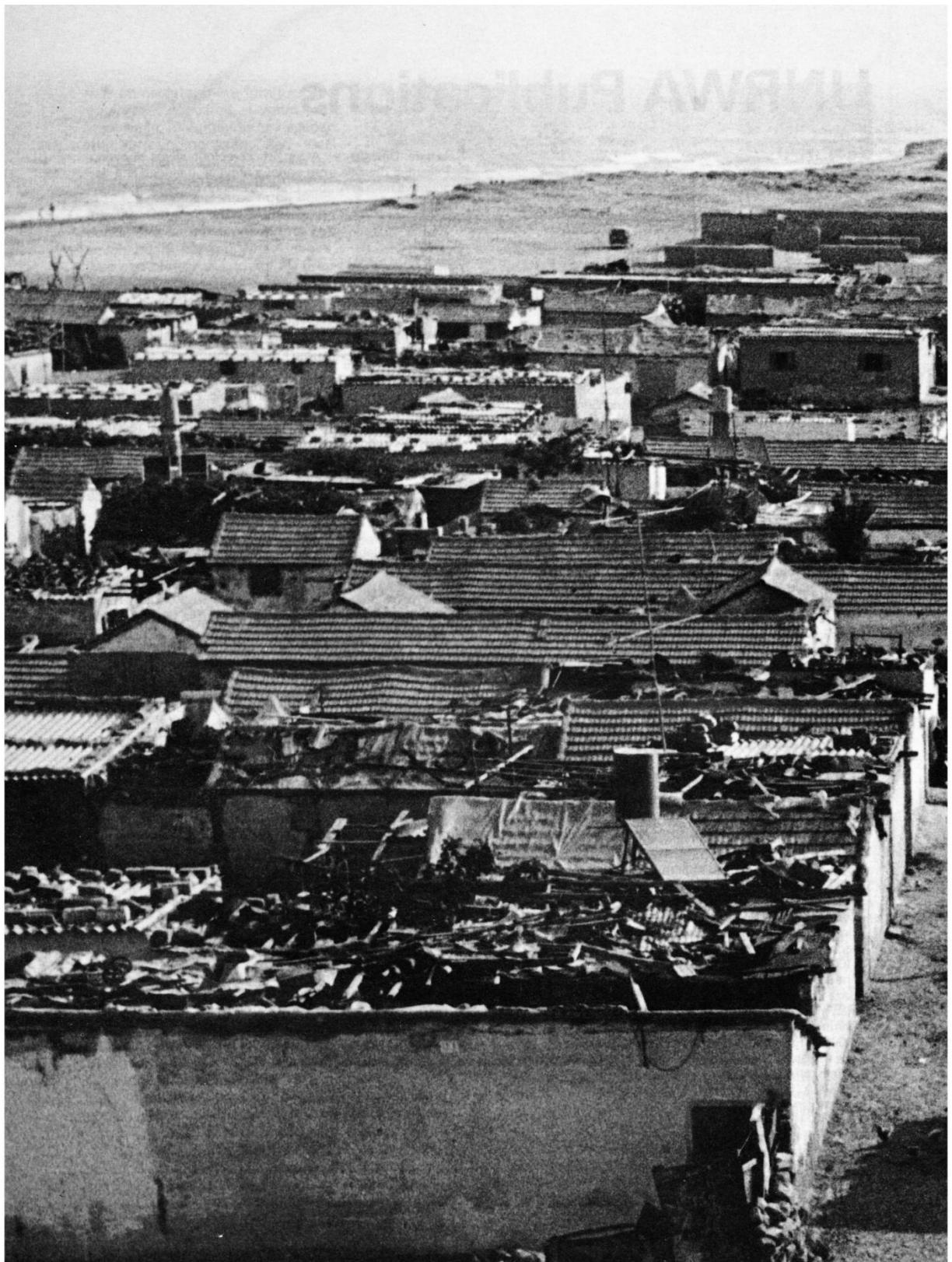


Palestine Refugees Today



No. 115





CONTENTS

1 UNRWA News

3 A look at Gaza

Photos of some of the unique aspects of UNRWA in Gaza.

