



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

1 July 1972 – 30 June 1973

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/9013)

UNITED NATIONS

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

1 July 1972—30 June 1973

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/9013)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1973

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		vi
Letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.		viii
INTRODUCTION	1 - 47	1
Finance	6	4
General operations	14	6
Health	28	10
Education	33	11
Relations with other organs of the United Nations system	37	12
Assistance from voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organizations	43	13
Summary and conclusion	46	13
 <u>Chapter</u>		
I. REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1972 TO 30 JUNE 1973	48 - 221	15
A. <u>Relief services</u>	49 - 82	15
Eligibility and registration	52	16
Basic rations	58	16
Supplementary feeding	59	17
Camps and shelters	66	18
Special hardship assistance	79	21
Casework programme	82	21
B. <u>Health services</u>	83 - 129	22
Health centres, hospitals and laboratories	87	22
Control of communicable diseases	95	24
Maternal and child health	100	25
Health education	111	28
Nursing services	113	28
Nutrition	118	29
Environmental health	120	29
Medical and paramedical education and training	128	31

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
C. <u>Education and training services</u>	130 - 179	32
General education	136	33
Youth activities programme	151	36
Pre-school children's activities	155	36
Women's activities	156	37
Teacher training	157	37
University scholarships	167	40
Vocational and technical education	170	41
Adult training courses	177	41
Training of the handicapped	178	42
D. <u>Common services and general administration</u>	180 - 186	42
E. <u>Legal matters</u>	187 - 205	44
The Agency's staff - detention	187	44
The Agency's staff - movement and functioning	190	44
The Agency's premises and refugee shelters	192	45
The Agency's transport operations	195	46
Claims against Governments	197	46
Other legal matters	205	48
F. <u>Financial operations</u>	206 - 221	48
II. BUDGET FOR 1974 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1973	222 - 270	54
A. <u>Introduction</u>	222 - 232	54
Recurrent expenditure	227	55
Non-recurrent expenditure	229	56
General	230	56
B. <u>Budget estimates (tables A, B and C)</u>	233 - 267	57
Relief: Basic rations	234	60
Supplementary feeding	237	60
Shelter	240	61
Special hardship assistance	241	61
Health: Medical services	243	62
Environmental sanitation	246	62
Education: General education	249	63
Vocational and professional training	253	64
Common costs: Supply and transport services	258	65
Other internal services	261	65
General administration	263	66
Allocation of common costs	266	66
Other costs	267	67
C. <u>Financing the budget - 1973 and 1974</u>	268 - 270	67

CONTENTS (continued)

. Page

ANNEXES

I.	Index of tables (tables 1-22)	69
II.	Resolution WHA26.56 adopted by the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly	104
III.	Extract from resolution No. 1.141 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	106

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

10 September 1973

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 1972 to 30 June 1973 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 places the Agency's operations in the context of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the environment in which they are carried out. It is necessarily much concerned with the Agency's financial situation, made critical once again by devaluation of the United States dollar and continuing and accelerating inflation, and in view of the serious consequences a reduction in services would cause, I have asked for guidance and direction from the General Assembly.

Chapter I of the report describes the Agency's programmes and how they developed during the year which ended on 30 June 1973.

Chapter II presents the Agency's budget for 1974, for consideration by the General Assembly at its forthcoming session, and the revised budget for 1973.

Of the three annexes to the report the first contains statistical data on various aspects of the Agency's work, and the second and third reproduce, in full or in part, relevant resolutions adopted by the World Health Assembly and the General Conference of UNESCO.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA examined this report in draft and its views are set forth in a letter dated 27 August 1973 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.

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

The President of the
General Assembly
United Nations
New York

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 1973

Dear Sir John:

At its meeting on 27 August 1973, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA carefully reviewed the annual report which you propose to submit to the twenty-eighth 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 1972 to 30 June 1973.

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 Commission expresses its deep concern at the new deterioration of the Agency's financial situation, which again jeopardizes the continuation of its essential humanitarian operations. It strongly hopes that the General Assembly, at its twenty-eighth session, will succeed in finding a meaningful solution to this problem, in order that the integrity of the Agency and the continued fulfilment of its mandate may be safeguarded.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) William B. BUFFUM
Chairman,
Advisory Commission

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

INTRODUCTION

1. During the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 covered by this report 1/ there was no progress towards a settlement of the basic Palestine

1/ Reports of the Director (Commissioner-General) of UNRWA and special reports of the Director and Advisory Commission to the General Assembly:

- (i) Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/1451/Rev.1);
- (ii) Ibid., Sixth Session, Supplements Nos. 16 and 16A (A/1905 and Add.1);
- (iii) Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A (A/2171 and Add.1);
- (iv) Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/2470 and Add.1);
- (v) Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 17 and 17A (A/2717 and Add.1);
- (vi) Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplements Nos. 15 and 15A (A/2978 and Add.1);
- (vii) Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplements Nos. 14 and 14A (A/3212 and Add.1);
- (viii) Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686 and A/3735);
- (ix) Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3931 and A/3948);
- (x) Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213);
- (xi) Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478);
- (xii) Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861);
- (xiii) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214);
- (xiv) Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513);
- (xv) Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813);
- (xvi) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013);
- (xvii) Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313);
- (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) 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.
- (xxi) A/7060. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968, document S/8435.
- (xxii) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213);
- (xxiii) Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614);
- (xxiv) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013);
- (xxv) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, documents A/8084 and Add.1;
- (xxvi) Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413);
- (xxvii) A/8383 and Add.1;
- (xxviii) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 (not in Chinese) and 2 (English only));
- (xxix) Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8915;

refugee 2/ problem in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly 3/ and the Security Council; 4/ the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank, 5/ the Gaza Strip and part of the Golan Heights in Syria, territories within the Agency's area of operation, 6/ continued; and the vast majority of the refugees and other persons displaced from these territories as a result of the hostilities of 1967 were still unable to return.

2. The present state of the Palestine refugee problem has been outlined in a report by the Secretary-General of 18 May 1973 (S/10929) in response to a request by the Security Council for "a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967". Paragraphs 35 to 42 of the report, which was under

2/ 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.

3/ 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; and 2963 A to F (XXVII) and 2964 (XXVII) of
13 December 1972.

4/ Pertinent Security Council resolutions and documents: resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967, 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 331 (1973) of 20 April 1973 and the Secretary-General's report thereunder (S/10929 of 18 May 1973), and resolution 332 (1973) of 21 April 1973.

5/ Throughout this report the term "West Bank" means the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

6/ 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. Reference in this report to Fields refer to these geographical areas.

consideration by the Security Council at the end of June, deal with the refugee problem: they refer to the General Assembly's repeated regret at the failure to effect repatriation or compensation as provided for by paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) or to make substantial progress in the programme endorsed by resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees, either by resettlement or repatriation; to General Assembly resolutions regarding the rights of the Palestine refugees and of the people of Palestine in relation to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East; to resolutions calling for the return of displaced persons (including refugees) who fled from the occupied territories since June 1967; and to resolutions concerning the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. The first two of these matters have been mentioned regularly in reports by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, since lack of action on them has constituted the continuing, underlying justification for the programmes carried out by UNRWA under successive extensions of its mandate ^{7/} since it was established 23 years ago. The passage of time has not made action less urgent, and the General Assembly's resolutions on respect for the rights of the refugees and the rights of the people of Palestine as an element in any just and lasting peace show how the problem of the refugees has been further complicated and the political dimension enhanced since the hostilities of 1967.

3. It is against this background of General Assembly resolutions that UNRWA must carry out its mandate, with little specific guidance from the resolutions conferring that mandate, which, in effect, has come to consist of maintaining, to the extent UNRWA's resources permit, the programmes it has gradually developed over the years. These programmes - relief, health and education - have in many respects the character of quasi-governmental services and form a part, and in some of the host countries an important part, of the social and economic fabric. There can be no

^{7/} Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work will be found in the following reports and other United Nations documents (see also foot-notes 1, 3 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 to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session (Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/4121;)

(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; A/8476 and Corr.1; and Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8849;)

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

doubt of the importance the Palestine refugees attach to them or about the serious consequences their collapse would cause. In particular, the education programme, which absorbs half the Agency's budget and caters for more than a quarter of a million children, cannot be treated as if it were merely one of a number of self-liquidating or otherwise short-term projects of the United Nations system that can be terminated or truncated with only minor inconvenience. And yet these programmes, and indeed the existence of the Agency, are again threatened because methods of voluntary financing are deficient in coping with inflation and devaluation of a basic currency on the recent scale.

4. The Secretary-General has pointed out, in paragraph 41 of his report of 18 May 1973, that six years since they left the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or the occupied Golan Heights in Syria, hundreds of thousands of displaced refugees and other persons have still not been able to return. Last year the representative of Israel in the Special Political Committee gave a figure of 44,176 for the number of those from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip who had returned since 1967. The Agency is not involved in the arrangements for return, but on the best information available to it only about 7,400 ^{8/} of the 44,176 are refugees, and these refugees include about 1,000 who have returned from Egypt to the Gaza Strip. This figure of about 7,400 may be compared with 90,000 displaced refugees living in the emergency camps in east Jordan (along with some 45,000 displaced persons) and in the Syrian Arab Republic in which the Agency provides services and many more than this number of displaced refugees outside these camps. Thus, despite repeated calls on Israel by the General Assembly, while many Arabs have been allowed to enter the occupied territories and Israel for short visits, comparatively few of the refugees who were displaced in 1967 have been allowed to return for residence and those who have returned for this purpose represent a disproportionately small percentage of the total of 44,176.

5. In the meantime, as the following account of the Agency's general operations indicates, frustrations and uncertainties, the continued military occupation of areas where more than a third of the refugees still reside, violent action and reaction, and the absence of any reasonable foundation for an ordered future on which people can build their hopes and aspirations, continue to plague the Palestine refugees as they have done for the past quarter century.

Finance

6. The Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, appointed by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, submitted its third report on 24 October 1972. ^{9/} The report gave an account of the various efforts that had been made to increase

^{8/} The figure of 3,000 for displaced refugees who had returned which was given in the Commissioner-General's statement of 2 November 1972 to the Special Political Committee was an error. It omitted returns to the Gaza Strip from Egypt and the more recent returns to the West Bank. The latest figure available to the Agency is approximately 7,400 but may omit some refugees who have returned but have not applied for reinstatement on West Bank or Gaza rolls because they had no ration entitlement.

^{9/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/8849.

the Agency's income and the degree of success that had attended them. ^{10/} The Group did not find it possible "to recommend any new ideas as viable solutions to UNRWA's financing problems". There was general agreement in the Group that voluntary contributions from Governments must continue to be the principal source of the Agency's funds but no agreement on the question whether any part of UNRWA's budget should be transferred to the United Nations regular budget, the feasibility of such a transfer being left open for possible further discussion in the event of the extension of the Group's mandate. "In the final analysis", the Working Group said, "it must be clearly recognized and understood that the future of UNRWA is eventually a question of the political will of Member Governments"; and it added that "the provision of relief assistance, health services and educational facilities to the Palestine refugees in the Middle East is a task which should be considered to be the common responsibility of all the Members of the United Nations".

7. The report emphasized the gravity of the situation, pointing out that "a gap of approximately 10 per cent between contributions and required expenditures is likely to persist unless further and continuous efforts are made to secure the increased contributions necessary". The Group concluded that "further vigorous and constant fund-raising activities on behalf of the Agency, in close consultation with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, are essential" and suggested various ways in which they might be carried out. By resolution 2964 (XXVII) the General Assembly requested the Working Group to "continue its efforts in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year".

8. The Agency's financial situation in fact improved in the course of 1972; income increased from an estimated \$46.3 million at the beginning to an actual \$51.5 million when the accounts were closed after the end of the year, and actual expenditure was held to less than income by again making no payment in respect of subsidies to Governments. On 1 January 1973 cash in hand, while still inadequate at about \$3.5 million, was more than at the beginning of 1972, estimated income for 1973 was higher at \$53.4 million, and while there was still an estimated deficit of \$1.25 million, there was some prospect of eliminating it during the year by means of further increases in contributions.

9. A major part of the increase in income in 1972 (over \$2.1 million of it) came from the European Economic Community, which signed a Convention with the Agency on 18 December 1972 under which the Agency's full requirements of sugar and virtually the full cost of the supplementary feeding programme were met for 1972-73, with provision for renewal for a further two years.

10. In February, however, the Agency was severely affected by the devaluation of the United States dollar against the currencies of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, where operating costs at once sharply increased. In subsequent months the United States dollar depreciated further against these currencies and estimates of expenditure had again to be increased. There was some benefit to the Agency from contributions expressed in currencies that had appreciated against the dollar, notably the West German mark and the Swedish kroner, but it was far outweighed by the adverse

^{10/} Ibid., paras. 57-65.

effects. These adverse effects were aggravated by accelerating inflation, and increases in cost-of-living allowances alone added \$1.9 million to local staff costs in 1973. By 15 June 1973 the estimated deficit had increased to \$4.1 million.

11. The outlook for 1974 was even more alarming as further inflation must be assumed. The rise in the price of flour would also reduce the amount of flour received from contributions in kind with a monetary limit (although enough flour was expected to be available to cover ration issues in 1974, allowing for the running down of stocks). On the basis of the increased cost of flour, which, though donated, affects the figure for budget expenditure, and on the basis of 1973 income, a deficit of \$10.4 million was forecast, i.e. the gap to which the Working Group referred would widen from 10 per cent to over 15 per cent.

12. The adverse effects of the devaluation of the United States dollar on the Agency were not confined to the budget. The movement out of local currencies of assets set aside by the Agency to meet liabilities to participants in the contributory Provident Fund scheme for Area (local) staff had been accelerated after the events of 1967 and by 1968 they were all in Eurodollars, where they were earning a satisfactory return and had reached a figure of \$28.4 million on 1 January 1973. Participants' credits are recorded in the local currencies of their salaries, however, and the Agency's liabilities are therefore in these currencies, so that the dollar devaluation of August 1971 created a gap between assets and liabilities which has been widened by the devaluation of February 1973, and the depreciation of subsequent months. The implications of these developments indicated a need for review of the Provident Fund scheme and through the co-operation of the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation the Commissioner-General was able to arrange for a study by the Social Security Division of the ILO.

13. With the emergence of an even more acute financial crisis, the threat of reductions in services has returned. Since all basic ration commodities are donated in kind and the education programme, almost entirely cash payments, represents nearly half of the total budget, the UNRWA/UNESCO school system is put in jeopardy. If the deficit for 1973 persists at the same level until the end of the year, cash in hand will be insufficient for payment of the salaries of the Agency's staff of more than 14,500 at the end of January 1974, and may even run out before then. The Commissioner-General informed the Chairman of the Working Group and the Secretary-General of the deterioration in the financial situation and attended a meeting of the Group on 19 June at which fund-raising measures were discussed. On 21 June the Chairman of the Group sent an appeal for further contributions to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and arrangements were made by the Group for appropriate follow-up in capitals.

General operations

14. Despite periods of disturbance due to fighting the Agency maintained its full services in Lebanon but little could be done to rectify ration rolls. On 8 September 1972 nine refugee children playing in the vicinity of the Nahr-el-Bared River were killed and 26 injured in an Israeli air attack on the outskirts of Nahr-el-Bared camp; on 16 September several Agency installations in Nabatieh camp,

including installations that were occupied by Palestinian organizations, were damaged in an Israeli air attack in which there was one refugee casualty, and operations were interrupted by the simultaneous incursion by Israeli forces into south Lebanon; on 21 February 1973 in an Israeli incursion by sea and air at Nahr-el-Bared and Beddawi in north Lebanon, a number of Agency buildings and shelters were damaged by cross-fire and blast and three small Agency buildings that had been occupied by Palestinian organizations since October 1969 were blown up.

15. In May during fighting involving Lebanese security forces and Palestinian organizations in and around Beirut, Agency services in Beirut camps were disrupted in varying degrees because staff could not cross firing lines and because of curfews. A state of emergency was in force between 2 and 23 May but the full range of services was resumed early in this period and no serious food shortage occurred. The Agency recorded 50 dead and 130 wounded among registered refugees and an Agency survey estimated damage to Agency installations and Agency-built shelters at about \$20,000 and damage to shelters constructed by the refugees themselves at about \$55,000.

16. The six camps in and around Beirut affected by the fighting in May have a population of no more than about 18,500 Palestine refugees officially registered as residing in shelters in them, but this population rises to about 22,000 if Palestine refugees officially registered elsewhere in Lebanon but living in these camps are added, and many thousands of foreigners, some Lebanese and some Palestine refugees registered in other host countries who have come to seek work in Beirut also live in the agglomerations loosely referred to as the "refugee camps" and consisting, in fact, of the "official camps", interspersed land, and the peripheries. Some of these camps are so overcrowded that it would be difficult to make any radical improvement in living conditions without transferring part of the population elsewhere, which, apart from any other considerations, would raise acute problems of land, finance and employment. Remedial action by the Agency has therefore been limited to the improvement of drains and paths, some progress being made in this way by a combination of Agency funds for cement and "self-help" by refugees.

17. On 25 and 26 June 1973, in response to repeated representations by the Agency to the Government since October 1969, some of the Agency buildings occupied by Palestinian organizations in camps in and around Beirut were returned to the Agency, and arrangements were in hand for the return of the remainder and also of Agency buildings in camps in north and south Lebanon. With two exceptions, Agency buildings that before October 1969 had been allocated as offices to the Government representatives in the camps were not returned.

18. Four new schools were completed or nearing completion during the year, at Rashidieh, Wavell, Ein el-Hilweh and Burj el-Shamali, and will provide over 100 classrooms badly needed to alleviate overcrowding.

19. In the Syrian Arab Republic the arrangement whereby the duties of Field Director were combined with those of Field Director for Lebanon, the incumbent residing in Beirut and visiting Syria for two or three days a week, was brought to an end. With the concurrence of the Government, a separate Field Director was appointed for Syria, with residence in Damascus, with effect from 1 May 1973. It had become increasingly clear with the growing complexity of the Agency's work that the duties could not be combined without detriment to one or other Field.

20. The closure by the Syrian authorities of the frontier between Lebanon and Syria on 8 May during the fighting in Lebanon and its continued closure after the cease-fire made it necessary to seek special permission from the authorities for the movement of Agency supplies from Beirut to Syria and Jordan, and while permits were initially obtained without undue delay, about 4,000 tons of goods, including rice and flour, were still awaiting permits on 30 June, none having been obtained since 6 June. Despite agreement on procedure for applications for Syrian visas for Agency staff at headquarters travelling to or through Syria on duty, difficulties arose over individual cases, including two senior international staff members to whom visas were refused. The Commissioner-General has made further representations to the Government on the subject.

21. Apart from some improvements in the Agency's health services in Syria (see para. 30), a further 500 cement block shelters were completed in Qabr Essit camp to replace tents but problems over land use and allocation still held up construction at Jaramana and Dera'a. Forty-two additional classrooms were completed either in new schools or as additions to existing schools in order to ease the pressure on accommodation from the annual increase in the school population. On 22 January 1973 the buildings comprising the Agency's training centre at Homs, which had not been used for their original purpose since 1965, and until the middle of 1970 were occupied by Syrians displaced from the Quneitra area in 1967, were handed over to the Government for use as an agricultural school on terms that ensured that places would be available without charge to Palestine refugees. In co-operation with the Government, progress was made in overtaking the backlog in rectification of ration rolls by the elimination of dead and absent refugees and their replacement by eligible children not hitherto receiving rations. The responsibility for caring for displaced persons in Syria who are not registered refugees was entirely assumed by the Government of Syria in 1967, and has continued to be borne by the Government.

22. In east Jordan, where one third of the refugees registered with the Agency are to be found, a notable development was growing participation in "self-help" projects for the improvement of amenities and facilities in camps. Thirty-one projects were completed to an estimated value of \$55,400, of which the Agency contributed some \$5,900 mainly in the form of cement and other materials, the refugees \$18,800 and other donors the remainder. These projects included the concreting of school playgrounds in whole or in part to provide recreational facilities and improvements to roads and drains. In October, the new Amman training centre for men and women, built with NEED funds, was formally opened by H.M. King Hussein. Discussions were held with the Government authorities on procedures for the rectification of ration rolls which would provide rations for some of the 203,270 children not receiving rations at present (including some of the 39,254 displaced refugee children not on Agency ration rolls who receive rations at Government expense) but little progress had been made by 30 June.

23. The Agency continued to co-operate with and assist the Government of Jordan in caring for displaced persons to the extent that its resources permitted. Displaced persons who reside in the post-1967 "emergency" camps and number about 45,000 (and about 3,000 others in the "established" camps) benefit from Agency medical, sanitation and other camp services, and displaced children to the number of over 7,500 attend Agency schools. On behalf of the Government the Agency distributes rations to displaced persons and hot meals to some displaced children, contributing 50 per cent of the cost of transport and distribution of the former and the whole cost of preparation and distribution of the latter. The cost of

food-stuffs and the main burden of caring for the displaced persons is, however, fully borne by the Government of Jordan.

24. In the West Bank of Jordan co-ordination of the economy with that of Israel by the occupying Power continued and the nexus between the two was strengthened. The shortage of semi-skilled and unskilled Israeli labour in building and agriculture provided employment for refugees as for West Bank residents, much of it with Israeli farmers or entrepreneurs engaged in the development of Israel or in Israeli construction projects in east Jerusalem and the environs. While there were immediate material benefits for many refugees, the longer-term economic effects and also the cumulative, pervasive social and cultural effects were becoming apparent and causing concern. The combination of demand for labour and price inflation was beginning to attract into employment women from the home and children from school. The situation under occupation was not static after six years and changes were taking place among and around the refugees over the shape, direction and pace of which they could exert little or no influence.

25. The Agency could not be unaffected by the changes taking place in the West Bank and, as time went on, in the Gaza Strip also. With growing employment, the question arose of the need for the issue of rations on the same scale. The Agency could not regard the present situation of military occupation as other than temporary, there was evidence that the demand for employment in Israel could drop at short notice in accordance with economic requirements, and the Commissioner-General did not consider that it would be proper or appropriate to make wholesale cuts in rations by means of exceptional procedures. The Agency's policy was to continue with the work of rectification of ration rolls under normal procedures, eliminating the dead or absent and removing refugees with income in excess of the approved minimum from the category of eligibility for rations, while retaining the means to restore rations rapidly if the need arose in view of the abnormal circumstances. In response to representations from staff the Agency carried out a special study of the rise in the cost of living in the West Bank in terms of the Jordan dinar from 1967 to 1973 and, as a result, cost-of-living allowances in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were further increased, though not, for lack of funds, by the full amount required to bridge the gap between the increase as measured and total remuneration at the time the study was undertaken. Rising costs were also responsible for further delay in the expansion of Kalandia Training Centre.

26. "Self-help" projects have been a feature of Agency programmes in the West Bank for many years and by the beginning of 1973 had reached a value of \$80,000 of which the Agency contributed \$30,000, mainly in materials. They ranged from small projects such as concreting pathways and school-yards to the construction of three classrooms at Kalandia preparatory girls school and Youth Activity Centres in Askar and Dheisheh camps, costing together more than \$10,000.

