

Palestine
Refugees
Today

No. 103



1 New refugee registration system

UNRWA has introduced a new system for refugee registration that does away with the former eight-category system, and will issue individual registration cards rather than family cards.

2 A symbol of life

Abdullah was born on 4 June 1982 in Shatila camp during an air raid. Already he has lived through events that devastated a country and shocked the world.

3 A family of orphans

Seven children were left without parents when their family car was hit by a shell during the family's flight north from Tyre in last year's fighting. Now they live in the ruins of their home in Rashidieh camp with an aunt.

4 A girl from Bethlehem

A photo story on Miriam, a young Palestine refugee living in Bethlehem.

6 UNRWA's welfare workers

UNRWA has a network of welfare workers throughout its five areas of operation in the Middle East. They are facing the challenge of identifying, helping and advising refugees suffering social and economic problems.

COVER: Tripoli, Lebanon 1983

Front – Blind, old, alone and homeless. She has lost every home she ever had and now lives in a tent near Tripoli after fleeing from south Lebanon in the summer of 1982.

Back – Sixty-two families are being housed in tents supplied by UNRWA in Beddawi camp near Tripoli. More than 2,600 displaced refugees are living in the area.



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United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Palestine Refugees Today

New registration system introduced

On 1 May, a simplified registration system for Palestine refugees came into effect and UNRWA started a process of issuing individual registration cards. Refugees currently receiving UNRWA services will continue to benefit from the services.

The change is a direct result of the phasing out of UNRWA's basic ration programme in 1982 (except for the time being in Lebanon) in recognition of the fact that scarce resources should be used to ensure the survival of UNRWA's education programme, and that the reduced level of rations being issued had by then only a symbolic value for the refugees.

In March 1982, the United Nations General Assembly called on member states to convert their food contributions to UNRWA into cash. The European Community has already decided to convert part of its food contribution, meaning an additional \$ 15 million for the education programme.

The phase-out of the general ration will also allow UNRWA to concentrate food donations on three groups: the really needy; nursing mothers and infants; and the students at Agency residential training centres.

Over the years, ceilings had been put, for financial reasons, on the number of ration recipients, so that almost half of those eligible to

receive rations did not actually get them. And, in 1978, the flour ration was cut in half.

The old registration system was based on three factors: a person's eligibility for rations and education and health services; eligibility for these services only; or eligibility for only a few services, because of good family income. All of this resulted in a complicated registration system involving eight categories and subcategories. The new system will be much simpler: it will distinguish only between those registered refugees who are eligible for all UNRWA services and those who are not.

Previously, registration cards were issued by family. This meant that only one family member could hold the card at a time, an awkward situation when more than one family member needed to verify his or her status in different locations at the same time. The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution last winter calling on the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNRWA, to issue identification cards to Palestine refugees. The issuing of individual registration cards to refugees registered with UNRWA is in conformity with this resolution.

Agency records will still be kept by family units, and the person, or family, is expected to inform UNRWA of marriages (so that new family records can be established), or births, deaths and other changes. The main benefit to refugees should be a reduction in the time taken to record changes in families. It will be easier and faster to produce new registration cards and there will be no need to carry out extensive eligibility investigations.

Lebanon Update

Permission has been given by the Lebanese authorities for UNRWA to restore all Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon to their pre-June 1982 condition. This includes Nabatieh camp which was destroyed by Israeli air raids in 1974. UNRWA is going ahead with plans for reconstruction of its installations and infrastructure in all camps and for rebuilding of housing and Agency installations in Nabatieh.

Some refugees living outside camps have reported visits by armed, masked men telling them to leave the buildings where they are living. One group of 150 families living in Sidon, former residents of Nabatieh camp, asked UNRWA to provide them with tents on the site of the camp. Other refugees have been beaten and abused and some have been told that the building in which they live would be set on fire. Hundreds of refugees have responded to the threats by moving to camps in the Tyre area.

