

Palestine Refugees Today



No. 118



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Months of fighting around refugee camps in Lebanon has displaced 23,000 refugees. This report looks at some of the displaced, emergency health services in Lebanon and the status of UNRWA's education programme with more than half of the Agency's schools closed.

Cover photos: Front – refugees flee from fighting around Beirut camps.
Back – UNRWA convoy waits outside Shatila camp.



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

UNRWA News

UNRWA's mandate renewed

UNRWA's current three-year mandate which ends 30 June 1987 has been extended for another three years to June 1990. A resolution proposing extension of the mandate was sponsored by the United States and overwhelmingly endorsed at the United Nations General Assembly's 41st session in New York.

33 Governments and the EC announce 1987 contributions

A total of \$144,868,800 was pledged to the 1987 programme of UNRWA at a pledging conference at the United Nations in New York during the 41st session of the General Assembly. Pledges were made by 33 States and the European Community.

Increases in 1987 contributions were announced by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the European Community. The United States remains UNRWA's biggest contributor with a pledge of \$67 million. The next largest contributor is the European Community with a cash contribution of \$24.6 million, an increase of more than \$3 million over 1986. In addition, the European Community provides foodstuffs for distribution to Palestine refugees valued at over \$11 million. Japan, UNRWA's second largest governmental contributor, said it would announce its contribution later. In 1986, Japan donated some \$15 million in cash and in kind to the Agency.

The President of the Gen-

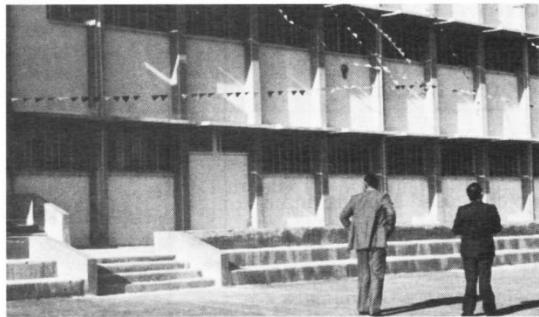
eral Assembly, Hamayun Rasheed Choudhury (Bangladesh), said at the pledging conference that while the Assembly had recognized the seriousness of the situation of the Palestinian refugees since 1948, unfortunately that problem remained unsolved. Therefore, the international community was obliged to continue providing emergency assistance to the refugees.

Ambassador Choudhury noted that the Commissioner-General had informed Members that the Agency would need \$200 million for its 1987 operations, representing a 5 per cent increase over UNRWA's 1986 expenditures. That did not represent any increase in services, but merely reflected the increase in the refugee population, he said.

Robert Dillon, UNRWA's Deputy Commissioner-General, said that each and every one of the pledges made would enable the Agency to continue to provide the education, health and welfare services for Palestine refugees registered with the Agency. The continuation of those programmes would rightly be seen by the refugees themselves as a reaffirmation of the commitment to the goal of a comprehensive and just resolution of the problem as well as a positive support to immediate needs, said Mr. Dillon.

New clinics from Canadian donation

A new clinic is under construction in Baqa'a camp, to replace the old prefabricated clinic, at a cost of \$208,000 donated by the Canadian Government. Construction of a new health centre in Marka (Hit-tin) camp is scheduled to start shortly to replace the existing dilapidated premises. The cost will be \$270,000, also donated by the Canadian Government.



Beddo school



Beit Jala school

Agfund schools opened

More than 1,000 Palestine refugee pupils in the West Bank moved into gleaming and spacious new schools at the end of 1986 following the official opening of the two school buildings constructed by UNRWA with funds from the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organisations (Agfund).

Community and religious leaders, refugee notables, teachers and pupils attended colourful ceremonies to inaugurate the new UNRWA preparatory boys' school at Beit Jala, near Bethlehem, on 20 November and the new UNRWA preparatory girls' school at Biddo, northwest of Jerusalem, on 22 November.

Dr. Mohammad Sa'di Faqih, chairman of the board of trustees of Bir Zeit University (and also UNRWA's Deputy Field Health Officer in the West Bank) read a speech at the opening ceremony. Both ceremonies on behalf of Saudi Arabia's Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz, President of Agfund.

