

## CHAPTER XIX

# ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided protection and assistance for refugees in over 50 countries in 1966. The dedication of United

Nations Day 1966 to the cause of refugees provided occasion for voluntary fund-raising campaigns to assist refugees.

#### ACTIVITIES IN 1966

##### INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

A major development during 1966 in the field of international protection of refugees was the approval on 16 December by the United Nations General Assembly of a Protocol to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Protocol was to extend the personal scope of the Convention to cover persons who became refugees after 1 January 1951. It was to come into force when six Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies had deposited their instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (see below for details).

The number of States acceding to the 1951 Convention itself increased to 51 during 1966, with the accession of Kenya and The Gambia.<sup>1</sup>

A new Indemnification Fund was established by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1966. The administration of the new Fund was entrusted to UNHCR for the indemnification of refugees who suffered persecution by the national socialist regime by reason of their nationality and who did not benefit from the earlier Indemnification Fund set up in 1960.

During 1966, Switzerland became the tenth State to adhere to the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, concluded under the auspices of the Council of Europe. This Agreement provided for visa-free travel for periods of not more than three months for refugees in possession of travel documents issued under the 1951 Convention.

Further accessions were made to other inter-governmental instruments which affected directly or indirectly the status of refugees. Co-operation in respect of the legal position of refugees was continued with regional organizations, in particular the Council of Europe and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). OAU continued to work for an African Convention on Refugees, which would complement the 1951 Convention on a regional basis. Protection activities were initiated or continued in the various

areas outside Europe where new refugee problems had arisen.

##### ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

UNHCR continued to implement "major aid" programmes<sup>2</sup> for "old" European refugees, that is, persons who had reached countries of asylum before 1 January 1961. Over 4,000 of these were firmly settled in 1966 under such programmes. The UNHCR "current" programmes<sup>2</sup> for 1966, which had a financial target of \$4,168,560, benefited over 229,000 refugees, most of whom were in Africa.

While there was a new influx of refugees in several countries in Africa—most of whom had to be provided with emergency relief—some 25,000 decided to return to their countries of origin. Where necessary, UNHCR assisted these refugees financially in their voluntary repatriation.

Resettlement through migration to other countries continued to play an important role, enabling certain groups of refugees in Europe rapidly to find new homes and often to reunite with their families.

The main solution, however, was again local integration through land settlement. This solution enabled an increasing number of refugees to reach the stage of becoming self-supporting in Africa, despite some poor harvests. In certain regions of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the settlement of refugees in agriculture was consolidated through joint projects of UNHCR, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agri-

<sup>1</sup> Also parties to the Convention at the end of 1966 were: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

<sup>2</sup> The High Commissioner's Office provides "major aid" programmes for persons who have been refugees since World War II or before, and "current" programmes for newly arriving refugees as well as others whose needs had not previously been met.

culture Organization (FAO), which also benefited the local population.

Over \$4,100,000 was made available under the 1966 programme and the UNHCR Emergency Fund to assist refugees. Supporting contributions from other sources amounted to \$6,575,000, not including the value of land placed at the disposal of refugees in Africa, some \$1.5 million worth of food supplies offered by the World Food Programme and governmental bilateral aid to several countries of residence of new groups of refugees. In addition, trust funds amounting to \$610,000, which had been earmarked by their donors for essential complementary assistance projects, were committed by UNHCR.

#### ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN REFUGEES

##### RWANDESE REFUGEES

The number of Rwandese refugees in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania remained in the vicinity of 160,000 during 1966. In Burundi, further progress was made in consolidating the position of the 19,000 Rwandese living in settlements at Kayongozi, Kigamda and Muramda, through the integration and zonal development project of UNHCR, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and of the 25,000 at Mugeru through the rural integration project put into effect through the concerted efforts of the Burundi Government, the Association internationale pour le développement rural outre-mer (AIDR) and UNHCR. The World Food Programme provided food to a value of \$1,551,500 for these settlements. While the refugees in Burundi had reached the minimum subsistence level, they had not yet achieved the standard of living of the local population. Consequently, the existing programmes were to be continued during 1967 in the four settlements on an integrated basis.

