

**Palestine
Refugees
Today**

No. 106





1 Infant mortality drops

Infant mortality among Palestine refugees has dropped by more than 50 percent. Part of this success is due to UNRWA's comprehensive mother and child health care programme.

2 Seed money to start business

A new project to help the poorest refugees has begun in the Jordan field. UNRWA provides individual refugees with small amounts of cash to start their own business. Three cases looked at in this article.

4 Pilot project for disabled

UNRWA and OXFAM have started a pilot project for disabled youngsters at Suf camp north of Amman, Jordan. Thirty mentally retarded children between 5 and 18 years are participating in the project, which is involving the whole community.

6 News about UNRWA

The General Assembly has renewed UNRWA's mandate until 30 June 1987 and passed a number of other resolutions relating to the Agency and Palestine refugees.

8 Lebanon Update

Tripoli and Baalbeck have been the focus of new emergency aid to Palestine refugees over the past several months due to fighting in and around Tripoli and Israeli air raids which hit Wavell camp near Baalbeck.

Cover photo: Suf camp, population 10,000 north of Amman, Jordan. Site of an UNRWA-OXFAM project to help the handicapped.



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Palestine Refugees Today

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

Infant mortality drops 50 per cent



Concerted efforts over the past 33 years by UNRWA's Department of Health are credited with reducing the infant mortality rate by more than half among the Palestine refugee population under its medical care.

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 live births. The rate is generally considered as one of the best indications of a community's health status.

In some fields the decrease in deaths among children under one year has been striking. For instance, in the early 1960's the infant mortality rate in the West Bank, where studies of these rates have been extensively conducted for more than two decades, was about 140 out of every, 1,000 refugees born. Today that rate has dropped to under 40 per 1,000.

From UNRWA's beginnings in 1950, there has always been a strong commitment within the Health Department to giving particular attention to the especially vulnerable members of the refugee community such as pregnant women and newborn children. The Agency's medical staff instituted a comprehensive mother and child health care programme, including immunization against childhood diseases, dedicated to lowering the high infant death rates. At the time, these rates were six times those found in Western Europe and North America.

Starting with 46 clinics and subsidies for 700 hospital beds, UNRWA's medical service has

grown to include 98 health centres/points and 1,432 subsidized hospital beds. At 86 of the centres, specialized maternal and child health (MCH) care programmes are in operation.

Back in the 60s, the MCH operation had recorded some progress in reducing the incidence of various diseases, but infant mortality rates were still very high due, in part, to low educational levels and substandard living conditions.

Although UNRWA had instituted basic environmental sanitation procedures in the camps, it was difficult to reach a satisfactory level of cleanliness because public latrines, the presence of domestic animals and limited sewerage facilities provided prime breeding grounds for insects. Safe drinking water was available in the camps, but only in limited quantities. And often food was contaminated by handling or flies and fresh vegetables and fruit were eaten without proper washing. Such undesirable conditions persist in some areas, but there have been major improvements. Also contributing to the current decrease in illness attributed to environmental factors has been the improvement in personal and family hygiene stimulated by health education provided in the MCH programme and in UNRWA schools. Since the MCH programme started mothers have been encouraged to make monthly visits to the Agency's health centre during pregnancy for routine check-ups, guidance and supplementary food rations. Research has shown that this

level of care has proven adequate. Even in the early days of MCH, the nutritional status of expectant mothers under the Agency's medical supervision was satisfactory and most refugee women gave birth to healthy babies without any abnormally high incidence of complications during pregnancy. Other studies have indicated an iron deficiency in many of the mothers' diets, so iron foliate tablets have become a regular feature of MCH. It is estimated that the Agency's maternity services reach about half of the eligible refugee population, mainly to those who are camp inhabitants. They have ready access to UNRWA facilities. In 1982, 30,478 deliveries of women in MCH were reported, of which 41 per cent were attended in the women's homes by Agency-supervised "dayahs" (traditional midwives). The number of hospital deliveries has increased over the years as more of the refugee women living in urban areas are following the modern trend of having their babies in hospitals. In the Gaza Strip, UNRWA operates six maternity centres with a total of 59 beds where deliveries take place under the supervision of qualified nurse/midwives.