"My message today to my Palestinian brothers and sisters is to put all their efforts into acquisition of education and knowledge", Prince Talal said in his prepared address. He paid tribute to the Agency and its staff "for their endeavours to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people and to provide them with acceptable living conditions" despite budgetary constraints.

West Bank Field Director Robert Hopkins thanked Prince Talal and Agfund and the religious authorities which had leased the two school sites: the Arab Orthodox Churches at Beit Jala and the Islamic Waqf at Biddo. Construction work has begun on the third Agfund-financed school, at Rummaneh in the Nablus area of the West Bank.

UNRWA News (cont'd)

Floods in Gaza

UNRWA has been helping refugees in the Gaza Strip affected by heavy rains which caused flooding and some damage to shelters and Agency installations. At the Agency's flooded main warehouse in Gaza town, UNRWA staff waded knee-deep in water to move flour, sugar and other stocks to higher ground. UNRWA allocated 8,000 tiles to the Gaza Strip camps for roof repairs; two classrooms at a boys' school in Maghazi camp had to be re-roofed and collapsing walls were rebuilt in shelters in Beach camp.

Dr. Naji Ayyash

Dr. Naji Ayyash, UNRWA's Deputy Director of Health was killed in a road accident in Vienna in December. Dr. Ayyash, aged 50, became Deputy Director of Health in September 1984 on secondment from the World Health Organization. Formerly UNRWA's Field Health Officer in Jordan, Dr. Ayyash was Palestinian by birth, and subsequently adopted Jordanian nationality. He received his medical training in Egypt and the United Kingdom. Dr. Ayyash leaves a widow and four children.

West Bank consultant dies

Mr. Anwar Nusseibeh, long time legal consultant to UNRWA in the West Bank and a leading Palestinian figure, died in Jerusalem in November, aged 73. Mr. Nusseibeh was a former Governor of Jerusalem and had served as Jordanian minister of defence and education and as Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom.

**Volunteers
leave mark
on centres
for
disabled**

vide some vocational training for the children. He also spent a lot of time just being with the children.

Emmeline, who also speaks Arabic, worked individually with some of the more severely disabled children. "The classes are filled with all different types of disabilities, and some of the kids need a lot of special attention," she says. Emmeline also served as a "trouble-shooter" and liaised with the co-ordinator of the Jarash and Suf projects, Aziz Daoud. Jack and Emmeline were joined by a third volunteer, Anne Synnott, a trained nurse whose husband is a British diplomat posted to Amman. "I spend two days a week in each camp on 'community outreach' with the families of disabled children," she explains. Emmeline and Anne together make home visits to many families of disabled children in the two camps, which have a combined population of 28,000 people. Anne also helps out with the administrative paperwork at Jarash, and was expecting to continue her work at the centre after Emmeline had returned to the University of Utrecht and Jack to Georgetown.

The Jarash centre has about 35-40 children in regular attendance, and Suf, which was established as a pilot project in 1983, has about 30. "We're not at capacity; we have room for more, and there are more cases in these communities," says Colin Garland, UNRWA's Jordan Field Relief Services Officer.

Community involvement is the key to the centres' success so far: it was through the work of the refugee residents of the two camps that the centres were built and furnished, and mothers come to the centres regularly to observe their children's progress. "These centres are rooted in the community and tended by the community and that's the way we want it," says Mr. Garland.

The communities are assisted by an annual contribution of \$ 46,000 from Oxfam and a one-time contribution of \$ 17,000 from UNRWA. The main building at Jarash was financed partly with contributions from the British Community in Amman. It has four classrooms and a large activities hall, where the children also have their lunch, brought from the UNRWA supplementary feeding centre in the camp. A new main buil-

ding has also recently been completed at Suf.

"This is a social project more than a classic school for the handicapped," Mr. Daoud said recently at Jarash. "This programme is designed according to what the community wants. We develop our curriculum as we go along."