6 Refugees returning from Sinai

Some 5,000 Palestine refugees found themselves cut off from Gaza after the Israel-Egypt border was re-established under the Camp David accords in April 1982. Now a plan for a gradual return of refugees to Gaza is under way.

7 Blind centre makes improvements

A donation from Canada has enabled a number of improvements at the UNRWA/Pontifical Mission Training Centre for the Blind in Gaza town.

7 New centre for the disabled in Jordan

Following the success of the Suf project for the disabled, a second centre for the handicapped has opened. This one is located in Jerash camp north of Amman, Jordan.

8 Lifeline for dialysis patients

As an emergency measure, UNRWA has been paying the cost of kidney dialysis treatment for refugees in Lebanon. The programme was in danger of ending until a grant from the Finnish Refugee Council was announced.

Cover photo: Beach camp, Gaza Strip (population 40,000). Palestine Refugees Today takes a look at UNRWA in Gaza, see p. 3.



UNRWA Newsletter No. 115
July 1986

Published by UNRWA Headquarters,
Vienna, Austria

Available in English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic.

Articles and photographs may be reprinted without permission. Please credit United Nations where stated, otherwise UNRWA.

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

Palestine Refugees Today

UNRWA News

Emergency relief for displaced refugees in Lebanon

UNRWA mounted an emergency relief operation for refugees displaced by fighting in Beirut during April. Food parcels, each containing a one-week ration for 5 persons, were distributed to some 1,600 refugees from Sabra and Shatila areas who took refuge in basements and underground shelters.

The fighting in and around refugee neighbourhoods early in April in Beirut resulted in the death of 15 refugees and the injury of 60. Refugee homes as well as UNRWA schools in Shatila camp have been badly damaged. In addition to its four clinics in West Beirut the Agency sent a mobile medical team to assist the displaced refugees.

UNRWA's staff in Lebanon

In Lebanon, UNRWA's 2,300 employees continue valiantly to uphold the Agency's education, health and relief operations. Along with the rest of Lebanon's population they have suffered greatly since 1982:

22 killed
17 wounded
8 disappeared
430 arrested or kidnapped.

At the time of going to press there was still no confirmation of the fate of UNRWA's information consultant Alec Collett,

kidnapped in March 1985. A video tape purporting to show the hanging of Mr. Collett was received by a Beirut newspaper in April but the body could not be positively identified as his.

If Mr. Collett has been killed, said UNRWA's Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli, the people of the Middle East will have lost a friend, and a powerful voice of reason will have been silenced. United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said, "If it is confirmed that Mr. Collett has been murdered, I can only condemn in the strongest terms this barbaric act of terrorism, which is completely unjustified. Mr. Collett was on a humanitarian mission for UNRWA when he was abducted".

UK aid for income-generating projects

The U.K. organisation Co-operation for Development (CD) has agreed to assist UNRWA in developing income-generating projects in Gaza. As a first step, CD is providing the Agency with \$42,000 to hire two local project development officers in Gaza for a year. The organisation will also cover training costs for the project officers and training for potential beneficiaries and provide some funding for loans to individuals to help them set up small businesses. The project may be extended to West Bank at a later date after the results of the Gaza project are assessed. In addition, the U.K. Government's Overseas Development Administration has agreed to fund the post of an expert on project development, through Co-operation for Development.

New contribution from AGFUND

AGFUND has approved a grant of \$320,000 to improve sanitary facilities for Palestine refugees in the West Bank and Gaza. An amount of \$80,000 is to be used for self-help projects in the West Bank and the remaining \$240,000 for improving sanitary facilities at UNRWA schools in Gaza. In 1985, AGFUND,

the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations, gave UNRWA \$1.4 million to build three schools in the West Bank. The schools are now proceeding toward completion, and will help to ease the chronic shortage of classroom space there.

As this issue was going to press, AGFUND announced another grant of \$600,000 for school building in the Gaza Strip.



Inauguration of new school

The Canadian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Joe Clark, inaugurated a new UNRWA school building on 5 April in North Shouneh, Jordan. The \$500,000 building was paid for by the Canadian government. It will accommodate 1,328 children in four schools, one elementary and one preparatory school for boys and the same for girls. The building has 18 classrooms, six administrative rooms, two multi-purpose rooms and two libraries. The schools will work alternate shifts to obtain the maximum use from the building.

