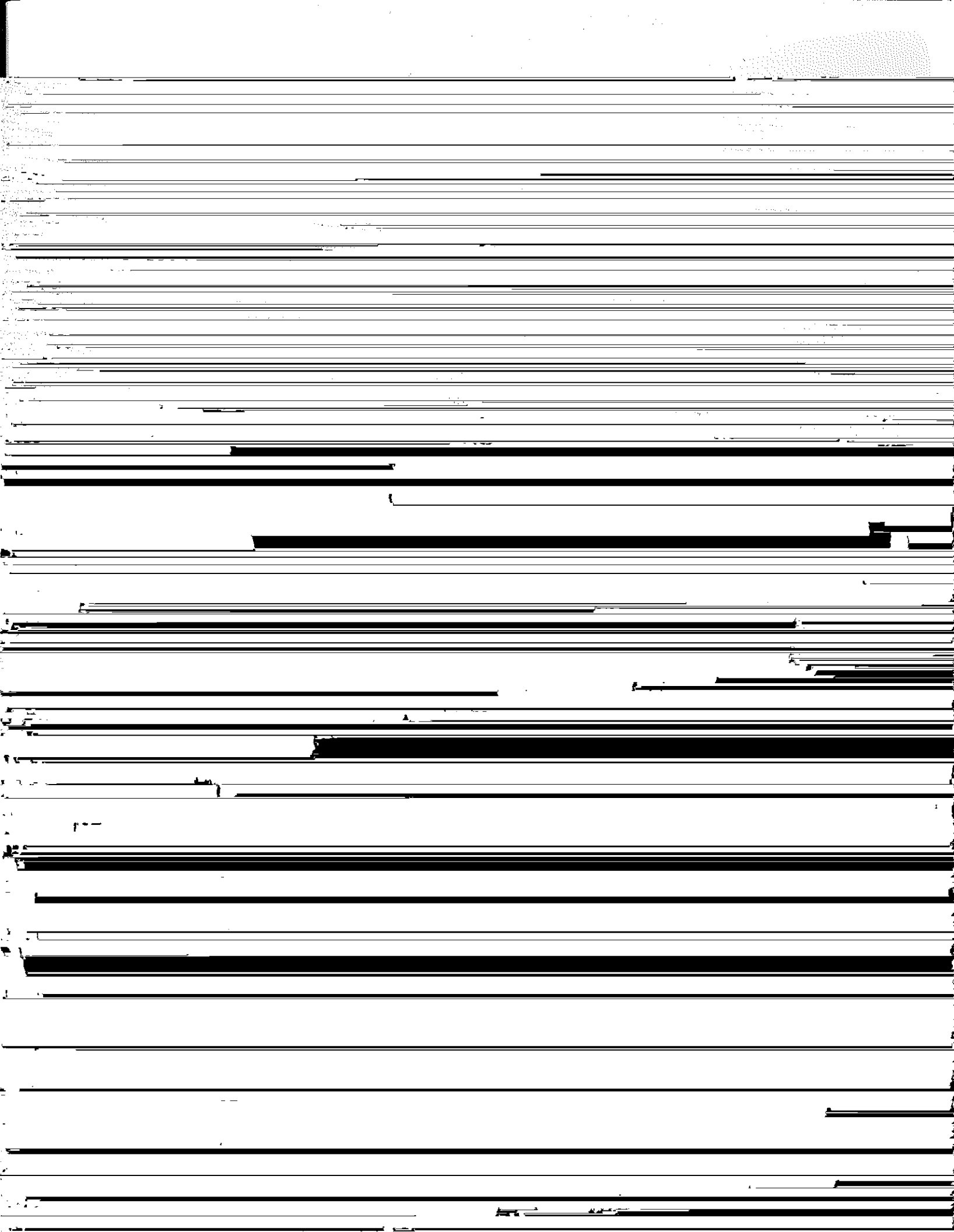
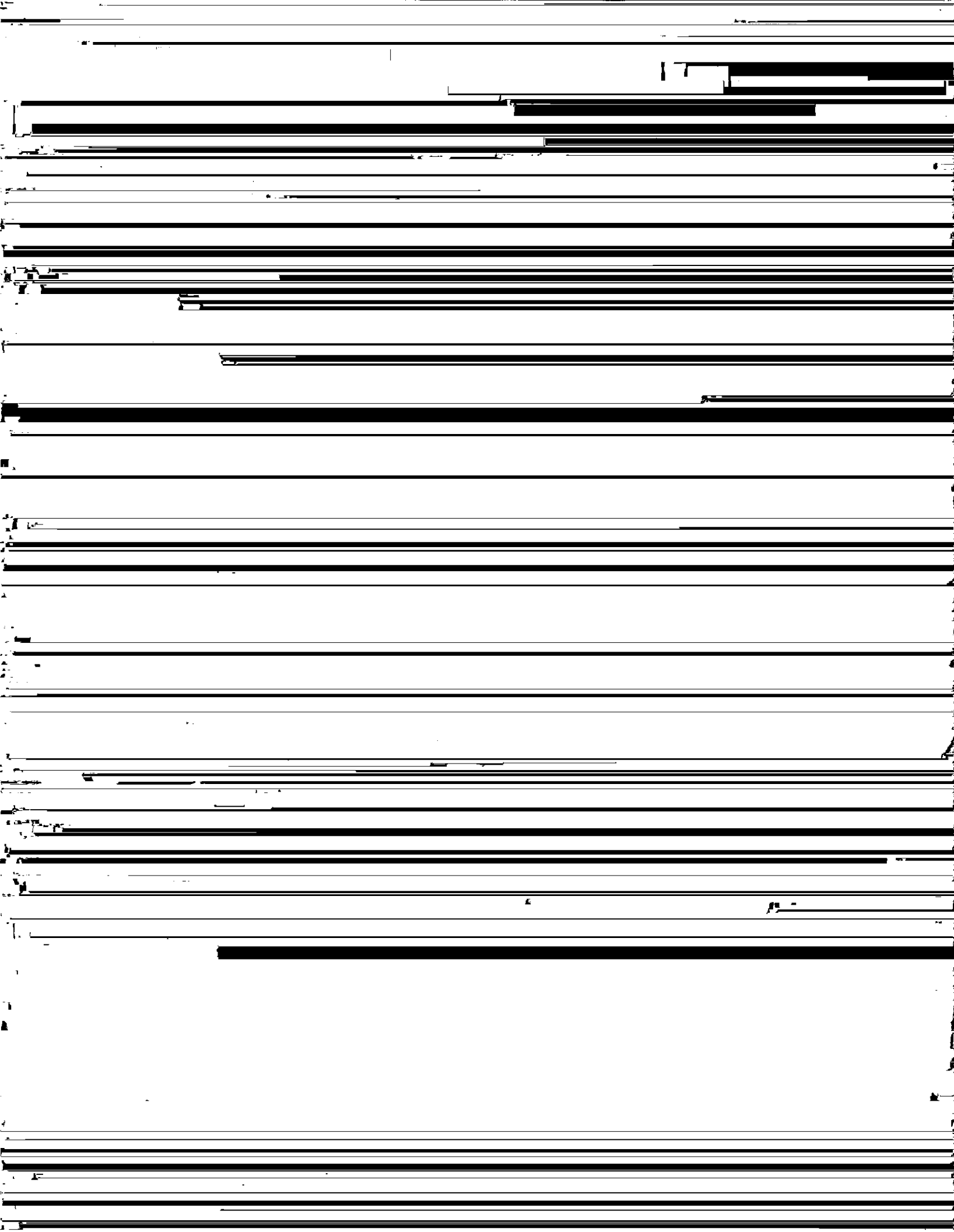