Shelter repairs

In the Sidon and Tyre areas, 6,500 families whose homes were completely destroyed and 2,800 families whose homes were damaged during the Israeli invasion of 1982 have received a total of LL 23.4 million (over \$ 5.5 million) in cash grants from UNRWA.

Assistance has also been given for the reconstruction of 399 homes and the repair of 1,392 homes in the Beirut area.

Additional help has been given to 250 families in special hardship, such as the elderly, the sick or disabled, who cannot do their own repair work - LL 1,600 (about \$ 400) per family. The grant is allowing them to hire labourers to do the work. The money for these families was made available through special contributions of the Save the Children Fund (U.K.), the Middle East Council of Churches, Caritas (Italy) and World Vision (U.S.A.).

New Zealander named Director of Health

Dr. John Hiddlestone, New Zealand's Director General of Health for the past 10 years, has joined UNRWA on loan from the World Health Organization as Director of Health.

A 1948 graduate of Otago University Medical School, Dr. Hiddlestone received postgraduate training in the United Kingdom. During

his service with the Government of New Zealand, he represented his country at the World Health Organization for 10 successive years, and was elected as the 1981/82 Chairman of WHO's Executive Board. He has served as Visiting Lecturer and Examiner in New Zealand medical schools and is the author of 43 papers on medicine and health.

A symbol of life

Abdullah, born Shatila refugee camp, Beirut, Lebanon, 4 June 1982.

Now a year old, he has lived through events that devastated a country and shocked the world. Not long before he was born, Shatila shook from a tremendous explosion which threw his mother to the floor. Soon afterwards another deafening crash sent people running in panic for shelter.

Israeli planes were overhead bombing the Cité Sportive, a nearby sports complex. An hour later, as planes were still diving over the area, Abdullah was born. His first cries were muffled by the roaring jets and the fear-filled screams of Shatila residents. Abdullah was two days old when the Israeli army began their march north to Beirut on 6 June. When he was just over three months old, Abdullah and his family hid in a small bedroom of their house while friends and neighbours were being massacred by unknown assailants in the streets and alleys of Shatila.

For three days and nights they sat motionless and silent in this room, 10 people in all. His mother, fearing that his cries or whimpers would attract the attention of the armed men who entered the camp, kept a handkerchief stuffed in his mouth. The family feared that lack of oxygen could have caused him brain damage but as the days passed they became convinced that he, like the rest of them, had miraculously survived unharmed.

Abdullah's grandmother, Fatma, is the family matriarch. She says Abdullah is the future and "inshallah", God willing, the future will be better than the past. She was a young girl when her family fled from Palestine, moving from place to place before they ended up in Shatila camp in the early 1950s. Now, she says, she just wants to live in peace.

Fatma's small home is on the edge of the camp. She shares it with five of her children, two of them mar-

ried, and three of her grandchildren. Built around a small courtyard, her home consists of two bedrooms, a tiny kitchen and a sitting room.

The oldest of Fatma's sons is Abdullah's father. He had his own TV repair shop but it was destroyed during the 1982 war. Now he repairs TV sets in his home at night while during the day he, like his brothers and brothers-in-law, takes any job that comes along. They do painting and construction work and from this, along with education, health care and emergency food rations from UNRWA, they manage to keep their families' heads above water. The street outside Fatma's home is buzzing with life. Damaged and destroyed shelters are being repaired with assistance from UNRWA. The street, flooded from heavy winter rains, is being cleared by workers restoring the drainage system. The whole area is echoing from the sound of hammers and chisels, a sound which has become a symbol of the continuation of life here and in the rest of West Beirut as the badly damaged city is being rebuilt.

Right outside Fatma's home is a military position manned by French troops from the Multi-National Force which arrived in Beirut after the war. Further down the street are the Italians.

Without these men, explains

Fatma, "we couldn't continue.

If they had been here in September

the massacre would not have hap-

pened. They would have protected us."