In addition to classroom learning, the centres provide physiotherapy, some vocational training, and what Mr. Daoud calls "life training" — helping the children, some of whom are severely handicapped, to learn how to do things for themselves.

While dreading the imminent departures of volunteers Jack and Emmeline at year's end, the Jarash centre was awaiting the arrival of two qualified physiotherapists from Oxfam to lead a month-long training course, and both centres were readying a new service for deaf children, with staff trained at a centre for the deaf in Salt, Jordan, and hearing aids purchased with a \$10,000 grant from the Norwegian Refugee Council.

"Our number one requirement now is a bus," said Mr. Garland at Jarash recently. "Two buses — a big one and a little one," interjected Anne Synott. "And we could always use more volunteers of the calibre of Jack and Emmeline and Annie," Mr. Garland added.

Mother to 3,000 refugees

"I'm her mother," says Nuha Khweis of a tiny, white-haired, 70-year-old woman who, in tears, asks for someone to fix the leaking roof of her house.

Nuha Khweis is mother to a community of 3,200 Palestine refugees living in a camp in the Christian area north of Beirut. She's the head nurse at the UNRWA clinic in Dbayeh camp but she's also a social worker, organiser, part-time pharmacist and a shoulder to cry on.

The clinic is the only UNRWA installation in the camp with a head nurse, a midwife, a practical nurse and two sanitation labourers. An UNRWA doctor visits the camp twice a week. Everyone brings their problems to Nuha at the clinic and she tries to solve them by contacts with UNRWA's field office and local authorities. She even gets involved with the contractor who UNRWA has employed to repair the shelters of the old and the needy.

Nuha knows every inch of the camp. She regularly visits the aged and the ill sometimes to check on their condition, other times just to say hello.

One of her regular visits is to Georgette, a woman with an alcoholic husband and a 13-year-old, bed-ridden child with cerebral palsy. Her two-room house is spotless, beds made and the kitchen tidy. But Georgette is blind. Some say it is "psychological" blindness caused by an inability to face the problems of her household. Nuha wishes she could arrange the proper physical and psychological tests to help Georgette.

Forgotten camp

"Nobody knows we're here," residents of Dbayeh complain. Part of the reason Dbayeh has been forgotten is that after the 1975-76 round of the Lebanese civil war, two refugee camps were destroyed in the Christian area and most Palestinians left to west Beirut. The residents of Dbayeh are Christians and have been able to live in relative harmony with their Lebanese neighbours since the camp was established in 1954 on a piece of land rented from the Maronite church.

There have even been a number of marriages between Lebanese and



Nuha Khweis (right), head nurse, Dbayeh camp.

Palestinians. Many of the growth and inoculation charts at the UNRWA clinic show a Lebanese and a Palestinian parent.

The camp was almost forgotten by UNRWA as well. There was once a school run jointly by UNRWA and the Pontifical Mission but it has been closed since the Lebanese civil war began. Some parents are able to send their children to government or private schools with help from UNRWA school grants but others are too poor to pay school fees even with UNRWA's help.

Last year the Dbayeh community undertook a survey of children in the camp and found over 400 school-age children but many of them spend their days without schooling in the narrow lanes of Dbayeh.

Although the UNRWA clinic has 170 children aged up to five years on its records, the camp's population is relatively old. This means additional medical care is needed. Up to mid-1986, there was no hospitalisation plan for Dbayeh's residents. Since then, UNRWA has been subsidising beds in a local hospital and more than 200 refugees have benefitted from the UNRWA subsidies, most of them old needing expensive surgery. One man, nearing 100 years credits the UNRWA help with saving his life.

"Conditions were bad when I arrived here in 1980," comments Nuha Khweis but there have been improvements and the hospital bed subsidy is one of them. The camp is cleaner, she says, thanks to the two sanitation labourers who work seven days a week to clean the streets and haul away garbage in a dumper donated by a local militia group. And recently UNRWA has paved camp roads and is repairing the shelters of hardship cases.