27. In the Gaza Strip, as in the West Bank, employment opportunities were good but the same comments as for the West Bank are valid in regard to the nature of the employment and the high cost of living. The Agency again made repeated representations about the living conditions of families whose houses were demolished in July and August 1971 by the Israeli military authorities and who were obliged to improvise or share shelter. As a result the Israeli Military Administration agreed to carry out a joint survey with the Agency. This survey took place in 1973 and showed that 706 families were still inadequately housed, of

whom 266 must be described as in urgent need. The Agency has again asked the Israeli authorities what action they propose to take to provide for the families inadequately housed. In connexion with the construction of housing and road-widening in Rafah and Khan Yunis carried out by the Israeli Military Administration, 873 shelter rooms, affecting 383 families, were demolished but those occupants who did not purchase new houses in the projects were found accommodation in shelters vacated by other refugee families moving into the project, and compensation was paid for construction and improvements that had been carried out by the refugees themselves. Thirty-nine of the families whose houses were demolished in 1971 were also rehoused in the course of this operation. The taking over, without prior consultation, of the Agency's sanitation services in part of Beach (Shati) camp by the Municipality of Gaza under the Acting Mayor appointed by the Military Governor obliged the Agency to protest and seek information on future policy (see para. 124 below). Otherwise Agency services operated normally, and good progress was made in rectifying ration rolls by the removal of the dead and absent and those refugees with a substantial steady income and by the admission of eligible children previously debarred by ration ceilings. It should be noted that the Agency, which does not operate a relief programme in the Arab Republic of Egypt, provides no services, and now makes no contribution to the cost of services, for displaced refugees and other displaced persons who left the Gaza Strip for Egypt in or immediately after June 1967 or who were in Egypt at that time and unable to return. This responsibility is borne by the Government of Egypt.

Health

28. The Agency maintained its comprehensive health care programme and continued to provide preventive and curative medical services, nursing care, environmental sanitation and nutritional support for eligible refugees. There was a continued increase in costs in private hospitals in which beds are retained for refugee patients and the Agency was obliged to raise rates of subsidy. In the West Bank of Jordan the introduction by the Military Administration of a health insurance scheme affected the long-standing arrangements for the unrestricted referral of refugee patients to government hospitals, clinics and other medical facilities without charge to the patient.

29. Through surveillance and preventive measures, with emphasis on sanitation and health education, the gastro-enteric infections were kept at about the same levels as in the previous year and cholera, which broke out in the Syrian Arab Republic and the West Bank, was confined to one case in the former and seven in the latter among the refugee population.

30. Improvements in Agency health facilities included the completion of health centres at Irbed in east Jordan and at Jaramana in the outskirts of Damascus City and an extension of the health centre in Balata camp near Nablus in the West Bank to accommodate the maternal and child health programme. A health centre is also under construction to replace an old building in Bureij camp in Gaza. Funds were allocated and plans are being prepared for the construction of new health centres in Syria at Nairab camp near Aleppo and in the emergency camps at Sbeineh and Qabr Essit near Damascus; in all three cases, the present buildings are dilapidated and most unsatisfactory. The construction of three supplementary feeding centres in Syria, in Jaramana, Qabr Essit and Sbeineh was authorized to replace

unsatisfactory buildings with funds from a special EEC contribution. So far as environmental sanitation is concerned, in the West Bank municipal water supplies have been extended to Nur Shams and Camp No. 1 near Nablus, Jalazone camp has been connected with a regional water supply, and the water supplies in the following camps have been improved: Aida, Tulkarem, Dheishah and Arroub. A municipal sewerage scheme was extended to Nairab camp near Aleppo, and surface drainage has been improved in Mia Mia and Ein el Hilweh camps in Lebanon, Am'ari camp in West Bank and Husson camp in east Jordan. Good progress was made with family latrine construction in east Jordan, Gaza and the Syrian Arab Republic.

31. The twenty-sixth World Health Assembly, meeting at Geneva, discussed once again the subject of "Health Assistance to Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Middle East". During the debate appreciation of UNRWA's health services was expressed by several delegations. In adopting resolution WHA26.56 on 23 May 1973 (see annex II), the Assembly: (a) requested "the Director-General to intensify and expand to the largest extent possible the organization's programme of health assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East"; and (b) decided "to establish a special committee of experts appointed by three Member States chosen by the fifty-second session of the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East, in all its aspects and to submit a comprehensive report on its findings to the Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly".

32. The Commissioner-General would like to record his appreciation of the co-operation received by the Agency from the Ministries of Health in all fields in carrying out its health programme.

Education

33. Apart from the continued absence of some textbooks, which was prejudicial to effective teaching and learning, the UNRWA/UNESCO education programme operated smoothly in all fields of the Agency's operation, but in Lebanon the fighting reported in paragraph 146 below caused some interruption in May 1973. Enrolments in UNRWA/UNESCO schools rose to 255,984, there were 3,967 students in UNRWA/UNESCO training centres (1,164 in teacher training and 2,803 in vocational and technical education) and the total teaching staff reached 7,747. More than 150 classrooms and ancillary rooms in new and existing schools were completed and about half of a further instalment of 161 were already under construction at the end of June 1973. There is still an urgent need for more classrooms to cope with a school population that has been increasing at the rate of approximately 12,000 a year and a programme for the construction, in a first phase, of 482 classrooms and 175 ancillary rooms, including 57 science laboratories, was drawn up in detail, with estimates of capital and associated recurrent costs, and submitted to a potential donor.

34. The increase of nearly 400 in the numbers in the training centres was due mainly to expansion at Wadi Seer and Amman in east Jordan and the restoration of suspended training capacity at Sibliin in Lebanon. This increase may be regarded as evidence of the high importance the Agency and the refugees attach to the programme and of the financial support provided in the form of special contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals.

In addition, a sum of more than \$250,000 was allocated for the replacement of training equipment and the modernization of courses, in order to enable the centres to continue to meet the changing needs of the area and maintain the same quality of instruction.

35. The two-year project of financial assistance by the United Nations Development Programme to the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education (referred to in paragraph 27 of last year's report 11/) enabled this important institute to maintain its full level of operation and, with increased financial assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to expand its extension services for Government educationalists engaged in the in-service training of teachers.

36. Preliminary arrangements were made for the establishment, on an experimental basis, of two Education Development Centres, one in Amman (Jordan) and one in Gaza. Their purpose will be to work at field level on the improvement of the quality of instruction in Agency schools by closer co-ordination, more systematic deployment of advisory and supervisory staff and reinforcement of existing resources devoted to in-service training of education personnel, development of teacher-learning aids and library services for teachers.

Relations with other organs of the United Nations system

37. UNESCO and WHO have continued their collaboration with UNRWA in the conduct of the education and health programmes, thus assuring the professional competence of the Agency's policy and activities in these two fields. The UNESCO staff, including associate experts, made available to UNRWA from or through UNESCO without reimbursement, now number 23. UNESCO continued its efforts to increase contributions to the UNRWA/UNESCO education programme, co-ordinating them with the Working Group and the Agency, and in October-November 1972 the UNESCO General Conference renewed the appeal issued by the Director-General on 1 January 1971.

38. By 30 June 1973, eight Government⁺ and one private donor had responded to the WHO appeal based on resolution WHA24.52 of 18 May 1971, for funds for the health programme. Contributions so far received amount to \$9,921 in cash and to \$5,000, at the donor's valuation, in medical supplies. A further \$1,400 has been pledged. The number of WHO staff made available to UNRWA without reimbursement is five.

39. The two-year UNDP project of financial assistance to the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education mentioned above (para. 35) took effect on 1 July 1972. UNICEF has continued to waive its annual fee of \$10,000 for procurement services for the Agency and has increased its assistance to the Institute's extension services, thereby enabling the Institute to make the results of its experience available to more Governments in the region at their request.

40. The Agency co-operated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the promotion and sale in its area of operation of the new record, "Top Star Festival", and received payment of \$28,093 as its share of the net profits realized from the sale of the record in 1972.

41. At the request of UNRWA, the ILO has undertaken to make a study of UNRWA's Area Staff Provident Fund scheme for the purpose of advising on any changes which should be made in the light of problems brought to a head by the devaluation of the United States dollar.

11/ Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr. 1 and 2).

42. The Agency's accounts for 1972 have been audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors and their report will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

Assistance from voluntary agencies and
other non-governmental organizations

43. The Commissioner-General again acknowledges the generous assistance provided by a large number of voluntary agencies, business and professional organizations and individuals. In the course of the year, several new donors added their support to those regularly contributing funds and supplies for the Agency's programmes. 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.

44. The projects financed by these contributions are noted in the appropriate sections of the present report. The main organizations were: American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA); the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO); the Association for the Commemoration of Osaka Expo '70; Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE); the Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO) of New Zealand; the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee of the USA; the Danish Refugee Council; Federations of Business and Professional Women; the Finnish Refugee Council; the Gulbenkian Foundation; a group of Japanese business organizations; the Lutheran World Federation; the Norwegian Refugee Council; OXFAM of the United Kingdom; the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran; 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 Associations; and Zonta International. Contributions made direct to UNRWA from non-governmental sources are recorded in table 20 of annex I.

45. The Commissioner-General also wishes to pay tribute to the devoted service rendered to the refugees by voluntary agencies in the area of the Agency's operation (see table 17 of annex I).

Summary and conclusion

46. The Agency's most urgent and vital problem is still financial and it is again rapidly coming to a head. Devaluation of the United States dollar and accelerating inflation have reversed the more favourable trend of 1972 and the Agency is now faced with estimated deficits of over \$3 million in 1973 and over \$10 million in 1974 and the prospect of a cash crisis at the beginning of 1974. Working capital and cash resources cannot accommodate these deficits, and unless the deficits can be eliminated services will have to be reduced in 1974. Because ration items are donated and supplementary feeding is met from a special contribution (in kind and in cash), because health services are a bare minimum and also represent only 12.9 per cent of the budget, and because education absorbs 47.3 per cent of the budget and is almost entirely cash expenditure, the main reduction is bound to be in the education programme. The size of the estimated deficit for 1974 would entail a very drastic reduction; for example, the elimination of the whole of the preparatory cycle (the last three years of general education in the UNRWA/UNESCO system) would be necessary to save as much as \$7.5 million.

47. Reductions of this nature and on this scale would cause more hardship, frustration and bitterness among the Palestine refugees; would wreck the hopes for future self-support of many thousands of young refugees; would create grave problems for the host Governments; and would heighten tension, and encourage further violence in the region. In the Commissioner-General's opinion, a decision with such serious political consequences and such ominous implications for peace and security is not an administrative matter to be dealt with by an appointed official. It is a decision that ought to be taken at a governmental level, and in the absence of a governing body for UNRWA with executive responsibilities, the Commissioner-General must seek and receive guidance and directions from the General Assembly.

CHAPTER I

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1972 TO 30 JUNE 1973

48. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1973. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1973 and the actual expenditure in 1972 is given in chapter II below, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1974.

A. Relief services

49. The Agency maintained its normal programme of relief services at the pre-1967 level for refugees not directly affected by the hostilities and continued to provide supplementary rations and feeding for those refugees who were displaced to east Jordan and Syria.

50. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1973 was 1,540,694 compared with 1,506,640 on 30 June 1972, an increase of 2.3 per cent. The number of UNRWA rations issued in June 1973 was 828,681, including issues made on an emergency basis, compared with 831,452 in June 1972, 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 some 53.8 per cent of registered refugees were in receipt of rations in June 1973. Tables 1 to 3 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. In addition to its normal programme of distribution of rations to eligible registered refugees, the Agency, as requested by the Government of Jordan in 1967, has continued to distribute rations to displaced persons in east Jordan. In the month of June 1973 205,865 rations were issued to such persons in east Jordan, compared with 209,502 in June 1972 - a decrease of 1.7 per cent. The Agency co-operates with the Government of Jordan in this task in accordance with the General Assembly's annually repeated endorsement of its efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, 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 Agency sanitation and other camp services.

Eligibility and registration

52. The situation in Jordan remained quiet throughout the year and some small progress was made in rectifying the ration rolls. In Gaza and the West Bank, checks on the existence and presence of refugees continued and, in addition to the routine removal from the rolls of absentees and previously unreported dead, the rations of a number of refugees whose economic status has substantially improved were reallocated to needy families. As a result a total of 14,105 needy children received rations for the first time.

53. In Lebanon the Agency has not been in a position to carry out the normal investigation programme since October 1969 and no rations have therefore been available within the ceiling established for Lebanon for issue to needy refugee children not receiving rations.

54. There has been some progress in rectification in the Syrian Arab Republic for, although the Government continues to oppose field investigation by the Agency, it has co-operated in the supply of information in respect of deaths, prolonged absences and the marriage of Palestinian women to non-refugees.

55. In all areas of the Agency's operations, the names of 33,900 persons, of whom 26,788 were ration recipients, were removed from the rolls during the 12 months ending 30 June 1973 compared with 30,643 (of whom 22,777 were ration recipients) in the 12 months ending 30 June 1972. During the year, 17,374 rations were issued to the children of needy families on the waiting list.

56. In east Jordan, 39,254 children of displaced West Bank refugee families, the majority of whom live outside the emergency camps, are issued with rations provided by the Government of Jordan.

57. The Agency maintains a limit on the maximum number of ration recipients in each country which makes no allowance for population increase. As a result the number of children aged one year and over for whom no rations are available on a permanent basis, and who are potentially eligible, continues to grow. By 30 June 1973, these children totalled 377,707, of whom 203,270 were in east Jordan (but see preceding paragraph), 69,585 on the West Bank, 25,595 in Lebanon, 47,553 in the Syrian Arab Republic and 31,704 in the Gaza Strip.

Basic rations

58. The calorific content of the basic food ration, approximately 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter, remained unchanged but the pulse component, as in 1970, 1971 and 1972, was replaced by additional flour or rice to utilize donations in kind received over and above normal requirements and to avoid cash purchases. In Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, additional flour was also occasionally substituted for rice because of the late arrival of a consignment of donated rice (see table 4 of annex I). In 1973, the pulse component is being replaced by additional quantities of either flour or rice depending on the stocks in each Field. Because of the late arrival of supplies of sugar, issues had to be temporarily reduced to varying extents in all Fields between March and June.

Supplementary feeding

59. The supplementary feeding programme is aimed at protecting the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups of refugees such as infants, pre-school and school children, pregnant and nursing women, non-hospitalized tuberculous patients, selected medical cases and displaced refugees, especially those still accommodated in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria. The supplementary feeding programme includes daily distribution of hot meals, reconstituted milk and vitamins and monthly distribution of extra rations to special categories as detailed in the following paragraphs. This programme is particularly important because the monthly basic ration contains no items of fresh food or animal protein and because many children under 15 years of age who in principle might be eligible do not receive basic rations owing to the ceiling imposed on the number of rations.

60. Within the hot meal programme (see annex I, table 5 - A) the Agency provided some 27,000 beneficiaries with a nutritionally balanced hot meal daily (normally six days per week) at the Agency's supplementary feeding centres. These hot meals are available on an open basis to all children up to the age of six years and upon medical recommendation to older children and sick adults within an over-all ceiling (44,100 beneficiaries as at 1 April 1973) which is revised periodically in the light of actual utilization. Varied menus suitable for the different age groups are provided. They include fresh food items (vegetables and fruits), as well as items providing animal proteins such as milk and milk products, eggs and meat. In addition to the hot meals, a special high-protein, high-calorie diet, the so-called "Post-Diarrhoea Menu", is also made available daily upon the recommendation of UNRWA medical officers for infants suffering from diarrhoea, malnutrition or under-nutrition.

61. The milk programme (see annex I, table 5 - B) provides daily issues of reconstituted whole/skim milk mixture for infants aged six to twelve months and for non-breast-fed babies under six months of age. The programme also provides reconstituted skim milk six days a week to children aged one to six years, to expectant and nursing mothers from the fifth month of pregnancy and for one year after delivery and on medical recommendation to sick refugees. During the scholastic year children in the Agency's elementary schools normally receive reconstituted skim milk five times a week. Owing to a delay in arrival of skim milk supplies the general and the school milk distribution were interrupted for varying periods in the different Fields.

62. As part of the supplementary feeding programme, the Agency continued to distribute monthly extra rations to pregnant women from the fifth month of pregnancy and for one year after child-birth, to non-hospitalized tuberculous patients and to all children between the age of six and ten years.

63. Vitamin A and D capsules were issued with the hot meals six days a week to beneficiaries under six years of age and to elementary school children three days a week with the school milk during the scholastic year. During the school summer holidays, vitamin A and D capsules were issued to children over six years of age medically selected for hot meals.

64. In addition to this normal supplementary feeding programme, the emergency programme (see annex I, table 6) established after the 1967 hostilities was

maintained. It is directed towards the displaced refugees, particularly those still accommodated in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria. It consists of (a) extension of the daily milk and hot meal issues to all displaced refugee children up to age 15; (b) issue of whole/skim milk mixture to infants of four to six months among displaced refugees in east Jordan and Syria; (c) distribution of a monthly protein supplement (one 12-ounce tin of meat and 500 grams of CSM/WSB 12/ to (i) all displaced refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic; (ii) those living in the emergency camps and displaced pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous-out-patients living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan; and (iii) all pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous-out-patients in the Gaza Strip. The Agency continued to provide daily milk and hot meals for displaced persons (other than UNRWA-registered refugees) living in the emergency camps, on behalf of the Government of Jordan and on a reimbursable basis.

65. Generous contributions were received from various sources, in cash and in kind, in support of the supplementary feeding programme. Except for the skim milk and CSM (or WSB) provided by the Government of the United States of America and the whole milk provided by the Swiss Government, the European Economic Community met the whole cost of the programme under a Convention signed on 18 December 1972 covering the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973, renewable for two further years. The EEC contribution was in cash and in kind and included the cost of the construction of three new supplementary feeding centres in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Camps and shelters 13/

66. The population of the 53 camps established before 1967 decreased from 514,679 to 510,312. 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 128,654 to 133,781. The registered camp population represented 38.4 per cent of the registered refugee population.

12/ CSM is a mixture of cornflour, soy and milk; WSB is wheat-soy blend.

13/ 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. 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 para. 4 above and para. 67 below).

East Jordan

67. In east Jordan there was movement on a small scale from two of the emergency camps and the recorded over-all population of the six emergency camps increased from 112,834 to 118,046. This figure includes registered refugees from the West Bank, Gaza and the east Jordan valley and displaced persons from the same areas who are not registered with the Agency. The increase is a result of a shelter-to-shelter survey which included hitherto unrecorded babies born to displaced persons after their registration by the Government of Jordan in 1967.

68. New access roads and pathways were constructed and existing ones improved in the emergency and the established camps, as were drainage and sanitary facilities. Some prefabricated classrooms were erected in three emergency camps and the erection of others is planned before the commencement of the 1973/74 school year. Many school yard paving projects were completed by school staff, pupils and camp communities with assistance given by UNRWA and voluntary agencies, and other minor improvements were made in living conditions and amenities.

Syria

69. In the four emergency camps in the Syrian Arab Republic the camp population remained relatively stable (15,735 compared with 15,820 in 1972). During 1972, 500 shelters were constructed in Qabr Essit camp but construction for 880 families still living in tents in Dera'a and Jaramana could not be carried out owing to delay in the provision of sites because of problems of land use and allocation. These tents were now worn out but, with funds donated by the Swedish Save the Children Federation, 200 tent covers were purchased and issued to refugees in Dera'a to weather-proof the most dilapidated tents. In Jaramana many refugee families have now built their own shelters on the present site.

70. A number of additional schoolrooms were provided in the emergency camps, some of them as extensions to existing schools. A clinic was completed in Jaramana camp and the construction of two other clinics in Sbeineh and Qabr Essit and three supplementary feeding centres in Jaramana, Sbeineh and Qabr Essit has been approved and will be completed during the year. An extension to the Aleppo sewerage system carried out by the municipality and the Syrian Ministry of Rural Affairs will serve Nairab camp and the Agency is contributing to the cost. At Khan Eshieh the construction of a new water plant has been approved and the Agency has agreed to contribute to a government project to improve the unsatisfactory water situation in Sbeineh camp.

Lebanon

71. In the camps in Lebanon no shelters were build by UNRWA during the year but an allocation of \$54,673 was provided for repair and re-roofing of shelters of refugees in dire need, for repair and pavement of roads, and for the improvement of environmental sanitation in camps. But as an emergency arrangement a part of this allocation amounting to \$21,931 had to be used to repair the damage sustained to refugee shelters in camps in and around Beirut as a result of the fighting in Lebanon during May 1973.

West Bank

72. The population of the camps on the West Bank increased from 71,850 to 73,294 during the year. The improvement of the 16 fully occupied camps on the West Bank has continued by means of self-help projects with the assistance of the local authorities or UNRWA. A substantial length of new main road was constructed in Aida camp with the help of the local authorities and some 10 self-help projects with UNRWA participation were completed or nearly completed by the end of June 1973. These projects included the construction of a Youth Activities Centre at Dheisheh camp, the levelling and concreting of school playgrounds, extension to basketball court, construction of surrounding wall to school compound and construction and equipping of home economics units.

73. There has been a considerable increase year in the extension of private water and electricity connexions from local authority utilities to shelters within the camps.

Gaza

74. In Gaza the construction programme of 915 rooms in Nuseirat camp mentioned in last year's report was completed and a similar smaller project in Maghazi of some 50 rooms was nearing completion. This work was carried out by the Agency against reimbursement by the Israeli authorities to replace shelters demolished by road widening in these camps for security purposes. (This construction is not related to the demolition which took place in July-August 1971 in three of the major camps, which was the subject of a special report to the General Assembly (A/8383 and Add.1), and for which no replacement shelter was constructed.)

75. The Israeli authorities demolished a number of shelters in the Rafah and Khan Yunis camps in connexion with the widening of roads and related housing projects. So far some 216 families in Rafah and some 167 families in Khan Yunis have been affected by these demolitions. In Rafah shelters comprising 260 Agency-built rooms and 36 rooms built with Agency assistance (for all of which no compensation was paid) and 221 privately built rooms (for which compensation was presumably paid direct to the refugees) were destroyed. In Khan Yunis shelters comprising 248 Agency-built rooms and 123 private rooms were demolished.

76. The refugees affected by these demolitions in Rafah and Khan Yunis were given the option of purchasing housing, on an instalment plan if so desired, in new housing projects constructed by the military authorities in the vicinity of the two camps. Those who were unwilling or unable to do so were offered the vacant Agency shelters in their respective camps of other refugees who had opted for the new housing. In all these cases the allotment of the vacant Agency shelter was made directly by the Israeli authorities. While it is understood that certain compensation was paid to the refugees by the Israeli authorities for privately built rooms and additions, no compensation has been paid for the demolition of the Agency-built structures they occupied, i.e., for the main part of what was demolished. The matter is being pursued by the Agency.

77. The military authorities are levelling sizable plots of land near Gaza and Beit Lahia and it is understood refugees living in Beach and Jabalia camps will be offered land for purchase and construction of their own houses on it. A fourth housing project is also planned for the Rafah - Khan Yunis area. The main Rafah road dividing the Rafah camp was resurfaced, five asphalt roads have been built in Beach camp and two more are under way and a public market has been installed by

the authorities. The Agency also has made some modest road repairs in various camps to facilitate movement of its vehicles.

78. In Gaza, Deir el-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah the Military Administration has extended the town limits to include the adjacent camps (Beach or Shati, Deir el-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah). As the Commissioner-General pointed out in his statement to the Special Political Committee on 2 November 1972, ^{14/} the mere inclusion of a camp in a municipal area is of itself of no special significance in relation to the Agency's mandate. So far, with the exception of sanitation services in Beach (Shati) camp (see para. 124), the Agency's services have not been directly affected.