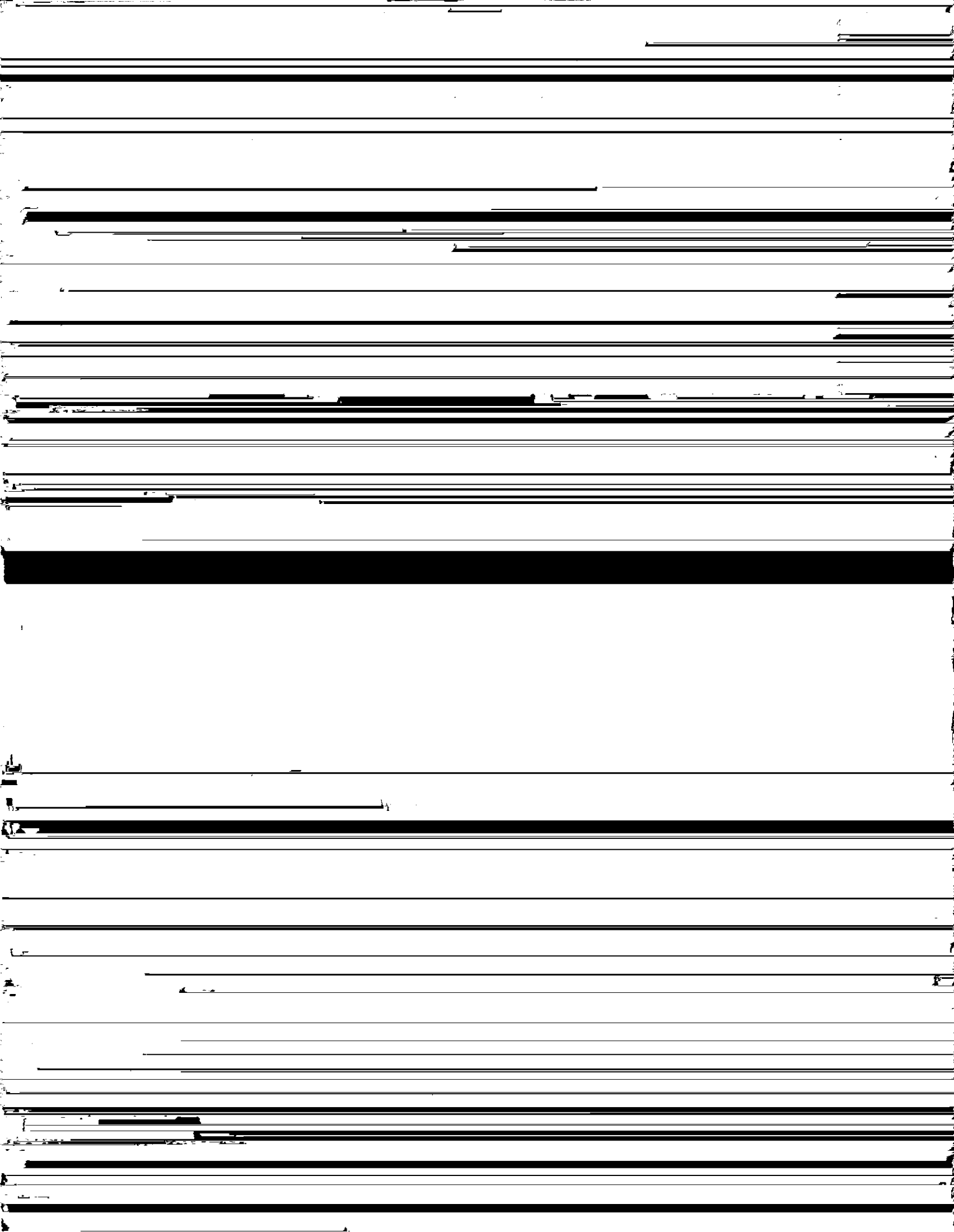