But more than 10 years of war and continually worsening economic conditions have had their affect on these refugees as well. Most of the men from the camp work as labourers and find jobs few and far between and the purchasing power of the money they do make has dropped 400 per cent since 1982. In order to do what little it can, UNRWA relief workers are investigating the living conditions of some families in order to provide welfare assistance to more of the needy refugees in the camp.

Stranded refugees await return to Gaza Strip

Cut off from his children and the home he built in 1977, a 75-year-old Palestine refugee lives in one room behind the tiny grocery shop he and his wife run in Rafah refugee camp, the Gaza Strip.

Miriam and Abdul Hamid El Nawajeh have been living like this since 1982 when the Israeli-Egyptian border was re-established and a security strip was cut through Rafah town, leaving a housing project with 5,000 Palestine refugees on the Egyptian side of the border. In 1977 the Israeli occupation authorities demolished Abdul Hamid's shelter and a market was constructed in its place. He then built a new house, at his own expense in the Canada Housing Project quarter, where the authorities gave him a plot of land. He lived in the new house, only a few hundred metres away from his shop, with his wife, his son Jasser and his family, and his daughter Itidal.

The Israeli authorities established seven housing projects to accommodate refugees. The scheme started when the authorities demolished hundreds of shelters in the eight refugee camps of the Gaza Strip to widen the roads for security reasons, in the early 1970s. By way of compensation, they provided plots of land for the refugees on which they built new homes at their own expense.

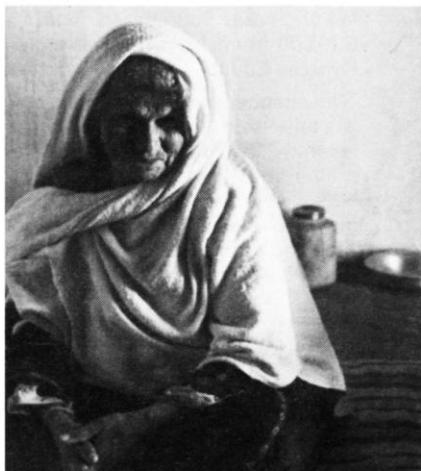
UNRWA provides education, health and relief services to the registered refugees of the Gaza Strip. No matter where they live in the Strip – in camps, towns, villages or housing projects – their status as refugees and their eligibility for services is unaffected. Secure in this knowledge, refugees who could afford it were encouraged to build new houses in these housing projects. At present, around 40,000 of the 435,000 Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip have moved to such housing projects. On average, it has cost them \$30,000 each to build their new homes.

Some 5,000 refugees live in the Canada quarter. Named after the Canadian contingent of the UN Peace-keeping Force which was formerly based on this site, the Canada quarter was constructed not in the Gaza Strip but in the Sinai desert while it was still under Israeli occupation.

The refugees' current problem started in 1979 when Israel and Egypt signed the Camp David Accords, under which Israel agreed to withdraw from all Egyptian territories. Accordingly, in April 1982, the international border was re-established and the 5,000 Palestine refugees living in Canada quarter were stranded on the Egyptian side. The two governments agreed to resolve this problem in bilateral negotiations at a later date.

Families split

Abdul Hamid Nawajeh saw his family split as did almost all the 512



Miriam and Abdul Hamid.



Security strip looking towards Canada quarter

families who had their houses in Canada quarter. In order to keep his only source of income he decided to stay in the Gaza Strip, living in the back room of his shop furnished with a bed, a cupboard and a wooden box. His son Jasser, a manual labourer, remained with his family in the house in the Canada quarter, so did his sister Itidal.

Abdul Hamid meets his children at the international border, separated from them by the fences and the security strip. He waves to them and they shout their news. Before parting, they arrange the next meeting. Visiting his children in Canada quarter would mean a \$ 150 crossing fee apart from other expenses and the long procedures through which he would have to go.

Four years went by before the dream of return started to become a reality. In April 1986, Egypt and Israel reached a settlement by which the stranded refugees would return in a

three-phase move, which would take at least a year from the day of signing the agreement.