In-service training began in the 60's and a standard Agency programme for supervision and guidance of the traditional midwives, many of whom were illiterate or semi-literate, has had a direct impact on the care of mothers and children. Instruction on the care of the umbilical cord and on the prevention of te-

tanus neonatorum have proven particularly effective. Immunization against tetanus is given to pregnant women in the Gaza Strip, a practice now being introduced in other fields.

As with pre-natal services, infant health care has been upgraded but follows the same basic format originally introduced by the Agency. The objectives of the infant health care programme have always been to reduce preventable deaths and illness and to improve prospects for normal and healthy development. The programme calls for all children under three years of age to undergo regular medical check-ups. This includes recording height and weight on a growth chart and administering various vaccinations.

Underweight infants, often suffering from diarrhoeal diseases, are referred to the nutrition rehabilitation clinics which are part of many Agency health centres (see "Lifesaving therapy pioneered by UNRWA" in *Palestine Refugees Today* No. 105, p. 3, January 1984, for more information on these clinics). In 1982, 103,917 children up to the age of three years received health care and immunization in Agency clinics. Immunization was given against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles, following the schedule of the World Health Organisation's expanded programme of immunization. While at the clinics with their babies, mothers receive advice on breastfeeding, weaning, bathing, clothing and prevention of infection.

In addition to falling infant mortality rates, decreasing numbers of underweight babies reflect the positive impact of the MCH programme. In the mid-60's when regular record-keeping started at all health units, 17 per cent of the children under one year and 33 per cent of children between one and two years attending the MCH centres were below the normal weight. In 1982, those percentages of underweight children had dropped to 7.1 percent for the under one-year-old age group and 6.3 per cent for the one to two-year-old age group. Only 2.9 per cent of children two to three years of age were underweight.

"Seed money"

Among the 90,000 plus Palestine refugees whom UNRWA has identified as special hardship cases entitled to additional welfare assistance, there are many individuals with talents or skills which they would like to develop in order to earn some income for their families.



1. Hasan Muhasin, 30, received an UNRWA grant to help him open his own watch repair shop in May 1983. His shop is in Baqa's camp, Jordan, where he has lived since 1968. He learned his trade from a watchmaker in the camp, Khalid Nasser. Mr. Muhasin says people are getting to know his shop and so business is improving, which also includes renting strings of outdoor lights for weddings and other parties in the camp. He likes the work as it does not require a lot of standing or walking, activities difficult for him because both of his legs have been paralyzed since he was four months old, although he can walk with the aid of crutches. He and his wife Atiya have four young children.

Often these persons are unable to find employment due to physical handicaps, illness or perhaps family obligations or circumstances. But there remains within them a strong desire to become breadwinners for their families.

UNRWA's Department of Relief Services has recognized this desire among refugees and over that past two years has provided funding for a programme of self-support projects. The programme has begun on a small scale in the Jordan field and is now expanding to UNRWA's other fields of operation.

The basic concept behind the programme is for the Agency to grant the "seed" money necessary to help the carefully selected individual start up his own business, which will, it is hoped, grow to the point where he can leave the hardship category. According to the Chief of Relief Services, Bernard Mossaz, the key to success is "good and close supervision by the field welfare workers."