UNST

M. International Civil Aviation Organization	33
N. World Health Organization	33







For those living outside their Territories of origin, the
specialized agencies have extended their services to

STATEMENT OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES TO NATIONAL LIBERATION

[The following text is completely obscured by heavy black redaction bars.]

D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

By its resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979, UNCTAD requested its Secretary-General, within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, to initiate studies, within the competence of this organization, on the situation in the Territories still under colonial rule. ^{3/} UNCTAD subsequently conducted an economic and social survey of Zimbabwe and a review of the economic conditions in Namibia and South Africa. The study on Zimbabwe was aimed at examining the country's potential for economic and social development in light of the expected elimination of the drawbacks resulting from decades of colonial and apartheid rule.

E. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Council for Namibia enjoys full membership

F. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Within its field of competence, Habitat has, on various occasions,

In a study on the policies concerning the future development of Namibia after independence, this organization contributed a section on the construction sector and on housing policy options. In co-operation with ANC, it developed one project concerning assistance to a self-help community development scheme in Mazimbu, United Republic of Tanzania.

G. United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF has extended humanitarian assistance to refugee women and children living in a number of countries which have been hosts to national liberation movements. Such assistance has often been provided in close co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Although no formal agreement has been established between UNICEF and OAU, consultations between officials of the two organizations

fields. UNICEF's aid programmes have included the provision of drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies, nutritional foods, vocational training equipment and teaching materials.