In his inaugural address Mr. Clark pledged to continue Canadian contributions to UNRWA's budget as well as financial aid for Agency projects.

UNRWA News (continued)

Third UNRWA-ICVA conference held

UNRWA and ICVA, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, held a two-day meeting in Amman, Jordan in February to discuss areas of co-operation between UNRWA and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in providing services to Palestine refugees.

UNRWA Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli and ICVA Executive Director Anthony Kozlowski expressed particular satisfaction at the unexpectedly large turn-out of NGO representatives and field workers at the Amman meeting. About 80 delegates from 50 agencies attended this third UNRWA/NGO consultation—the first to be held in UNRWA's area of operations.

Addressing the delegates, Mr. Giacomelli said there was great scope for NGOs to complement UNRWA's programmes for refugees in education, health and relief services, particularly in view of the financial limitations facing the Agency. A report on the meeting is available from UNRWA's External Relations Division.

Parliamentarians visit UNRWA fields

Eight members of European national parliaments visited UNRWA's area of operations in March under the co-spon-

sorship of the Agency and the Brussels-based Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation. The group spent two days each in Gaza and the West Bank, visiting refugee camps and inspecting UNRWA installations. Earlier, in Jordan, where they were guests of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, they met senior officials and leading Palestinians.

Members of the group generally found UNRWA's education, health and relief programmes worthy of much greater international support and they indicated that they would encourage their governments and the European Community to increase financial contributions to the Agency. The members expressed particular concern over the economic problems faced by Palestine refugees in the occupied territories because of the lack of opportunities for steady employment.

Trainee teachers appointed in Gaza Strip

Two hundred and thirty-five university graduates have taken up posts as trainee teachers with UNRWA's Education Department in the Gaza Strip. The trainees serve for up to two years to qualify for an UNRWA "Experience Certificate". According to Mr. Ahmad Hillis, UNRWA's Field Education Officer in Gaza: "This certificate is very much respected in the Arab world and it will give these graduates a good opportunity to find employment as teachers in the Arab Gulf states and other countries."

This is the second year of the trainee-teacher programme; 124 graduates are serving a second year

in classroom posts in Gaza. Of the group admitted this year, 214 are assigned to UNRWA elementary and preparatory schools, 16 to UNRWA pre-school centres and five, including one blind graduate, to the UNRWA/Pontifical Mission Training Centre for the Blind in Gaza. Trainees assigned to classrooms are given a wide range of topics to teach. They receive \$11 for every day worked. Two-thirds of the trainees are Palestine refugees and the rest local Gaza residents. There were 600 applicants for the 235 posts filled this year.

Increasing load on health services

Medical services provided to Palestine refugees at two UNRWA-financed hospitals in the West Bank were at a much-increased level in 1985.

End-of-year statistics from the 36-bed hospital operated by UNRWA in Qalqilya and from the Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem, which the Lutheran World Service operates in partnership with UNRWA, showed that the Agency responded to increased demand for free medical care. The rise in demand is attributed to deteriorating economic conditions and high unemployment in the West Bank.

Patient consultations at the Qalqilya hospital totalled over 21,000 in 1985, an increase of nearly 47 per cent over the 1984 figure of 14,350. At Augusta Victoria the number of out-patients seen was nearly 35,000, a huge 82 per cent increase over the 1984 total of about 19,000. Out-patients are referred to the hospital from UNRWA health centres

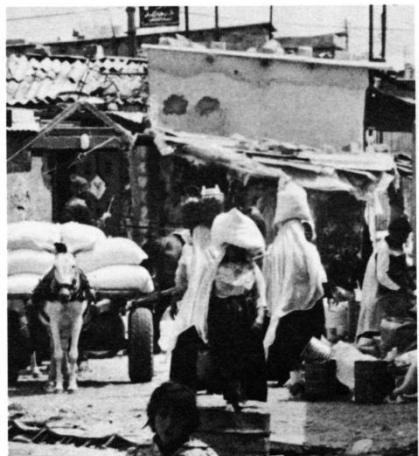
throughout the West Bank.