Special hardship assistance

Clothing

79. The voluntary agencies, through their contributors abroad, continued to donate used clothing to the refugees through UNRWA. About 817 tons were received by the Agency and distributed to registered refugees in east Jordan, the West Bank, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Gaza Strip. The Agency itself spent about \$12,000 on inland transportation costs and on ocean freight for some of the clothing received from abroad.

80. The following agencies generously contributed in this way: American Friends Service Committee, Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Canadian Red Cross Society, caritas-Verband (Federal Republic of Germany), Catholic Relief Services (United States of America), Church of Scotland, Church World Service (United States of America), German Evangelical Church, Help the Aged (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Lutheran World Federation (Sweden), Lutheran World Relief, Inc., Mennonite Central Committee (United States of America), Near East Council of Churches, Pontifical Mission for Palestine, Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, United Church of Canada, Women's Royal Voluntary Service (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), OXFAM (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Rädä Barnen (Sweden).

81. Other special donations received from organizations in the United States of America, Canada and Europe were of great assistance in meeting emergency clothing needs.

Case-work programme

82. The physically handicapped, chronically ill, tuberculous cases, widows with minor children and the aged constitute the most needy group of refugees which this programme covers. In these categories 22,474 persons were assisted with very small cash grants, and others received special issues of clothing, blankets, kerosene and, where possible, shoes. Through counselling and guidance, welfare workers helped solve individual and family problems and processed some 10,000 cases for assistance with prosthetic devices, supplementary feeding, and, in some cases, a grant or loan to enable them to practise their trades. Through the year 198 orphans and 60 destitute aged were placed in institutions, mainly free of charge.

^{14/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee, 829th meeting.

B. Health services

83. The Agency maintained an integrated and comprehensive health programme comprising preventive and curative medical services and environmental sanitation. Within the limitations of the Agency's resources these services are similar to the basic services provided by the host Governments for their populations.

84. Some modest improvements were made in the health services and facilities. Special encouragement by means of contributions in cash or kind was given to the construction of family latrines, particularly in the emergency camps in Jordan and Syria.

85. The communicable diseases remained under control although limited outbreaks of cholera occurred in Syria and the West Bank (see para. 95). The extensive immunization programme covering tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, enteric group fever, smallpox and measles was maintained. For pregnant and nursing women, iron tablets were provided for the prevention and treatment of anaemia. In and around Damascus, iodide tablets were provided to school children for prevention and treatment of simple goitre. Extensive treatment with piperazine was provided to pre-school and school children suffering from ascariasis.

86. As in previous years, the Governments concerned, universities, charitable organizations, business firms and individuals have given valuable assistance through the provision of personnel, specialized technical advice and guidance, free hospital, X-ray and laboratory facilities, services in maternal and child health centres, medical supplies, vaccines, layettes, supplementary food items and help in mass vaccination campaigns. Funds were also provided for the training of refugee students, particularly in basic nursing and midwifery. Donations were also received covering the annual operating costs of individual health units, such as health centres, rehydration/nutrition centres and a large part of the operating costs of emergency feeding and for the normal supplementary feeding programme. A number of ambulances have also been donated to the Agency.

Health centres, hospitals and laboratories

87. Curative and preventive medical care services for refugees continued to be provided by the Agency at 95 health units, at a further 13 units by Agency-subsidized voluntary organizations and at 11 units by Governments. The curative care comprised the same services as in previous years.

88. Generally the demand for medical care services was slightly lower than last year although it continued to be high in east Jordan and Gaza. There was a noted improvement in the recruitment of local and expatriate medical and nursing staff for the Gaza Strip. Statistical information in respect of out-patient curative care services is given in table 8 of annex I.

89. During the period 1972-1973, the average daily number of hospital beds available to refugee patients through arrangements made by UNRWA in its five Fields of operation was 1,657. This complement included beds in the two Agency-administered hospitals, in Agency maternity centres and in the paediatric ward in one of the health centres in the Gaza Strip and also in private and government hospitals in relationship with the Agency. The subsidy rates to several of the

private hospitals had to be increased because of constantly rising costs though some beds were still available free of charge. The average daily bed occupancy was 1,287. An unknown number of hospital admissions was arranged directly by the patients themselves in government and private hospitals. On 30 June 1973, the recorded number of hospital beds available free of charge to refugees on simple referral by Agency medical officers was 1,610, the decrease being due mainly to the temporary closure of a government hospital in Gaza for renovation and the change in the arrangements for the number of beds in government hospitals in the West Bank brought about by the Military Administration legislation referred to in paragraph 92 below.

90. About 78 per cent of the hospital beds were utilized for the treatment of patients suffering from acute medical, surgical or gynaecological conditions; the remaining 22 per cent, for patients with chronic diseases (10 per cent for tuberculosis and 12 per cent for mental illness).

91. The Agency maintained its central laboratory in the Gaza Strip and 12 clinical laboratories attached to its larger health centres, one of which was established in the course of the year. Additional equipment was supplied to certain laboratories. Other clinical and public health laboratory services were obtained from government, university or private laboratories, usually on a subsidy or fee-for-service basis but in some cases as a donation.

92. On 28 January 1973 the Israeli Military Administration in the West Bank issued an "Ordinance in Respect of Fees for Health Services (Exemptions and Reductions)" which took effect on 1 March 1973. Under this Ordinance, with limited exceptions, fees are collected from everyone using government medical facilities, including refugees eligible for UNRWA health services. The only categories exempted from payment are participants in the Military Administration's health insurance scheme and hardship cases certified as such by the Military Administration's Department of Social Welfare. No fees are charged for examination and treatment of diseases of interest to public health, for examinations related to cancer, public hygiene, maternal and child health services, school health services and for some other services. There was no prior consultation with the Agency in 1973 but in June 1972, when the Ordinance was originally promulgated to take effect from 1 July 1972, the Agency's Director of Health had made representations to the Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Health that refugees registered by the Agency as eligible for health services should not be affected. Subsequently the enforcement of the Ordinance was withheld temporarily. On learning of the decree to bring the Ordinance into effect, the Agency renewed its representations to the Israeli authorities in February and March 1973 for the maintenance of the free services formerly provided to refugees referred by the Agency but was informed that no exception from the general provisions of the Ordinance would be made in favour of refugees. The Israeli authorities agreed, however, not to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance as it affected the Agency for the first two weeks of March and undertook to exempt refugees who satisfied the authorities' own criteria of welfare cases.

93. The Agency's health service in the West Bank has relied in the past to a considerable extent on use of government and private facilities, in particular hospital beds, to supplement its own facilities. Formerly subsidies in respect of use of these services were made by the Agency to the Government of Jordan (as well as subsidies to private hospitals accommodating refugee patients by arrangement

with the Agency), but no payments have been made to the Government of Jordan in respect of the West Bank since June 1967, no payments have ever been made either in respect of the West Bank or Gaza to the Government of Israel, and since the first four months of 1970, because of the Agency's financial position, no payments in respect of east Jordan have been made to the Government of Jordan (which has, however, continued to provide health services free of charge to refugees referred by the Agency).

94. In the Commissioner-General's view it would not have been proper for the Agency to hand over to the occupying Power the responsibility for determining which refugees should receive free treatment; nor would it have been in accordance with the Agency's policy to make payments to the Military Administration for medical services to refugees. The Agency therefore felt obliged to consider the need for and possibility of increasing the number of beds at its disposal in private hospitals and the expansion of its own out-patient services on a small scale, as pressure on beds and clinical facilities might appear to require in the light of experience of the altered circumstances.

Control of communicable diseases

95. Surveillance was maintained over the important communicable diseases, for which the incidence is shown in table 10 of annex I. After an absence of cholera cases from the area of operations since the end of 1970, with the exception of the single case in a non-refugee resident of Hebron in the West Bank in June 1971, there were outbreaks of this disease in Syria and the West Bank in October 1972. While a number of areas in Syria were involved, only one refugee case was reported from Homs, a woman who succumbed to the disease. In the West Bank, the outbreak was confined to Jerusalem and its surrounding areas, as was the case in 1970. Of the total 20 cases reported, seven were refugees, of whom only two were camp residents. One death occurred among the refugee cases.

96. The common gastro-enteric infections (diarrhoeal disease and dysentery) and typhoid fever showed no noteworthy change of incidence from the previous two years. Infectious hepatitis remained at about the same relatively high level, showing a decrease in Gaza Field but increases in all other Fields, especially in the West Bank. There was some increase in poliomyelitis, from 15 to 28 cases. With 28 cases, ankylostomiasis in Gaza showed some increase (17 cases in previous period); no cases were reported from south Lebanon as compared with seven in the previous year. The rates of the above diseases, which in general reflect the sanitary state of the environment, were held to acceptable levels.

97. The incidence of other important infectious diseases when compared with 1971/1972 showed the following trends (figures in parentheses are for 1971/1972). Acute conjunctivitis, 23,406 (24,094) cases, and trachoma, 636 (625) cases, had not changed significantly in their incidence. Measles showed a considerably lower incidence, 2,625 (5,395) cases, but because the Agency depended entirely on donated measles vaccine it could not provide a complete coverage of infants with measles immunization and consequently deaths due to measles showed a sharp increase. Whooping cough (pertussis) showed a substantially decreased incidence, 114 (238) cases, the reduction being mainly in east Jordan. The incidence of tetanus neonatorum in Gaza showed some increase, 18 (13) cases. Eight (4) cases of malaria were reported, all in Gaza Field, 2 (nil) of which were relapses, 2 (3) imported cases and 1 (1) an indigenously transmitted case. Three cases

which occurred in June 1973 were still under investigation. The incidence of respiratory tuberculosis, 278 (298) cases, was rather similar to that of the previous year, with some decrease in east Jordan (from 126 to 111 cases).

98. As general measures of communicable disease control, environmental sanitation and health education received the usual emphasis, particularly in relation to control of cholera and other gastro-enteric infections. These, combined with more specific measures, were successful in minimizing the spread of cholera among the refugees in the two Fields where outbreaks occurred. Specific prevention of tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, typhoid and smallpox was maintained through the routine immunization programme. Measles immunization was provided to the extent donated supplies of vaccine were made available in each Field.

99. In east Jordan, the Government's mass BCG vaccination campaign for all persons up to 18 years of age, both resident and refugee, has now covered most of the country. In Syria, a BCG vaccination campaign by the Ministry of Health included children in UNRWA/UNESCO schools as well as those in government schools. In all Fields, government health departments continued to support the Agency's programme of communicable disease control by making available diagnostic and hospital facilities, by adopting certain community measures and by providing vaccines and other supplies.

Maternal and child health

100. Through 79 of its own health centres and three subsidized voluntary agency centres, UNRWA provided comprehensive health care for the maternal population and for the young child population through the second year of life. The Norwegian Refugee Council, the Commonwealth Save the Children Fund and the Lutheran World Federation continued to provide medical and nursing teams for the preventive and curative paediatric clinics in two of the emergency camps (Baqa'a and Jerash) in east Jordan. Ministry of Health centres in Amman and Lutheran World Federation centres in both Amman and Damascus provided maternal and child health services for some of the scattered refugee communities in these cities. In Gaza, the Swedish Save the Children Federation continued its support for the maternal and child health and related health education and training programmes based on the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre. The Belgian Government continued to provide the services of a paediatrician until March 1973 for the child care services of the UNRWA/Belgian Health Centre at Jabalia. Statistical data pertaining to certain aspects of the maternal and child care and school health services are shown in table 11 of annex I.

101. The maternal care programme, comprising antenatal, natal and post-partum services, received valuable nutritional support through the issue of extra dry rations and skim milk. In the programme of prophylaxis and therapy for anaemia of pregnancy, folate was added to the simple ferrous sulfate régime, since folate as well as iron is commonly deficient in this condition. While 29,283 women registered during the period for antenatal care, attendance was provided for 30,023 deliveries. Traditional midwives (dayahs) under nursing supervision attended deliveries in the homes, which comprised 66 per cent of the total. Fourteen per cent of the deliveries took place in UNRWA maternity centres and 20 per cent in hospitals. There were in all eight maternal deaths, or 0.27 maternal deaths per 1,000 live births. The still-birth rate among the 30,319 registered births was 12.6 per 1,000 total births.

102. An average of 29,739 infants and 25,568 children aged one to two years were under registration for regular medical and nursing supervision. Using underweight as an indicator of malnutrition in young children, the proportion of malnourished infants (0-1 year) was 11.40 per cent and of children aged one to two years 11.43 per cent, the rates for the previous period being 11.62 per cent and 14.75 per cent, respectively. The rate for the age group one to two years in Gaza was high in comparison with the rates in the other Fields.

103. The Agency encouraged the use of its milk and hot-meal programmes to prevent malnutrition and to rehabilitate malnourished children. Twenty rehydration/nutrition centres with a capacity of 237 cots were in operation for treating the more severely malnourished infants and those suffering from acute gastro-enteritis of a serious degree except where hospitalization was necessary. There were 2,549 admissions to these centres during the year, resulting in a bed-occupancy for all cots of 86.9 per cent and an average patient-attendance of 25 days. Provision was made in the 1973 budget to supply all Fields with calcium caseinate, which is now under delivery. Previous trials have shown that calcium caseinate, when used in conjunction with the special post-diarrhoea menu, expedited the recovery rate from malnutrition.

104. Regular health supervisory service was provided for an average of 12,426 children aged two to three years, which represents approximately half the number of children in this age group. Only the relatively small number of children between three and six years (approximately 4,500) who are enrolled in play-centres receive regular health supervision. Efforts to extend health care uniformly to all pre-school children (2-6 years) again proved unsuccessful owing to the Agency's difficult financial situation.

105. Demographic data and statistics of deaths by cause constituted further means of assessing the health status of the child population. For Lebanon, the West Bank and Syria, where it was practicable to carry out demographic studies, the natality, infant mortality and still-birth rates in representative samples of the population were found in 1972 to be as follows:

	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>
- Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	33.1	44.6	24.9
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42.5	67.5	39.8
- Still-birth rate (per 1,000 births)	7.0	18.1	16.2

Some of these rates no doubt reflect incomplete reporting of vital events. The still-birth rate for Lebanon is unusually low, while both the birth rate and infant mortality rate for the Syrian Arab Republic are perhaps low. In data collected from all Fields on causes of death in children between birth and six years, the following were the leading causes among 1,734 reported deaths:

	<u>Percentage of total</u>
Respiratory infection	32.1
Diarrhoeal disease	26.7
Prematurity	9.1
Nutritional deficiency	7.7
Measles	6.3

Nutritional deficiency was associated in a further 4.8 per cent of the deaths, with diarrhoeal disease or respiratory infections as the underlying causes. Of the 1,734 deaths, 84.7 per cent occurred in infants in the first year of life and just over 10 per cent in children in their second year.

106. Long-term anthropometric studies on infants and pre-school children have been proceeding in four Fields for just over one year, while in Gaza they have recently begun. Over the course of time, data from these studies will provide a further means of assessing growth rate and nutrition in children. Meanwhile, the detailed study of growth and development of infants and pre-school children in Gaza, initiated in 1965, was completed and published by the Field Preventive Medicine Officer in 1972. It constitutes a valuable reference work for the Agency.

107. The school health service was provided for 255,984 children at elementary and preparatory levels in 546 UNRWA/UNESCO schools. The service comprises medical examination of new entrants and re-examination of other pupils with follow-up consultation, treatment, nutritional and other care as may be required. Reinforcing immunization is given against diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid fever, smallpox, tuberculosis and cholera. School sanitation was maintained and a systematic programme of health education was provided by health staff in co-operation with school administrators and teachers.

108. The reporting of data from 39,472 school-entrance examinations during 1972 revealed the following leading causes of morbidity:

	<u>Prevalence (per cent)</u>
Dental caries	23.1
Under-nutrition	4.6
Hypertrophy of tonsils	3.9
Anaemia	2.9
Psychologic problems	1.8
Vitamin B-group deficiency	1.6
Otitis media	1.4
Upper respiratory infections	1.3
Pediculosis	1.1
Trachoma	1.0
Infective skin conditions	1.0
Tinea capitis	1.0

109. The pilot programmes of "blanket" treatment of ascariasis continued in all Fields for the same schools as previously. If funds become available for increased supplies of the drug (piperazine), the programmes will be expanded in the coming year. The prophylactic and therapeutic programme for simple goitre in school children in the Damascus area of Syria continued satisfactorily. A survey of errors of refraction among 2,410 school children of both sexes and at all class levels in this Field revealed the presence of gross errors in 4.5 per cent of the children and moderate errors in another 5.9 per cent.

110. The Agency was able to secure the services of a WHO consultant in mental health to survey, with its Education and Health Departments and Relief Operations Division, problems of mental health in the pre-school and elementary-school population and to make recommendations for developing a comprehensive preventive and therapeutic programme to deal with them. The consultant, who is professor of child psychiatry at the University of Copenhagen, visited UNRWA headquarters and the five Fields of operations for a three-week period in November-December 1972. He engaged in a series of meetings, seminars and observation visits with officers and staff of the education, health and welfare sectors. His report, received by UNRWA in February 1973, has been studied and proposals have been made by the three departments concerned. The feasibility of implementing these proposals, particularly taking into account the financial implications, is now being examined.

Health education

111. As an integral part of all the Agency's health services, the health education programme was carried out in each Field by a team of health education workers collaborating closely with health centre staff, school-teachers, social welfare staff and leaders in the community. Active participation of the public is fostered by health committees in camps and in schools. The usual attention was given to different aspects of maternal and child health, nutrition, personal hygiene and household sanitation. Strong emphasis also continued to be placed on environmental sanitation, food hygiene and mass immunization. The health education programme on "Health and Family Life" continued satisfactorily in the senior classes of girls' preparatory schools in Gaza, with some 3,800 students participating. Consideration is being given to the extension of this programme to other Fields.

112. The main theme of the health education programme for the year 1973 is "Nutrition and Life". This has been developed through a series of topics which are featured in the health calendar and in monthly pamphlets produced by the Agency's Audio-Visual Division, which has also produced other visual aids such as flannel-graphs and posters. For the occasion of World Health Day, 1973, a poster was produced on the theme "Health Begins at Home". It was widely distributed in all Fields, along with background information papers and a special issue of the Health Department Bulletin. Health exhibitions were held in some Fields on this occasion. In the course of the year, exhibitions on a variety of themes have been held in all Fields. In Syria, the annual educational campaign held jointly in government and UNRWA/UNESCO schools had as its theme, "Care of the Skin".

Nursing services

113. The nursing staff continued to provide various services at the Agency's health centres, maternity wards, rehydration/nutrition centres and two Agency-operated

hospitals. These included afternoon and night duty services at all health centres in Gaza and in the emergency camps in east Jordan. In addition, the nursing staff participated in health education, various studies and surveys, regular immunization programmes and mass cholera vaccination campaigns. They also carried out an extensive home-visiting programme to post-natal patients, infants and children below three years and tuberculosis patients. The majority of deliveries took place in homes, attended mostly by the 197 dayahs who are registered at the health centres and to a great extent are supervised by the health centre staff.

114. In view of a general shortage of midwifery-trained staff, particularly in east Jordan and the West Bank, priority has been given to finding means, facilities and suitable candidates for basic as well as post-basic midwifery training. Although some success has been realized, efforts in this respect will have to be continued, including the continuation of Agency-conducted midwifery courses in Gaza.

115. Besides the encouragement and assistance given to young girls and boys to pursue nursing education, continuous in-service education, refresher courses and on-the-job training were carried out.

116. The employment conditions for practical nurses and midwives were improved by the abolition of the lowest grade for this category of staff, affecting 93 staff members, and the addition of an extra grade at the top.

117. With the valuable assistance, in kind and in cash, of 12 different organizations and voluntary groups, all newborn infants were issued a baby blanket and a piece of soap through the MCH centres. In addition, layettes were supplied to multiple-birth and premature infants and to all newborn infants in the emergency camps in east Jordan and Syria. The latter categories also received an extra woollen blanket during the winter months. The Agency also distributes layettes to hardship cases in all Fields.

Nutrition

118. As part of the health protection of the refugees the Agency keeps their nutrition status under constant observation and takes protective measures such as supplementary feeding (see paras. 59-65 above). A few limited studies were undertaken in some Fields to determine the nutritional status of certain groups of the refugee population. These studies include surveys of heights and weights of seven-year-old children and of prevalence of anaemia and goitre. For lack of funds a full-scale nutrition survey could not be carried out.

119. The nutrition of the refugees has been satisfactorily maintained during the period of this report. Infants and children under three years of age attending the infant health centres are the subject of regular and careful surveillance. Wherever possible such surveillance is being steadily extended to include children in their fourth and fifth year of age. Particular care is devoted to infants and children found to be suffering from under-nutrition or malnutrition.

Environmental health

120. The environmental health programme, which comprises mainly the provision of potable water supplies, sanitary disposal of sewage, garbage and other wastes,

drainage of surface water and the control of insect and rodent vectors of disease, was maintained at a generally satisfactory level in the 63 (including 10 emergency) refugee camps. In selected localities, ancillary facilities such as bath-houses and slaughter-houses are also provided. Generally the living accommodation in the emergency camps continued to improve.

121. In the West Bank, municipal water-supply systems have been extended to Nur Shams, Nablus No. 1 and Arroub Camps, and Jalazone Camp has been connected to a regional water-supply network. The water supply to another four camps in West Bank and to one camp in Gaza has been augmented to overcome serious shortages. Funds have been provided for increasing the water supply to two emergency camps in Syria and a water augmentation scheme for a third camp is under consideration. Chlorinators for the treatment of water have been installed at Baqa'a camp in Jordan and Rashidiyeh camp in Lebanon.

122. The Agency-subsidized programme of family latrine construction has been stepped up and has been extended also to the emergency camps. A new sewer has been installed at Wavel camp in Lebanon and the sewerage scheme at Nairab camp in Syria is under execution. Three self-help sewerage-construction projects are in progress, at Shatila camp in Lebanon, at Qabr Essit camp in Syria and at Balata camp in West Bank, and a similar project was completed in Nablus Camp No. 1 in West Bank. An Agency-subsidized self-help programme of constructing surface drains and paving pathways in camps of Lebanon is progressing satisfactorily. Funds have been allocated for improvement and extension of surface-drainage systems in some camps in the West Bank and east Jordan.

123. While UNRWA will continue to plan and execute on a selective basis such improvement schemes in camps as local conditions warrant and which fall within the Agency's means, greater emphasis will be placed on subsidizing self-help projects.

124. In November the Agency's sanitation services in part of Beach (Shati') Camp in the Gaza Strip were unilaterally taken over by the Gaza municipality, which had been placed by the military authorities under the charge, as Acting Mayor, of an Israeli civilian after the dismissal of the Arab mayor of Gaza. (The Arab mayor had been dismissed from his post shortly after the refusal of the Gaza Municipal Council to comply with instructions by the Israeli authorities in regard to services to the refugees in this camp, which had been included in the limits of Gaza town by the military authorities on 25 August 1972. ^{15/}) This taking over of services which the Agency had been carrying out since its establishment was accompanied, without prior notice, by the demolition of Agency refuse collection platforms and the introduction of a new (and initially unsatisfactory) system of refuse collection, although technical discussions for improvement of the service had been taking place at the time between the Agency and the Military Administration and there had appeared to the Agency to be no reason why they should not have resulted in agreed recommendations. The Agency protested at this action and in a letter dated 27 November 1972 to the Military Governor the Agency's Field Office also requested further information on the intentions of the Military

^{15/} On 15 December 1966, the Egyptian authorities had made an order providing for the extension of the Gaza municipal limits to include Beach Camp but it had not been implemented. Sanitary services and the public water supply have always been the Agency's responsibility.