The residents of Shatila show their appreciation by bringing the soldiers coffee and tea. And Fatma, like other women in the neighbourhood, helps them with their laundry and ironing.

One young French soldier recently proposed marriage to Fatma's youngest daughter. But she's too young, says Fatma, and she's in an UNRWA school. "I'd like her to continue her studies." Education has become the most promising way for Palestine refugees to make a better life. Little Abdullah, who arrived as a symbol of life in the midst of death and destruction, mercifully unaware of the circumstances into which he was born, may someday be assured of a better future.

A family of orphans

If it is possible to describe a refugee camp as a nice place, then Rashidieh was one of the nicest.

Located near Tyre in south Lebanon, the camp was home for 15,000 registered Palestine refugees before June 1982. There were small, well-kept homes along narrow alleys running from a bountiful spring at the camp entrance down to the shore of the Mediterranean.

Rashidieh was also highly organized with an elected camp committee, an active women's union, a community centre, clinics and schools. More like a small town than a refugee camp.

Grim reality

But behind this seemingly idyllic situation, there lay a much grimmer reality. Only a few kilometres from the Israeli border, it suffered for years from repeated Israeli raids until the Palestinian-Israeli truce which lasted nearly a year before the June 1982 invasion, which everyone was certain would come.

When it did, after four days of bombardment, the Israeli invasion forces allowed the civilians to leave the camp and gather in safety on the beach. But resistance from fighters in the camp went on for three more days.

"From the beach we watched the camp being destroyed," one refugee said later. "And when we finally were allowed back into the camp, few of us had anything left."

Sixty per cent of the refugee shelters in Rashidieh were destroyed, and 25 per cent, were damaged.

As in other camps in south Lebanon, few men remained, except the very young and the elderly. Many men were detained by the Israeli authorities; others died, some fled. A few of those who fled were able to take their families with them and managed to get away, ahead of the invading forces. Others didn't make it.

This was the case of the Amer family. As they fled north, their car was hit by a shell. The parents were kil-



led and their seven children injured.

Recovered from their injuries, the children are back in Rashidieh with an aunt. There is no trace left of their own house.

The aunt is not fully able to look after the children, so the three oldest girls, aged 13–15, carry the main responsibility for their younger brothers, aged 2–11.

One of the boys suffered severe eye injuries and was taken to an Israeli hospital for treatment. "They

fixed my eyes so I could see again," he says.

Despite the loss of their parents and their home, the girls don't despair about the future. "We'll manage," says the oldest. "Our parents taught us to be strong and responsible and we'll take care of the little ones."

The three girls and the older boys go to the UNRWA school in the camp. They are all good students—excellent students, say their

neighbours. And all the girls have decided to continue their education and become teachers. "This is what our parents wanted and what we want. We will be able to help our brothers get an education."

While the older children are at school, a neighbour helps the aunt with the smaller ones. The neighbours are all women whose husbands were detained by the Israelis. They have had their own problems and moments of despair because of the absence of their menfolk.

As this edition of "Palestine Refugees Today" went to press, the Ansar detention camp, set up by the Israeli army in south Lebanon, held over 5,000 men, mostly Palestinians but also some Lebanese. Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross regularly visited the inmates and came back to assure the women that the men were not being physically mistreated.

"We believe them," one woman said at the time, "but what happens to their souls as they sit there month after month worrying about us and the children? For they must worry knowing we have not even been able to rebuild our houses."

Due to the shortage of manpower and the absence of some families, Rashidieh was slow in repairing and rebuilding houses. Nearly 2,000 families received cash grants from UNRWA to repair or rebuild but, in many cases, money was not enough. Many lived in cramped quarters with relatives, or made some living arrangement in their damaged homes at least giving them a roof over their heads. And UNRWA continued to supply them with emergency food rations.

