

which must contribute to each project an amount at least equal to the funds supplied by UNICEF, thereby creating the basis for the continuation of the project after UNICEF aid is terminated.

Meeting for the first time on the African continent, the Executive Board held its 1966 annual session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A budget of \$38.2 million was approved, with aid going to 224 projects in 120 countries. While the larger part of this assistance continued to be devoted to health and nutritional projects, an increasing amount of aid was allocated to projects which had as an important element the training of personnel in the health, nutrition, education and social service fields. The Board deferred a decision on aid to family-planning projects. In addition to the \$38.2 million approved at the Executive Board meeting, a further \$1.4 million was subsequently allocated to provide emergency assistance to India in response to famine conditions in certain parts of that country.

In conjunction with the Board meeting, a special three-day seminar was held on the needs of African children and how they could best be reflected in national development plans. Particular attention was given to the future role of children in the economic and social development of their countries. Earlier in the year, a similar conference was convened in Bangkok, Thailand, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for the Far East and the Asian Institute for Economic Development.

The UNICEF programme is financed entirely from voluntary contributions, both from governments and private sources. The Canadian National Committee, through its sale of greeting cards and the Hallowe'en campaign, raised over \$900,000 in 1966. The Government of Canada, in addition to making its regular annual contribution of \$1 million, made a special grant of \$100,000 to UNICEF on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary as a memorial to the children who had died so tragically during the year at Dorion, Quebec, and Aberfan, Wales. In 1966 Canada was the sixth largest contributor to UNICEF.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides care, either under its mandate or through its good offices, for refugees made homeless as a result of wars and other conflicts. The refugee situation in Africa dominated the work of the Office of the UNHCR throughout 1966. More than three-quarters of the new refugees of concern to UNHCR live in Africa, where displaced persons now number about 750,000. Results achieved in Africa have been encouraging, since some 190,000 refugees are now living in settlements established with the help