Dr. Rolf	625	-
<u>Sweden</u>		
Eskilstuna Soroptimist Club	372	-
Herthelius, Mrs. B.	225	32
Lutheran World Federation	-	613
Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen)	227 869	10 217
Sundry donors	9	34
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Association Suisse-Arabe	248	-
Conseil Municipal de Langendorf	-	167
Kappeler, Dr. F.	704	-
Kappeler, Mr. Jurg	763	-
Krbec, Miss Eva Marie	247	159
Swiss Aid Caritas	3 350	421
Terre des Hommes	3 894	-
Van Berchem, Mrs. M. Gautier	1 335	-
Sundry donors	65	100
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>		
Syrian local authorities	1 427	754
Sundry donors	22	-

Table 17 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1973	First six months of 1974
	\$	\$
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Aitken, Mrs. Eleanor	-	1 309
Cambridge Fund for the Education of Palestinian Refugees	4 083	-
Armstrong, Mrs. Iris	-	5
OXFAM	249 716	95 003
Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees	395	232
Help the Aged	68	-
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	2 455
Women's Royal Voluntary Service	1 428	-
Anonymous	-	225
Sundry donors	185	103
<u>United States of America</u>		
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	550	800
American Friends Service Committee	4 290	916
American Near East Refugee Aid Inc. (ANERA)	17 110	19 115
American Middle East Rehabilitation (AMER division of ANERA)	13 765	6 100
Association Sterling Films Inc.	250	-
Barnes, Mr. Raymond P.	100	-
Brown, Mrs. Susan D.	-	100
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	15 153	5 289
Cooke, Mr. David	250	-
Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	909	-
Foster, Col. Walter S.	100	150
Hartman, Mr. Russell C. (Bequest)	500	-
Jewett, Mr. Hugh S.	-	625
Mennonite Central Committee	240	2 055
Munroe, Miss Gretel S.	500	-
NAJDA, American Women for the Middle East	1 650	625
PAL-Aid International, Inc.	500	-
Riams, Mrs. Rose M.	-	100
Romanc, Miss Yolanda	-	90
Samuelson, Mr. Peter G. W.	250	-
Smith, Mr. R. H.	150	-
Anonymous	800	-
Sundry donors	1 408	764

Table 17 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1973	First six months of 1974
	\$	\$
<u>International organizations</u>		
Catholic Relief Services	1 380	-
Church World Service	8 782	2 809
Federations of Business and Professional Women:		
Australia	14	26
Austria	23	-
Canada	3 850	3 850
Denmark	48	-
Finland	-	221
International	207	-
Macar Club - USA	12	-
New Zealand	550	599
Norway	-	200
Sweden	378	35
Switzerland	3 362	625
Tomi Kitano	470	700
United Kingdom	-	735
United States of America	550	-
World Affairs Committee of Macon	15	-
Sundry donors	-	18
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	1 674	-
Lutheran World Federation	8 357	866
Near East Council of Churches	3 681	1 195
Pontifical Mission for Palestine	24 683	-
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	28 093	-
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	6 109	4 000
World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.	7 313	-
Zonta International	24 200	-
In honour of Mrs. Helvi Sipilä	5 500	-
Pekrul, Mrs. Leota F.	550	-
Zonta District XIII	550	550
Total	1 200 806	314 746

Table 18

Direct assistance to Palestine refugees a/
(1 July 1973-30 June 1974)

NB: All data shown in this table were provided by the Governments concerned and are expressed in United States dollars computed by applying the Agency's accounting rates of exchange, which are based on official or free market rates as appropriate.

	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Education services	3 439 961	2 847 140	1 942 986	78 204	1 552 829
Social welfare services	435 638	657 140	2 769 148	43 218	255 440
Medical services	-	2 093 570	585 919	28 709	102 603
Housing	-	1 474 760	-	1,269 068	1 615 380
Security services	-	-	b/ 254 124	750 135	43 973
Miscellaneous services	-	-	b/ 16 448 170	15 641	116 382
Administrative costs	1 230 692	1 368 340	b/ 203 671	143 731	359 109
Total \$US	5 106 291	8 440 950	22 204 018	2 328 706	4 045 716

Table 19

Voluntary agencies which have operational programmes
for direct assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees a/
(1 July 1973-30 June 1974)

American Friends Service Committee, Baptist Mission (United States), CARITAS, Catholic Relief Services, Commonwealth Save the Children Fund, Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Lutheran World Federation, Mennonite Central Committee, Near East Council of Churches - World Council of Churches, Pontifical Mission for Palestine, Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association.

a/ This assistance was rendered direct to the refugees and in addition to contributions to UNRWA (see tables 16 and 17 respectively).

b/ Security and miscellaneous services are included in administrative costs.

Table 20

UNRWA manning table posts at 30 June 1973 and at 30 June 1974

	Local posts <u>a/</u>	UNRWA posts	International posts		Total	Grand total
			Reimbursable	Non-reimbursable		
			Posts occupied or to be occupied by loaned staff, mainly from other United Nations organizations			
June 1973	14 729	84	2	34	120	14 849
June 1974	15 031	88	2	36	126	15 157

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

ANNEX II

RESOLUTION WHA27.42 ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-SEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East

WHA27.42
21 May 1974

The Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly,

Recalling resolution WHA26.56 on the health conditions of the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East as well as the population of the occupied territories:

A

Having considered the Director-General's report on health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East;

Alarmed by the deterioration of the health conditions of the Palestinian refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East;

Deeply concerned by the fact that Israel continues to refuse the return of the Palestinian refugees and displaced persons to their homes, which is gravely affecting their physical and mental health,

1. DEPLORES the failure of Israel to abide by the relevant United Nations and World Health Assembly resolutions calling for the immediate return of the Palestinian refugees and displaced persons to their homes as well as the numerous calls for refraining from such practices as the destruction of refugee shelters;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to intensify and increase the Organization's programmes and health assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East and to submit a report to the Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly on steps taken in this regard;

B

Noting with appreciation the establishment of the Special Committee of Experts to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East;

Having received the report of the Special Committee and noting from its content that the Committee was not able to visit the Arab territories under Israeli occupation to fulfil the objective of resolution WHA26.56,

1. REQUESTS the Special Committee to complete as early as possible the fulfilment of its mandate and submit to the Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly a comprehensive report, covering all health aspects, based on a field investigation;

2. URGES the Government of Israel to co-operate fully with the Special Committee and particularly to facilitate its free movement in the occupied territories.
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all facilities necessary for the performance of its mission.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 21 May 1974

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