Egypt would give every family \$ 8,000 compensation for the property they would leave behind. Israel estimated that the cost of preparing the plots of land reserved for the returning refugees in Tel El Sultan Housing Project quarter in Rafah area, and laying the infrastructure, would come to a similar sum. Every week starting on 15 April 1986, 25 heads of refugee families were brought to the Gaza Strip on one-day tours. The plots of land reserved for them were allotted and they registered their belongings with the Israeli authorities. They returned to the Egyptian side on the same day. On 28 October, the 21st and last group came on this one-day visit. Phase I was completed.

Under Phase II of the settlement these heads of families will return to the Strip, again in weekly groups of 25 to construct their new houses. It was to have begun in the summer, but no action had been taken at the time of going to press. The authorities are expected to permit the family heads to stay in the Gaza Strip during the week and they will return to the Egyptian side on weekends. When they have built a basic dwelling of some 40 square metres, comprising about three rooms with a bathroom and a kitchen, they will be allowed to bring their families back to Gaza, under Phase III of the settlement.

UNRWA help continues

UNRWA has accepted a continuing responsibility for the stranded refugees. Two schools and a clinic are run by Agency education and medi-

cal staff from among the refugees left behind, supervised by periodic visits from members of the health and education departments of the Gaza Field Office. A relief team crosses the border every two months to distribute food rations and give other assistance to the inhabitants of the Canada quarter.

UNRWA welcomes the settlement reached between the two governments although the total financial aid, in cash and in kind, amounts to only half the cost of building a new home. For its part, the Agency has made the necessary arrangements to reintegrate the refugees into its regular facilities: places are reserved for all returning refugee children in UNRWA schools; the health services in the Rafah area will be reinforced, and the maternal, child and school health teams are standing by to examine young children and treat any problems which could not be properly handled over the past four-and-a-half years.

Every stranded UNRWA employee has been promised that he will be re-employed by the Gaza Field Office and UNRWA will continue to distribute rations to the returning refugees for six months after their return. Priority will be given to them for self-help projects grants to help them become economically independent. And, on UNRWA's advice, the UN Development Programme is to construct a 25-unit commercial and workshop centre in the Tel El Sultan housing project exclusively for their use, as well as a government secondary school.

The inhabitants of Canada quarter are now anxious to have all the phases of the settlement completed. They want to come back to Gaza.



ing project from Rafah.



Plots of land reserved for returning refugees in Tel El Sultan housing project.

Lebanon Update

As this issue of Palestine Refugees Today went to press, UNRWA had finally been able to bring relief supplies into Burj el-Barajneh (25 February) and Shatila (27 February).

Refugees flee fighting again

A 13-hour, 150 kilometre trip over slippery mountain roads brought a 58-year-old widow and her two grandchildren to safety in Nahr el-Bared camp near Tripoli, Lebanon. She left behind her son and the rest of his family in Rashidieh camp near Tyre which has been under siege and inaccessible from 30 September.

Reem Raja Saleh Abdallah temporarily lives in her daughter's home in Nahr el-Bared worrying about the family she left behind in the south. In 1982 her house in Tyre was destroyed and she escaped only with her clothing. Since then she had been living with her son in Rashidieh camp.

She is one of almost 10,000 Palestine refugees who fled from the Tyre area last autumn. Most fled to Saida, where they are living in UNRWA schools, but 800 have gone to the Beqa'a Valley and another 1,200 to the Tripoli area. Those who have reached Tripoli are living with family and friends in Beddawi and Nahr el-Bared camps, which are already overcrowded. Nahr el-Bared has more than 18,000 residents in an area of 600 x 400 metres.

30 km walk

The Jawhar family left El-Buss camp, Tyre, in October, walking first the 30 kilometres to Saida through orchards and the fields to avoid the many checkpoints along the road. Then they were able to get a ride to Tripoli.

In Nahr el-Bared camp they are living with Mrs. Jawhar's aunt. With the Jawhars and their six children, the small house now accommodates 20 persons. The Jawhars have been given one tiny room whose only furniture is three thin mattresses.

In Tyre, Mr. Jawhar had a job spray-

ing crops. Now he is searching for daily-paid work in Nahr el-Bared and hoping to get back to his home in El-Buss.