"We have food, we have clothes for the children and we have an UNRWA clinic. It's not the physical problems we worry about as much as our men. Will we ever see them again? How long will the Israelis keep them?" asked one neighbour.

Another said, "It is hard to do everything ourselves, it's hard to see your children grow up without a father." And it is even harder for the Amer children without father or mother. But the children have hope that everything will be alright.





1



2



4

A girl from Bethlehem

Bethlehem is a religious shrine attracting thousands of pilgrims from around the world every year. To Miriam and her family it is home.

Miriam's parents fled from southern Palestine when the Arab-Israeli conflict broke out in 1948, taking refuge in Bethlehem, in the part of Palestine still in Arab hands, and thinking that the conflict would soon be resolved and they could go home. But their exile went on and on. This area, the West Bank, was taken over by Jordan in 1948 and occupied by Israel in 1967.

Miriam is one of more than 340,000 Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA in the West Bank, many, like Miriam, born refugees. Her family lives in one of the oldest quarters of Bethlehem. Six people share two rooms and a kitchen. (1)

Miriam's father is illiterate. The only way he can earn some money is by selling oriental sweets in the streets. At home everyone helps him bake and prepare the sweets. Some financial help comes from Miriam's eldest brother, who is married and has a child.

To get to school, Miriam walks through the ancient streets of Bethlehem. (2) She is one of about 335,000 Palestine refugee children







3

A girl from Bethlehem



3



4



5



6



5

Bethlehem

in some 650 UNRWA schools throughout the Near East. (3)

Co-education is rare in UNRWA schools but sometimes, in the lower grades, boys and girls take classes together. In the early 1950s, when UNRWA began operations, girls were a small minority in the student population, but now almost half of the pupils are girls. (4)

Miriam's school follows the curriculum of the Jordanian education system. Here Miriam works on her Arabic reading. (5)

When she comes home from school, there is homework to do. But her house has no electricity so she has to study by the light of a kerosene lamp. (6)

When she completes the nine years of elementary and junior secondary schooling provided by UNRWA, Miriam can enter a government school to complete her secondary education. UNRWA provides some financial assistance to such students.