Administration in regard to camp services. Meanwhile claims were raised for Agency facilities which had been destroyed. Despite reminders the only response so far has been an acknowledgement, on 16 January 1973, of the Agency's letter of 27 November 1972. The Agency is pursuing the matter with the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

125. The Agency's position on this and similar issues involving responsibility for and changes in services it performs was set out in the Commissioner-General's statement to the Special Political Committee on 2 November 1972. Briefly, the Agency's position is that the mere inclusion of a camp in a municipal area is of itself of no special significance in relation to the Agency's mandate but that if a municipality were to propose to assume responsibility for a service provided by the Agency under its mandate, the Agency would expect to be consulted beforehand and the question would arise for the Agency whether what was proposed was compatible with its mandate. The critical point for the Agency might be the degree of Agency control over the service, that is to say whether the municipality would be acting as the Agency's agent under an agreement with a view to performance of the service more beneficially for the refugees or more economically and effectively without detriment to them.

126. During the period under report 224 family latrines, 55 public latrines, 36 refuse platforms (including those referred to above), 37 refuse bins, and 3 water points were demolished by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip in the course of road-widening and similar schemes. The Agency protested on several occasions and sought compensation. As a result of discussions with the Israeli authorities agreement was reached on a scheme of replacement of public latrines by private latrines in all camps throughout the Strip to which the Israeli authorities will contribute two thirds of the total cost, which will be more than the value (at replacement cost) of the public latrines demolished to date. The Agency agreed to meet the balance of the cost of the latrines in the interest of improving the refugees' living conditions. The result will be the replacement of nearly all the public latrines in all camps throughout the Strip by private latrines.

127. Claims outstanding on other sanitation facilities demolished by the Israeli authorities, including refuse collection platforms and public water points, are the subject of continuing discussion with them.

Medical and para-medical education and training

128. The Agency continued to promote education and training in the field of public health. Currently, there are 233 refugee students holding UNRWA university scholarships: medicine 200, dentistry 8, pharmaceutical chemistry 21, veterinary medicine 4 (see para. 169 below). Other training includes basic nursing (51), post-basic nursing in education and teaching (1), assistant pharmacists (60) and laboratory technicians (33). During the period under review, 120 students either completed successfully their courses of education or were expected to pass their final qualifying examinations: 42 in medicine, 6 in dentistry, 7 in pharmaceutical chemistry, 2 in veterinary medicine, 11 in basic nursing, 1 in basic midwifery for graduate nurses, 2 in post-basic midwifery programme, 22 as assistant pharmacists, 16 as laboratory technicians, 5 as X-ray technicians and 6 as physiotherapists.

129. An active programme of in-service training was continued for staff which included doctors, nurses and supplementary feeding personnel. Two medical officers were granted study leave for one year to pursue post-graduate courses in paediatrics. One medical officer was granted an extension of study leave to pursue a course in social and preventive paediatrics following his successful completion of his studies for a Master's degree in public health.

C. Education and training services

130. Total enrolment in 1972-1973 amounted to 255,984 in Agency schools at the elementary and preparatory levels of general education and 3,967 in Agency vocational and pre-service teacher training centres. In addition, there were 69,085 refugee students in government and private schools in the area of operations, at the elementary, preparatory and upper secondary levels of general education, and a further 88 vocational training students were sponsored in private institutes. The UNRWA university scholarship programme in 1972-73 comprised 455 awards in various Middle Eastern universities. In addition, 1,226 serving teachers followed courses of in-service training conducted by the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education.

131. These figures illustrate the continuation of the pattern of steady growth in general education which population increase has for years past made a significant feature of the UNRWA/UNESCO education system. Total enrolment in UNRWA/UNESCO schools increased by 11,000 children. The total teaching force was nearly 7,400, compared to last year's figure of just over 7,000, and the number of Agency schools increased from 517 to 546. The number of refugee pupils in government and private schools in the Agency's area of operations remained about the same and there were nearly 400 more students in Agency vocational and pre-service teacher training centres. Expenditure on education services was again nearly one half of the Agency's total budget.

132. This steady, natural increase in pupil enrolments has raised the percentage of pupils receiving their education in schools operating on a double-shift basis from 43.3 per cent in all Agency schools in 1969/70 to 57 per cent in 1972/73. In Jordan and Syria, where double-shifting is most prevalent, 87.6 per cent and 74.5 per cent of elementary pupils were in schools operating on complete or partial double-shift in 1972/73, compared with 69.7 per cent and 66.4 per cent in 1969/70. A modest programme of school-building, limited by the availability of funds from special contributions and of land, was maintained and, with further recourse to double-shifting, prevented children from being turned away from schools.

133. The school-building programme approved in 1971/72, financed by special contributions from both government and non-government sources for capital expenditure, is designed mainly to avoid triple-shifting and additional double-shifting of classes and also to replace the more unsatisfactory rented premises. Under this programme 134 classrooms, seven science laboratories, four multipurpose rooms and 12 administration rooms have been completed in the 1972/73 school year. A further instalment of this school-building programme provides for 137 classrooms, eight science laboratories and 16 administration rooms, some of which are already under construction.

134. Vocational and teacher training in Agency centres showed an upward trend with an increase of nearly 400 trainees over last year. This was due to a restoration of the Sibliin centre (Lebanon) to nearly its full strength after the reduction caused by disciplinary problems in 1970/71, and to the development of the Amman Training Centre, which was formally inaugurated by His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan on 3 October 1972. The training centres at Sibliin and in Gaza continued to operate on a non-residential basis, while the other six centres operated as boarding centres. The extension of the Kalandia centre (West Bank) suffered further delays

in construction owing to rising costs and was still not completed by 30 June 1973. The improvement noted last year in the employment of graduates from the Agency's vocational training centres in Gaza and the West Bank was maintained and there was also some improvement in the employment of surplus teacher training graduates from the Ramallah (West Bank) centres.

135. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education had another successful year of in-service training of Agency teachers and senior educational staff. With the further run-down of the Institute's basic courses of initial professional and academic training for elementary and preparatory teachers, most of them previously unqualified having now taken these courses, there has been a shift in emphasis towards in-service courses for key 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.

General education

136. In 1972/73 the UNRWA/UNESCO school system further expanded to accommodate an enrolment of 255,984 refugee students and a teaching force of 7,378 teachers and head teachers in a total of 546 elementary and preparatory schools. In addition, 47,682 children were enrolled in government and private schools in these two cycles, which cover the first nine years of general education, except in Lebanon where this is 10 years. In the upper secondary cycle in government and private schools, there were 21,403 students. The Agency's teaching staff have been supervised by 68 elementary and subject supervisors distributed among five Field Offices, each of which has also its own educational administrative staff headed by a Field Education Officer. Co-ordination and technical control over the field education system are achieved through the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education at UNRWA's headquarters, to which is attached a team of UNESCO specialists on loan to the Agency.

137. The situation in regard to textbooks in UNRWA/UNESCO schools is substantially unchanged. All textbooks newly prescribed or revised by the ministries of host Governments concerned must have the prior approval of the Director-General of UNESCO before being procured for the Agency's schools, and in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, after approval by the Director-General, they cannot be imported without a permit from the occupying authorities. The position, Field by Field, for the period under review is as follows.

138. In Lebanon, six new textbooks approved by the Government were also approved by the Director-General. As at 30 June 1973, the total number of books approved by the Government which affect UNRWA/UNESCO schools was 156, and all have been approved by the Director-General.

139. In the Syrian Arab Republic eight textbooks newly prescribed by the Government have been approved by the Director-General. The 22 titles referred to in last year's report as still under consideration by the Director-General have not yet been approved.

140. In Jordan no new textbooks were prescribed by the Government but two were revised and three declared obsolete. Of the 19 titles which the Ministry of Education had undertaken to revise, one, so far, has been approved by the

Director-General of UNESCO and the Ministry has declared another obsolete. The situation as at 30 June 1973 was of the total of 102 titles prescribed, 82 had been approved by the Director-General of UNESCO, 3 had been rejected by him and 17 were still under consideration. Of the 82 books approved, permits for the importation into the West Bank of 77 had been given by the occupying authorities.

141. In Gaza a large number of changes in the list of prescribed books was made by the Government of Egypt covering practically all the subjects of the curriculum. There were 18 additions, 11 revisions and 23 replacements. The situation as at 30 June 1973 was that out of 91 prescribed, 62 had been approved and 29 were still under consideration by the Director-General. Of the 62 books approved, permits for the importation of 61 had so far been given by the occupying authorities.

142. For the fourth year in succession, UNESCO, in co-operation with UNRWA and after consultation with the Egyptian and Israeli authorities, organized the holding of the Egyptian Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Tawjihi) examination in the Gaza Strip. From 26 June to 4 July 1972, a total of 6,999 candidates sat for the examination, supervised by over 1,000 local teachers from the schools of the Agency and of the Gaza Directorate of Education and Culture and by 33 international specialists, mostly from the UNRWA/UNESCO Education Department, appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO. In addition to this examination, again with the agreement and co-operation of all parties concerned, the special Tawjihi examination for entry into Al-Azhar University was, for the first time, conducted under UNESCO supervision. A total of 137 candidates sat for the examination, which was held in two sessions, the first from 21 August to 4 September 1972, the second a make-up examination from 16 to 21 October 1972 for repeaters, under the supervision of three UNESCO staff members and about 20 local invigilators. 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. It was subsequently announced by the Egyptian authorities that 2,614 students were successful in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and 95 in the Al-Azhar Tawjihi examination. During the September-December 1972 period, 732 of those who were successful in the 1971 examination crossed the Suez Canal in two convoys arranged by the International Committee of the Red Cross to enter universities in Egypt.

Lebanon

143. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon began the new school year on 6 September 1972. Of the 79 elementary and preparatory schools, 39 schools worked on a double-shift system involving 464 class sections. The total enrolment in all schools was 35,694 with 1,117 teachers. The implementation of the new curriculum authorized in 1971 by the Lebanese Ministry of Education was extended to the second preparatory classes in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools. Some preliminary steps have been taken in preparation for its implementation in the lower elementary grades as from next school year.

144. In an Israeli air raid on 8 September 1972 on the outskirts of Nahr el-Bared refugee camp in north Lebanon, nine refugee children playing in or near an orchard out of school hours were killed and 26 injured and one school received minor damage and was inoperative until 23 September. As a result of the Israeli air attack on Nabatieh camp and the Israeli military incursion into south Lebanon

on 16 September 1972, the schools in Nabatieh camp were completely inoperative for a period of about a month, as refugees left the camp for safer areas. As the refugees gradually returned, the schools resumed operating with about half the normal school population.

145. In a later night-time raid by an Israeli military force on Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi in north Lebanon on 21 February 1973, an UNRWA/UNESCO school of 11 classrooms was rendered completely unserviceable by blasts from explosions and others nearby suffered broken windows.

146. The fighting between the Lebanese army and Palestinian organizations which broke out on 2 May 1973 interrupted the operation of Agency schools for about three weeks in May. Most Agency schools in Beirut are situated in areas where firing was heavy, and pupils and teachers had to flee for safety. Agency schools outside the Beirut area were not directly affected by the fighting, but all were closed from 3 to 23 May inclusive because of the state of emergency and the imposition of daylight curfews. Under a decree issued by the Minister of Education schools in Lebanon reopened on 24 May, and the school year for Agency schools was extended from 22 June to 7 July 1973. During most of the period 2-23 May, 11 UNRWA/UNESCO school buildings in the Beirut area were occupied by refugee families whose shelters had been directly or indirectly affected by the hostilities but by 23 May all had been vacated. One school building, of four floors, housing two schools on a double-shift basis, was badly damaged. The two lower floors were later declared fit for use, although they needed major repair. Nineteen other schools in Beirut, out of a total of 34, sustained minor damage and there was some destruction and loss of school furniture and supplies. By 28 May attendance had returned to normal in all schools except the two housed in the badly damaged building and one other camp school.

Syrian Arab Republic

147. UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Syrian Arab Republic resumed work on 16 September 1972. The number of elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency was 95, with a pupil enrolment of 34,240 and 1,031 teachers. The number of schools on the double-shift system was 61, involving 619 class sections.

East Jordan

148. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan began the new school year on 1 September 1972. The number of elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency was 168, 145 of them on double shift, involving 1,770 class sections. The total enrolment of pupils was 93,314.

West Bank

149. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the West Bank began the school year on 1 September 1972. The number of elementary and preparatory schools was 87, 28 of them on double shift, involving 221 class sections. The enrolment of pupils was 30,387.

Gaza

150. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Gaza began the new school year on 9 September 1972. The number of elementary and preparatory schools was 117, 52 of them on double shift, involving 508 class sections. The enrolment was 62,349.

Youth activities programme

151. The youth activities programme, which is carried out in co-operation with the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, operates in 31 camps with around 3,600 young men participating, an increase of 20 per cent over last year.

152. In addition to programmes of recreational and social activities, a number of self-help projects were carried out by the members for the improvement of their centres and, in one camp in east Jordan and two camps in the West Bank, three new premises are under construction towards which the members and the local community are contributing, through labour and small donations, 60 or more per cent of the total cost. Members also took an active and enthusiastic part in community projects such as laying down paths in camps, improving school facilities, establishing gardens and assisting in sanitation campaigns.

153. During the year 300 young men attended leadership training courses for sports coaching, body building, summer camp counselling and scouting. A further group of 279 refugee boys between the ages of 8-16 years and 40 volunteer counsellors attended summer camps in Gaza and the West Bank and 50 youths with 10 counsellors participated in a winter camp in Jericho. These camps were greatly appreciated by the participants and their parents and were highly successful.

154. The YMCAs' distinctive contribution in 1973 includes funds for employing youth activities field supervisors, training voluntary leaders, supplementary equipment and assistance to self-help projects carried out by youth in camps, and three special summer camps for 140 refugee orphan boys (40 in Lebanon and 100 in east Jordan).

Pre-school children's activities

155. This popular programme, which because of budgetary limitations must be funded from special donations and contributions, gives special attention to the needs of children in the age group 3-6 years. The mental development and initiative of the children are encouraged through play periods and their health is carefully supervised. With the assistance and co-operation of a number of voluntary agencies, 32 centres serving 4,081 children are now operating. In 1970, the American Friends Service Committee took over this activity on behalf of the Agency in the Gaza Strip and it has continued to improve the programme.

Women's activities

156. At 16 centres, including two which are self-financed, young refugee girls and women are given a chance to develop skills which will improve their standard of living. The 466 participants are taught a variety of arts and crafts: embroidery, knitting, crochet, bead and straw-work; at six centres, machine-knitting was introduced this year. Instruction was 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.

Teacher training

Pre-service

157. The Agency's pre-service teacher education programme provides a two-year course of training for both men and women students of post-secondary school level. In the school year 1972/73 the Agency teacher-training was carried on in four centres: one in Amman in east Jordan, two on the West Bank and one in Lebanon. The number of refugees enrolled for training in these centres was 1,164, compared with 1,031 in 1971/72 and 1,074 in 1970/71. Of the 424 teachers who graduated in July 1972, 190 were women.

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

159. The consultations which the Agency undertook with the Jordanian Ministry of Education on the establishment of a three-year training course at the post-secondary level to prepare subject teachers for the preparatory classes, have resulted in an understanding that in accordance with the needs of the UNRWA/UNESCO schools a third year course will be run to train this category of teachers.

160. Before 1967 many of the teacher-training graduates used to find employment outside UNRWA as elementary teachers. The development of teacher-training centres in most of the countries in the region has reduced these opportunities, but there has been some recent evidence of new opportunities through expansion of primary education in other countries. UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan and Lebanon absorb most, if not all, of the graduates from Amman Sibliin (Lebanon), but Agency schools in Gaza and the West Bank can absorb little more than half of the graduates from the two Ramallah (West Bank) centres, and only a few can find places in government and private schools in the occupied territories. Many of the graduates of the Ramallah centres who come from the West Bank can still find employment in the Arab States, but those who come from Gaza find it more difficult. Since June 1967 both centres have been maintained at a level which is near their former strength: the duration of the separation of the West Bank from east Jordan could not be known and to deny empty places to qualified candidates would have been unjustified. There will again be a surplus from the 1972/73 graduates and efforts will be made to place them outside the occupied territories.

In-service

161. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education continued to provide four major types of in-service training courses for the staff in the Agency's teaching services. The following table shows the numbers who took these courses in the school year 1972/1973:

<u>Types of courses</u>	Enrolment in <u>1972/1973</u> (as at Jan. 1973)
Basic courses for the certification of unqualified elementary teachers	211
Specialized courses for training preparatory (lower secondary) teachers	258
Courses for key education personnel (headquarters, school supervisors and teacher-training instructors)	143
Refresher and <u>ad hoc</u> courses for the further training of qualified teachers	614
Total	1,226

162. Since last year's reporting, 245 more teachers have successfully completed all the requirements of the Institute's basic two-year or three-year courses for the in-service training of elementary teachers. This makes a total of 2,853 teachers out of a total cumulative enrolment of 3,814 who have completed all the requirements of their training programme and have been recognized by the Agency as qualified elementary teachers. With the certification of the majority of elementary teachers, enrolment in this type of course is expected to continue its downward trend, which started about four years ago.

163. The programme of in-service training for preparatory-level teachers, which started in 1967, continued in the school year 1972/1973, but also with decreased enrolment figures. Since the end of the 1970/1971 school year, 374 more preparatory teachers have successfully completed all the requirements of this type of course. This makes a total of 1,029 teachers out of a cumulative total enrolment of 1,696 who have completed their training and have been certificated by the Agency as qualified subject teachers for the preparatory level.

164. With the decrease in enrolment in the first two types of course, the emphasis in training has gradually been shifting to courses for key educational personnel and to refresher and ad hoc courses for the further training of qualified teachers. The following table shows the development in this direction since 1969/1970:

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1972/73</u>
Courses for key educational personnel (head teachers, school supervisors and teacher-training instructors)	52	141	234	143
Refresher and <u>ad hoc</u> courses	75	70	247	614

165. The Research Unit of the Institute has been re-established and is now manned by three professional research staff, two of whom are internationals. The Unit has embarked upon a plan of research activities designed to investigate problems relating to teacher and child education with a view to remedying weaknesses and improving the quality.

166. Under the related United Nations Development Programme project the Institute continued to render extension services to other education systems in the region at the request of their Governments, mainly to projects for in-service training based on the Institute's multimedia approach. The Extension Services Unit of the Institute has been strengthened and is now composed of three professional staff, all financed by UNICEF. During the reporting period, the Institute co-operated with other education systems in the region in the following ways:

(A) Training or orientation courses organized at the Institute for senior staff employed in in-service teacher education projects:

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of officials</u>	<u>Duration</u>
Bahrain	5	5-9 March 1973
Iraq	9	9-28 April 1973

(B) Special training of education personnel from Arab States:

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of officials</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Oman	4	Varying duration from 2 weeks to 2 months	General education, teacher education and educational supervision
	1	Oct. 1972-July 1973	Supervision of science teaching
Syrian Arab Republic	1	4-8 Dec. 1972	Use of audio-visual media in in-service training
Yemen Arab Republic	6	9 Dec. 1972-5 March 1973	School supervision

(C) Consultation visits

Staff of the Extension Services Unit paid a number of visits to the countries named above and to the Sudan and Democratic Yemen to advise on technical matters related to the existing in-service teacher training projects applying the multimedia approach and/or to discuss with government officials the possibility of introducing such projects in the future.

(D) Educational materials

The Institute continued to provide samples of its educational materials to other similar projects and to assist in the study and exchange of material produced by these projects.

University scholarships

167. A total of 455 scholarships was awarded by UNRWA for university-level study during the academic year 1972/73. Of these, 387 were continuing scholarships and 68 were new awards, all of the latter being granted to school leavers. The UNRWA scholarships, which are funded from various sources, are awarded for only one year at a time, but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study, provided the student satisfactorily passes the end-of-year examination held by his faculty.

168. In 1968, the Federal Republic of Germany generously agreed to assist Palestine refugee students whose university studies had been affected by the hostilities of 1967 by funding a five-year programme costing \$850,000. Under this programme, \$56,000 for 108 scholarships was allocated for the school year 1972/73.

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

University scholarship holders by course of study and country of study during the academic year 1972-73

	Egypt	Lebanon	Syria	Jordan		Iraq	Turkey	Saudi	Kuwait	Total
				East	West			Arabia		
Medicine	114	8	66	6	-	6	-	-	-	200
Pharmacy	8	1	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	21
Dentistry	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	8
Veterinary med.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Engineering	49	21	23	-	-	16	1	4	-	114
Agriculture	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Teacher training	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Commerce and economics	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	11
Arts	9	5	7	6	-	1	-	-	1	29
Science	9	14	-	33	1	3	-	-	-	60
Mathematics	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	199	53	106	54	1	36	1	4	1	455

Vocational and technical education

170. In the school year 1972/73 the UNRWA/UNESCO vocational and technical education programme made available 3,008 training places at seven training centres operated by the Agency, an increase of 336 training places over the previous school year. Half of the increase was due to the acceptance of a new intake at Sibliin Training Centre, which has been operating well below full capacity since 1970, when the intake scheduled for that year was cancelled owing to disciplinary problems.

171. The remaining increase in training capacity took place in east Jordan from the development of the Amman Training Centre, which began operations in 1971 and could not therefore achieve full capacity until 1972 and further expansion of the Wadi Seer Training Centre, making it the largest of the Agency's training centres, with a present capacity of 736.

172. Delays persist in the construction of new premises which are being provided as part of an expansion programme to Kalandia VTC, and it is doubtful if the project will be completed before August, that is, about one year behind schedule. In the meantime, many of the courses are being conducted at Kalandia VTC in temporary premises under difficult conditions.

173. Many of the courses conducted in the UNRWA/UNESCO vocational training centres have been in operation for 10 or more years, and the Agency has therefore allocated more than \$250,000 in the 1973 budget for the replacement of old equipment and the purchase of modern equipment to keep the vocational and technical education programme abreast of technological developments.

174. The training-in-industry scheme is still suspended and it seems unlikely that this project, which formed a valuable adjunct to the regular training programme by providing the most promising trainees with the opportunity to gain work experience in industry in Europe, will be reinstated in the foreseeable future.

175. Employment prospects for graduates of Agency vocational training centres continue to be encouraging.

176. Details of the training courses operated in the school year 1972/73, centre by centre, are given in table 16 of annex I.

Adult training courses

177. These courses provide a form of vocational training for many young adult refugees whose educational qualifications are inadequate for entry into vocational training centres. This year, 1,645 young women and girls completed six months' sewing training in 33 UNRWA centres. The syllabus also includes cooking, home management, health education and literacy classes. As of September 1973, courses will be extended to 11 months, to enable trainees to reach a higher standard and so facilitate their employment. There are three carpentry centres on the West Bank where 44 refugees attended one-year courses. The majority of graduates find employment locally.

Training of the handicapped

178. This programme provides education and training for the blind, the deaf and the crippled to enable them to become self-reliant and productive members of the community.

179. During the year, 232 disabled boys and girls were placed in institutions in the Middle East, 60 of them free of charge. At the Centre for the Blind in Gaza, financed by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine and administered by UNRWA, 41 blind boys and girls were enrolled in elementary classes. In addition, 22 students received vocational training at the Centre. The Centre also operates a home-service unit, providing work for some 22 blind adult refugees living in camps.

D. Common services and general administration

180. There have been no significant changes in the international manning table compared to last year. Local posts have had a net increase of 384, all in the education programme. Details are given in table 22 of annex I below. Changes in post adjustment in response to changes in currency exchange rates and the cost of living have increased international staff costs by some \$208,000 per annum for staff paid for by UNRWA.