"Before giving out any money," he explains, "our field workers thoroughly review each case, considering the person's abilities, previous

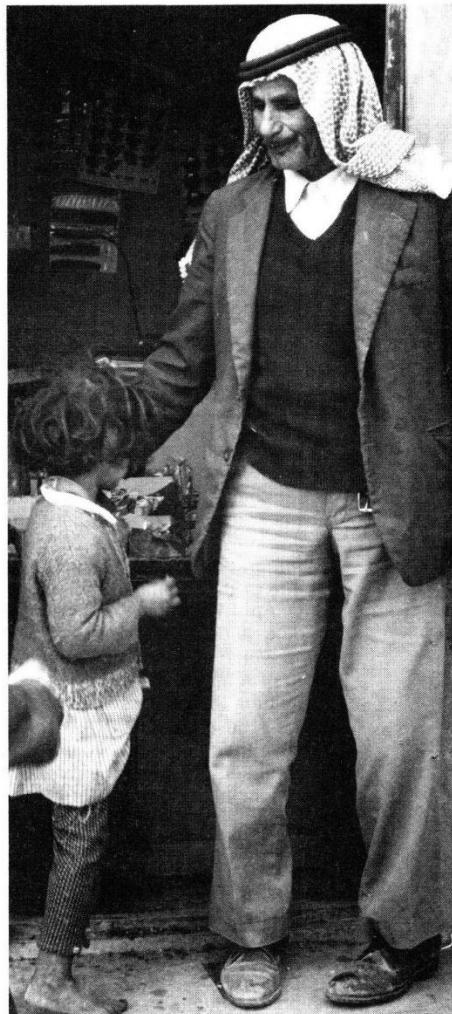
occupations, and family conditions. After refugees receive a grant, we follow them very closely while the family still gets UNRWA rations and other welfare benefits," says Mr. Mossaz.

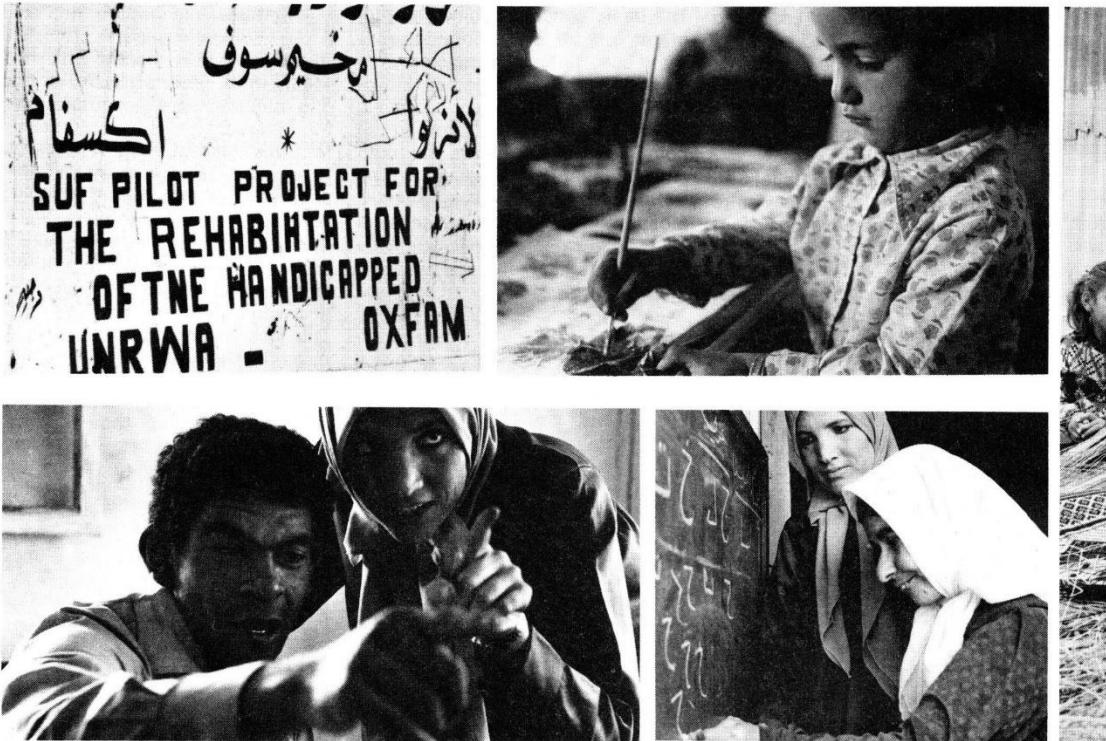
Mr. Omar Marridi, Field Welfare Officer in Jordan, reports that 11 self-support projects are at present under way. "All of the projects seem to be progressing and we think that some of the men may be able to support themselves and their families within the next year," he says. The accompanying photos show three of the projects.