One hundred beds are reserved for refugee patients at Augusta Victoria; the number of refugees admitted in 1985 was 6,758—11 per cent more than in 1984. The hospital is almost always full and patients are put on beds behind screens in the corridors when all the wards are occupied. The hospital's operating theatre is busy, too: doctors performed 995 major operations last year, compared with 686 in 1984.

UNRWA pays 80 per cent of the hospital's running costs, and, like the Agency, Augusta Victoria faces the problem of inadequate funding at a time of rising demand for its services. Much of the hospital's equipment needs updating, and funds are being sought for improvements, including restoration of a top storey destroyed in 1967, installation of pediatrics and maternity wards and construction of two operating theatres.

The hospital itself has not been able to hire any new staff since 1980, but two specialist doctors, paid by the Jordanian Government, joined the staff last year following the closure of a government hospital in the Austrian Hospice in Jerusalem's Old City.

At UNRWA's own clinic in the Old City, the Jerusalem Health Centre located in the former Indian Hospice, the services of a third doctor have been made available. Because of its financial austerity measures, UNRWA could not hire an additional doctor, but the Jordan Medical Council has provided one who is paid by them. The health centre is used by refugees from the Old City and other Jerusalem neighbourhoods.



A look at Gaza









A bakery, a carpentry workshop, a school for the blind, six maternity wards and a store selling Palestinian embroidery. These are just a few of the unique aspects of UNRWA in Gaza.

After the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict, some 200,000 refugees moved to the Gaza Strip which already had 80,000 residents. Today there are 430,000 refugees registered in this tiny strip of land (45 km. long and 6–10 km. wide) along the Mediterranean.

Except for a short period in the mid 1950s, Gaza was under the administration of Egypt from 1948 to 1967 when the area was occupied by Israel. UNRWA's schools in Gaza still follow the Egyptian curriculum.

As in other fields UNRWA provides education, health and relief services to Palestine refugees but there are differences in how UNRWA organises its work. Other fields have area offices and a main field office but Gaza is so small and distances so short that area offices are not necessary.

By having its own bakery and carpentry workshop, the Gaza operation saves money. Thousands of loaves of Arabic bread a day come out of UNRWA ovens to feed over 8,000 youngsters benefitting from the Agency's supplementary feeding programme and for meals at the Gaza Vocational Training Centre and the Training Centre for the Blind. And both West Bank and Gaza benefit from the carpentry workshop where desks, chairs, bookshelves and cabinets are made for UNRWA installations in the two fields.

Twenty-one per cent of the 2.1 million refugees registered with UNRWA in its five fields live in Gaza. Of these, 55 per cent (239,000) live in eight camps ranging in size from Deir el Balah with 9,900 inhabitants to Jabalia with over 51,000 refugees.

Fishing and citrus fruit provide a small income for many refugees and, in the past, tens of thousands have been able to find unskilled labouring jobs in Israel but unemployment has recently been rising and economic conditions have deteriorated. In the accompanying photos, Palestine Refugees Today takes a look at UNRWA in Gaza.