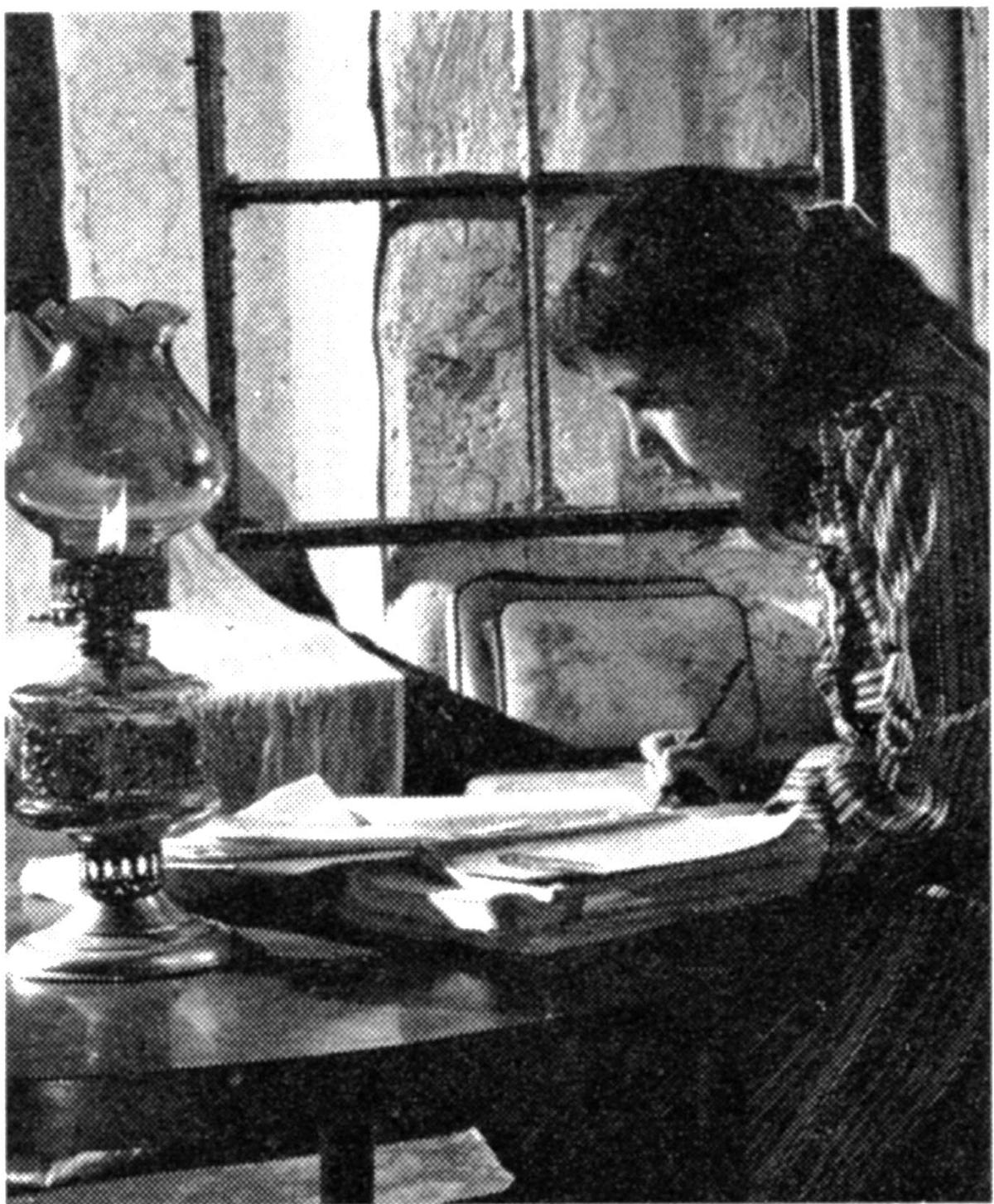
After that, she might apply to one of UNRWA's vocational or teacher training centres or go on to university. Each year UNRWA provides scholarships to about 350 deserving refugee students attending Arab universities – not enough for the hundreds who wish to go on to higher education.



4







UNRWA's Welfare Workers

A key link between UNRWA and refugees needing help is the welfare worker who identifies problems and needs, then looks for solutions.

The role of welfare workers is expanding with improvements in UNRWA's welfare programme and with the identification of more and more cases who qualify for extra assistance. Over 43,500 persons have been identified in the West Bank, Gaza and Jordan; 30,000 are estimated to be in Lebanon and some 10,000 in the Syrian Arab Republic. There are 1,9 million registered Palestine refugees. The number of hardship cases could rise even higher as many applications for special assistance have been received following the ending of the Agency's general ration programme.

UNRWA has been able to undertake a systematic survey of hardship cases only in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. So in the other fields, the welfare worker learns about hardship cases when refugees apply for special assistance or during visits to camps.

UNRWA's relief and welfare programme is the responsibility of the Agency's Relief Services Division which has a Relief Services Officer in each UNRWA field. Within each field are area welfare officers and a network of welfare workers.

Bernard Mossaz, Chief of UNRWA's Relief Services Division, provides some insight into the duties of welfare workers in Jordan. Mr. Mossaz is a former Field Relief Services Officer in Jordan and in Lebanon.

Their main responsibilities, he says, are to identify and classify social and/or economic cases of hardship; to provide advice to welfare recipients in an effort to solve social problems; to advise area welfare offices on the economic needs of refugees; to recommend community development or other projects; and to advise on available Agency or non-Agency resources to alleviate economic problems.

