

of UNHCR funds. This result is due to the concerted efforts of the countries of asylum and to the increasing co-operation between the UNHCR and other members of the United Nations system, such as the FAO, UNESCO and the World Food Programme.

Fifty-two governments contributed amounts totalling \$3,124,000 toward the financing of the UNHCR programme for 1966; private contributions amounted to \$195,000. A gap still remains, however, between the requirements of the UNHCR programme and governmental contributions towards its financing. Noting with concern this financial crisis, partly due to the African situation, the General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, invited member states and members of the Specialized Agencies to give their full support to the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian work.

On December 12 and 13, 1966, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the High Commissioner for Refugees, visited Canada. In the course of his visit, the High Commissioner had discussions with Government Ministers and officials on matters of common interest to Canada and his Office. Prince Sadruddin thanked Canada for its 1966 contribution, which amounted to \$350,000 (Cdn) and made Canada the fourth-largest contributor to the Office. He also explained the problem of refugees in Europe, Asia, Latin America and, more particularly, Africa, where half the \$4.2 million budget of the Office was spent.

### ***United Nations Relief and Works Agency***

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), which was established by the Assembly in 1949, has functioned to assist Palestine Arabs who became refugees as a result of hostilities in Palestine in 1948. It is a special non-political organization, which, in co-operation with "host governments" (in 1966, these were Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the United Arab Republic), provides basic rations, shelter, health and welfare services, as well as education and training, for many of the refugees. There were 1,308,837 refugees registered with the Agency on April 1, 1966. This marked an increase of 36,657 over the previous year.

During 1965-66, UNRWA maintained its established relief and health services for needy refugees and continued to carry out its programmes of general and higher education and vocational and technical training for young refugees. However, in his annual report to the General Assembly<sup>1</sup>, the UNRWA Commissioner General pointed out that the Agency was in a