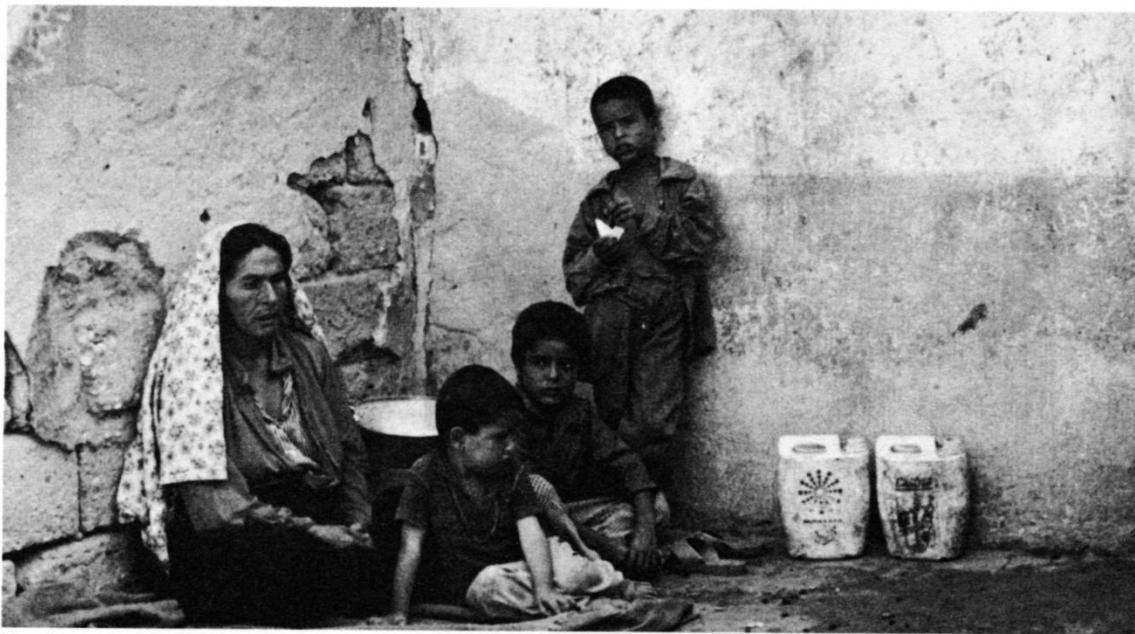
Hardship family, Khan Younis



Carpentry workshop



Embroidery centre



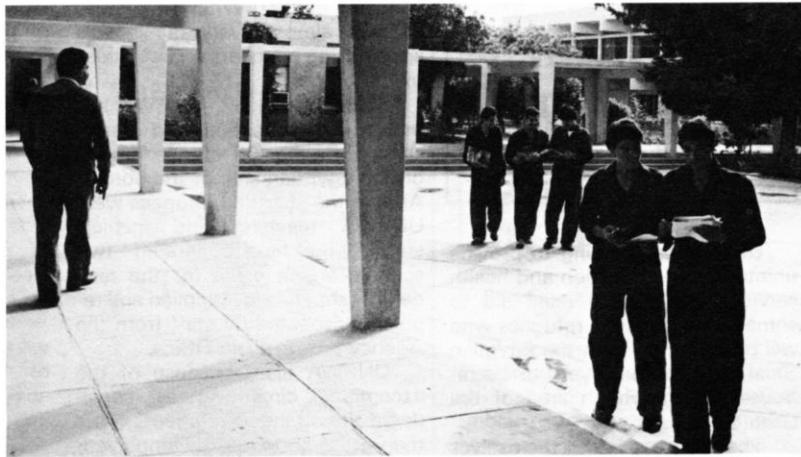
Hardship family, Khan Younis



Carpentry workshop



Vocational Training Centre for the Blind



Gaza Vocational Training Centre



Maternity ward in Deir el Balah



NRWA bakery



Every morning thousands leave the Strip for Israel hoping to get a day's work.



Maternity ward in Deir el Balah



Every morning thousands leave the Strip for Israel hoping to get a day's work.

Refugees to return to Gaza

UNRWA is planning to provide uninterrupted education and health services and special relief aid to some 5,000 Palestine refugees who will be returning from the Egyptian Sinai over the next year to be rehoused in the Rafah area of the Gaza Strip.

The refugees found themselves cut off from Gaza after the Israel-Egypt border was re-established under the Camp David accords in April 1982. The border, which became a security strip enclosed by barbed wire, went through Rafah town and cut off a housing project known as Canada Camp (after the Canadian contingent of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Sinai, which formerly had its quarters there). The refugees had been moved into the Canada Camp by the Israeli authorities who demolished their homes in Rafah because of road

widening in 1971. When Rafah was divided, almost every family was split, having members on both sides of the border.

Since April 1982, UNRWA has maintained education and health services for the 700 refugee families on the Egyptian side of the border. Among the stranded refugees were UNRWA teaching and medical staff, who have operated two schools and a clinic for the residents—supervised, supplied and regularly inspected by staff from the Agency's Gaza Field Office.

UNRWA also, because of the exceptional circumstances, considered the stranded refugees, other than those known to be employed, as special hardship cases because they lost their jobs when the new border was established. This meant that 3,700 of them received deliveries of food rations, blankets and clothing, through co-operation between the Agency and the Egyptian and Israeli authorities.

Gradual return

Relocation of the refugees in the Gaza Strip, agreed between Egypt and Israel with encouragement from UNRWA, is to take place grad-

ually. The families will build houses on plots of land set aside at Tel es-Sultan, a housing project near Rafah where infrastructure provided by the Israeli civil administration is already in place.

