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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAASA	Association for the Advancement of the Agricultural Sciences in Africa
ACOSCA	Africa Co-operative Savings and Credit Association
AEESCA	Association for Engineering Education in South and Central Asia
AESEEA	Association for Engineering Education in South East Asia
AFAA	Association of Faculties of Agriculture in Africa
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission
AfDB	African Development Bank
AID	Agency for International Development
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
CAFRAD	African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CEUCA	Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa
CHBP	United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
CIB	International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIEH	Inter-State Committee for Hydraulic Studies
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
COPAC	Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EDI	Economic Development Institute
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFHC	Freedom from Hunger Campaign
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICHDA	International Co-operative Housing Development Association
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites

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ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IGU	International Geographical Union
IHP	International Hydrological Programme
IIAS	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTECOL	International Association for Ecology
ILPES	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOCARP	International Society of City and Regional Planners
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (ICSU)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TEMOS	Transport and Equipment Management Organizations
UAR	Union of African Railways
UIA	International Union of Architects
UNAFEI	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund

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UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya, Japan
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSDRI	United Nations Social Defense Research Institute
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WARDA	West African Rice Development Association
WB	World Bank
WFEO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group, which met at Geneva from 22 to 25 September 1975, called for the preparation of a paper containing an analysis in depth of current and proposed programmes of the main agencies on international co-operation in the field of human settlements. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

2. Mr. Peter Hansen, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Political Science Aarhus University, Denmark, acted as consultant to the United Nations Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination and the Habitat secretariat for the report, which had the benefit of the full co-operation of the organizations concerned in the United Nations. Since the report was required for the January 1976 session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat, there was very little time for the agencies to compile their contributions and for the preparation of the report.

3. The consultant visited the headquarters of some of the agencies in the middle of November 1975 and in most cases received their contributions only around that time. The report then had to be completed by 7 December 1975. The material presented in the report could not therefore be analysed as thoroughly as would have been desirable had there been more time.

4. Part One of the paper contains general comments on the programmes of the organizations concerned in six main areas recommended for national action (settlement policies and strategies; settlement planning; shelter, infrastructure and services; land; public participation; and institutions and management); and ends with brief conclusions. Part Two begins with a discussion of the analytical framework for the study and then contains tables classifying activities by main areas and means of action, and by organization, respectively.

PART ONE. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAMMES OF ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE SIX MAIN AREAS OF ACTIVITY

5. The following general comments have emerged from an analysis of the programmes of organizations as set forth in Part Two below. They are by no means the only points which can be made in the basis of the study but it is hoped that they may be of assistance in any review of the existing programmes. They have been organized around the six main areas of activity recommended for national action: settlement policies and strategies; settlement planning; shelter, infrastructure and services; land; public participation; and institutions and management.

I. Settlement policies and strategies

6. The area of settlement policies and strategies is extremely wide and forms an important part of policies and strategies for economic and social development as a whole. As noted in the explanatory notes to the agenda for Habitat, it encompasses a wide range of social and cultural, demographic, economic and environmental aspects.

7. The activities listed by the organizations of the system under this heading (see tables 1 and 2 in Part Two below) include different types of projects, ranging from the collection of information and the preparation of studies to be used as a basis for decision-making, to comprehensive spatial development projects. Activities mainly geared to settlement policies and strategies may also relate to other areas covered in this study, especially "settlement planning", since the dividing line between strategy and planning is blurred and policies may be related to land use, institutions and shelter.

8. The work of the United Nations system in this area tends to focus generally on comprehensive settlement policies and strategies, on the environmental, the socio-economic and employment, and the rural resettlement aspects of these policies and strategies. The United Nations activities and those of the World Bank tend to be comprehensive in scope while the agencies' work, almost as a matter of course, is more sectorally oriented.

9. The United Nations is carrying out a considerable number of broad and comprehensive studies on settlement policies and strategies. For example, it is undertaking studies on the effects of development and population growth on human settlements; on alternative policy choices for human settlements; and on the improvement of systems of information collection and analysis on slums and squatter settlements. At the field level, typical activities carried out by the United Nations in co-operation with UNDP, which are clearly involved with settlement policies and strategies, include the preparation of urban development plans for Lagos, Nigeria, the development of long-range spatial strategy and preparation of a national physical plan for Bangladesh and the preparation of physical development plans at the national and regional levels for Saudi Arabia. Some of the regional economic commissions also have broad comprehensive programmes dealing with human settlement policies in the context of wider developmental concerns including, particularly in the case of ECE, the examination of selected issues in a number of intergovernmental expert groups.

10. The World Bank is also involved in comprehensive urban development projects in a number of countries. It undertakes studies of settlement and other urbanization processes in the national macro-economic context as part of ongoing country economic work and examines specific cities or regions with the objective of identifying potential projects. It is conducting research on spatial policies and strategies.