2. Ibrahim Daldum, 50, runs a small store on a hill in the northern part of the sprawling Baqa'a camp. Neighbours can buy canned food, nuts and candy, dry goods, soft drinks, small toys, paper products and a variety of other items from the shop which he started in 1982 after being jobless for some time. It was difficult for him to operate the store with his limited capital so he applied to UNRWA for a small grant under the self-support project scheme. He says he thanks God for the Agency's help and looks forward to the day when his family will be self-supporting. Mr. Daldum, whose left foot is paralyzed, expresses confidence that, "God willing", that day will be soon.



3. Ibrahim Hasan Namruti, 47, and his wife Ina'm, 37, are both blind and in the past year he has been found to have diabetes. They and their nine children, between 1 and 18 years of age, live in a small three-room house near Jabal el Hussein camp in Amman, Jordan. In the past Mr. Namruti worked in factories making brooms and brushes but in 1983, with a self-support project grant from UNRWA, he was able to establish his own broom/brush-making workshop on the porch of his house. He prefers working on his own because he can give more attention to each item. The UNRWA maintenance department has tried Mr. Namruti's products and has found them to be of good quality, so the department has decided to place a regular order with him. Mr. Namruti explains that his brooms and brushes are better than others because he inserts more bristles of either pine, plastic or cow hair into each one he makes. He hopes more potential customers will recognize this quality and purchase more of his daily output of about 30 brooms and brushes.





PILOT PROJECT FOR THE DISABLED

Through a pilot project supported by UNRWA and the U. K. based international charity OXFAM, some 30 mentally retarded refugees are finding new opportunities for greater integration and acceptance into the life of their community. Since April 1983, they have been attending a day care centre in Suf camp which is about 40 kilometres north of Amman, Jordan. Here they participate in activities such as language development; learn to improve their personal hygiene and social skills; experience creative accomplishments through arts-and-crafts projects; and enjoy various recreational activities.

But these handicapped youngsters, between 5 and 18 years old, are not the only people involved in the Suf pilot project. Other participants include members of the disabled children's families, four project staff members, education and social welfare professionals serving as advisers, and camp residents helping as volunteers at the centre and ac-

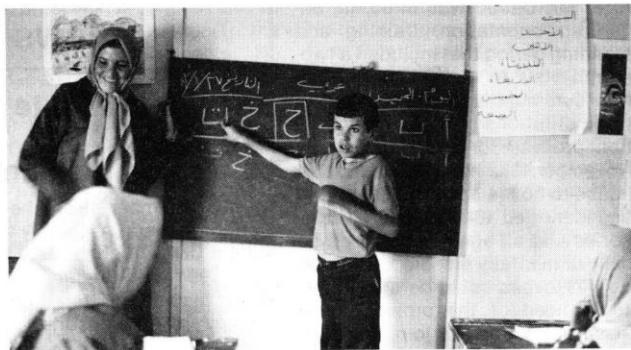
ting as a community support group. According to the project coordinator, Mr. Aziz Daoud, the family members and camp volunteers provide a vital element essential for success because one of the main objectives is to involve the community actively in the pilot project. Mr. Daoud says that such involvement can help ensure that the disabled become accepted by the community rather than remain a hidden and often neglected element.

Changing the attitudes of the community towards its handicapped members takes time, but Mr. Daoud already detects some progress in this regard. "Before we started this project, the terms 'disabled' and 'handicapped' were practically unknown", he notes, "but now they known by almost everyone in the camp. One of my main messages to camp residents is that we all have something to give to the disabled, even if it's only a smile."