To compensate the refugees, Egypt is offering cash grants to each family, while Israel is to provide a similar value in kind through the provision of land, municipal services, community facilities and subsidised construction materials.

It is estimated that the families will be able to build a basic dwelling of 40 square meters comprising about three rooms with bathroom and kitchen.

On 15 April, the first 25 heads of refugee families from the Egyptian side of the border were brought to the Gaza Strip on a day-long visit. This will continue at a rate of 25 persons a week over a period of 30 weeks. During the visit they are allocated plots of land and register with the authorities.

Once the families start building their houses, the family heads will be allowed to stay in the Gaza Strip during the week and return to the Egyptian side at weekends. Families and belongings will finally return when the basic constructions of the houses are completed.

UNRWA services to these refugees will continue without break throughout the relocation process, according to Peter Hawkins, Director of UNRWA Operations in Gaza. Tel es-Sultan adjoins Rafah town and camp, where UNRWA now serves some 70,000 Palestine refugees.

"Space has been reserved in the UNRWA schools in the area for the children of the returning families and medical services will be reinforced," Mr. Hawkins said. "The refugees will have immediate access to our schools and health centres. We will be delighted to be able to provide these services to them without the complication of crossing an international border."

To ease the transition of the returning refugees, UNRWA will continue to provide special hardship relief rations to them for six months after they return. Beyond that, the usual UNRWA welfare criteria—under which food and other assistance goes to the most destitute refugees—will be applied to the returned families.



Refugees from Rafah call across the security strip to friends and family cut off from the Gaza Strip since 1982.

Improvements at Gaza training centre for the blind



A library with books in Braille and on audio tape has been installed at the UNRWA-operated Training Centre for the Blind in Gaza with a US \$10,750 donation from the Canadian Government.

Other improvements were also made possible by the Canadian contribution, made last November to the Pontifical Mission for Palestine, the New York-based organization which funds the centre's operation. In the centre's academic section, which is a regular elementary school, three Braille typewriters were added to three existing ones, for use by pupils in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. Two knitting machines were purchased for the section where 17 blind teenage girls take a three-year course in both hand and machine knitting. The knitting co-operative, where five blind girls make woollens to order from local customers, received a fifth knitting machine.

The three home-service units which the centre runs as an extension project in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip received raw materials with the Canadian donation. In these units, blind refugee adults make rugs, brushes and brooms for a nominal daily wage of US \$1. The

units have been given supplies of rice-straw and presses for the production of a more marketable type of broom, with the aim of increasing the wages and the number of the refugees employed.

The Training Centre's new library is equipped with tape recorders, listening consoles with headphones and a supply of "talking books" as well as Braille books. Blind children in the academic section come in to read or listen to stories. In addition to using materials purchased with the Canadian contribution, the centre's staff will add to the library's collection by taping books and stories.

The supervisor of the library is a woman graduate hired under the trainee-teacher programme administered by UNRWA (see item on this programme, p. 2). In addition to supervising daily use of the library, she will contribute to enriching the materials available.

The Training Centre for the Blind, inaugurated by UNRWA in 1962, is financed by an annual contribution from the Pontifical Mission. In 1985, this amounted to \$188,000. The centre serves some 90 pupils and trainees in two sections—academic and vocational.

New project for disabled opens in Jordan

"I appreciate how difficult and agonising it can be for the disabled," says building contractor Fathi Rab'ah. Mr. Rab'ah, himself disabled, is a Palestine refugee who has just completed building a new UNRWA centre for the handicapped in Jerash, Jordan.

"I offered my services to UNRWA just for the sake of assisting in alleviating some of the hardship experienced by the disabled." And he made no profit on the construction job, even allowing for some loss. Mr. Rab'ah said, "It will be sufficient reward for me to see glimpses of happiness in the eyes of the disabled children."

Mr. Rab'ah, 43, was born near Jerusalem. He spent several years in Oman as a construction assistant. In 1977 his legs became partially paralysed as a result of a road accident and he moved to Amman to start a contracting business.