181. The rising cost of living throughout the area again made it necessary in the second half of 1972 and in 1973 to increase local staff cost-of-living allowances at varying rates. The estimated cost in a full year of these increases will be as follows:

	<u>Approximate annual cost</u>
	\$
Lebanon	255,000
Syrian Arab Republic	242,000
Gaza	822,000
West Bank	642,000
East Jordan	<u>460,000</u>
	<u>2,421,000</u>

(The figures against each field of operation reflect a combination of the magnitude of the rise in the cost of living which the Agency has been obliged to recognize and compensate for and the size of the Agency's staff employed there.)

Because of the difficulty of objective assessment of the level of cost-of-living allowance required in the occupied territories, where there is no continuous series of statistics since before 1967, the Agency was obliged to undertake a special study in the West Bank, with technical advice from the Statistical Office of the United Nations in New York. The conclusion was that in terms of the Jordan dinar

the cost of living had risen by over 40 per cent between early 1967 and March 1973, and that staff remuneration had lagged behind. As a result, the allowances in the West Bank and Gaza were increased by amounts which fell some way short of the full increase warranted but which added a further \$672,000 to make up the total shown above.

182. Attention has been invited elsewhere (see paras. 224 and 225) to the serious effects which inflation and devaluation have on the budget of an Agency, the nature of whose operations compels it to employ a large staff of over 14,500. The figure of \$2,421,000 given in the preceding paragraph for the total cost in a full year of increases in local staff remuneration which had to be authorized for these reasons during the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973 represents no more than 10 per cent of local staff costs at the beginning of the period and must be seen in relation to the varying scale of devaluation and inflation in the area.

183. The devaluation of the United States dollar has also had a serious effect on the finances of the Agency's Provident Fund scheme for local staff. Under the rules governing the scheme the liabilities to separating participants are payable in the local currency of their duty stations and credits are recorded in that currency. As contributions, at the rate of 5 per cent of salary from staff and 10 per cent from the Agency, are made under the scheme, the Agency is required to set aside and invest assets (which are Agency assets) sufficient to meet the Agency's eventual liabilities to the participants. The income from the invested assets has permitted growth in the participants' accounts. Since 1968 these assets have been wholly invested in United States dollars, and as at 31 December 1972 Provident Fund liabilities were fully covered by them. The recent decline in the value of the dollar has resulted in a gap, at current exchange values, of over \$2 million between the assets, including income earned in 1972 and to date in 1973, and the Fund's liabilities. The declaration of a rate of interest for crediting of investment income earned in 1972 to participants' accounts (which decreases assets and increases liabilities) has been deferred. Arrangements have been made with the Director-General of the ILO for the ILO's Social Security Division to undertake a study of the Provident Fund scheme and in so doing to consult representatives of the Fund's participants as well as the Agency's Administration.

184. The Group Medical Insurance Plan (a pilot project) for the Agency's local staff at headquarters, referred to in the last annual report, was brought into effect on 1 September 1972 and is operating satisfactorily. In the period under review the conditions of service of the Agency's manual workers have been improved by the introduction of maternity leave, together with some minor improvements in annual and sick leave.

185. During the past few years staff relations have assumed a larger place in the preoccupations of the Administration and the need has been felt to evolve a more satisfactory framework for local staff representation. As from 1 May 1973 formal arrangements have been concluded for the separate but federated representation of the general service staff of 3,036, teaching service staff of 7,913 and manual service employees numbering 3,780. These arrangements have taken the form of a standard staff union statute governing staff representation in each country of the Agency's area of operations.

186. Although the Jordan national day, 25 May, occurred on a Friday in 1973, so that schools were in any event closed, the Agency's Field Director in the West Bank was informed by the Israeli military authorities that, on security grounds, other

Agency installations must remain open. As in 1972, therefore, the Agency was unable to excuse staff of Jordan nationality in the West Bank from duty on their national day, in accordance with Agency rules and United Nations practice, and instead excused them from duty on another working day.

E. Legal matters

The Agency's staff - detention

187. In the year under review there were 32 cases of arrest and detention of the Agency's staff members in east Jordan (for various periods, exceeding six months in four cases) without any criminal offence being charged. None of these staff members were still under detention on 30 June 1973. In addition, five staff members were brought to trial before military courts.

188. In the Gaza Strip there were 29 cases of arrest and detention of Agency staff members (for various periods, not exceeding six months) without any criminal offence being charged. Of these, six persons were still under detention on 30 June 1973. In addition, four staff members were brought to trial and convicted by military courts. As regards the West Bank, there were three cases of arrest and detention (for various periods, not exceeding six months) without any criminal offence being charged. One staff member was still under detention on 30 June 1973.

189. As indicated in earlier reports, the Agency takes up the case if a staff member is arrested or detained, and seeks to ascertain the reasons therefor 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 and the Agency's Staff Regulations and Rules. Difficulties persist, however, in obtaining adequate information.

The Agency's staff - movement and functioning

190. The difficulties relating to travel of the Agency's headquarters staff to the Syrian Arab Republic have not yet been fully solved in practice, despite agreement on the procedures for dealing with applications for visas. ^{16/} In particular, visas have been denied to two of the Agency's senior officials. Despite requests by the Agency for the specific reasons for the refusal of visas, the Syrian authorities have provided only a general statement that the refusal in both cases was based on security grounds, with no indication of the basis for the implied serious allegation. The Syrian authorities have also denied permission to some local Agency staff members to travel to Syria, and to others, based in Syria, to travel to the Agency's headquarters in Beirut on official duty. In these cases also, the Agency has not been provided with the specific reasons for the negative decisions. The matter has been taken up with the authorities on several occasions but the reply has been that the refusal has been based on security grounds and that, as regards the Agency's local staff in Syria, they must be regarded as being

^{16/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1), para. 169.

on the same footing as Syrian citizens. 17/ The Commissioner-General has expressed the Agency's concern at these decisions in a meeting in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its inability to accept their implications. The Agency has also addressed notes to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the most recent being a note of 3 April 1973, to which the Ministry made a reply on 16 May 1973, confined to the cases of the two senior officials, stating that the security authorities maintained their position. The Agency cannot rest content with this answer and is pursuing the matter.

191. There have been cases in Gaza and the West Bank of Agency staff members being summoned by the Israeli authorities for security interrogations during office hours, and in Gaza, staff have been summoned to attend, during office hours, meetings convened by the Israeli authorities to discuss the formation or expansion of municipal bodies. In some cases staff members accepted appointment to serve on such bodies but have since resigned, for reasons of their own. The Agency has pointed out to the Israeli authorities that its staff members should not be summoned during office hours 18/ and has also made clear its concern that service by staff members on municipal bodies is undertaken only if compatible with service with the Agency.

The Agency's premises and refugee shelters

192. The present position regarding Agency installations in the refugee camps in Lebanon is explained in paragraph 17 above, from which it will be seen that some of the installations in the camps in and around Beirut have been restored to the Agency.

193. There have been five cases of the punitive demolition of shelters in Gaza 19/ in the year under report. Claims have been made by the Agency to the Israeli authorities and the individual cases taken up as appropriate.

194. In September/October 1972, prior to its transfer to the Government (see para. 198 below), 20/ the local authorities entered the Agency's teacher training

17/ The Syrian authorities also continue their refusal to recognize the United Nations laissez-passer as an official travel document for this category of staff (see the Commissioner-General's annual report for 1969-1970, Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), para. 155).

18/ Arrangements exist in Gaza regarding the procedure to be followed if the Israeli authorities wish to question Agency staff for security reasons during office hours (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), para. 168).

19/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 174; the last such case in the preceding year was on 11 January 1972. In four of the five cases mentioned above, the actual demolition was carried out by the occupants of the shelters (to salvage materials) as apparently they were informed by the military authorities that, failing this action on their part, the authorities would themselves demolish the shelters as well as their contents.

20/ Earlier developments are referred to in the Commissioner-General's annual report for 1969/1970 (A/8013), para. 14, and in the annual report for 1971/1972 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 182.

centre at Homs and stored grain there. Even though the centre was not then being put to use by the Agency, the action of the Syrian authorities, without the Agency's permission, constituted a violation of the Agency's privileges and immunities. By a note verbale of 14 September 1972 the Agency made a strong protest to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (The buildings comprising the Homs centre were handed over to the Government in January 1973 for use as an agricultural school on agreed terms: see para. 21 above.)

The Agency's transport operations

195. Reference was made in paragraph 178 of last year's report 21/ to the arrangement made between the Agency and the Syrian authorities for reimbursement of the transport and portage charges incurred by the Agency in Syria. Towards the end of the year under review, the Syrian authorities commenced reimbursements on a regular basis. An amount of LS 120,058 has been paid so far, leaving an outstanding balance of LS 87,973. 22/

196. The frontier between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which was closed in July 1971, 23/ was reopened to traffic on 1 December 1972. The Syrian authorities closed their border with Lebanon to all traffic on 8 May 1973, and special permits had to be obtained from the authorities to facilitate movement of Agency supplies to Syria, and also of those Agency supplies in transit through Syria to Jordan. Since 6 June 1973, however, it has been impossible to obtain permits and in a note verbale of 29 June 1973 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Agency drew attention to the serious consequences for its operations, also referring in this connexion to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 1946, and the Bernadotte Agreement of 1948.

Claims against Governments

Lebanon

197. The Agency is pleased to report that it has been paid a sum of LL 517,367.08, being a major part of its consolidated claim against Lebanon. 24/ An amount of LL 91,442 still remains unpaid. Two minor claims, mentioned in paragraph 181 of last year's report, amounting to LL 30,224 remain pending, as also the claim in respect of excess rail charges.

21/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2).

22/ By 31 August the outstanding balance had been further reduced.

23/ With certain consequences for the transport of Agency supplies from Lebanon to Jordan (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 179).

24/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 181, first sentence.

Syrian Arab Republic

198. No progress has been made on any of the claims against the Syrian Arab Republic, mentioned in paragraph 182 of last year's report, except that the Agency's claim for LS 128,493 in respect of loss and damage attributable to the occupation of the Homs Teacher Training Centre has been largely waived; the Syrian authorities have undertaken to pay the remainder (LS 12,580). This arrangement forms part of the agreement under which the Centre was transferred to the Syrian authorities for use as an agricultural technical school.

Jordan

199. The Agency has not yet received a written reply to its note verbale of 21 June 1972 regarding the outstanding claims against the Government of Jordan (including the 1967 hostilities claims), amounting to about \$US 675,000. 25/ These claims have, however, been subsequently raised orally with the Jordanian authorities.

The excess rail charges claim against Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan (jointly)

200. There has been no progress on this claim amounting to about \$1.5 million. 26/

Egypt (including claim against the Bank of Alexandria)

201. No settlement has been reached on the Agency's claims against the Arab Republic of Egypt amounting to \$80,637.67 (including the 1967 hostilities claim) and against the Bank of Alexandria amounting to LE 40,401.854. The further claim in respect of excise duties paid on supplies of benzine now stands at \$1,529.

Israel

202. The Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently informed the Agency that the claims (arising out of the June 1967 hostilities and amounting to \$780,548.44) which were the subject of the Agency's note verbale of 16 June 1972 27/ are still under study and that until the examination is completed the Government of Israel reserves its position on the substance of the matter.

203. There has been no settlement of the Agency's claim of \$417,882 in respect of demolition of shelters in Gaza in July and August 1971. 28/ As regards the Agency's claim of \$36,500 in respect of damage to or destruction of public latrines and other sanitation facilities, caused during the same demolition operations, the Agency has received a sum of IL 22,897 which meets the claim in part. This amount has been used for partial replacement of the public latrines. The demolition of

25/ Ibid., para. 183.

26/ Ibid., para. 184.

27/ Ibid., para. 186.

28/ Ibid., para. 187.

public latrines and other sanitation facilities has also taken place subsequently in various camps in connexion with road-widening projects, and the developments in this regard are stated in paragraph 126 above.

204. The Agency's claim in respect of shelters destroyed in Gaza by way of deterrent or punitive measures now amounts to \$37,050.

Other legal matters

205. A dispute has arisen between the Agency and one of its contractors in Jordan. Efforts to settle the contractor's claim have so far failed and arbitration appears inevitable. An arbitration award against the Agency could result in the Agency facing heavy expenditure of the order of \$1 million.

F. Financial operations

206. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors. This section, therefore, presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1972 and its estimated financial operations in 1973. (UNRWA's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the present report covers the period 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973.)

207. The following table summarizes the Agency's financial operations in 1972:

In thousands of
US dollars

Income received in 1972:

Contributions by Governments	46,978
Contributions by intergovernmental organizations other than United Nations agencies	2,365
Contributions by United Nations agencies	753
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,110
Miscellaneous income	699
Exchange losses on devaluation of currencies held	(<u>357</u>)
Total income	<u>51,548</u>

Expenditure in 1972:

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non-recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Relief services	20,503	268	20,771
Health services	6,606	406	7,012
Education services	23,916	392	24,307
Other costs	<u>-</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>
Total expenditure	<u>51,024</u>	<u>1,102</u>	<u>52,126</u>

Excess of expenditure over income (deficit) (578)

Add:

Working capital at 1 January 1972 (after adjustment of prior year's accounts)	4,933
Write-off of provision for claims by Governments for subsidies for services to the refugees prior to 1972	<u>3,830</u>

Working capital at 31 December 1972 8,185

N.B.: The category of expenditure labelled "Other costs" covers the repair or replacement of Agency and staff members' property damaged or lost as a consequence of local disturbances. Where appropriate, claims for reimbursement have been made to the Governments concerned.

208. The foregoing summary distinguishes between expenditure on "recurrent operations" (salaries, supplies, rents, subsidies and other costs incurred on a regularly recurring basis) 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.

209. The most significant feature of the foregoing summary is that the Agency again, for the ninth time in 10 years, incurred a deficit on its programme, albeit a much smaller one than in most preceding years. Although income in 1972 increased by \$3.9 million over 1971, when the deficit amounted to \$0.8 million, expenditure also increased, by \$3.7 million, so that a deficit of \$0.6 million resulted from the year's operations.

210. In his statement to the Special Political Committee on 2 November 1972, the Commissioner-General regretted that the Agency's financial position compelled him to acknowledge that there was no likelihood that subsidies withheld could be paid in respect of the past. Consequently the Agency wrote off the liability so accrued prior to 1972, and transferred the resulting credit to working capital in the amount of \$3.8 million, as shown in the summary above. Provision was made, however, for 1972, in the amount of \$1.4 million, and the same amount was included in the budget for 1973.

211. The foregoing credit to working capital, although increasing working capital (despite the year's deficit) to \$8.2 million at year end, did nothing to improve the Agency's cash position. There was nevertheless a slight improvement in the year end cash position, from \$1.1 million to \$3.5 million, partly as a consequence of not paying the \$1.35 million of subsidies provided for in the 1972 budget, and partly as a consequence of delay in payment of other liabilities and early receipt of certain contributions receivable. Nevertheless, cash in hand at 31 December 1972 was barely enough to cover requirements for January 1973. Fortunately payment of certain contributions still in arrears at 31 December 1972, and timely payment of certain contributions for 1973, have so far prevented a breakdown for lack of cash.

212. Unliquidated budget commitments of \$1.6 million carried forward from 1972 (or prior years) to 1973 represented a material reduction from the \$2 million carried forward from 1971 to 1972. During 1972, savings on liquidation of budget commitments from prior years totalled approximately \$75,000 (the savings were credited to working capital).

213. At the end of 1972, unpaid contributions related to 1972 (or prior years) totalled \$9.1 million, representing a considerable reduction from the balance of \$11.4 million unpaid at the end of 1971. Of the pledges unpaid at the end of 1972, \$8.2 million was payable in cash and \$0.9 million in supplies of various kinds. Inventories of supplies and advances to suppliers (the Agency's supply "pipeline") at \$7.7 million were somewhat higher than at the close of 1971 (\$6.9 million), principally as a result of early delivery of certain contributions in kind for 1973. Accounts receivable had also increased somewhat, from \$0.6 million at the close of 1971 to \$0.8 million at the close of 1972. As noted above, the cash position improved somewhat during 1972.

214. 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 funds. By 31 July 1973, the Agency had 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 east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic (for displaced refugees and other displaced persons) and on the construction of educational facilities including the Amman Training Centre.

215. At the beginning of 1973, the Agency estimated its deficit for the year at some \$1.4 million, an amount corresponding to the provision made for subsidies to local governments for services provided to the refugees (see para. 210 above). Subsequently, however, the combined effects of persistent inflation in the Agency's area of operations and of the February 1973 devaluation of the United States dollar increased the Agency's deficit for 1973 to an estimated \$3.3 million (excluding the \$1.4 million provision for the subsidies previously referred to). The following table summarizes the Agency's estimated financial operations for 1973 as at 15 August 1973:

	<u>In thousands of US dollars</u>
Estimated income in 1973:	
Contributions by Governments	48,688
Contributions by intergovernmental organizations other than United Nations agencies	7,370
Contributions by United Nations agencies	940
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,250
Miscellaneous income	860
Exchange gains arising from revaluation of currencies held	<u>260</u>
Total estimated income	<u>59,368</u>

Estimated expenditure in 1973:

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non-recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Relief services	23,666	278	23,944
Health services	7,668	304	7,972
Education services	29,220	698	29,918
Other costs	<u>-</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>842</u>
Total expenditure	<u>60,554</u>	<u>2,122</u>	<u>62,676</u>

In thousands of
US dollars

Estimated excess of expenditure over income (deficit)	(3,308)
Add:	
Working capital at 1 January 1973	8,185
Write-off of provision for subsidies to Governments for services to the refugees in 1972	1,350
Deduct:	
Provision for possible deficit in staff Provident Fund assets due to devaluation of the United States dollar	<u>(3,640)</u>
Estimated working capital at 31 December 1973	<u>2,587</u>

N.B.: The "Other costs" category of expenditure includes in 1973 (in addition to costs occasioned by local disturbances as explained in the nota bene to paragraph 207 above) the cost of increasing the provision for staff separation costs as a result of the devaluation of the United States dollar.

216. In 1973, expenditure on recurrent operations is expected to increase by \$9.5 million over 1972 (mainly because of the factors of currency devaluation and inflation referred to above but also partly because of a higher school population and normal increases such as annual staff increments). Non-recurrent expenditure, which, as mentioned above, is often linked with special contributions but in 1973 has also been heavily affected by devaluation, is expected to increase by \$1 million, so that total expenditure is expected to be \$10.5 million greater than in 1972. If, as presently expected, income is only \$7.8 million greater than in 1972, the deficit will increase to about \$3.3 million (compared with \$0.6 million in 1972 and \$0.8 million in 1971). Moreover, increased estimates of expenditure and of deficit in 1973 exclude the provision of \$1.4 million for subsidies to local governments for relief, health and education services provided by the Governments to the refugees as mentioned in paragraph 215 above.

217. A comparison of the summary tables for 1972 and 1973 confirms that education continues to increase in importance in the Agency's programmes (from 48.8 per cent in 1972 to an estimated 47.7 per cent in 1973). Recurrent expenditure on education services is expected to increase by \$5.3 million in 1973, while for relief and health services together the increase is expected to be only about \$4.2 million. Recurrent annual expenditure on education services now exceeds recurrent annual expenditure on relief services by over \$5.6 million. Expenditure on capital improvements for education is also expected to be somewhat larger than for relief and health services, but the relationship will depend on the amount of special contributions ultimately received to finance capital improvements under all programmes in 1973.

218. As mentioned in paragraph 216 above, the expenditure and deficit estimates for 1973 set out in this section of the report omit any provision for approximately \$1.4 million of subsidies claimed by local governments for relief, health and education services provided to the refugees, as such provision has now been deleted from the 1973 budget on the grounds that the Agency has no hope of making any payment. As mentioned in paragraph 210 above, the related provision for the years prior to 1972 was written off in 1972; the further provision made for 1972 has now been written off in 1973.

219. In addition to causing a material increase in the Agency's budget for 1973, the February 1973 devaluation of the United States dollar also materially reduced the value of the Agency's Provident Fund investments (which were all in dollars) relative to its Provident Fund liabilities. As shown in paragraph 215 above, a provisional appropriation of working capital amounting to \$3.6 million has been made to cover the possible deficit arising from this devaluation.

220. A deficit of \$3.3 million in 1973 will, as shown in the summary table in paragraph 215 above, reduce working capital (after current adjustments as shown) to only about \$2.6 million, that is, far less than the Agency requires even to finance its "pipeline" of supplies (currently about \$7 million). Even this estimate is subject to a number of assumptions, the more important of which are (a) that unit costs (in particular staff costs) will not increase further, and (b) that over \$9 million of expected but not yet pledged income (for 1973) from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be forthcoming.

221. With a cash balance of only \$3.5 million at 1 January 1973, and an expected deficit of \$3.3 million (or more) in 1973, the Agency is likely to have exhausted its available cash by the end of 1973 (if not before). At the close of 1973, therefore, the Agency's accounts payable and its obligations for separation costs of staff and other liabilities not separately funded will be covered only by unpaid pledges, accounts receivable and other non-cash assets. Moreover, it will be possible to continue to meet payrolls, suppliers' invoices, etc. in January 1974 only if contributors make payment in January of at least part of both their unpaid contributions from the previous year and their pledges for the current year as they did in 1973.

CHAPTER II

BUDGET FOR 1974 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1973

A. Introduction

222. This part of the report presents both the budget estimates for 1974 and the adjusted budget estimates for 1973. Actual expenditure for 1972 is also shown for purposes of comparison. The original budget estimates for 1973 were submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session in the Commissioner-General's report for 1971-1972 29/ and were later amended as reported to the General Assembly on 3 November 1972 (A/SPC/155). The 1973 estimates have now been further amended to reflect developments after November 1972, in particular the severe impact on the Agency's finances of changes in the local exchange rates for the United States dollar.

223. Total expenditure for 1974 is estimated at \$70,291,000 compared with an adjusted budget estimate of \$62,676,000 for 1973 and actual expenditure of \$52,126,000 in 1972. These totals comprise both recurrent and non-recurrent costs: the budget presentation which follows deals separately with each type of cost. 30/

224. The estimates for 1974 have been prepared on the basis of current (31 August 1973) 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 US dollars):

29/ Ibid., Supplement No. 13 (A/8713 and Corr.1 and 2).

30/ "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, e.g. in 1968; 1969 and 1970 they include the cost of a programme of replacement of tents in emergency (post-1967) camps by shelters. 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.

	<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 (est.)	60,554 <u>a/</u>	9,530	2,122	62,676 <u>a/</u>
1974 (est.)	69,289 <u>a/</u>	8,735	1,002	70,291 <u>a/</u>

a/ For the years before 1973 the figures of recurrent and total expenditure include approximately \$1.4 million of provision for payments to local governments in respect of relief, health and education services provided to the refugees. In 1973 and 1974 no such provision appears.

225. As indicated, the effects of inflation and dollar devaluation incorporated in the above figures for 1973 and 1974 are the major factors giving rise to the increased costs of these years. For the 1974 budget their combined effect accounts for some \$7.3 million of the \$8.7 million increase in recurrent costs, inflation being responsible for \$6.8 million (additional staff costs of \$2.2 million, increased food commodity costs of \$3.9 million and inflation of other non-staff costs of \$0.7 million) and further effects of the 1973 dollar devaluation for \$0.5 million. On the other hand, the increased costs in 1974 other than those resulting from inflation and dollar devaluation are relatively modest, amounting to only \$1.4 million, made up principally of \$0.8 million for normal programme increases in education services and \$0.6 million for annual staff increments. It should be noted that no staff increases are budgeted for 1974 except in education services, where provision has been made for additional teachers and supervisors for the additional school population.