About three quarters of the welfare workers in Jordan are men, but at least one woman is usually assigned to each district and the Agency would like to have more female welfare staff. This is an advantage as many case investigations are done during the day when male heads of households may be absent. Also, a large part of the cases brought to the attention of welfare workers are families with female heads of households—widowed or divorced women. So contact between a female welfare worker and the woman is easier. But some conditions require men: for example, in south Lebanon, where there is a problem of physical security; in areas where living conditions are especially harsh; and in cases where there is a distribution of emergency relief packages—stoves, cooking equipment, and so on—to specific groups of refugees. They are better able to control crowds and see that the

items get to the designated recipients.

Most of the male welfare workers in Jordan are either relatively young or nearing retirement. The younger recruits are mainly graduates of universities in the West Bank, the Social Welfare Institute in Amman or the University of Jordan and have worked with the Government of Jordan.

Most of their time, says Mr. Mossaz, is spent investigating the social and economic conditions of refugees. After the identification of potential beneficiaries, interviews are conducted to determine what type of help a family's income level would qualify it for.

A refugee whose income is half that of the lowest grade of UNRWA staff is eligible, but determining real income is not always easy. "A shelter in a dilapidated state with old furniture, if any, gives you a good indication of need. But that is not everything. It is the job of the welfare worker to avoid having surprises."

Typical case

Mr. Mossaz describes a typical hardship case as a widow with 4–6 children living in a one-room shelter built by the Agency many years ago. When it rains, he says, the roof leaks; ceiling panels have never been replaced because of lack of money.

Furniture means the bare necessities. There are no beds, only cheap foam mattresses, blankets, a few chairs, some old cooking pots and perhaps an ancient kerosene stove given some time ago by UNRWA. There is no TV aerial, but everything is spotlessly clean. The family may have a few chickens but they are able to meet their basic needs only through the help of neighbours and from UNRWA's health services, school programme, food rations and other welfare assistance.

The quality of welfare investigations has improved in recent years, partly due to better training of welfare workers, says Mr. Mossaz. He found this out for himself when he conducted some 200 investigations in Jordan. All confirmed the welfare workers' identification and classification of cases.

Welfare staff also provide general



UNRWA welfare workers visit a family needing extra assistance in Jabalia camp, Gaza Strip

advice to refugees on social, economic and health matters or refer them to other services. For example, a worker may spot a young refugee with great potential and can help him enroll in an UNRWA vocational training centre. This aspect of counselling is an area that is being expanded through in-service training courses.

Another related task is advising area welfare officers on the economic needs of hardship cases and on resources available from the Agency, and from government or private sources to alleviate the problem. And he or she provides advice on community development and self-help programmes which are strongly encouraged by UNRWA.

For this a welfare worker may need some knowledge of construction

(for repairing homes, building sanitation facilities, paving roads, etc.) or of agricultural or cattle-raising projects in the rural areas and income-generating projects in urban areas such as developing vegetable gardens or sewing co-operatives.

200 projects

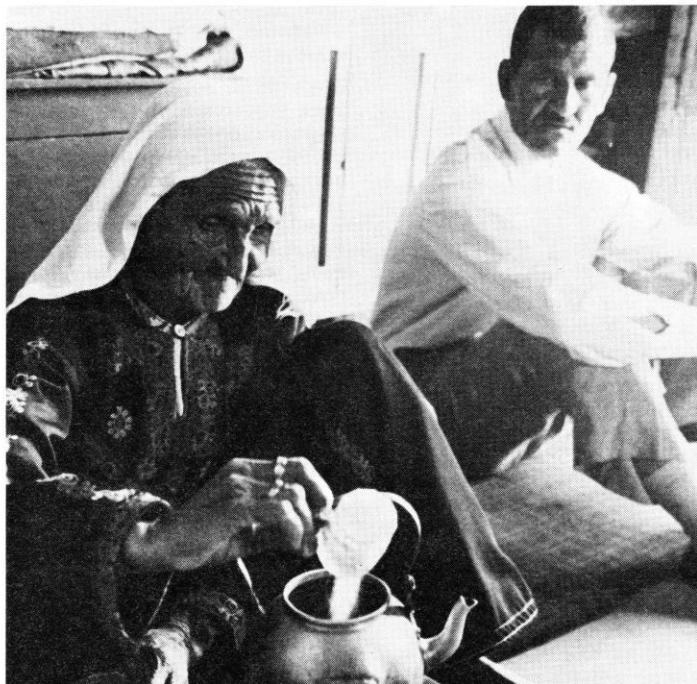
During the past five years in Jordan, some 200 self-help and community development projects such as installation of drainage systems, construction of roads, or water systems in camps have been undertaken. In many of these projects UNRWA provided materials and technical advice while refugees provided the labour.