The new Jerash centre follows the success of the Suf camp project for the disabled begun in 1983. Funding for both projects comes partly from Oxfam (UK) which pays staff salaries and transport expenses. The British community in Amman has also contributed to the project. And the Norwegian Refugee Council has recently announced a grant of \$10,000 for the purchase of hearing aids and play ground equipment for the Jerash and Suf centres.

With no facilities and only minimal furniture and equipment, the Jerash Centre originally opened its doors in three dilapidated and partially renovated huts in April 1985. "We felt that it was important to show the community that we meant business," says Colin Garland, UNRWA's Field Relief Services Officer, "so we just sat the kids on the ground and started." The response from the Community

was immediate; more furniture and equipment appeared, a water tank was built, volunteers landscaped the surrounding area, and local school children helped to clean up. Then, in September 1985, disaster struck. One of the three huts, housing the Centre's administrative records, and containing furniture and seven badly needed wheel chairs, was completely destroyed by fire.

The new building, consisting of eight rooms with a total area of 230 square meters, was officially inaugurated May 1986. In the words of Project Coordinator Aziz Daoud, "The centre has improved the quality of life of some of the disabled and their families in Jerash camp." (Almost all the camp inhabitants left the Gaza Strip in or just after June 1967). "Community participation has been encouraging in all respects," Mr. Daoud adds.

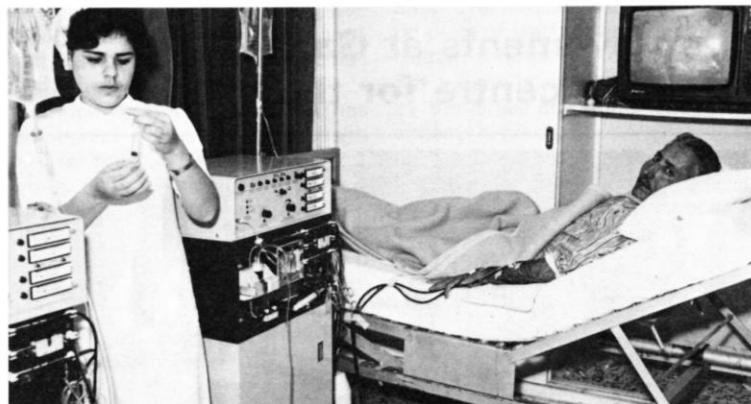
In recognition of the success achieved by the Jerash and Sufi Community projects, UNRWA is hoping to build a third centre at Husn (Martyr Azmi el Mufti) refugee camp, which accommodates some 11,000 refugees.

Colin Garland is already looking further ahead: "These kids break your heart. They need so little to be happy. I look forward to a time when similar centres are set up, not only elsewhere in Jordan, but throughout the Agency's sphere of operations."

Lifeline for dialysis patients

Twelve Palestine refugees who suffer from life-threatening kidney disease have taken on a new lease of life thanks to financial support from the Finnish Refugee Council through UNRWA, which will provide them with free treatment in hospitals in Lebanon. UNRWA has been providing financing for treatment, blood cleansing by kidney machines, at a cost of some \$10,000—\$15,000 a month since the end of 1982.

This programme, which was due to end in February 1985 be-



Kidney dialysis for Palestine refugees in Lebanon.

cause of lack of funds, continued throughout 1985 with a budget allotted from the Agency's emergency services programme. It is continuing thanks to the special contribution of \$54,000 from the Finnish Refugee Council.

There are four patients in the Beirut area and eight in south Lebanon. Five are from the Tyre area. Their ages range from 21 to 65; nine are heads of families. Two of 17 refugees originally treated under the UNRWA-supported medical programme died from causes unrelated to renal failure. Three have undergone successful kidney transplant operations.

During the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon, the Tyre patients were taken by UNRWA ambulance over the 40 km. journey to Sidon for treatment two or three times a week. Because of road blocks patients sometimes had to miss treatments and so faced a serious toxicity problem, which fortunately did not prove fatal.

Ahmad Hassan El Ali, 46, from Tyre has been a dialysis patient for three years. He said: "My brother is willing to donate his kidney to me but who is going to pay for the operation?" A kidney transplant operation costs \$10,000 and is beyond the reach of most refugee patients. Ahmad is the head of a family of eight children, three of whom have been crippled since birth. He used to be a labourer and had a truck which he had to sell to pay for his medication. He pays 75 Lebanese pounds (about \$3) monthly for a blood test as well as 600 Lebanese pounds (\$24) for medicine he needs between dialysis treatments.