While conducting the initial house-to-house survey to discover the han-

dicapped people in Suf camp, Mr. Daoud encountered many families which were reluctant to admit having a handicapped person in the household. These families often felt that the handicapped person was a stigma or private burden and so they hesitated to become involved in the project. He tried to explain to parents that the project was designed to help their son or daughter learn as much as he or she could in order to become an accepted member of the community. Such explanations overcame many objections, and once the day care centre was operating, quite a few families recognized the value of the programme and became enthusiastic supporters.

Even people without handicapped individuals in their families have demonstrated their interest and concern. Members of the camp's Youth Activities Centre and students from the Suf boy's preparatory school assisted in the repair and renovation of the old kindergarten/sewing cen-



tre building which was given to the day care centre. Mr. Daoud reports that almost every day, between 10 and 15 camp residents come to the centre to volunteer their services and a number have given money and materials. He thinks that the community is realizing that this project is "really their responsibility" and not the responsibility of the agencies which are supporting it.

Genesis of the project

During the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981, UNRWA decided to assist in a programme aimed at the rehabilitation and integration of disabled Palestine refugees within a community context. The programme's concept called for drawing the attention of the community to the specific problems of the handicapped, and making everyone aware of the fact that disabled persons can play an active role in society without necessarily involving major financial investments. Previously the activities of UNRWA on behalf of the disabled were mainly limited to the placement of a

relatively small number of handicapped people in specialized institutions and in the procurement of prosthetic devices such as artificial limbs. These activities have not been abandoned but it is hoped that the pilot project will eventually lead to a widespread programme reaching a greater number of individuals.

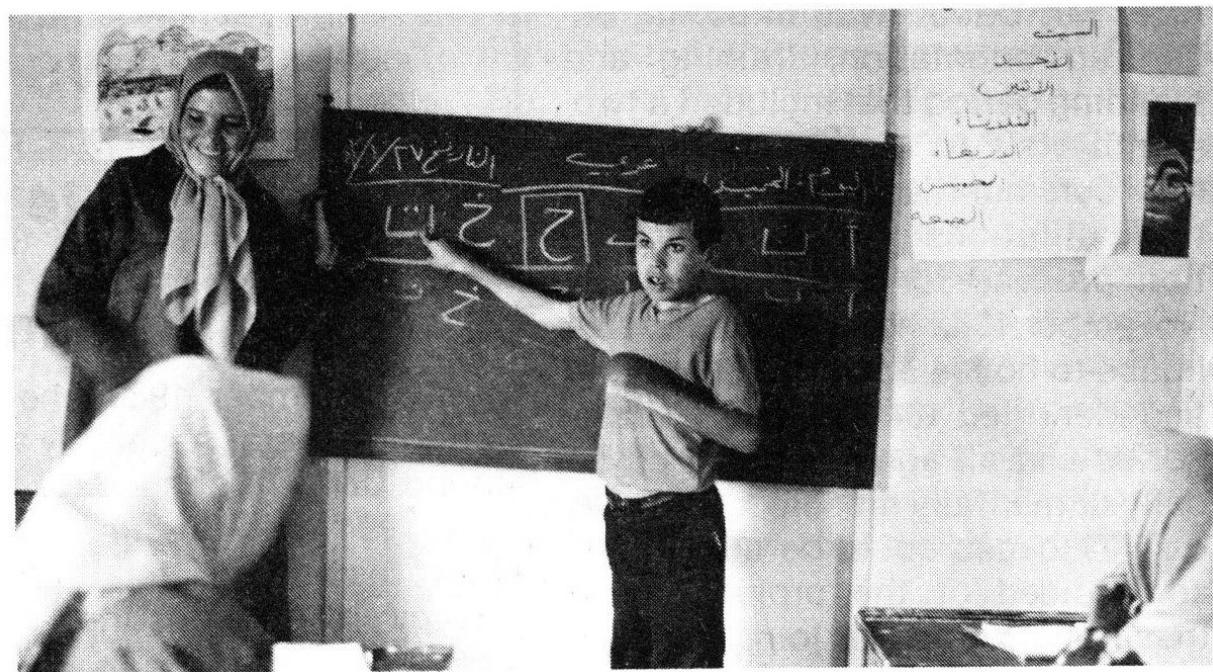
Mr. Ghislain Moureaux, an expert in the rehabilitation field, conducted a study in December 1979 and recommended that UNRWA should place more emphasis on community involvement in the rehabilitation of the disabled. Suf camp, a fairly isolated spot with about 10,000 residents, was chosen by UNRWA as the site for a pilot project aimed at putting this recommendation into practice.