226. In view of continued uncertainty about exchange rates and of world-wide difficulties in controlling inflation, there can be no guarantee that the 1974 estimates will prove realistic. Particular attention must be invited to the price of flour. All but about 13,000 tons of the Agency's requirements are expected to be covered by contributions in kind and while these 13,000 tons have been estimated to cost about \$154 per ton delivered to Agency ports, the current world price, which may simply reflect a temporary shortage of flour, appears to be of the order of \$215. The difference between these prices represents an increase in cost of approximately \$0.9 million which could face the Agency in 1974 if flour prices remained at their current levels.

Recurrent expenditure

227. The very significant increases in recurrent costs for 1973 are due principally to the effects of the devaluation of the United States dollar, adjustments in the remuneration of the Agency's local staff to compensate for an increased cost of living, and higher costs of food-stuffs and other supplies and services. Other

contributing factors are the natural increase in the number of refugees for whom services (other than 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.

228. The budget for recurrent costs in 1974 is set at \$69,289,000 compared with the adjusted budget of \$60,554,000 for 1973 and actual expenditure of \$51,024,000 in 1972. The estimates for 1974 provide for approximately \$1.4 million of "normal" annual increase (i.e., growth in school population, annual increments for staff, etc.) and \$7.3 million of increased costs due to inflation (principally in food prices and staff costs) and the further effects of devaluation.

Non-recurrent expenditure

229. The budget for non-recurrent costs in 1974 is established at \$1,002,000 compared with the adjusted budget of \$2,122,000 for 1973 and actual expenditure of \$1,102,000 in 1972. The estimate for 1974 includes \$482,000 for replacement of unserviceable equipment and other non-recurrent items essential to maintenance of efficiency and \$520,000 for urgently needed capital improvements, particularly in 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. The major items involved are described under each of the main activity headings in the paragraphs which follow.

General

230. In relief services, provision has been made for maintaining normal services in 1974 but costs are expected to be materially higher than in 1973, mainly because of increases in the prices of flour and other food-stuffs, but also because of increases in cost-of-living allowance for staff. Attention is called to the possibility of the further increase in flour prices mentioned in paragraph 226 above.

231. In health services, provision has been included to meet the basic needs of only a slightly larger population in 1974, but staff and other costs are expected to be much greater than in 1973 although there will be no increase in the number of staff. 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 three new clinics to replace dilapidated buildings.

232. 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 12,000 more than in 1973). In 1974 education services will account for approximately 47 per cent of the total budget, compared with 40 per cent for relief services and 13 per cent for health services (comparable figures for the 1973 adjusted budget are 48 per cent for education services, 38 per cent for relief services, 13 per cent for health services and 1 per cent for other costs -- mainly increased provision for staff separation costs due to the dollar devaluation).

B. Budget estimates

233. The following tables present in summary the budget estimates for 1974, together with comparative data for the adjusted budget for 1973 and actual expenditure in 1972; 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 1974 are briefly described in the paragraphs following the tables.

Table A

Recurrent costs

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</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	19,032	15,509	13,808
Supplementary feeding	3,591	3,018	2,441
Shelter	322	305	274
Special hardship assistance	618	579	477
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>4,654</u>	<u>4,255</u>	<u>3,503</u>
Total, Part I	<u>28,217</u>	<u>23,666</u>	<u>20,503</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	4,897	4,479	4,009
Environmental sanitation	1,986	1,822	1,460
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>1,498</u>	<u>1,367</u>	<u>1,137</u>
Total, Part II	<u>8,381</u>	<u>7,668</u>	<u>6,606</u>
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	24,377	21,626	17,475
Vocational and professional training	4,598	4,207	3,610
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>3,716</u>	<u>3,387</u>	<u>2,830</u>
Total, Part III	<u>32,691</u>	<u>29,220</u>	<u>23,915</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	4,481	4,111	3,318
Other internal services	3,421	3,098	2,645
General administration	<u>1,966</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>1,507</u>
Total, Part IV	9,868	9,009	7,470
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(9,868)</u>	<u>(9,009)</u>	<u>(7,470)</u>
<u>Part V. Other costs</u>			
Costs due to local disturbances	-	-	-
Increase in provision for staff separation costs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, Part V	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grand total	<u>69,289</u>	<u>60,554</u>	<u>51,024</u>

Table B
Non-recurrent costs
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
	<u>budget</u>	<u>adjusted</u>	
	<u>estimates</u>	<u>budget</u>	<u>actual</u>
		<u>estimates</u>	<u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	17	6	7
Supplementary feeding	15	15	49
Shelter	3	86	74
Special hardship assistance	-	1	1
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>147</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>137</u>
Total, Part I	<u>182</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>268</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	269	152	252
Environmental sanitation	239	113	123
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>41</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>31</u>
Total, Part II	<u>549</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>406</u>
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	129	299	277
Vocational and professional training	51	322	51
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>91</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>64</u>
Total, Part III	<u>271</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>392</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	178	259	206
Other internal services	16	16	13
General administration	<u>85</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
Total, Part IV	279	286	232
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(279)</u>	<u>(286)</u>	<u>(232)</u>
<u>Part V. Other costs</u>			
Costs due to local disturbances	-	70	36
Increase in provision for staff separation costs	<u>-</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, Part V	<u>-</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>36</u>
Grand total	<u>1,002</u>	<u>2,122</u>	<u>1,102</u>

Table C
Total costs
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u> <u>adjusted</u>	<u>1972</u>
	<u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	19,049	15,515	13,815
Supplementary feeding	3,606	3,033	2,490
Shelter	325	391	348
Special hardship assistance	618	580	478
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>4,801</u>	<u>4,425</u>	<u>3,640</u>
Total, Part I	<u>28,399</u>	<u>23,944</u>	<u>20,771</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	5,166	4,631	4,261
Environmental sanitation	2,225	1,935	1,583
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>1,539</u>	<u>1,406</u>	<u>1,168</u>
Total, Part II	<u>8,930</u>	<u>7,972</u>	<u>7,012</u>
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	24,506	21,925	17,752
Vocational and professional training	4,649	4,529	3,661
Share of common costs from part IV	<u>3,807</u>	<u>3,464</u>	<u>2,894</u>
Total, Part III	<u>32,962</u>	<u>29,918</u>	<u>24,307</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	4,659	4,370	3,524
Other internal services	3,437	3,114	2,658
General administration	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,811</u>	<u>1,520</u>
Total, Part IV	10,147	9,295	7,702
Costs allocated to operations	<u>(10,147)</u>	<u>(9,295)</u>	<u>(7,702)</u>
<u>Part V. Other costs</u>			
Costs due to local disturbances	-	70	36
Increase in provision for staff separation costs	<u>-</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, Part V	<u>-</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>36</u>
Grand total	<u>70,291</u>	<u>62,676</u>	<u>52,126</u>

Relief services

Basic rations

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	19,049,000	19,032,000	17,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	15,515,000	15,509,000	6,000
1972 actual expenditure	13,815,000	13,808,000	7,000

234. The components of the basic ration have been described in paragraph 58 above and in table 4 of annex I below. 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" in paragraphs 258 to 260 below. The budget estimate for 1974 provides for the issue of rations throughout the year to approximately the same number of beneficiaries as in 1973.

235. The very large increase of \$3,523,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1974 is due principally to an estimated increase of \$3.5 million in the cost of food-stuffs (principally flour), based on projected world market prices. Approximately \$1.3 million of this increase will be offset by increased valuation of contributions in kind.

236. The provision of \$17,000 in the 1974 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs includes \$14,000 for replacement of two unsatisfactory distribution centres in the Syrian Arab Republic and \$3,000 for other non-recurring costs.

Supplementary feeding

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	3,606,000	3,591,000	15,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	3,033,000	3,018,000	15,000
1972 actual expenditure	2,490,000	2,441,000	49,000

237. This programme is described in paragraphs 59 to 65 above and in tables 5 and 6 of annex I. In this activity also, as for basic rations (see para. 234 above), the costs of transport and warehousing within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services".

238. The increase of \$573,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1974 is attributable to provision (\$177,000) for normal distribution of skim milk throughout the year (delay in receipt of supplies forced suspension of the programme during part of 1973), to increased prices for food-stuffs (\$342,000) and to net provision for increased costs of staff and other supplies and services (\$54,000). It is anticipated that much of this increase will be covered by the

special contribution that will be received for this programme. To the extent this does not prove to be the case, the programme will have to be reduced.

239. The 1974 estimate of \$15,000 for non-recurrent costs is for the replacement of essential unserviceable equipment (\$10,000) and other non-recurrent costs (\$5,000).

	<u>Shelter</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	325,000	322,000	3,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	391,000	305,000	86,000
1972 actual expenditure	348,000	274,000	74,000

240. This programme is described in paragraphs 66 to 78 above and in table 7 of annex I. The 1974 estimates for recurrent costs include \$253,000 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 \$3,000 is included in the 1974 budget estimate to meet requirements for non-recurrent costs. The increase in the 1974 budget over 1973 is due principally to expected higher prices and staff costs related to higher cost of living; no extension of camps is contemplated.

Special hardship assistance

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
	1974 budget estimate	618,000	618,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	580,000	579,000	1,000
1972 actual expenditure	478,000	477,000	1,000

241. 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 and kerosene and of donated used clothing and layettes. The programme is briefly described in paragraphs 79 to 81 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.

242. The increase of \$39,000 in the 1974 budget estimate for recurrent costs is due to normal salary increments for staff (\$5,000), provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and other remuneration for staff (\$16,000), provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$13,000) and the further effects of the dollar devaluation (\$5,000).

Health services

Medical services

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	5,166,000	4,897,000	269,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	4,631,000	4,479,000	152,000
1972 actual expenditure	4,261,000	4,009,000	252,000

243. The Agency's programme of preventive and curative medical services is described in paragraphs 83 to 129 above and in tables 8 to 11 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 and staff remuneration and the devaluation of the United States dollar, the Agency finds it increasingly difficult to achieve this objective.

244. The increase of \$418,000 in the 1974 budget estimate for recurrent costs is due to the provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration for staff (\$178,000), normal salary increments for staff (\$50,000), balance of annual effects of dollar devaluation (\$51,000), provision for inflation in non-staff costs (\$86,000) and miscellaneous increases to deal with the larger population (\$53,000).

245. The 1974 budget estimate of \$269,000 for non-recurrent costs provides for the construction of a new polyclinic at Damascus in the Syrian Arab Republic to replace rented premises being demolished (\$100,000), replacement of inadequate health centres at Qalqilya in the West Bank (\$50,000) and at Dera'a in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$40,000), other miscellaneous improvements in medical facilities (\$31,000), the replacement of over-age ambulances and other essential unserviceable equipment and other improvements (\$48,000). 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>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	2,225,000	1,986,000	239,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	1,935,000	1,822,000	113,000
1972 actual expenditure	1,583,000	1,460,000	123,000

246. The programmes under this heading are described in paragraphs 120 to 127 above. The 1974 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.

247. The increase of \$164,000 in recurrent costs in 1974 is attributable to normal salary increments for staff (\$30,000), provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration for staff (\$86,000), the further effects of dollar devaluation (\$15,000), provision for inflation on non-staff costs (\$16,000) and miscellaneous changes (\$17,000).

248. The 1974 budget estimate of \$239,000 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 surface and storm water drains in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and east Jordan, practically all of which would be constructed with refugee participation under a "self-help" scheme (\$51,000); construction of additional family latrines in refugee shelters in the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan and the West Bank to help prevent the spread of communicable diseases in general and, in particular, a resurgence of cholera (\$23,000); extension of the sewerage scheme in Neirab camp in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$14,000); other minor improvements (\$2,000); provision for the replacement of unserviceable special purpose vehicles (\$72,000) and of corroded water pipes, water pumps and engines, tractor units, handcarts and other essential equipment (\$77,000). The capital improvements will not, however, be possible in most cases unless special contributions are received for the purpose.

Education services

General education

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	24,506,000	24,377,000	129,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	21,925,000	21,626,000	299,000
1972 actual expenditure	17,752,000	17,475,000	277,000

249. For a description of the Agency's general education programme, see paragraphs 136 to 150 above and tables 12 to 15 of annex I. Other minor activities conducted outside the UNRWA/UNESCO schools are also included under this heading, namely, youth activities (paras. 151 - 154), pre-school children's activities (para. 155) and women's activities (para. 156). 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 1974 budget estimate assumes the same level of operations as in 1973).

250. The increase in the 1974 budget estimate for recurrent costs reflects in part the continuing growth in the school population, estimated at some 12,000 additional pupils in the fiscal year 1974, at a cost of some \$700,000. Other components of the increase of \$2,751,000 in recurrent costs for 1974 include normal salary increments for staff (\$350,000), provision for cost-of-living and related remuneration increases for staff (\$1,375,000), further effects of the dollar devaluation (\$170,000), and provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$153,000). Finally, mention should be made of the establishment of two Education

Development Centres as pilot projects (one in Amman and one in Gaza) to work at field level on the improvement of the quality of instruction in Agency schools by closer co-ordination, more systematic deployment of advisory and supervisory staff and the reinforcement of existing resources devoted to in-service training, teaching aids, and library services for teachers.

251. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education (see paras. 161-166 above) continues to provide essential in-service training programmes to raise the academic and professional qualifications of teachers already in Agency service. It is expected that the operating costs in 1974, amounting to \$500,000, will be almost entirely covered by special contributions.

252. The 1974 budget estimate of \$129,000 for non-recurrent costs provides for library books and the replacement of essential equipment in existing schools and limits construction of additional classrooms to what can be covered by certain miscellaneous income. This number of classrooms is far less than is needed to accommodate 12,000 additional pupils and in this sense the budget estimate is in fact not even the minimum amount required to maintain the present level of the general education programme. Plans for a programme of school building over a number of years have been drawn up and a special contribution is being sought in the hope that urgently needed premises can be built to accommodate the remaining pupils on a normal basis, replace some of the more unsatisfactory and uneconomic rented school premises and perhaps even reduce to some extent the existing widespread double-shifting of classes.

Vocational and professional training

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	4,649,000	4,598,000	51,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	4,529,000	4,207,000	322,000
1972 actual expenditure	3,661,000	3,610,000	51,000

253. Details of these programmes are given in paragraphs 157 to 179 above and table 16 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 4,359 trainees during the 1973/74 academic year, with a further increase to 4,456 trainees in the 1974/75 academic year. No provision has been made for any further construction of training facilities in 1974, but a larger number of trainees will be accommodated in existing facilities, especially at Sibliin, Amman and Wadi Seer Training Centres. Both the Gaza and Sibliin centres will continue to operate on a day basis during 1973/74.

254. Also included is the cost of scholarships awarded at universities in the Agency's area (described in paras. 167-169 above) 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). During recent years a high proportion of the scholarship programme has been funded from special contributions. Owing to the gradual completion of scholarships awarded under a project financed from a special

contribution in 1968 and the need to raise the amount of the allowance, there will be fewer scholarships in tenure in the 1973/74 university year, but the same amount of Agency funds will be allocated to new scholarships.

255. This heading also includes certain minor categories of training such as adult craft training (largely funded by special contributions), the training of physically handicapped children and some vocational and nursing training outside UNRWA centres.

256. The increase of \$391,000 in the recurrent costs estimate is due to the higher number of trainees (\$95,000), normal increments for staff (\$40,000), provision for cost-of-living increases and related remuneration for staff (\$156,000), provision for the effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$60,000) and further effects of dollar devaluation (\$40,000).

257. The provision of \$51,000 for non-recurrent costs provides only for the replacement of essential unserviceable equipment (\$35,000), minor capital improvements (\$10,000) 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>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	4,659,000	4,481,000	178,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	4,370,000	4,111,000	259,000
1972 actual expenditure	3,524,000	3,318,000	206,000

258. 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.

259. The increase of \$370,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1974 is accounted for by normal salary increments for staff (\$35,000), increased cost of port and transport services (\$60,000), further effects of dollar devaluation (\$55,000), provision for cost-of-living increases and related remuneration for staff (\$125,000) and provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$95,000).

260. The provision of \$178,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1974 is required to replace over-age passenger and freight vehicles (\$170,000), motor transport workshop equipment (\$5,000) and other minor improvements (\$3,000).

Other internal services

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	3,437,000	3,421,000	16,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	3,114,000	3,098,000	16,000
1972 actual expenditure	2,658,000	2,645,000	13,000

261. 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.

262. The increase of \$323,000 in recurrent costs for 1974 is due to provision for normal salary increments for staff (\$40,000), further effects of dollar devaluation (\$78,000), provision for increased cost of living and related remuneration for staff (\$142,000), provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$18,000) and miscellaneous changes (\$45,000). The provision of \$16,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1974 is required to replace essential unserviceable office furniture and equipment.

General administration

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	2,051,000	1,966,000	85,000
1973 adjusted budget estimate	1,811,000	1,800,000	11,000
1972 actual expenditure	1,520,000	1,507,000	13,000

263. The cost of providing general administration services at Agency headquarters in Beirut, the five Field Office headquarters (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.

264. The increase of \$166,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1974 is attributable to normal salary increments for staff (\$15,000), further effects of dollar devaluation (\$60,000), provision for increased cost-of-living allowances and related remuneration for staff (\$60,000) and provision for effects of inflation on non-staff costs (\$15,000) and miscellaneous changes (\$16,000).

265. The provision of \$85,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1974 is for the construction or long-term lease of new offices in Damascus in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$80,000) to replace rented premises which the Agency may have to evacuate, and the replacement of unserviceable audio-visual equipment (\$5,000).

Allocation of common costs

266. The summary tables under paragraph 233 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.

Other costs

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1974 budget estimate	-	-	-
1973 adjusted budget estimate	842,000	-	842,000
1972 actual expenditure	36,000	-	36,000

267. The adjusted budget estimate for 1973 includes increased provision of \$772,000 for staff separation costs (due to dollar devaluation), \$58,000 for costs of repairing UNRWA installations which were damaged during local disturbances and \$12,000 for increase in storage and transport costs of supplies for Syria and Jordan due to closure of the Syrian border.

C. Financing the budget - 1973 and 1974

268. The acute problems facing the Agency in financing the adjusted budget for 1973 and the proposed budget for 1974 will be appreciated from the summary below:

(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
Estimated expenditure per budget:	<u>70,291</u>	<u>62,676</u>
Estimated income available from:		
Contributions by Governments	49,118	48,688
Contributions by intergovernmental organizations other than United Nations agencies	8,131	7,370
Contributions by United Nations agencies	940	940
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,146	1,250
Miscellaneous income	736	860
Exchange adjustments	-	260
Total estimated income	<u>60,071</u>	<u>59,368</u>
Estimated deficit:	<u>(10,220)</u>	<u>(3,308)</u>

269. For want of better information the income estimates for 1974 are essentially those of 1973, the general assumption being that 1973 pledges will be repeated. They were however modified as follows:

- (A) Contributions by Governments are increased by the higher value of contributions in kind reflected in the expenditure estimates;

- (B) Contributions by intergovernmental organizations are similarly increased by the higher valuation of contributions in kind reflected in the expenditure estimates and by known increases in the quantity of certain contributions;
- (C) Contributions from non-governmental sources are reduced by the amount of contributions for non-recurrent projects not repeated in the 1974 budget estimates;
- (D) Miscellaneous income is reduced by the amount of certain claims on which payment was received in 1973;
- (E) Exchange adjustments arise from the conversion of non-dollar currencies at higher rates than prevailed at the time of receipt; such income cannot be predicted for 1974.

270. Thus, against an increase of some \$7.6 million in estimated expenditure over 1973, an increase of only \$0.7 million in income can be forecast from current 1973 estimates, so that the deficit is expected to increase by \$6.9 million to \$10.2 million in the absence of a greater increase in income.

ANNEX I

INDEX OF TABLES

Statistics concerning registered population

1. Total registered population according to category of registration
2. Recapitulation of changes in composition and/or entitlement of families registered for rations
3. Recapitulation of changes in composition of total registered population

Relief services

4. Basic rations and other supplies distributed by UNRWA
5. Normal supplementary feeding programme
6. Emergency supplementary feeding programme
7. Distribution of total registered refugee population and of camp population

Health services

8. Out-patient medical and dental care
9. In-patient medical care
10. Infectious diseases reported among Palestine refugee population
11. Maternal and child health

Education and training services

12. Number of elementary and preparatory pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO schools
13. Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools (31 May 1973)
14. Number of pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO schools by grades as of 31 May 1973
15. Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education as of 31 May 1973
16. Number of training places in UNRWA-UNESCO training centres (1972-1973)

Other assistance to refugees

17. Voluntary agencies having operational programmes for direct assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees

INDEX OF TABLES (continued)

Finance and administration

18. Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital
19. Detailed statement of income to UNRWA (1 May 1950-31 December 1973)
20. Statement of income from non-government sources
21. Direct contributions to refugees for the year ended 30 June 1973
22. UNRWA manning table posts at 30 June 1972 and at 30 June 1973

STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION

Table 1

Total registered population according to category of registration 1950-1975^{a/}

Year ended	'R' Category b/				5	'S' Category c/	'N' Category d/	8
	1	2	3	4				
	Full-ration recipients e/	Half-ration recipients e/	Babies and children registered for services h/	Total 1-2-3	Other members receiving no rations	Persons eligible to receive general education and medical services	Persons not eligible to receive rations or services with certain exceptions	Grand total 4-5-6-7
June 1950	f/ 826,459	f/ 51,034	f/ 2,174	960,021	-	-	-	960,021 ^{g/}
June 1951	805,593	58,733	18,347	879,667	-	-	24,455	904,122 ^{g/}
June 1952	772,166	64,817	34,765	882,673	-	-	32,738	915,411 ^{g/}
June 1953	820,486	17,340	49,232	871,748	-	-	45,013	916,761
June 1954	828,531	17,228	60,227	887,058	-	-	54,793	941,851
June 1955	830,266	16,987	75,026	905,986	-	-	63,403	969,389
June 1956	830,611	16,733	86,212	922,279	-	-	74,059	996,338
June 1957	836,781	16,577	110,600	933,556	18,203	4,462	62,980	1,019,201
June 1958	843,739	16,350	130,092	963,958	19,776	5,901	63,713	1,053,348
June 1959	849,634	16,202	150,170	990,181	21,548	6,977	68,922	1,087,628
June 1960	854,268	15,998	169,730	1,016,006	22,639	8,792	73,452	1,120,889
June 1961	862,083	15,805	176,772	1,039,996	23,947	9,515	77,566	1,151,024
June 1962	866,369	15,705	197,914	1,054,660	20,004	9,027	91,069	1,174,760
June 1963	863,284	15,617	226,494	1,079,988	21,195	10,420	98,567	1,210,170
June 1964	859,048	15,546	251,131	1,105,395	23,369	13,168	104,653	1,246,585
June 1965	845,730	15,392	284,025	1,125,725	29,387	18,589	107,122	1,280,823
June 1966	845,790	15,328	312,649	1,145,147	39,485	24,367	108,750	1,317,749
June 1967	824,366	14,704	316,166	1,173,767	39,997	25,331	106,991	1,346,086
June 1968	806,366	13,466	326,185	1,155,236	63,219	26,900	121,939	1,364,294
June 1969	804,576	13,602	342,009	1,146,017	73,738	27,315	148,004	1,395,074
June 1970	821,338	9,688	352,143	1,160,187	77,735	27,238	160,059	1,425,219
June 1971	821,749	9,521	375,224	1,183,169	91,442	26,683	166,867	1,468,161
June 1972	820,279	9,418	394,449	1,206,494	90,007	25,686	184,453	1,506,640
June 1973				1,224,146	90,072	25,077	201,399	1,540,694

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 of registration (columns 1 to 5) covers refugees with some or all members eligible for basic rations and entitled also to receive general education, medical services and other Agency assistance.