The majority of the approximately 24,000 Rwandese refugees living in the Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo could be considered as settled, particularly since their legal position was stabilized at the end of 1966

after the rescinding of the expulsion and property sequestration decrees of August 1964. It was expected that UNHCR assistance to these refugees would cease by the end of 1967.

Progress was made in the United Republic of Tanzania, where the number of Rwandese refugees living in organized settlements at Mwesi, Karagwe and Muyenzi remained in the vicinity of 13,500. The refugees at Karagwe were considered to be virtually settled.

The number of Rwandese refugees in Uganda, which was reassessed at 65,000 at the beginning of 1966, increased to 68,000 owing to a new influx of 3,000 refugees during the year. Some 47,000 were benefiting from UNHCR projects. A new settlement was created at Kyangwali to accommodate some 6,000 refugees from the overpopulated Oruchinga valley. By the end of the year, 13,000 Rwandese refugees in Uganda were still receiving food rations.

##### SUDANESE REFUGEES

The total number of Sudanese refugees, most of whom lived in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, rose to 106,000 in the course of 1966. The majority of the 27,000 refugees living in the Central African Republic and the 24,000 who entered the Democratic Republic of the Congo were living close to the borders of their country of origin. Under agreements reached separately between the Sudanese Government and the Governments of these two countries of asylum, those refugees who did not wish to be repatriated were to be resettled in areas further from the border. Of the 55,000 Sudanese refugees in Uganda, approximately 11,000 were, by the end of 1966, benefiting from UNHCR assistance: projects in three large settlements. The remaining refugees were scattered throughout the country.

##### REFUGEES FROM PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES

Refugees from Angola. The settlement of the group of some 300,000 Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued satisfactorily. Most of them had reached the minimum subsistence level by the end of the year, largely through the assistance granted by voluntary agencies. Those admitted to Zambia.

continued to benefit from UNHCR assistance in settling on the land in Lwatembo and Mayukwayukwa.

Refugees from Portuguese Guinea. As a result of a considerable influx of refugees in the densely populated Casamance area, the number of refugees from Portuguese Guinea in Senegal rose from 51,000 to 61,000 in the course of 1966. The new arrivals were encouraged to settle in the interior of the country. A programme for agricultural settlement was being carried out through the concerted efforts of the Government of Senegal, the local population and the international community. By the end of 1966, almost two thirds of the refugee population had reached a standard of living equal to that of the local population, and the remainder were expected to reach that standard by the end of 1967.

Refugees from Mozambique. The number of refugees from Mozambique in the United Republic of Tanzania—12,000 at the beginning of 1966—increased to 19,000, which made it necessary to establish a new settlement at Muhukuru, in addition to the projects being carried out at Rutamba and Lundo. A number of the refugees in Zambia returned to Mozambique, leaving 1,000 still in Zambia.

#### REFUGEES FROM DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The number of Congolese refugees in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania was estimated at 75,000 at the end of 1966. Over 15,000 of the Congolese refugees returned to their homes in 1966.

#### ASSISTANCE TO EUROPEAN REFUGEES

The "major aid" programmes, which have been carried out by UNHCR since 1955 to provide permanent solutions for the "old" European refugees, had been completed in most of the countries concerned at the end of 1966. Only a small number of projects to provide permanent care for the handicapped in France and housing for groups of refugees in Greece still had to be carried out. A number of refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany were also

still awaiting the completion of housing under the Government's housing programme.