Months of schooling lost

At the time of going to press, only 31 of UNRWA's 82 schools in Lebanon were open. Children in the Tyre area had already lost over four months of school and children in the Saida and Beirut areas had lost three months of the 1986-87 school year. Many

schools were occupied by displaced refugees and the others closed because of the security situation. Over the past 10 years, thousands of Palestine refugee children in Lebanon have had long gaps in their schooling. UNRWA tries to overcome these gaps by extending the school year or starting the next year earlier. But the gaps leave their mark in both performance and desire to continue education.

UNRWA statistics show that average exam results drop in times of particular turmoil and attendance does drop off. The current school year began with 28,319 students registered compared with 45,188 in 1981. The reasons for this include fear of sending children to school and displacement of thousands of refugees. In addition, some refugees fled in 1982 to other areas of the Middle East and have not returned.



Displaced refugees living in schools and underground garages.

Emergency health services in Lebanon

With 23,000 refugees displaced and more than 30,000 living in besieged refugee camps amidst constant artillery duels and shelling, how does UNRWA go about providing medical care for the Palestine refugees in Lebanon?

It isn't easy but UNRWA has redeployed staff, set up mobile medical teams and established temporary health units to provide care for refugees the Agency is able to reach. The biggest problem in the Beirut area is being cut off for months from Shatila and Burj el Barajneh camps.

There have been reports of scarce medical supplies and outbreaks of skin diseases in Burj el Barajneh and the camp's water supply network has been severely damaged. The camp's hospital has been hit by shells destroying two of the three floors.

Where UNRWA can reach refugees, mobile teams provide regular medical care, visiting concentrations of refugees in various parts of west Beirut. In addition, sanitation services, water and food are provided.

One concentration of refugees is in the Musseitbeh area of Beirut. Here 1,100 displaced refugees are living in a dark, damp two-floor underground garage. Each family has an area of four square metres partitioned by blankets hung from the ceiling. Among the displaced are the medical officer and nurse from Shatila so they have established a temporary health point.

Nine sanitation labourers, including three living in the shelter, collect garbage and maintain cleanliness. And UNRWA has put up temporary toilet units outside the building.

On a cold day in January most of the refugees remained in the shelter and because of the poor ventilation system, 70 refugees were overcome with nausea, 30 of them requiring hospitalisation. UNRWA engineers immediately made major improvements and a communal kitchen was established outside the shelter.

Although UNRWA has extreme difficulty in moving supplies around West Beirut, medical supplies have not been a serious problem. A staff member crosses town every day with a load of medicines in his car taking them from the central warehouse to clinics that are open and the temporary health point.

Also in West Beirut, UNRWA is establishing a supplementary feeding centre at Mar Elias camp as the feeding centres in Shatila and Burj el Barajneh are closed.

South Lebanon

In the Tyre area, Rashidieh camp has been cut off since September 1986. A few UNRWA medical personnel remain in the camp and several Red Cross convoys have been able to enter the camp and bring out some of the wounded.

Because of shortage of staff, many of them displaced in Saida, clinics at El Buss and Burj el Shemali operate every other day. For a few weeks last autumn the clinics only operated sporadically and the only health care provided was by an UNRWA medical officer at his home outside Tyre.

These medical supplies were diverted for use in the Saida area which has some 8,000 displaced refugees from Tyre. The supplies are being used in Saida clinics and by the mobile medical teams in the Saida area. These teams are staffed mainly by displaced UNRWA staff from Tyre. Each team is composed of a medical officer, staff nurse, practical nurse, assistant pharmacist plus a van and driver.

The teams go out to look after the health needs of concentrations of



Food and water provided by UNRWA.

refugees in UNRWA schools and other buildings in the Saida area and villages to the south whose health points have been closed due to the security situation.

A new UNRWA health point is being established in the community of Wadi Zeineh north of Saida which has some 2,000 displaced refugees. They are now served by a mobile team. UNRWA is looking for a building to house the clinic but meanwhile Palestinian residents of Wadi Zeineh provide rooms in their homes for a few hours a day which the mobile team can use.