Despite estimates of modest project costs, it was clear that financing would be a major problem due to the Agency's usual budgetary constraints. The principle of a joint venture with other agencies or institutions was therefore accepted, and approaches resulted in a positive response by OXFAM.

The Agency and OXFAM both

agreed that a feasibility report had to be prepared by an expert in the rehabilitation of disabled persons. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Culshaw, specialists in the vocational training of disabled persons in the Third World, were the designated experts and OXFAM funded a study mission by them in Jordan, West Bank and Gaza Strip. Their report, made in summer 1981, concluded that: the Palestine refugee community would most probably respond positively to a project aimed at training and integrating disabled persons; considering the limited financial means available, a pilot project was the best way to start this educational campaign and Suf camp was an appropriate location; and the initial phases of the project would be spread over a three-year period.

A committee was formed in December 1981 by the then Field Relief Services Officer in Jordan, Bernard Mossaz, to begin implementation of the project. The committee's first and perhaps most important task was the selection of a co-ordinator, whose personality and efforts would most likely determine the



outcome of the project. After thorough interviews, the committee unanimously chose Aziz Daoud for the post.

The 31-year-old Jordanian has a bachelor's degree in psychology from Cairo University and is working on a master's degree in psychology at the University of Jordan with a thesis on the integration of the disabled in the Jordanian economy. For six years before his appointment as project co-ordinator in February 1982, he had worked with various programmes for the disabled as an employee of the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development.

After Mr. Daoud was hired, he began an orientation, training and planning period that included a two-month visit to Britain to observe how communities were involved in the institutions and the rehabilitation process for the disabled. By November 1982 he had completed a house-to-house survey in Suf camp and identified 164 cases of all categories and all ages as being physically or mentally disabled. Of these, only 77 cases could be considered as in need of the project, since these had agreed to join, although he felt more were deserving.

The remaining cases included persons already rehabilitated in one form or another, or children already in school but requiring medical treatment only. In Mr. Daoud's opinion, this number did not justify running a project for Suf camp alone so the co-ordinating committee authorized a survey in nearby Jarash camp in the spring of 1983 with the prospect of eventually having the project serve both camps. It was decided that at this stage the project could best begin its work by operating a day care centre for the younger persons identified as mentally retarded. For the second stage of the project to begin in 1984, it is hoped that services will be initiated for residents with visual, hearing and physical disabilities.

Between 15 and 20 mentally retarded children have been attending the day care centre since it began operation in April 1983. To assist in the programme, two young women from Suf were employed as trainers. They received instructions for these positions from a Swedish organization which has a centre for the severely handicapped in Sweileh, and

from the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped in Amman. Mr. Daoud notes that the Jordanian Government has given assistance and encouragement and is helping with the organization of an independent group to provide administrative and executive authority for the project.

Peter Holdaway, director of UNRWA's Department of Relief Services, calls the Suf Pilot Project extremely worthwhile. "It was realized

from the beginning," says Mr. Holdaway, "that one of the major obstacles would be the overcoming of in-born prejudices and changing entrenched attitudes towards the disabled. We appear to be succeeding in this but it is still too early to be completely sure. However, one thing is sure even at this stage and that is that the quality of the lives of a few mentally disabled children has already been improved thanks to the co-operation of OXFAM and the dedication of everyone involved."