As one of UNRWA's most direct links to Palestine refugees, welfare workers are already playing an im-

portant role. But more can be done.

Their work, however, is not helped by UNRWA's chronic budget problems. Also, much of their time is spent investigating new cases and ensuring whether or not existing cases still qualify for help. All hardship cases are visited at least once a year to make sure that aid is not going astray or to find out what new needs may have arisen.

Despite the problems, plans are going ahead to give welfare workers the tools they need to do their jobs better. And the Agency's phasing out of general rations in order to concentrate food allocations on the neediest is freeing some resources for more development projects that can have beneficial, long-lasting effects on the lives of Palestine refugees.



Help for the neediest

UNRWA is planning to expand its assistance to the neediest refugees – now worth only a few dollars a year. One recipient is Aysheh Abu El'aish aged 79. She still looks after her home, and takes care of a mentally retarded son.

She comes from the Ramleh district of Palestine, having fled first in 1948 to Ein el Sultan camp near Jericho, West Bank. In the 1967 war she fled again, across the Jordan, settling in Baqa'a camp north of Amman, Jordan. She has no income, depending on help from UNRWA and the charity of her neighbours – one of over 70,000 hardship cases identified by UNRWA as needing extra welfare assistance.



News about UNRWA



New Maternal and Child Health Centre, Baqa'a camp, Jordan, built with funds from the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Refugee councils fund health centres

Construction of a new UNRWA clinic in the Syrian Arab Republic is starting and a new health centre in Jordan has recently opened, both paid for by Scandinavian refugee organizations.

The clinic in Dera'a, S.A.R., will replace an unsatisfactory rented building. The Danish Refugee Council is supplying \$ 205,000 for construction costs.

At Baqa'a camp, Jordan, a new Maternal and Child Health Centre has recently opened to provide a fully integrated health service for children up to the age of five, including out-patient, preventive and curative services. The Norwegian Refugee Council donated \$ 82,500 for construction of the centre.

Refugee students win scholarships

Ten young Palestine refugees have received scholarships from

United World Colleges since 1976 and three more will be given scholarships for the 1983-84 school year. Of the 13, five are from Jordan, three from West Bank, two from Gaza and three from Lebanon.

United World Colleges is a private organisation established in 1962 to promote international understanding and peace through education. There are six UWC schools in various parts of the world and a seventh is planned for Venezuela. Students at each school come from a wide variety of nations and races.

To attend one of the colleges, a student must have an excellent academic record, a good personality and a very good command of English. Scholarships cover tuition fees, room and board. Travel costs are included if parents cannot afford to contribute. Most refugee students come from families unable to provide financial help, although they are en-

couraged to provide some assistance.

A committee composed of the UNRWA Field Education Officer, plus a subject supervisor (English) and senior UNRWA education department staff make the final selection for winners of scholarships offered to refugee students in the various UNRWA fields of operation.

The four UWC schools in Europe and North America provide senior secondary education – two years – leading to the International Baccalaureate which is recognised by universities throughout the world for university entrance. The two other schools, in Singapore and Swaziland, offer a full secondary education.