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

d/ 'N' category (column 7) includes refugees whose income is such as to disqualify them for basic rations, general education and medical services, or who have received assistance to enable them to become self-supporting, women married to unregistered persons, etc.

e/ Before 1954, half rations were issued to bedouins and babies as well as to frontier villagers in Jordan. Since then bedouins have been regarded as eligible to receive full rations and babies have also been eligible for full rations after their first anniversary if the ration ceiling permits. Half rations are issued only to frontier villagers on the West Bank (9,418). Frontier villagers displaced to east Jordan as a result of the hostilities of June 1967 (3,357) 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 (861) and Jerusalem Poor (1,606).

f/ Details not available.

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

h/ The total of 394,449 comprises:

- (i) 16,742 infants under the age of one year who receive services but no rations;
- (ii) 338,453 children (CRS) aged one year and over who are not receiving rations because of ration ceilings; and
- (iii) 39,254 displaced children (CRS) who receive rations donated by the Jordanian Government on an emergency and temporary basis.

Table 2
Recapitulation of changes in composition and/or entitlement
of families registered for rations a/

Nature of changes	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1968	Year ended					Total 1950-1973
		30 June 1969	30 June 1970	30 June 1971	30 June 1972	30 June 1973	
<u>Increases</u>	b/						
Births	628,224	38,659	35,500	46,934	42,678	41,654	833,649
New registration	46,209	1	1	2	2	-	46,215
Loss of self-support c/	94,299	5,460	6,791	7,462	8,430	6,628	129,070
Returned from absence	21,530	17,757	7,990	3,585	2,192	2,375	55,429
Miscellaneous d/	33,287	1,001	1,557	779	657	839	38,120
Total	823,549	62,878	51,839	58,762	53,959	51,496	1,102,483
<u>Decreases</u>	b/						
Deaths	125,666	8,806	7,671	6,505	6,315	9,086	164,049
False registration and duplication	58,337	597	558	377	293	309	60,471
Self-support c/	216,135	12,794	12,526	18,198	15,046	14,760	289,459
Absence	86,765	48,035	14,824	8,815	7,468	7,999	173,906
Miscellaneous d/	141,485	2,211	2,107	1,890	1,521	1,746	150,960
Total	628,388	72,443	37,686	35,785	30,643	33,900	838,845
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
Population at 30 June	1,155,236	1,146,017	1,160,187	1,183,169	1,206,494	1,224,146	

a/ This table recapitulates changes over 23 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 affected during the 1950-1951 census operations.

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

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

Table 3

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

Nature of changes	Year ended					Total 1950-1973
	1 July 1950 to 30 June 1968	30 June 1969	30 June 1970	30 June 1971	30 June 1972	
<u>Additions</u>						
Births	643,042	41,555	38,661	50,466	45,746	864,656
New registration	46,209	1	1	2	2	46,215
Miscellaneous b/	7,071	392	1,681	627	361	10,523
Total	696,322	41,948	40,343	51,095	46,109	921,394
<u>Deletions</u>						
Deaths	130,984	9,866	9,220	7,531	7,265	175,796
False and duplicate registration	73,264	805	896	666	395	76,579
Miscellaneous b/	89,165	-	-	-	-	89,165
Total	293,413	10,671	10,116	8,197	7,660	341,540
Total registered population at 30 June	1968 1,364,294	1969 1,395,074	1970 1,425,219	1971 1,468,161	1972 1,506,640	1973 1,540,694

a/ This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over 23 years. Transfers within or between areas are not shown herein.

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

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

Table 4

RELIEF SERVICES

Basic rations and other supplies distributed by UNRWA

1. Basic dry rations

A monthly ration for one person consisting of the commodities listed below was issued to refugees for the months April-October.

10,000 grammes of flour

600 grammes of pulses (or approximate calorific value in flour or rice)

600 grammes of sugar

500 grammes of rice

375 grammes of cooking oil

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

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

2. Other supplies distributed

Since March 1970 the issue of soap has been restricted to ration beneficiaries in the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, who received one piece of soap (150 grammes) per month.

As in previous years, 1 1/2 litres of kerosene were allocated to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services, in camps in east Jordan, the West Bank, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic during five months. In Gaza, one litre was allocated to those beneficiaries, whether or not they lived in camps, during five winter months.

Table 5

Normal supplementary feeding programme

Number of issuing centres and beneficiaries

1 July 1972-30 June 1973

A. Hot meal programme	Number of feeding centres	Beneficiaries		
		Daily average for the period 0-2 years	2-15 years and special cases	0-15 years
Field				
East Jordan	18	186	2,596	2,784
West Bank	28	250)	7,162)	7,758
	4 <u>a/</u>	138)	208)	
Gaza	23	583	9,123	9,706
Lebanon	16	258	3,558	3,816
Syria	<u>17</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>2,789</u>	<u>2,951</u>
	106	1,579	25,436	27,015

a/ Centres operated by voluntary societies.

B. Milk programme	Number milk centres	Daily number of beneficiaries			
		Average for the period			
Field		Milk centres	Schools	Orphanages medical prescriptions	Total
East Jordan	19	2,992	10,921	18	13,931
West Bank	28 <u>b/</u>	1,983	12,100	0	14,083
Gaza	24	13,537	32,741	0	46,278
Lebanon	20	13,943	6,332	338	20,613
Syria	<u>20</u>	<u>14,591</u>	<u>16,113</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>30,754</u>
	111	47,046	78,207	406	125,659

b/ In addition, two milk centres were operated by voluntary societies.

Table 5 (continued)

C. Extra dry ration programme	Beneficiaries				Total
	Monthly average for the period				
Field	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB out-patients	6-10 years CSM/WSB c/	
East Jordan	1,241	3,953	224	54,544	59,962
West Bank	1,012	4,428	469	28,975	34,884
Gaza	3,235	7,642	268	41,523	52,668
Lebanon	687	2,048	226	24,496	27,457
Syria	<u>655</u>	<u>1,926</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>21,610</u>	<u>24,264</u>
	6,830	19,997	1,260	171,148	199,235

c/ CSM: mixture of corn flour, soya and milk; WSB: wheat soya blend.

Table 6

Emergency supplementary feeding programme

	<u>Number of beneficiaries Daily average</u>
A. <u>Hot meal programme</u>	
<u>Categories by Field</u>	
East Jordan - displaced refugees 1-15 years	5,463
- non-refugee displaced persons 1-15 years	2,469
Syria - displaced refugees 1-15 years	<u>5,173</u>
	13,105
 B. <u>Milk programme</u>	
<u>Categories by Field</u>	
East Jordan - displaced refugees 1-15 years	4,999
- non-refugee displaced persons 0-15 years	1,664
Syria - displaced refugees 1-15 years	<u>7,361</u>
	14,024
 C. <u>Other emergency supplements</u>	
<u>Protein supplement^{a/}</u>	
East Jordan	40,581
West Bank	0
Gaza	11,145
Lebanon	0
Syria	<u>16,912</u>
	68,638

^{a/} Consists of 12 oz. tinned meat and 500 grammes CSM per month. It is authorized for issue to all displaced refugees in Syria; to those living in emergency camps in east Jordan and to pregnant and nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients in Gaza and to those in this category living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan.

Table 7

Distribution of total registered refugee population and of camp population

Area	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	568,170	4	6	78,460	110,781	118,046
West Bank	283,430	20	-	69,820	73,294	-
Gaza	327,629	8	-	192,013	199,255	-
Lebanon	187,529	15	-	89,463	94,621	-
Syria	173,936	6	4	27,544	32,361	15,735
Total	1,540,694	53	10	457,300	510,312	133,781

a/ Persons officially registered in these camps are refugees eligible for UNRWA assistance who are shown in UNRWA records as living in camps, irrespective of their category of registration (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 only.

b/ Of the persons actually living in these camps 503,888 are UNRWA registered refugees (including 457,300 officially registered refugees who are eligible for shelter) and 6,424 are neither registered with UNRWA nor eligible for UNRWA assistance. Also included are so-called refugee "squatters" who live in or on the fringes of the camps, but have never been officially admitted to or registered in the camps.

c/ Persons actually living in these camps comprise 88,781 UNRWA registered refugees and 45,000 other persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities or subsequent fighting in the Jordan valley in early 1968.

N.B. Total population of established and emergency camps is 644,093.

Table 8

HEALTH SERVICES

Out-patient medical and dental care

Number of patient-visits according to services rendered by UNRWA and UNRWA-subsidized clinics from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973.

Type of service	Number of visits (first and revisits combined)					
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Medical consultation	635,061	256,463	477,749	372,992	354,240	2,096,505
Injection	384,586	211,561	417,816	204,929	164,496	1,383,388
Dressing and/or skin treatment	234,167	185,984	254,463	153,217	93,417	921,248
Eye treatment	206,061	110,304	268,817	79,380	29,425	693,987
Dental treatment	17,358	18,088	20,006	34,119	10,951	100,522
All types	1,477,233	782,400	1,438,851	844,637	652,529	5,195,650

Table 9

In-patient medical care

A. Hospitals providing services to Palestine refugees, as at 30 June 1973

<u>Administering body</u>	<u>Number of institutions</u>
Government and local authorities	29
Voluntary societies or private	36
UNRWA	3 <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>
	68

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

b/ In addition, there are 9 UNRWA maternity centres: 1 in Syria, 2 in West Bank and 6 in Gaza.

B. Hospital beds by type of service and by Field as at 30 June 1973

Type of service	<u>Number of beds available</u>					All Fields
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	
General, medical and surgical	217	163	313	174	81	948
Tuberculosis	23	0	84	30	20	157
Maternity	25	28	87	12	7	159
Paediatrics	36	52	50	18	0	156
Mental care	<u>30</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>190</u>
All services	331	318	534	316	111	1,610

C. Rehydration/nutrition centres

	East <u>Jordan</u>	West <u>Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syria</u>	All <u>Fields</u>
Number of centres	8	1	6	2	3	20
Number of cots	88	10	98	20	21	237

Table 10

Infectious diseases reported among Palestine refugee population

1 July 1972-30 June 1973

Reportable diseases	Number of cases					
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	All Fields
Ankylostomiasis	0	0	28	0	0	28
Bilharziasis	0	0	2	0	0	2
Chickenpox	1,501	635	409	1,717	756	5,018
Cholera	0	7	0	0	1	8
Conjunctivitis	11,778	1,940	1,502	2,557	5,629	23,406
Diarrhoeal Disease (0-3 yrs.)	24,085	9,477	13,916	13,011	14,469	74,958
Diarrhoeal Disease over 3 yrs. (NOS)	7,607	2,680	7,790	5,519	5,853	29,449
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dysentery	767	270	1,608	645	209	3,499
Enteric group fevers	1	3	44	3	120	171
Gonorrhoea	6	2	8	3	5	24
Infectious hepatitis	219	119	378	83	150	949
Influenza	1,448	900	6,299	93	8,043	16,783
Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)	0	0	0	1	4	5
Malaria	0	0	8	0	0	8
Measles	1,196	45	656	637	91	2,625
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	6	0	1	2	5	14
Mumps	931	334	237	1,095	706	3,303
Pertussis	14	2	16	75	7	114
Polioomyelitis	3	5	14	2	4	28
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	1	1
Syphilis	0	0	27	3	5	35
Tetanus Neonatorum	1	0	18	0	0	19
Trachoma	397	30	77	30	102	636
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	111	7	60	95	5	278

N.B. No cases of Brucellosis, leprosy, plague, rabies, relapsing fever (endemic), relapsing fever (louse-borne), smallpox, tetanus, typhus (endemic), typhus (louse-borne) and yellow fever were reported.

Table 11

Maternal and child health

1 July 1972-30 June 1973

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	Total
A. <u>Ante-natal services</u>						
Number of ante-natal clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>82</u>
Pregnant women newly registered	8,109	4,006	11,503	3,176	2,489	29,283
Average monthly attendance	2,531	1,044	3,699	916	739	8,929
Home visits	2,093	123	62	459	95	2,832
B. <u>Infant health care</u>						
Number of infant health clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>77</u>
Infants 0-1 year registered (average)	9,403	3,580	9,838	4,074	2,844	29,739
Number attended (monthly average)	5,876	3,066	8,452	2,668	2,029	22,091
Infants 1-2 years registered (average)	7,012	3,901	8,248	3,974	2,433	25,568
Number attended (bi-monthly average)	5,360	2,899	3,701	1,984	2,038	15,982
Infants 2-3 years registered (average)	2,467	3,581	4,122	746	1,510	12,426
Number attended (tri-monthly average)	1,913	2,555	1,135	403	1,152	7,158
Home visits	12,025	9,128	8,669	13,095	11,165	54,082
Smallpox vaccinations	5,148	1,882	7,048	2,306	2,149	18,533
TAB immunizations (full)	4,274	4,175	6,242	1,998	2,388	19,077
DPT immunizations (full)	7,487	4,073	9,182	3,035	2,929	26,706
BCG vaccinations	7,820	4,011	7,418	3,507	3,528	26,284
Polio vaccinations	8,009	3,910	9,183	2,870	2,854	26,826
Measles immunizations	3,339	3,396	4,652	1,309	2,380	15,076

Table 11 (continued)

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syria	Total
C. <u>School health services</u>						
Number of health teams	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
School entrants examined	11,682	4,144	8,128	3,755	4,736	32,445
Other pupils examined	13,492	15,639	989	1,560	12,738	44,418
Follow-up examinations	0	496	6	0	93	595
Teachers and attendants examined	131	352	1,022	493	682	2,680
School inspections	123	384	601	94	306	1,508
TAB boosters	13,235	10,959	34,331	36,796	5,580	100,901
Diphtheria or diph./tetanus boosters	12,264	3,713	8,428	4,970	4,486	33,861
Smallpox revaccinations	0	8,114	0	0	724	8,838
BCG vaccinations	0	9,505	1,119	9,627	725	20,976
Cholera vaccinations	- <u>a/</u>	20,544	61,938	68,076	58,146	208,704

a/ Included in mass campaign figures and not available separately.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

Table 12

Number of elementary and preparatory pupils in UNRWA/UNESCO schools

1951-1973

Year	Jordan			West Bank			Gaza			Lebanon			Syrian Arab Republic			Grand total				
	Elem.	Prep.	Sec.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Sec.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Sec.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Sec.	Total	Elem.	Prep.	Sec.	Total
1951	16,345	-	-	16,345	-	-	-	19,543	61	-	-	4,564	2,79	-	-	2,599	43,051	61	-	43,112
1952	15,882	-	-	15,882	-	-	22,551	164	-	-	6,291	2,035	-	-	2,895	47,619	164	-	47,783	
1953	30,118	87	-	30,205	-	-	25,702	675	-	-	9,418	5,410	166	-	5,576	70,562	1,014	-	71,576	
1954	39,188	790	22	40,000	-	-	31,107	1,781	-	-	12,079	8,758	864	-	9,622	90,748	3,819	22	94,589	
1955	42,144	1,612	82	43,838	-	-	34,016	3,339	-	-	13,187	9,700	671	-	10,371	98,427	6,242	82	104,751	
1956	43,649	2,862	200	46,711	-	-	35,087	4,937	-	-	13,931	10,288	936	-	11,224	102,007	9,683	200	111,890	
1957	42,431	4,274	334	47,039	-	-	34,876	6,410	-	-	14,158	11,042	1,180	-	12,222	101,504	12,867	334	114,705	
1958	41,600	5,357	495	47,452	-	-	35,164	7,495	-	-	14,932	11,332	1,562	-	12,894	102,031	15,410	495	117,936	
1959	39,519	6,714	578	46,811	-	-	34,806	8,244	-	-	16,206	12,256	1,916	-	14,172	101,462	18,199	578	120,239	
1960	38,223	6,898	612	45,733	-	-	36,633	8,481	-	-	17,090	13,354	2,592	-	15,946	103,632	19,639	612	123,883	
1961	38,309	7,437	598	46,344	-	-	36,591	9,841	-	-	18,451	13,685	3,589	-	17,274	104,877	23,026	598	128,501	
1962	41,000	8,384	875	50,259	-	-	37,885	10,641	-	-	19,800	14,430	4,122	-	18,552	110,439	25,823	875	137,137	
1963	45,531	8,492	-	54,023	-	-	38,470	12,797	-	-	20,091	15,618	4,459	-	20,077	117,030	28,428	-	145,458	
1964	50,220	8,868	-	59,088	-	-	38,905	13,627	-	-	21,532	16,463	4,946	-	21,409	123,629	30,932	-	154,561	
1965	55,713	9,623	-	65,336	-	-	41,164	15,032	-	-	23,546	17,631	5,284	-	22,915	134,344	33,649	-	167,993	
1966	60,802	11,113	-	71,915	-	-	40,757	15,644	-	-	23,195	18,720	5,740	-	24,460	139,826	36,145	-	175,971	
1967	65,849	12,838	-	78,687	-	-	41,362	16,710	-	-	24,195	19,564	6,449	-	26,013	147,519	39,448	-	186,967	
1968	45,593	9,043	-	54,636 b/	18,957	-	35,395	12,338	-	-	26,480	20,197	6,981	-	27,178	141,454	38,137	-	179,591	
1969	53,357	10,939	-	64,296 b/	20,411	-	38,351	15,251	-	-	28,472	21,088	7,471	-	28,559	155,633	45,289	-	200,922	
1970	60,334	13,830	-	74,164 b/	21,733	-	41,051	16,372	-	-	30,058	21,702	7,912	-	29,614	168,611	50,767	-	219,378	
1971	62,488	15,367	-	77,855 b/	22,540	-	43,085	16,956	-	-	32,773	23,024	8,748	-	31,772	176,724	55,079	-	231,803	
1972	69,190	17,485	-	86,675 b/	23,227	-	45,109	15,676	-	-	34,340	24,392	8,947	-	33,339	189,051	56,027	-	245,078	
1973 a/	74,038	19,276	-	93,314 b/	24,007	-	47,906	14,443	-	-	35,694	25,318	8,922	-	34,240	199,456	56,528	-	255,984	

a/ Including a total of 35,902 non-eligible children attending UNRWA/UNESCO schools. Non-eligible may refer either to non-eligible refugee children or to non-refugees. In the Jordan non-refugee children in Agency schools are offset by refugee pupils attending government schools, including secondary schools. In the Syrian Arab Republic some refugee pupils attend government preparatory schools and all who proceed to secondary education attend government secondary schools, in both cases free of charge. In the Gaza Strip some teachers are provided by the Gaza Education Department for Agency schools as an offset, and refugee children who proceed to secondary education attend government schools free of charge. In Lebanon, in principle, non-eligible refugees pay school fees.

b/ East Jordan only.

Table 13

Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools
(as of May 1973)

	Elementary		Preparatory		Secondary		All levels		Total
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	9,738	291	4,026	-	5,216	-	18,980	291	19,271
West Bank	11,706 ^{b/}	1,602	3,374 ^{b/}	659 ^{a/}	3,745 ^{b/}	-	18,825	2,261	21,086
Gaza	-	-	-	-	7,745	-	7,745	-	7,745
Lebanon	726	3,415	258	1,960	305	1,465	1,289	6,840	8,129
Syrian Arab Republic	8,079	41	1,793	14	2,773	154	12,645	209	12,854
Total	30,249	5,349	9,451	2,633	19,784	1,619	59,484	9,601	69,085

a/ Only 51 pupils actually subsidized.

b/ Figures not verified for eligibility.

Table 14

Number of pupils^{a/} in UNRWA/UNESCO schools
(by grade, as of 31 May 1973)

Elementary

	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	6,674	6,493	7,487	7,272	6,322	6,154	7,180	6,620	5,981	4,871	3,829	38,515	35,523	
West Bank	1,933	2,165	1,991	2,152	2,166	2,382	2,105	2,348	1,834	1,589	1,494	11,618	12,389	
Gaza	4,628	4,203	4,514	4,077	4,698	3,961	4,625	4,007	4,061	3,271	2,428	25,797	22,109	
Lebanon	2,291	2,048	2,548	2,361	2,971	2,637	2,706	2,394	2,259	1,965	1,769	15,013	13,174	
Syrian Arab Republic	2,529	2,271	2,605	2,316	2,426	2,105	2,227	1,857	2,030	1,781	1,331	13,657	11,661	
Total	18,055	17,180	19,145	18,178	18,583	17,239	18,843	17,226	16,165	14,182	13,809	104,600	94,856	
Grand total	35,235	37,323	35,822	36,069	30,347	24,660	199,456							

Preparatory

	I		II		III		IV		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
East Jordan	4,468	3,442	3,760	2,799	2,840	1,967	-	-	11,068	8,208
West Bank	1,435	1,213	1,258	991	803	680	-	-	3,496	2,884
Gaza	2,253	2,242	2,177	2,346	2,884	2,541	-	-	7,314	7,129
Lebanon	1,264	1,141	1,138	873	987	811	763	530	4,152	3,355
Syrian Arab Republic	1,721	1,388	1,568	1,176	1,768	1,301	-	-	5,057	3,865
Total	11,141	9,426	9,901	8,185	9,282	7,300	763	530	31,087	25,441
Grand total	20,567	18,086	16,582	1,293	56,528					

^{a/}See table 12, foot-note a/.

Table 15

Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education
(as of 31 May 1973)

	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	Boys	Girls	Government schools	Private schools			
East Jordan	168	38,515	35,523	74,038	11,068	8,208	19,276	18,980	291	112,585
West Bank	87	11,618	12,389	24,007	3,496	2,884	6,380	18,825	2,261	51,473
Gaza	117	25,797	22,109	47,906	7,314	7,129	14,443	7,745	-	70,094
Lebanon	79	15,013	13,174	28,187	4,152	3,355	7,507	1,289	6,840	43,823
Syrian Arab Republic	95	13,848	11,470	25,318	5,124	3,798	8,922	12,645	209	47,094
Total	546	104,791	94,664	199,456	31,154	25,374	56,528	59,484	9,601	325,069

a/ See table 12, foot-note a/.