News about UNRWA

UNRWA mandate extended by General Assembly

On 17 December 1983, the United Nations General Assembly voted to extend UNRWA's mandate from 30 June 1984 until 30 June 1987. Ten other resolutions relating to the Agency and Palestine refugees were also adopted.

When the resolution renewing UNRWA's mandate for another three years was introduced in the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly on 22 November by the United States representative, Charles Lichenstein, he noted the "unhappy necessity of keeping this agency in being." At the time of UNRWA's creation, he said, "the hope was that peace and security soon would be restored in the area and that a just settlement of the refugee question would be quickly forthcoming, but the spiral of hostility and violence has continued. More refugees have been created. A new generation of dispossessed has been born and reared in the camps."

In addition to extending the Agency's mandate the resolution "calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of UNRWA, particularly in light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to con-

der increasing their regular contributions."

Other resolutions concerning UNRWA adopted by the Thirty-Eighth Session of the General Assembly (and similar to resolutions adopted in previous sessions) include the following:

- Commending the efforts of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA and requesting the continuation of its work;
- Endorsing continued emergency humanitarian assistance to those persons in UNRWA's area of operations who were displaced and in serious need of continuing assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;
- Urging Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide special allocations for grants and scholarships for university as well as vocational training;
- Reiterating previous demands that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip and from the destruction of their shelters and calling on the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, to report on this matter at the next Session of the General Assembly;
- Expressing deep concern at the interruption by UNRWA, owing to financial difficulties, of the general rations distribution in the occupied territories, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic,

and requesting the Commissioner-General to resume distribution;

- Calling upon the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the inhabitants displaced since 1967;
- Requesting the United Nations Secretary-General "to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, and to establish a fund for the receipt of income therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners";
- Urging the implementation of effective measures to guarantee the safety and security of Palestine refugees;
- Calling upon Israel "to abandon its plans and to refrain from the removal, and any action that may lead to the removal and resettlement, of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and from the destruction of their camps";
- Requesting further efforts by the Secretary-General to establish a University of Jerusalem, "Al-Quds", for Palestine refugees.

In his address on 9 November to the General Assembly's Special Political Committee (each member State of the United Nations has a member on this committee), UNRWA Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck expressed his concern over the fact that "total income for 1983

is less, in absolute as well as in real terms, than in 1982: as of October, the 1983 pledges totalled \$ 167 million, against \$ 182 million in 1982, a loss of \$ 15 million." He noted that "despite inflation and the growing school population, both of which add to the cost of simply maintaining the established levels of the Agency's programmes, few governments have found it possible to augment their contributions in 1983."

Regarding the distribution of rations, Mr. Rydbeck told the Committee during his closing statement on 18 November that a resumption of this programme "would add at least a further \$ 25 million to the Agency's annual requirements." He explained that only when education and health services and programmes for the destitute have been financed could there be any possibility of resuming a general distribution of food rations.

Despite the international recession and budgetary constraints facing many governments, the Commissioner-General said "it should, however, not be beyond the combined resources of the international community to mobilize the \$ 233 million in funds required for 1984."

Prospects for meeting the proposed 1984 budget for normal programmes of \$ 233 million look bleak. At the annual pledging conference held in New York at the United Nations in late November, 51 nations

pledged about \$ 116 million to UNRWA for 1984. Assuming other countries contribute at the same level as 1983, and that all other income remains constant, the total income for 1984 will be about \$ 177 million, \$ 56 million less than the budgetary goal.

An unexpected contribution to improving the Agency's financial situation came when the General Assembly adopted a resolution on 19 December to liquidate the assets of a special fund and to allocate the money to existing U. N. agencies, which included over \$ 8 million earmarked for UNRWA. The special fund was established in 1974 as the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and after having met its commitments to assist needy countries seriously affected by the then economic crisis, it had a remaining balance of \$ 48 million. The General Assembly agreed to channel 18 per cent of this balance to UNRWA, especially to assist the Agency's education programme. The \$ 8 million has been allocated by UNRWA to vocational training.