Since 1976, seven Palestine refugee students have had scholarships to attend the Lester B. Pearson United World College of the Pacific and another will be given for the 1983-84 school year. The school is on Vancouver Island on the west coast of Canada. Refugee students have also had scholarships for UWC schools in Montezuma, New Mexico, U.S.A. and Trieste, Italy.

UWC has National Committees in some 40 countries to raise funds and, in collaboration with governments, to select students.

1984 UNRWA Calendar

UNRWA is producing a full-colour calendar in English and Arabic for 1984 with scenes of Palestine refugee life, crafts and historical sites of the Near East. Available in early autumn at \$ 2 per copy. To order contact: UNRWA Public Information, Vienna International Centre, Box 700, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

UNRWA Publications

GENERAL

What is UNRWA? (PL 12)

Printed Leaflet (Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish).

Map of UNRWA's area of operations

with refugee location data (Arabic, English).

Survey (PB 1002)

Brochure of facts and figures (Arabic, English, French and German).

PROGRAMME LEAFLETS

Education (PL 13 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Vocational Training (PL 14 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Health (PL 15 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Relief (PL 16 – Arabic, English, French and German).

Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A series of five leaflets covering UNRWA's five fields of operation (English and Arabic).

POSTERS

UNRWA and Children

A set of three black and white posters on Palestine refugee children. Titles in English, French or German.

Family Album

Shows the lives of three young Palestine refugees from birth to today. Black and White. Text in English, French or German.

Faces in the Crowd

A colour poster showing faces of Palestine refugees with text in English, French, German or Spanish.

Palestine Refugees in Camps

A colour poster showing refugee camp life with text in English, French or German.

Thirty Thousand Refugees

Black and White poster of Ein el-Hilweh camp, Lebanon after demolished buildings cleared. Text in Arabic, English, French, German or Spanish.

AUDIO-VISUAL PRODUCTIONS

Slide/tape presentations:

ST 1002 – a seven-minute slide/tape production showing UNRWA's activities for Palestine refugees. Commentary in Arabic, English, French or German.

ST 1003 – Through the Eyes of Ibrahim, a 10-minute slide/tape presentation in Arabic, English, French, German or Swedish. Kit with map, posters and teaching notes included. Available on loan or purchase at \$ 45 per set.

ST 1004 – Palestinian Odyssey. A history of the Palestine problem from the early 20th century to the present. Commentary in English, French, German or Arabic. Complete with English booklet with text and reproductions of each slide. Available on loan or for purchase.

ST 1005 – A Ray of Hope

The story of a 20-year-old from a Palestine refugee camp in Gaza studying arts and crafts at UNRWA's Ramallah Women's Training Centre. Through her course work and class field trips, traditional Palestinian design, needlework, pottery and other crafts are shown. Also includes scenes from her home in Gaza and life at the training centre. Available on loan or for purchase. Commentary in English, French, German or Arabic.

Palestine Dresses – A set of 27 colour slides showing Palestine dresses from various regions. Included is a descriptive note in Arabic, English, French or German.

FILMS:

My Name is Fadwa

A 15-minute, 16 mm colour film on a deaf Palestine refugee child. Available for loan or purchase in English, French, German or Italian.

My Father's Land

A half-hour, 16 mm film on the Gaza blind school for Palestine refugee children. Available for purchase or loan in English, French or German.

Born Homeless

A 20-minute, 16 mm colour film showing the work of UNRWA through a refugee family in Baqa'a camp, Jordan. Available for purchase or loan in Arabic, English, French or German.

Lebanon 1982

A 15-minute, 16 mm colour film on the 1982 Lebanon emergency. Available for purchase (\$ 165) or loan. Also available on video cassette at about \$ 35 – please specify type of video system required. English commentary only.

Shelter

A 12-minute, 16 mm colour film on Lebanon showing restoration of UNRWA services after the 1982 war and provision of shelter for bombed-out refugees. Available for loan or purchase and on video cassette (as above, Lebanon 1982). Commentary in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish.

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