Table 16

UNRWA-UNESCO vocational and technical education programme, 1972-1973 school year
Number of training places by centre, course and year of study

	Wadi Seer Training Centre		Amman Training Centre		Kalandia Vocational Training Centre		Ramallah Women's Training Centre		Gaza Vocational Training Centre		Siblin Training Centre		Damascus Vocational Training Centre		Total		Grand total
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	
Metal trades																	
Fitter machinist	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	16	28	44	72
Instrument mechanic	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	32	-	32	16	32	48
General mechanic	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48	16	16	16	16	144	144	288
Diesel and construction equipment mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	16	16	16	16	64	64	128
Auto mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	16	16	16	16	80	80	160
Refrigeration and air conditioning	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	32	32	64	64
Auto body repairer	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	16	32	32
Sheetmetal worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flacksmith/welder	16	16	-	-	12	12	-	-	32	32	-	-	16	16	76	60	136
Welder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	24	36	-	36
Moulder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Precision mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Office machine mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Electrical trades																	
Electrician (industrial)	16	16	-	-	16	16	-	-	32	32	16	24	16	16	96	104	200
Electrician (power)	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32
Radio T.V. mechanic	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	16	16	16	16	64	64	128
Auto electrician	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	32	48
Building trades																	
Builder/shutterer	32	16	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	64	32	96
Plasterer/tilesetter	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Plumber	-	16	-	-	16	16	-	-	16	16	-	16	16	16	48	32	80
Carpenter/wood machinist	16	16	-	-	16	16	-	-	32	16	16	16	16	16	96	80	176
Technicians ^{a/}																	
Land surveyor	24	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	48	72
Quantity surveyor	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48
Construction technician	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48	48	96
Architectural draughtsman	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	120	72	192
Telecommunications technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	16	16	32	48
VT instructor	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48	48
Engineering draughtsman	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48
Commercial ^{a/}																	
Business and office practice (men)	48	48	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	24	48	-	-	120	144	264
Secretaries (women)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	100	196
Para-medical																	
Assistant pharmacist ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	20	60
Laboratory technician ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	20	36
Vocational courses for girls (Other than commercial and para-medical)																	
Home and institutional management ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32
Infant leader ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	42
Dressmaking	-	-	12	12	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54	108
Clothing production	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	28
Hairdressing	-	-	16	16	-	-	18	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	32	66
Total by year of study	392	344	76	76	216	200	180	180	252	224	180	272	244	172	1,540	1,468	3,008 ^{c/}
Grand total		736		152		416		360		476		452		416			

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

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

^{c/} At present there are 2,516 male and 492 female trainees, the latter at Amman and Ramallah training centres.

Table 17

OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Voluntary agencies having operational programmes for direct
assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees 1972-1973

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

Table 18

Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital
(1 May 1950-31 December 1973) a/
(In US dollars)

	Income		Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital b/ (increases (decreases))	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Contributions by Governments	Other income			
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39,477,281	1,346,325	33,598,972 c/	-	7,224,634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67,686,495	1,018,785	28,573,058	215,792	47,572,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26,867,673	440,419	26,778,934	518,220	48,620,026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22,684,330	575,024	29,192,012	(157,264)	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23,673,500	594,161	29,222,705	(114,217)	37,460,843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	25,365,026	571,866	32,198,550	(164,814)	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957	42,378,773	1,072,872	52,464,139	198,575	20,240,452
1 January to 31 December 1958	32,555,876	1,104,793	32,777,564	36,519	21,160,076
1 January to 31 December 1959	32,625,400	1,405,205	35,015,817	110,688	20,285,552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33,828,887	2,629,135	34,674,460	150,084	22,219,198
1 January to 31 December 1961	34,386,052	2,306,293	39,051,521	194,943	20,054,965
1 January to 31 December 1962	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,688,844	615,154	20,636,289
1 January to 31 December 1963	34,444,063	1,251,994	36,207,078	448,589	20,573,857
1 January to 31 December 1964	33,963,601	1,198,130	37,192,861	(922,665)	17,620,062
1 January to 31 December 1965	34,000,353	1,134,525	37,618,472	155,708	15,292,176
1 January to 31 December 1966	34,969,322	1,358,729	37,498,420	152,209	14,274,016
1 January to 31 December 1967	40,335,873	2,733,256	40,540,693	(115,529)	16,686,923
1 January to 31 December 1968	37,561,310	3,546,861	43,987,105	(156,048)	13,651,941
1 January to 31 December 1969	39,792,749	2,508,000	46,161,048	681,949	10,473,591
1 January to 31 December 1970	40,953,631	2,117,794	47,937,938	27,590	5,634,668
1 January to 31 December 1971	43,683,086	3,991,983	48,431,744	117,113	4,995,106
1 January to 31 December 1972	46,978,419	4,569,902	52,125,635	3,766,958	8,184,750
1 January to 31 December 1973 (estimated)	48,686,466	10,679,328	62,676,000	(2,289,549)	2,586,995
	849,228,941	49,501,619	898,730,560	3,470,005	

(Foot-notes to table on following page)

a/ The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited accounts through 1972, modified to reflect, for each period, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that period, regardless of when the income was actually received or the expenditure actually incurred. This basis of reporting was first adopted in the Commissioner-General's report for 1961-1962 and a few minor changes have since had to be made in the figures contained in that report (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214)).

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

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

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

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

The adjustment made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1972 and the estimated 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 1973 also includes a provisional appropriation of working capital (\$3,639,637) 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.

Table 19
Detailed statement of income to UNRWA, 1 May 1950-31 December 1973^{a/}
(in US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total
	1 May 1950	Twelve months to					
	to 31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971	31 December 1972	31 December 1973 b/	
I. Contributions by Governments							
Abu Dhabi	60,927	10,000	10,000	110,000	- c/	- c/	190,927
Argentina	2,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	127,000
Australia	3,784,703	364,934	201,600	213,014	213,665	255,600	5,033,516
Austria	81,300	15,000	20,000	20,000	30,559	35,000	201,859
Bahrain	23,867	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	53,867
Belgium	498,000	74,771	76,650	506,762	382,407	247,766	1,786,356
Bolivia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Brazil	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Burma	9,546	-	-	-	-	-	9,546
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
Canada	22,753,049	1,574,074	1,261,723	1,330,150	1,554,550	1,610,400	30,083,946
Central African Republic	398	1,800	-	-	-	-	2,198
Chile	1,000	1,000	-	2,000	1,000	-	5,000
China	63,279	30,000	30,000	30,000 d/	-	-	153,279
Cuba	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Cyprus	2,762	480	240	731	781	713	5,707
Dahomey	-	-	-	-	250	-	250
Denmark	2,184,030	572,882	643,347	714,612	913,568	875,904	5,904,343
Dominican Republic	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Dubai	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	- e/	40,000
Egypt	5,475,576	400	-	-	-	-	5,475,976
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	35,500
Finland	178,000	60,000	60,000	197,500	185,000	185,000	865,500
France	14,838,292	683,959	1,382,918	1,445,348	1,261,669	1,294,729	20,906,915
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	1,307,007	93,414	106,000	88,728	76,582	78,840	1,750,591
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,537,284	3,073,055	3,161,431	3,475,889	3,430,165	4,848,510	24,526,334
Ghana	33,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,000	50,500
Greece	305,017	15,000	16,000	16,000	131,500	130,000	613,517
Haiti	6,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	7,000
Honduras	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Holy See	64,465	12,500	7,500	2,500	3,000	2,500	92,465
Iceland	12,000	-	9,959	10,000	10,500	12,000	54,439
India	372,533	13,333	13,333	15,333	12,903	12,903	440,338
Indonesia	240,000	-	5,268	-	5,000	5,500	255,768
Iran	74,968	6,000	16,049	23,030	18,000	18,000	156,047
Iraq	302,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	104,006	104,000	835,006
Ireland	238,876	50,000	50,000	60,000	65,000	80,000	543,876
Israel	1,532,087	943,103	593,812	454,030	463,383	642,383	4,628,798
Italy	1,382,296	238,619	481,285	187,921	197,716	178,000	2,665,837
Jamaica	4,120	3,250	-	-	-	-	7,370
Japan	372,500	50,000	350,000	550,000	761,718	1,100,000	3,184,218
Jordan	2,031,275	151,854	178,951	194,607	304,161	324,055	3,184,903
Khmer Republic	7,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,141
Kuwait	1,702,860	220,000	220,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	3,342,860
Laos	4,687	-	-	-	-	-	4,687
Lebanon	778,528	51,222	51,814	50,810	66,645	64,107	1,063,126
Liberia	29,500	9,000 e/	6,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	61,500
Libyan Arab Republic	364,000	100,000	100,000	250,000	600,000	600,000	2,014,000
Luxembourg	43,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	16,000	4,000	73,000
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	586	586	1,172
Malawi	280	-	-	-	-	-	280
Malaysia	42,238	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,047	1,500	53,285
Malta	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Mexico	135,691	-	-	-	-	1,331	137,022
Monaco	6,869	204	180	180	192	215	7,840

Table 19 (continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1968	Twelve months to					
		31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971	31 December 1972	31 December 1973 b/	
I. Contributions by Governments							
Morocco	209,089	40,000	39,705	76,442	48,946	58,140	472,322
Netherlands	1,299,346	111,189	166,903	176,471	179,827	135,135	2,068,871
New Zealand	2,447,200	67,200	67,200	69,172	69,273	81,844	2,801,889
Niger	3,520	450	500	-	-	-	4,920
Nigeria	30,000	5,000	5,000	5,600	5,600	6,080	57,280
Norway	1,180,066	111,810	181,818	600,696	691,370	757,576	3,523,336
Oman	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	25,000	45,000
Pakistan	635,849	20,968	20,969	20,969	20,863	20,805	740,423
Panama	-	-	-	500	-	-	500
Democratic Yemen	-	-	-	-	750	-	750
Philippines	17,500	3,750	1,250	-	1,250	1,250	25,000
Qatar	92,728	12,000	12,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	212,728
Republic of Korea	6,500	-	-	5,000	10,000	10,000	31,500
Republic of Viet-Nam	24,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	39,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	-	-	-	-	-	39,200
Romania	-	-	-	5,555	-	-	5,555
Saudi Arabia	3,106,525	297,778	297,778	297,000	347,000	297,000	4,643,081
Senegal	-	-	-	-	3,988	-	3,988
Sierra Leone	-	-	6,666	-	-	10,400	17,066
Singapore	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	8,000
Spain	216,481	704,734	704,787	782,513	743,901	827,586	3,980,002
Sri Lanka	10,200	800	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	14,800
Sudan	153,940	-	554	2,870	5,740	5,740	168,844
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	660	660
Sweden	8,896,433	2,194,018	2,193,081	2,449,864	3,000,000	3,718,600	22,451,996
Switzerland	1,738,167	869,056	513,455	877,671	926,776	1,007,960	5,933,085
Syrian Arab Republic	1,618,197	88,642	92,105	88,145	94,952	102,118	2,084,159
Thailand	10,925	-	-	-	8,250	9,000	28,175
Togo	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago	2,500	-	1,500	1,500	1,630	1,530	8,660
Tunisia	31,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	57,000
Turkey	95,759	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	170,759
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	200,000	220,000	420,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	105,024,004	4,500,000	4,692,000	4,512,000	4,886,250	4,960,000	128,574,254
United States of America	433,418,069	22,200,000	22,750,000	22,980,523	24,376,000	23,200,000	548,924,592
Uruguay	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Yugoslavia	588,700	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	35,000	708,700
Zaire	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238,211	-	-	-	-	-	238,211
TOTAL Government contributions	629,132,590^{f/}	39,792,749	40,953,631	43,683,086	46,978,419	48,688,466	849,228,941
II. Contributions by intergovernmental organizations other than United Nations agencies							
European Economic Community (EEC)	-	-	-	239,500	2,409,691	7,370,585	10,019,776
III. Contributions by United Nations agencies							
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	3,301,227	356,506	403,569	450,216	565,780 ^{g/}	786,070 ^{g/}	5,863,368
World Food Programme (WFP)	-	-	-	1,259,290	-	-	1,259,290
World Health Organization (WHO)	775,521	83,508	116,723	119,197	133,104	142,673	1,370,726
	4,076,748	440,014	520,292	1,828,703	708,884	938,743	8,513,384

Table 19 (continued)

Contributor	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1968	For the period					Total
		Twelve months to					
		31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971	31 December 1972	31 December 1973 ^{b/}	
IV. <u>Contributions from non-governmental sources</u>							
	10,821,877 ^{f/}	1,346,407	993,608	969,638	1,109,800	1,250,000	16,491,330
V. <u>Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments</u>							
	10,735,987	721,579	603,894	954,142	341,527	1,120,000	14,477,129
TOTAL INCOME	654,767,202	42,300,749	43,071,425	47,675,069	51,548,321	59,367,794	898,730,560

^{a/} The figures in this table through 1972 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 1973 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 a late contribution of \$3,000 for 1968.

^{f/} Includes special contributions for the emergency situation arising from the hostilities of June 1967 as follows:

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

^{g/} Includes \$130,613 representing 1972 income and \$243,000 for 1973 from UNDP contract with UNESCO for assistance to the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education.

Table 20

Statement of income from non-government sources
(1 January 1972 to 30 June 1973)

(In US dollars)

Name of contributor	Year 1972	First six months of 1973
	\$	\$
<u>Australia</u>		
Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	21,590	4,770
Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO	120	-
United Nations Association of Australia - Victorian Division	584	-
<u>Austria</u>		
Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie Oesterreichs through the Austrian Red Cross Society	83	-
Sundry donors	5	-
<u>Belgium</u>		
Caritas	2,260	-
<u>Brazil</u>		
Reichert, Professor Rolf	1,078	-
<u>Canada</u>		
Baird, Dr. R. P.	-	1,111
Beechy Intermediate Church Group	-	50
Canadian Red Cross Society	4,602	1,110
Canadian Save the Children Fund	6,090	-
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	32,588	7,168
United Church of Canada	-	646
Sundry donors	76	2
<u>Denmark</u>		
Danish Refugee Council	95	35,000
Statens Seruminstitut	1,410	36
<u>Egypt, Arab Republic of</u>		
Skeffington, Mr. W. M.	51	-
<u>Finland</u>		
Finnish Refugee Council	33,400	-
Sipilä, Mrs. Helvi	2,200	-

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1972	First six months of 1973
	\$	\$
<u>France</u>		
Association de Solidarité Franco-Arabe	199	-
Sundry donors	-	3
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Abdallah family	52	26
Abu Ayyad family	19	10
Abu Ayyad and Awada families	37	18
Abu Khousa family	17	8
Abu Middain family	1,034	517
Abu Omar family and Khalil Khalil	19	10
Abu Salim family	254	127
Abu Salah Nasr	14	7
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
El 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	-	2,493
Sundry donors	90	78
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of</u>		
Blocher, Dr. F.	125	-
Caritas	824	-
Daimler-Benz, A.G., Stuttgart	1,260	-
Esso, A.G. - Hamburg	630	-
Index-Werke KG - Esslingen	-	625
<u>Iran</u>		
Iranian Medical Team	298	6
The Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran	-	40,000

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1972	First six months of 1973
	\$	\$
<u>Japan</u>		
Association of Osaka Expo '70	20,000 ^{a/}	-
Federation of Economic Organizations)		
Federation of Employers' Associations)		
Committee for Economic Development)	45,000	-
Chamber of Commerce and Industry)		
Industry Club)		
National Federation of UNESCO Associations	205	125
Sony Corporation	5,801	-
Tsuji, Mr. Hideo	200	13
Sundry donors	25	35
<u>Jordan</u>		
Azzam, Mr. Mohd. Ismail and Abu Abbas Mr. Mohd. Hassan	168	-
A/Tabieh, Mr. A/Rahman Mohd.	196	-
Caritas	231	-
El Zinati, Mr. Mohammed Ali	445	-
Hassan, Mr. Mahmoud Mohammed	354	135
Mukhtars and Notables - Baqoura Village	-	184
Mukhtars and Notables - Khazma Village	-	214
Mukhtars and Notables - Wadi Yabes Village	202	220
Municipal Council - Qalqilia	616	308
Village Council and Mukhtars - Samma Village	-	184
Village Council and Mukhtars - Wadi Yabes Village	168	-
The International School - Amman	101	-
The Red Crescent Society	245	-
Anonymous	65	-
Sundry donors	20	-
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American Mission	1,043	537
Area Staff Association - UNRWA Headquarters	-	413
Greek Orthodox Community	656	362
Heirs of Saadeddin Shatila	1,312	724
Hiba Trading Company	439	251
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	1,476	815
Parke Davis International - Beirut	265	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	1,968	1,087
The Hilal Trading Agency	893	-
The Swedish Levant Trading Company	129	-
Sundry donors	32	-

^{a/} The contribution by the Association for the Commemoration of Osaka Expo '70 was recorded as a pledge in the 1972 accounts; payment has been received in 1973.

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1972	First six months of 1973
	\$	\$
<u>Netherlands</u>		
Bathgate, Dr. R. H.	69	-
Individual contributions through UNESCO Centrum	1,625	135
Interkerkeluk Beraad Inzake Vredesvraagstukken	10,590	-
Terre des Hommes	4,084	5,845
Van der Linde, Mr. E.	-	250
Vormingscentrum voor de Verkende Jeugd	155	-
Sundry donors	-	75
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Council of Organizat for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO)	22,225	-
<u>Norway</u>		
Norwegian Aid Society for Refugees and International Development	-	1,100
Norwegian Refugee Council	83,912	52,465
<u>Portugal</u>		
Gulbenkian Foundation	15,000	-
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO)	160,000	7,000
<u>Sri Lanka</u>		
Young Women's Christian Association of Sri Lanka	469	-
<u>Sweden</u>		
Eskilstuna Soroptimist Club	-	152
Herthelius, Mrs. B.	40	158
Swedish Lutheran World Federation	10,700	-
Swedish Free Church Aid	15,870	-
Swedish Red Cross Society	6,700	-
Swedish Save the Children Federation (Radda Barnen)	246,613	221,627
Sundry donors	12	9
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Association Suisse-Arabe	927	248
Kappeler, Dr. F.	-	704
Kappeler, Mr. Jurg	-	763
Van Berchem, Mrs. M. Gautier	550	710
De Weck, Mr. Jean-Baptiste	230	225

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1972	First six months of 1973
	\$	\$
<u>Switzerland (continued)</u>		
Krbec, Miss Eva Marie	273	77
Société Suisse des Industries Chimiques	1,419	-
Swiss Aid Caritas	8,410	-
Terres des Hommes	781	3,894
United Nations Choral Group	-	65
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>		
Syrian Local Authorities	1,302	689
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Brock, Mr. and Mrs.	599	-
Cambridge Fund for the Education of Palestinian Refugees	-	3,496
Menuhin, Mr. Yehudi		24
OXFAM	189,471	105,820
Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees:	245	399
Help the Aged	1,930	-
Rooker, Mr. J. C.	82	-
Stebbing, Mr. John R.	-	73
Sutton, Mr. Geoffrey	109	-
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	50
Women's Royal Voluntary Service	1,141	1,428
Anonymous	3	-
Sundry donors	36	43
<u>United States of America</u>		
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	-	550
American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Inc. (Iowa City Walk for Development)	3,573	-
American Friends Service Committee	1,210	1,298
American Near East Refugee Aid Inc. (ANERA)	15,650	16,200
American Middle East Rehabilitation (AMER Division of ANERA)	10,729	14,936
Barnes, Mr. Raymond P.	-	100
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	1,243	13,475
Da Corta, Miss Rosa	150	-
Foster, Col. Walter S.	-	100
Grant, Miss Edith	-	50
Haleem, Mrs. Mary	-	50
Hartman, Mr. Russell C.	-	500
Kernochan, Mrs. Adelaide	50	-

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1972	First six months of 1973
	\$	\$
<u>United States of America (continued)</u>		
Litchfield, Miss Josephine	50	-
Matariyeh, Mr. Zuhdi	-	50
Mennonite Central Committee	8,303	2,361
A. D. M. Milling Co.	140	-
Moreland Avenue Baptist Church	85	-
Munroe, Miss Gretel S.	500	500
NAJDA (American Women for the Middle East)	1,650	550
Neilon, Mr. Francis	-	50
Noble, Miss Alberta	-	50
PAL-Aid International, Inc.	-	500
Pekrul, Mrs. Leota F.	-	550
Quimby, Mr. Karl K.	50	-
Stedman, Miss Anne B.	615	-
Students for Peace and Justice in the Middle East	160	-
Sundry donors	275	68
<u>International Organizations</u>		
Church World Service, Inc.	1,654	3,896
Federations of Business and Professional Women:		
Australia	332	-
Austria	-	23
Canada	3,838	3,850
Denmark	79	48
Finland	320	-
Japan	307	470
New Zealand	-	550
Norway	450	-
Sweden	45	378
Switzerland	550	550
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,163	-
United States of America	1,105	-
World Affairs Committee of Macon International	-	15
International	155	-
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	1,674	-
Lutheran World Federation	33,549	8,148
Near East Council of Churches	1,022	1,895
Pontifical Mission for Palestine	2,330	-
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	6,480	28,093
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	6,060	6,109
World Alliance of YMCA	7,232	313
Zonta International	11,000	5,500
In honour of Mrs. Helvi Sipilä	-	5,500
Zonta District XIII	1,863	550
Sundry donors	30	-
	<u>1,109,800</u>	<u>627,376</u>

Table 21

Direct contributions to refugees ^{a/b/}
for the year ended 30 June 1973
(In US dollars)

Governments	Education services	Social welfare services	Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscellaneous services	Administrative costs	Totals
Egypt	7,095,000	212,850	118,250	70,950	-	591,250	934,175	9,022,475
Israel	2,312,619	240,047	1,690,238	2,547,142	- c/	- c/	1,112,619 c/	7,902,665
Jordan	1,672,512	1,737,861	606,597	-	323,680	5,548,800	185,526	10,074,976
Lebanon	60,970	13,936	17,420	929,196	174,200	15,504	130,267	1,341,493
Syrian Arab Republic	1,342,146	226,263	91,938	1,399,166	39,402	110,277	321,783	3,530,975

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

b/ These contributions direct to the refugees are in addition to contributions made by these Governments, which are set out in table 19.

c/ Security and miscellaneous services are included in Administrative costs.

Table 22

UNRWA manning table posts at 30 June 1972
and at 30 June 1973

	Local posts <u>a/</u>	International posts			Total	GRAND TOTAL
		UNRWA posts	Posts occupied or to be occupied by loaned staff, mainly from other United Nations organizations			
			Reimbursable	Non-Reimbursable		
June 1972	14,345	63	2	36	121	14,466
June 1973	14,729	84	2	34	120	14,849

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

ANNEX II

RESOLUTION WHA26.56 ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-SIXTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East

WHA26.56
23 May 1973

The Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly,

A

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

Considering that the non-return of the Palestinian refugees and displaced persons to their homes is gravely affecting their physical and mental health,

Having considered document A26/WP/5,

1. REAFFIRMS that the protection of the life and physical and mental health of the refugees and displaced persons necessitates that they immediately be afforded their right to return to their homes, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
2. CALLS upon Israel to refrain from such practices as the destruction of the refugee shelters and the dispersal of the refugees;
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to intensify and expand to the largest extent possible the Organization's programme of health assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East.

B

Conscious of its responsibilities to ensure adequate health conditions for all peoples particularly those who suffer from exceptional circumstances such as military occupation,

Having examined document A26/21,

Considering that the need for gathering and verifying facts on health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories requires a comprehensive field investigation and contact with all parties directly concerned,

Bearing in mind the principles enshrined in the Constitution of the World Health Organization,

1. DECIDES to establish a special committee of experts appointed by three member States chosen by the fifty-second session of the Executive Board in consultation with the Director-General to study the health conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East, in all its aspects and to submit a comprehensive report on its findings to the Twenty-seventh World Health Assembly;
2. REQUESTS the Special Committee to contact all Governments and institutions concerned, and obtain from them all necessary and relevant information on the situation;
3. REQUESTS the Governments concerned to co-operate with the Special Committee and particularly to facilitate its free movement in the occupied territories;
4. REQUESTS the Director-General to provide the Special Committee with all facilities necessary for the performance of its mission.

Sixteenth plenary meeting, 23 May 1973

ANNEX III

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTION NO. 1.141 ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL
CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Seventeenth session, 17 October to 21 November 1972

Equality of access to education

Member States are invited:

- (a) to give effect to the appeal launched by the Director-General in 1971 for the financing of the education programme jointly operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and UNESCO;

...

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

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

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

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

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

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

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

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