In addition, medical services have been reinforced in the Saida area by Nancy O'Brien, former chief of UNRWA's nursing division who is on a six-month assignment in Saida sponsored by the UK Save the Children Fund. Miss O'Brien served in Lebanon during the 1982 Lebanon emergency.



Distribution to displaced in Saida.

HOW TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT UNRWA . . .

BELOW, AN ABRIDGED CATALOGUE OF UNRWA PRINTED AND AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE; FILMS, SLIDE/CASSETTE PROGRAMMES AND SLIDE SETS MAY BE BORROWED OR PURCHASED (PRICES AND FURTHER INFORMATION ARE IN THE COMPLETE CATALOGUE). SEND ORDERS (OR REQUESTS FOR DETAILS) TO: **UNRWA PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION, P. O. BOX 700, VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA.**

Languages used are Arabic (A), English (E), French (F), German (G), Italian (I), Norwegian (N), Spanish (Sp), and Swedish (Sw).

Regular Publications

Palestine Refugees Today

Quarterly newsletter covering news and human-interest stories of UNRWA operations, with occasional photo essays. E, A, F, G, Sp.

UNRWA News

Fortnightly bulletin on current events in the area of operations. E, A.

UNRWA Report

Quarterly briefing paper for governments, legislators and NGOs. E, A, F.

Occasional Publications

Survey

Describes UNRWA operations with black and white photographs and brief historical background. Reprinted 1986. E, A, F, G, Sp.

UNRWA 1986

Edited and illustrated version of the UNRWA Commissioner-General's Annual Report to the United Nations General Assembly 1985-86. E, F.

Brief History: 1950-1982

292-page narrative of UNRWA history and its change of emphasis over 32 years from relief to education. Includes resolutions on UNRWA's mandate adopted by the UN General Assembly 1982. E.

PB 9 UNRWA: Past, Present and Future

A paperback narrative published in May 1986, based on a briefing document prepared for a conference of major donors, bringing the **Brief History** up to date. Deals also with historical background to the founding of UNRWA and its development over 36 years. E, F, A.

Leaflets

PL 12: UNRWA - What is it?

Basic facts about UNRWA. Two-colour with black and white illustrations. E, A, F, G, I, Sp.

Palestine Refugees in Jordan, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Lebanon (mimeographed) and the Syrian Arab Republic. A series of leaflets covering UNRWA's fields of operation. E, A.

PL 13: Education for Refugee Children E, A, F, G.

PL 14: Training Opportunities for Palestine Refugees E, A, F, G.

PL 15: Health Care for Palestine Refugees E, A, F, G.

Posters, Wallsheets

PX 27: UNRWA. Full-color wallsheet with photos showing UNRWA's education and health services and the relief/welfare aid that it has been rendering to refugees in hardship and those displaced by fighting in Lebanon. Includes a map of UNRWA's area of operations, and 1986 statistics. E only.

PX 28: Shelter. Colour poster marking the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. E, A, F, G, Sp.

PX 29: Education. Colour poster on UNRWA's education programme. E, A, F, G, Sp.

PX 30: Vocational Training for Refugee Women. Colour poster on vocational training courses for young refugee women. E, A, F, G, Sp.

Map of UNRWA's Area of Operations. Includes statistics on refugee locations. E, A.

Films

Palestine Refugees Today E, A, F, G; 16 mm, 14 min, colour
Introduction to UNRWA's services to the Palestine refugees. The film shows UNRWA relief, education and health programmes at work in all five fields, and surveys the life of Palestine refugees in today's Middle East.

Caring E, A, F, G, J, N; 16 mm, 16 min, colour
The story of an underprivileged Palestine refugee who put himself through school and is now helping orphaned refugees as a service to the community. 1985.

Long Journey E, A, F, G; 16 mm, 14 min, colour
This film highlights UNRWA's work in providing medical services to the Palestine refugees from their first exodus until the present time.