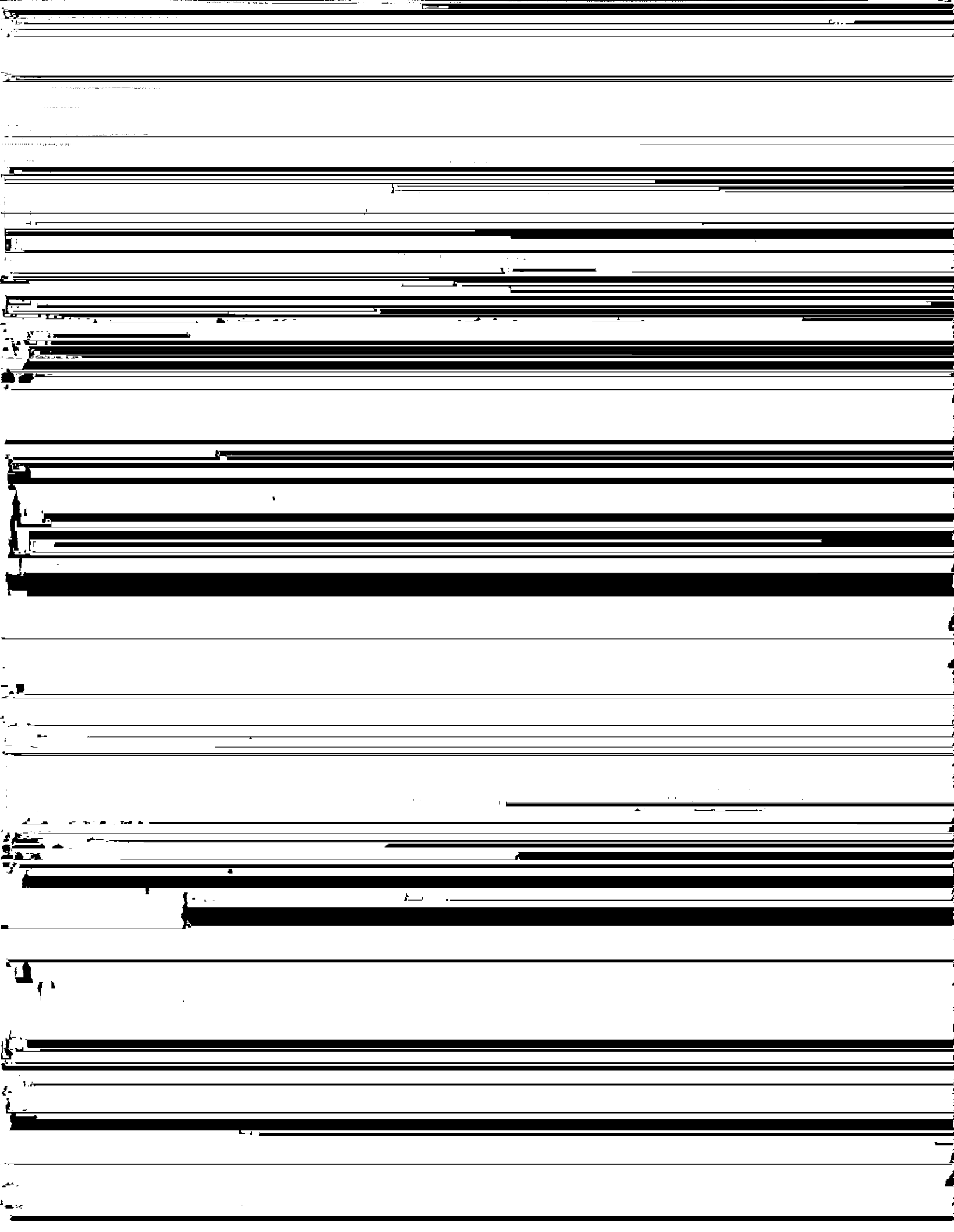
UNICEF rendered assistance to refugees from the Territories

and vitamins for children and expectant mothers living in several SWAPO

UNICEF has also rendered assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories in other areas of the world. In East Timor, in co-operation with the Indonesian Red Cross, it has pursued the implementation of a special project of basic services for mothers and children including the