UNRWA's position on West Bank resettlement plan

In late 1983, the press reported that Israeli authorities were considering a plan for the resettlement of Palestine refugees living in camps in the West Bank. UNRWA was not associated with the development of the plan, and does not envisage being involved in any way in its execution. The Agency does not oppose measures voluntarily accepted by the refugees which are intended to improve their living conditions. But it would strongly object to any attempt to coerce refugees into compliance with any particular scheme. At the time of going to press, UNRWA had not seen the text of the plan. However, it was understood that the resettlement proposal may resemble the process that has been under way for some years in the Gaza Strip, whereby refugees are invited to buy plots of land or housing developed by the Israeli authorities outside established camps. The va-



cated camps shelters are then demolished.

In the West Bank only about a quarter of the refugees registered with UNRWA live in camps. The remaining 75 per cent are scattered in towns and villages in the same environment as the rest of the population. UNRWA's records show that there are about 90,000 refugees registered in 20 camps in the West Bank, and 257,000 outside camps.

In Gaza, the figures are 211,000 outside established camps. The vacated camp shelters are then demolished.

In the West Bank only about a quarter of the refugees registered with UNRWA live in camps. The remaining 75 per cent are scattered in Arab Republic, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza). Thus, it already provides services to West Bank refugees not living in camps, as well as to camp

inhabitants. Accordingly, the Agency would expect to continue providing services to any refugees who were relocated from camps, since their status as refugees and their eligibility for UNRWA's services would not be affected.

But relocating installations such as schools and clinics would entail considerable expenditure for which the Agency would require additional funding.

Lebanon Update



The Tripoli and Baalbeck areas of Lebanon have been the focus of emergency UNRWA activities over the past few months.

Fighting in Tripoli and around Beddawi and Nahr el-Bared camps north of the city between PLO factions ended in December after several weeks of violent clashes. A number of UNRWA installations were damaged: 16 homes were destroyed and 43 damaged in Nahr el-Bared, and over 100 were destroyed in Beddawi. Cost of repair and replacement is estimated at over \$ 295,000.

During the crisis, UNRWA issued 35,758 emergency rations, 9,000 blankets, 673 kitchen kits and 1,682 mattresses. In addition, emergency medical care and environmental sanitation arrangements were made. The cost of the relief work is estimated at over \$ 950,000.

Most UNRWA installations in the two refugee camps were operating normally by mid-December, although several schools were still occupied by displaced refugees.

Clearing of rubble in Beddawi began in late November and a special vaccination programme against polio and measles was carried out.

On 4 January, two Israeli air raids in the Baalbeck area caused many civilian casualties including 13 Palestine refugees killed and 125 wounded in Wavell refugee camp. UNRWA schools in the camp were hit by both air raids.

Forty refugee homes in Wavell camp were destroyed and 50 were damaged. Part of the school compound was damaged as were the distribution centre, sewing centre, the office of the camp services officer and the roof of one multi-storey building housing refugees. The electrical and water supply to half the camp was cut.

An emergency issue of blankets, mattresses, kitchen kits and food began immediately after the raids and medical supplies were brought in from UNRWA stocks in Damascus.

Heavy fighting in late December around Shatila camp in Beirut caused the temporary flight of several

thousand refugees from the camp. Fighting began between the Lebanese army and Lebanese militias after French troops from the Multinational Force vacated the area, including UNRWA's Ariha school in Shatila, which was later occupied by the Lebanese army. The school and the UNRWA clinic were damaged in the subsequent fighting.

Reconstruction fund

Seven nations have contributed to the \$ 13 million appeal for funds to rebuild UNRWA installations and camp infrastructure and to provide further housing repair grants to the poorest refugees. The total pledged stands at \$ 5.4 million. The most recent contributors were Denmark (\$ 613,000) and the Netherlands (\$ 331,000).

Using funds already received, reconstruction work began in November at Ein el-Hilweh camp to lay sewers, build a feeding centre and make additions to the UNRWA welfare centre.

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, German and Spanish).

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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