Approximately 6,000 new European refugees were recognized as such during 1966, as compared with 10,000 in 1965. Many were young and able-bodied and were resettled in other countries in co-operation with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). The resettlement of 850 refugees, including 450 handicapped, was promoted, financed or co-financed under the current programme. A number of European refugees were able to integrate themselves in their new countries of residence. Over 3,000 needed some complementary assistance under the UNHCR current programme with a view to their local integration. Another 180 refugees of European origin were resettled from the Far East via Hong Kong, leaving some 1,000 still on the mainland of China. Several hundred European refugees in Morocco and the Near East still required assistance to enable them to resettle.

The High Commissioner's Office continued to give particular attention to the problem of handicapped refugees.

#### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER GROUPS OF REFUGEES

##### CHINESE REFUGEES

Chinese refugees in Macao numbered nearly 75,000 at the end of 1966. By concentrating on the sectors where the need was greatest, it was possible for UNHCR, through a number of modest projects more particularly concerned with housing and employment opportunities, to contribute significantly towards the considerable efforts being made by the Macao authorities.

The Chinese refugees in Hong Kong continued to receive assistance from the local authorities.

##### CUBAN REFUGEES

While some 6,500 Cuban refugees were estimated to have arrived in Spain in 1966, 2,423 of them were accepted by other countries, especially the United States, where most of them wished to go in order to join relatives. UNHCR continued to assist the Spanish Government and the voluntary agencies in meeting the cost of temporary shelter. The number of United States visas issued, while increased over late

1965, was still less than the applications, and the average number of Cuban refugee arrivals in the United States each month remained greater than the number of departures. There were an estimated 3,670 Cubans awaiting an opportunity to emigrate from Spain at the end of 1966.

#### TIBETAN REFUGEES

Of the approximately 7,000 Tibetan refugees in Nepal in 1966, 2,500, living in organized settlements, were receiving assistance towards their firm establishment under the UNHCR programme. The remainder were scattered in remote mountain regions. The concerted efforts of local authorities, UNHCR, the Nepalese Red Cross, the Swiss Association for Technical Assistance and various voluntary agencies, had—at the end of 1966—reached the stage where the basic requirements of the refugees in the settlements as regards housing, schooling and medical care would soon be covered. At the same time, employment opportunities increased and the majority of able-bodied refugees had ceased to require food rations by the end of the year.

The number of Tibetan refugees in India, Sikkim and Bhutan remained in the region of 50,000. As in past years, the Government of India made considerable efforts to assist the refugees to settle in agriculture and become employed in light industry. Various voluntary agencies also contributed in conjunction with the Central Relief Committee of India. Projects for which UNHCR had previously made available funds derived from non-governmental sources were also continued.

#### DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

At its mid-1966 session, the Economic and Social Council considered the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees covering the period from 1 April 1965 to 31 March 1966. On 26 July 1966, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1122(XLI)) taking note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for trans-

mission to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, later in 1966.

##### EXTENSION OF SCOPE OF 1951 CONVENTION

In November 1966, the Council considered an addition to the High Commissioner's report containing a draft protocol relating to the status of refugees, which was designed to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 on the Status of Refugees. On 18 November, the Council adopted a resolution (1186(XLI)) by which it noted with approval the document and transmitted it to the General Assembly. (For text of Council's resolutions, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

#### DECISIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly referred the report of the High Commissioner to its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee. During the debate, two draft resolutions were submitted, dealing respectively with the report of the High Commissioner and with the draft protocol relating to the status of refugees.

In other actions pertaining to refugees, the General Assembly approved: a draft declaration on the right of asylum (resolution 2203(XXI)); and a resolution (2235(XXI)) calling for a study of consolidating the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans. (See pp. 475-77 and pp. 557-58.)

##### REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

The draft resolution in the Third Committee on the report of the High Commissioner was submitted by 14 Members: Austria, Canada, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Japan, Norway, Senegal, Sudan, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. By the preambular paragraph of this text, as revised to take into account an amendment proposed by Uganda, the Assembly would, among other things, note the progress achieved and, considering the increasing number and scope of refugee problems in Africa

and other regions of the world, and the additional responsibilities incumbent on the High Commissioner as a result of the extension of his activities to new countries, also noted with concern the serious financial crisis affecting the assistance programme of the High Commissioner. By the operative part of the draft resolution, as also amended by Uganda, the Assembly would: (1) request the High Commissioner to continue to provide international protection to refugees who were his concern and to promote permanent solutions to their problems (a) by facilitating their voluntary repatriation, (b) by facilitating their rapid settlement, either in the countries of first asylum or in other countries and (c) by ensuring in developing countries their possible inclusion in the economic and social programmes carried out by the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations; (2) request the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations to take into account at the request of the Governments concerned the needs of refugees when considering development plans; and (3) invite Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give full support to the High Commissioner and to place at his disposal the financial means necessary for the completion of his assistance programme. After separate votes on several paragraphs, the draft resolution was approved by the Third Committee on 7 December 1966 by 89 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions. It was adopted by the Assembly at a plenary meeting on 16 December by 90 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 2197(XXI). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### PROTOCOL RELATING TO STATUS OF REFUGEES

A draft resolution providing for approval of the protocol extending the personal scope of the Convention on the Status of Refugees was submitted by the following 15 Members: Algeria, Burundi, the Congo (Brazzaville), France, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Amendments proposed by Austria, Greece and Nigeria were accepted by the sponsors.

Following separate roll-call votes on the

operative paragraphs, the Third Committee, on 7 December 1966, approved the amended text as a whole by 83 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions. At a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 16 December, it was adopted by 91 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions, as resolution 2198 (XXI). By this resolution, the Assembly made the point that, as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees covered only those who had become refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951, it was desirable that equal status should be enjoyed by all refugees covered by the definition in the Convention, irrespective of the date-line of 1 January 1951. The Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner, it was noted, had recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to open the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees for accession by Governments within the shortest possible time. The Assembly took note of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in Article V thereof with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

#### STATUS OF GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PAID, PLEDGED OR PROMISED TO PROGRAMMES OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES IN 1967

(As at 28 February 1967, in U.S. Dollars)

Governments	Total
Australia	150,000
Austria	30,000
Belgium	150,000
Canada	324,074
China	5,000
Denmark	101,346
Finland	15,000
France	360,000
Germany, Federal Republic of	300,000
Ghana	3,000
Greece	10,000
Holy See	2,500
Iceland	5,750
India	2,000
Iran	5,000
Ireland	5,000
Israel	5,000
Italy	3,000
Japan	20,000
Kenya	1,000

Governments	Total	Governments	Total
Lebanon	2,000	Sweden	200,000
Luxembourg	3,000	Switzerland	138,890
Libya	2,000	Tunisia	2,500
Malaysia	1,000	Turkey	2,667
Morocco	9,960	United Kingdom	336,000
Netherlands	146,945	United States	400,000
Niger	500	Yugoslavia	7,500
Norway	139,665		
Philippines	1,250	Total	<u>\$2,891,547</u>

## DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

DECISIONS OF ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—41ST SESSION  
Plenary Meetings 1438, 1453.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

E/4201 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

E/L.1139. Statement by United Nations High Commissioner on 26 July 1966, meeting 1438.

RESOLUTION 1122(xli), as proposed by Council President, adopted by Council on 26 July 1966, meeting 1438.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its fifteenth session,

"Takes note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session."

EXTENSION OF SCOPE  
OF 1951 CONVENTION

E/4201/Add.2. Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Measures to extend personal scope of convention of 28 July 1951 relating to status of refugees.

E/4279. Note by Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 1186(xli), adopted by Council on 18 November 1966, meeting 1453.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Takes note with approval of the addendum to the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on, inter alia, measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees;

"2. Transmits that addendum to the General Assembly."

DECISIONS BY THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—21ST SESSION  
Third Committee, meetings 1447-1450.

Plenary Meeting 1495.

A/6303. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XIII, Section I.

A/6303/Add.1. Addendum to Report of Economic and Social Council, Chapter VI.