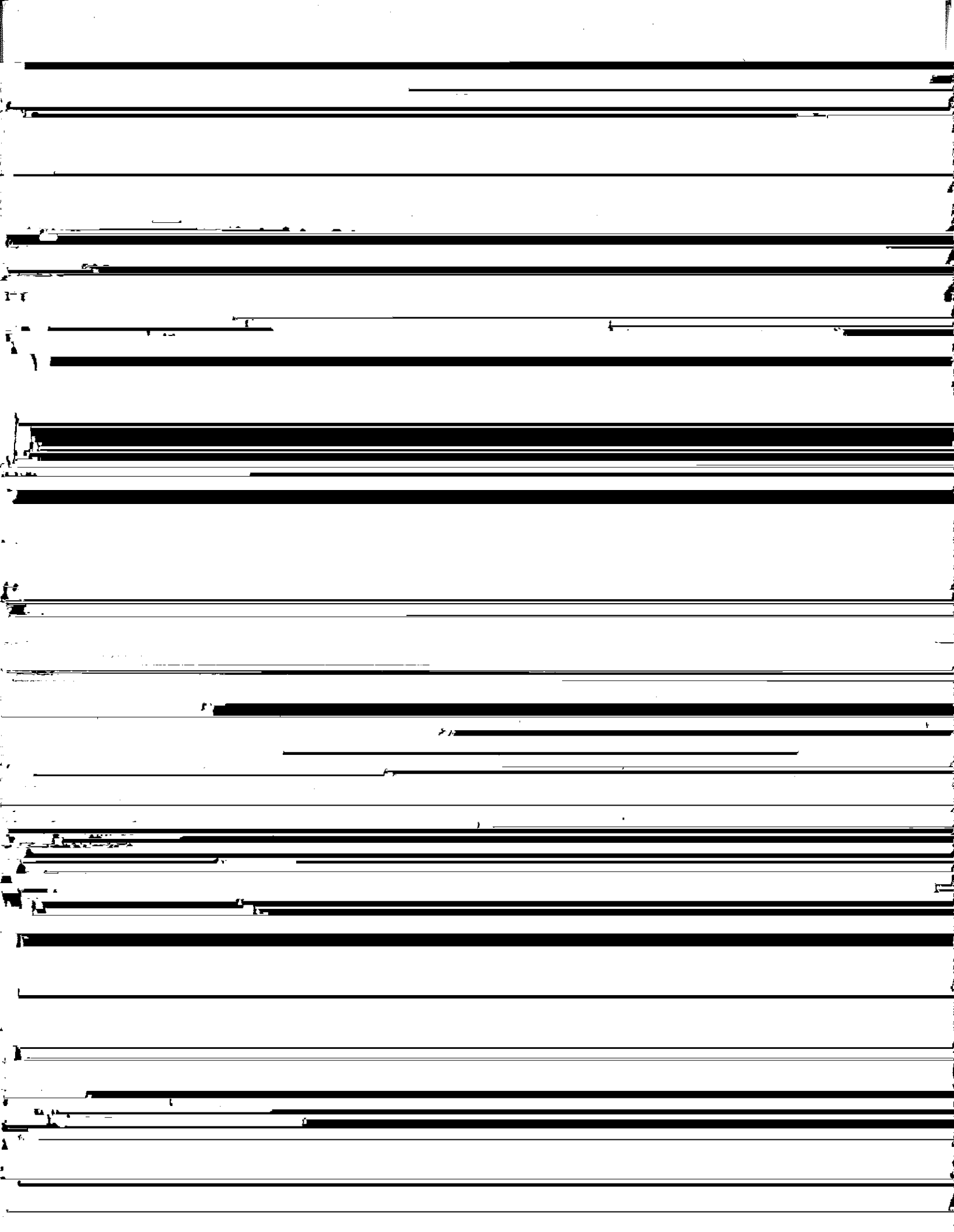
have been closely involved in the administration of this educational

1



primary and secondary school teachers and support personnel for ANC

hostel within the University of Lesotho for South African student refugees living in that country. In other areas of activity, UNDP has funded projects on community development training for ANC and has provided assistance to PAC in its efforts to achieve self-reliance in food production in the settlement centres of the countries of asylum as well as in its endeavours to develop a group of skilled technicians in the building and construction fields.



JINUCP has been available since

independence. Further, UNHCR launched an operation for the rehabilitation of Zimbabwean returnees and assisted in the resettlement of internally displaced persons.

The number of refugees from Namibia has been increasing steadily

70,000 in Namibia and 7,000 in Zambia and

for the victims of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. It has

sought to implement the programmes in close collaboration with OAU.
According to an agreement between the ILO and OAU which came into
force on 25 November 1965, they "will consult regularly on matters

the policies of colonial oppression, racial segregation and gross violations of trade union rights pursued by Portugal in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and by the Ian Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia. The ILO sought to make available in these

recognized as one of the most authoritative and comprehensive

to the international community. During its forty-eighth session, the International Labour Conference also approved the Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters which, after analysing the situation in South Africa regarding discrimination in admission to employment and training, freedom from forced labour, freedom of association and the right to organize, set out a series of recommendations for changes in these areas. In 1981, the ILO adopted an updated declaration on the policy of apartheid calling for more systematic and comprehensive reporting procedures, and formulated a range of new initiatives both financial and technical to assist

national liberation movements in close co-operation with OAU

particular undertaking, budgeted at more than \$US 5 million, is the