The El Ali family is in UNRWA's

special hardship case category and receives monthly food rations from the Agency. However, Ahmad and his family will not be able to benefit from this programme next year as their eldest son will reach the age of 18. Refugees are removed from the hardship case category when there is an adult in the family capable of earning.

Because of their condition and the frequency of their treatments, patients are unable to work. But unemployment is widespread among all refugees and often the spouse is unemployed, too.

Mrs. Samira Kayal, 48, lives with her husband, three sons and two of her three daughters in a small apartment in Burj el-Barajneh camp in Beirut. Her husband, a labourer, and her sons are unable to find jobs. Mrs. Kayal, who has been a dialysis patient for 30 months, goes for treatment twice a week to Makassed Hospital in the Lebanese capital.

A neighbour, Mrs. Saada Badawi, 52, a dialysis patient for almost three years, said all her four sisters and two brothers have had renal problems or other debilitating illnesses which make them unsuitable as kidney donors. Mrs. Badawi has four married daughters and two married sons, however, among whom a potential donor could probably be found.

In financing the dialysis medical programme, UNRWA has faced a problem as it had no money for the purpose and had to divert funds from other uses. Some \$470,000 has been spent on refugee dialysis cases in strife-ridden Lebanon since agency-financed treatment began in late 1982.

UNRWA Publications

GENERAL

What is UNRWA? (PL 12)

Printed Leaflet (Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, 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

Palestine refugee children

Three black and white posters featuring refugee children at school, in a war-damaged clinic and in a camp street. Text in English, French, German or Spanish.

IYY Wallsheet (International Youth Year)

A full-colour, folded wallsheet showing UNRWA youth activities centres. Text in Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish or Swedish.

Women's Decade Wallsheet

A full-colour, folded wallsheet on Palestine refugee women. Text in Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish or Swedish.

UNRWA wallsheet

Full-colour wallsheet with map, facts and figures on UNRWA. English.

AUDIO-VISUAL PRODUCTIONS

Slide/tape presentations:

ST 1003 — Through the Eyes of Ibrahim, a 10-minute slide/tape presentation in 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. Available on loan or for purchase. Commentary in English, French, German or Arabic.

ST 1006 — Emergency

The impact of the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon on Palestine refugees. Also a profile of aid provided through UNRWA. Eight minutes, 77 colour slides with tape commentary in Arabic, English, French or German.

ST 1007 — Hope deferred

Profile of an unemployed teacher in Gaza to mark International Youth Year. Scenes of home life and an UNRWA Youth Activities Centre. Eight minutes, 66 colour slides with tape commentary in Arabic, English, French or German.

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

Caring

A young Palestine refugee returns as a counsellor to the camp for orphan children he attended as a child. 16 minutes, 16 mm, colour with optical sound. Commentary in Arabic, English, French, German, Japanese or Norwegian.

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.

Education for Palestine Refugee Women

UNRWA's vocational training programme for young Palestine refugee women shown through the eyes of a 20-year-old student at a training centre in Jordan. 8½ minutes, 16 mm colour. Commentary in English, Arabic, 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. (Not suitable for children.)

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.

What Sort of Life?

A 25-minute, 16 mm colour film on Ein el Hilweh camp, Lebanon from the 1982 Israeli invasion through clearing operations and rebuilding of refugee housing. Commentary in Arabic, English, French and German.

Long Journey

A 12-minute, 16 mm colour film on UNRWA's health programme from 1950 to the present. Includes historical footage of original camps and UNRWA services. Available for loan or purchase in English, French or Arabic.

CONTACT

UNRWA Headquarters (Vienna)
Vienna International Centre

P.O. Box 700
1400 Vienna, Austria

UNRWA Headquarters (Amman)
P.O. Box 484
Amman, Jordan

UNRWA Liaison Office
Room DC 2-0550
United Nations Headquarters
New York, New York 10017
U.S.A.

UNRWA Liaison Office
2, Avenue Dar El-Shifa
P.O. Box 277
Cairo, Egypt