A/6311/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), including reports of 15th and 16th sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

## REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

A/C.3/L.1412 and Add.1. Austria, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Japan, Norway, Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom, Uruguay: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1412/Rev.1. Austria, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Japan, Norway, Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom, Uruguay: revised draft resolution, as amended by Uganda, adopted by Third Committee on 7 December 1966, meeting 1450, by 89 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1416. Uganda: amendments to 14-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1412 and Add.1.

A/6586. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 2197(xxix), as proposed by Third Committee, A/6586, adopted by Assembly on 16 December 1966, meeting 1495, by 90 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and having heard his statement,

"Taking note of the progress achieved in all the countries of the world where the Office of the High Commissioner is carrying out its activities, in the field of international protection of refugees and in the search for permanent solutions to their problems through voluntary repatriation, voluntary integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries,

"Considering the increasing number and scope of refugee problems in Africa and in other regions of the world, and the additional responsibilities incumbent upon the High Commissioner as a result of the extension of his activities to new countries, most of which are in a developing stage,

"Recalling its resolution 2040(XX) of 7 December 1965, in which particular attention is given to the question of the assistance of refugees in Africa,

"Noting with concern the serious financial crisis at present affecting the assistance programme of the High Commissioner,

"1. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide international protection to refugees who are his concern, within the limits of his competence, and to promote permanent solutions to the problems:

"(a) By facilitating their voluntary repatriation through any steps he may consider appropriate and in conformity with the humanitarian character of his mandate;

"(b) By facilitating the voluntary and rapid settlement of these refugees in the countries of asylum and by making available to these countries, especially developing countries, a maximum of aid, taking into account the specific requirements existing in each country of asylum;

"(c) By assuring that in developing countries the plans for the economic and social integration of refugees, pending their possible inclusion in the economic and social programmes carried out by the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, are properly co-ordinated with those programmes, and also with such other programmes as might be carried out by regional organizations;

"2. Requests the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, when considering development plans, to take into account, at the request of the Governments concerned, the needs of the refugees;

"3. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give their full support to the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task and to place at his disposal the financial means necessary for the completion of his assistance programme."

#### PROTOCOL RELATING TO STATUS OF REFUGEES

A/C.3/L.1415. Algeria, Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville), France, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia (orally): draft resolution, as amended by 3 powers (A/C.3/L.1418), adopted by Third Committee on 7 December 1966, meeting 1450, by 83 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.1418. Austria, Nigeria and Greece (orally): amendments to 15-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1415.

A/6586. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 2198(XXI), as proposed by Third Committee, A/6586, adopted by Assembly on 16 Decem-

ber 1966, meeting 1495, by 91 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951, covers only those persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951,

"Considering that new refugee situations have arisen since the Convention was adopted and that the refugees concerned may therefore not fall within the scope of the Convention,

"Considering that it is desirable that equal status should be enjoyed by all refugees covered by the definition in the Convention, irrespective of the date-line of 1 January 1951,

"Taking note of the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that the draft Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees should be submitted to the General Assembly after consideration by the Economic and Social Council, in order that the Secretary-General might be authorized to open the Protocol for accession by Governments within the shortest possible time,

"Considering that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1186(XLI) of 18 November 1966, took note with approval of the draft Protocol contained in the addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and concerning measures to extend the personal scope of the Convention, and transmitted the addendum to the General Assembly,

"1. Takes note of the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the text of which is contained in the addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the Protocol to the States mentioned in article V thereof, with a view to enabling them to accede to the Protocol."

#### CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

##### GENERAL ASSEMBLY—21ST SESSION

Ad Hoc Committee of General Assembly for Announcements of Voluntary Pledges to Programme of UNHCR, Meeting 1.

#### OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.96/336; A/AC.96/354. List of documents issued at 15th and 16th sessions of Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme.

A/AC.96/364. Report of UNHCR current operations in 1966 submitted to 17th session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.