What Sort of Life? E, A, F, G; 16 mm, 27 min, colour
Ein el-Hilweh was the most seriously damaged refugee camp in Lebanon after the 1982 Israeli invasion. This film documents life in the camp, through the clearing operations and rebuilding of refugee housing. The film also shows the effect on camp residents of the absence of thousands of men, held until November 1983 in Ansar detention camp.

Lebanon 82* E; 16 mm, 12½ min, colour
Shows the impact of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon on Palestine refugees and UNRWA's emergency relief programme. After a brief impression of the Shatila massacre, the film ends with young refugees back in school, a positive sign symbolising their determination for survival. Unsuitable for children.

Shelter (1983)* E, A, F, G; 16 mm, 12½ min, colour
A follow-up to "Lebanon 82" featuring repair of houses in refugee camps, and the resumption of education for young Palestine refugees. UNRWA provided raw materials and sometimes cash to help refugees repair their shelters. The film shows scenes of camp life, a family living in a newly built shelter, and school classes housed in large tents at Ein el-Hilweh camp.

* These two films are also available together in English on one VHS video cassette.

Education for Palestine Refugee Women E, A, F, G; 16 mm, 8½ min, colour

An example of the impact of education on Palestine refugee women, Maha, a girl of 20, is seen studying to become an architectural draughtsman (traditionally an occupation for men in the Middle East) at UNRWA's Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre in Jordan.

Born Homeless E, A, F, G; 16 mm, 18 min, colour

UNRWA services are introduced through a Palestine refugee family. The film shows busy market streets, health care, and other aspects of life in a refugee community.

Slide/Tape Programmes

ST 3: Through the Eyes of Ibrahim E, F, G, Sw; 80 35 mm slides, cassette (10 min), teaching notes, maps and poster.
The programme follows a typical refugee schoolboy in class and in his family's modest house at Marka, Jordan. Accompanying notes provide a geographical and historical perspective.

ST 4: The Palestinian Odyssey E, A, F, G; 65 35 mm slides, cassette (8 min)

Traces the Arab-Israeli conflict in Palestine from 1897 to the present. The programme documents United Nations involvement and its efforts to solve the conflict as well as its services to Palestine refugees.

ST 5: A Ray of Hope E, A, F, G; 80 35 mm slides, cassette (11 min)

The story of a 20-year-old girl from a Palestine refugee camp in the Gaza Strip studying arts and crafts at UNRWA's Ramallah Women's Training Centre north of Jerusalem. Through her course work and class field trips, the programme shows traditional Palestinian design, needlework, pottery and other crafts. Home life in Gaza and at the training centre are also shown.

ST 6: Emergency E, A, F, G; 77 35 mm slides, cassette (8 min)
Impact of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 on Palestine refugees living there. Also a profile of the international emergency aid provided through UNRWA to war victims.

ST 7: Hope Deferred E, A, F, G; 66 35 mm slides, cassette (8 min)

Profile of an unemployed teacher in Gaza. Scenes of home life and an UNRWA Youth Activities Centre.

ALL THE ABOVE PROGRAMMES ARE SUITABLE FOR AUTOMATIC SOUND/SLIDE PROJECTOR OR FOR ANY MANUAL PROJECTOR AND A NORMAL CASSETTE PLAYER.

Slide Sets

Palestine Dresses

27 35 mm slides of Palestine dresses from various districts. Descriptive notes in E, A, F, G.

Palestine Refugees

20 35 mm slides covering UNRWA services provided to Palestine refugees. Descriptive notes in English.

ALL 16 mm FILMS, SLIDE SETS AND SLIDE/TAPE PRESENTATIONS CAN BE SUPPLIED ON VIDEO TAPE. DETAILS IN AUDIO-VISUAL CATALOGUE.

Catalogues

Complete Catalogue of Printed Publications Up-to-date catalogue of printed materials available free of charge.

Complete Catalogue of Audio-Visual Material Up-to-date catalogue of films, slide/cassette programmes, slide sets, posters, video tapes; with prices and order form.



Palestine Refugees Today

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AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
P.O.BOX 700
A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

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