11. Several organizations are involved in settlement policy and strategy work emphasizing environmental aspects, with UNEP playing a central role. For instance, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO and the International Association for Ecology are co-operating on a study designed to provide a basis for decision-making on the functioning of human settlements as ecological systems. Problems related to the interaction of human settlements and ecological systems have concerned UNESCO for several years within the framework of the Man and Biosphere Programme. The organization is undertaking, in co-operation with UNEP, FAO, WHO and WMO, a project on the ecological aspects of urban systems with particular emphasis on energy utilization. In addition, UNESCO, in co-operation with UNEP, has a number of settlement-related activities within the framework of the International Hydrological Programme. The WMO, in a related field, is working on applied aspects of building and urban climatology. Other organizations are also working on the development of norms and standards in connexion with the environmental aspects of settlement policies. For instance, ICAO is working on the reduction of air pollution through internationally-agreed levels of emissions from aircraft engines and WHO is carrying out a study of environmental health criteria covering air, water and other environmental pollutants and hazards.

12. Some activities in this area emphasize broad socio-economic and employment aspects of settlement policies and strategies. For example, the ILO, in co-operation with UNEP, is conducting studies, through informal sector surveys in urban areas, to identify the scope for employment promotion and improvement. The World Bank makes studies of informal sector employment and is planning a comparative study of employment decentralization, the first phase of which will review past experience in a number of countries and elaborate a conceptual framework for more detailed case studies. The ILO, within the World Employment Programme, is also investigating labour-intensive methods of road construction with a view to promoting employment and better income distribution.

13. A number of organizations are involved in rural settlement activities. FAO's work covers a wide range of different types of rural settlement problems such as land development and resettlement, particularly in African countries and the planning of transmigration schemes. It is also carrying out a number of broad agricultural and rural development programmes pertaining directly or indirectly to human settlements.

14. Although they are not included in the organizational presentation of World Bank activities, it should be mentioned that the rural development operations carried out on a very large scale by this organization have significant human settlement components. Like the other large lending operations of the Bank, the

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rural development programmes are comprehensive in nature and cover several of the areas around which this presentation is organized. These operations vary considerably in type of activity according to the nature of the problems towards which they are directed. Prospects with strong human settlement components include the comprehensive rural development project in northwest Brazil, transmigration projects in Indonesia, the rural development project in Mauritius and the Kijome rural development project in the United Republic of Tanzania. These activities are relevant not only to the rural areas, but also to the problems of rapid city growth since they are often, at least partially, designed to decrease the rate of rural urban migration.

II. Settlement planning

15. Planning is particularly important in a field like human settlements where activities involve large-scale investments in fixed capital and are therefore of long-range nature, or have consequences over a long time span. In some cases, as stated above, the borderline between planning and strategy is unclear, and the same programmes may encompass both types of activity.

16. The work of the United Nations system in this area covers a wide spectrum of activities ranging from broad and comprehensive settlement schemes to studies on the conditions of specially vulnerable groups, such as the aged and the disabled, and their integration into communities. The activities listed by organizations seem to focus particularly on planning methodology, demographic studies, work related to such questions as the environmental, health, employment or climatological factors in settlement planning and assistance to Governments in comprehensive settlement planning at both the national, regional and city levels, as well as planning in specific sectors.

17. International work in planning methodology covers a variety of activities. For example, the United Nations is carrying out a study on the criteria and methodology for the elaboration of performance standards to guide planning and decision-making in human settlements, and is elaborating guidelines on the integration of settlement planning with economic and social planning. The World Bank is undertaking research in strategic planning for rapid urban growth aimed at providing public sector decision-makers in the developing countries with more efficient tools for public sector intervention in dealing with rapid urban growth at low levels of income. UNESCO is assisting in the education of town planners and is also inter alia preparing a study on the harmonious development of planning with a historic component.

18. Demographic studies relating to settlement planning are being carried out by several organizations. For example, the United Nations is studying the demographic aspects of urban and rural settlements, and also the question of urban and rural population change. FAO is analysing data on agricultural holdings, land use, farm production and the agricultural labour force. Another aspect of demographic work is the study of rural/urban migration on which ECWA, for example, is carrying out a study dealing with the rural exodus and development.

19. Another major field of work is the study of environmental, health, employment, climatological and other factors in planning. UNESCO, for example, is undertaking planning exercises for environmental policies in new settlement areas. WHO is developing human settlement health criteria applicable in conditions associated with housing and general community environment. WMO is working on the applications of meteorology and climatology to urban problems. ILO is involved in standard-setting for the working environment.

20. A considerable proportion of international effort is devoted to large-scale regional planning projects and assistance in the preparation of physical master

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plans. The United Nations, for example, in co-operation with UNDP, is assisting Governments in the preparation and implementation of physical plans for a number of cities and regions. For instance, it is assisting in the preparation of a comprehensive plan and action programme for the development of the Colombo Metropolitan region in Sri Lanka. Another example is the assistance being provided by the United Nations, UNEP and UNDP in implementing the master plan for the development of the new capital of the United Republic of Tanzania at Dodoma. FAO, in co-operation with UNDP, is inter alia, advising and assisting Governments in planning for and carrying out broad agricultural rural development programmes, including river valley development and agro-industrial regional projects. The United Nations is also involved in integrated river basin development. UNESCO is actively involved in the preservation of historic centres or sites in the modern development context as for instance in Venice, Tunis and the Nile valley. UNDP is providing assistance in planning the reconstruction of three cities in the Suez Canal Zone and is also carrying out a project for the restoration and development of the old sections of Djakarta, Indonesia.

21. Sectoral planning is a further area where there are a considerable number of international activities. The World Bank includes planning for specific sectors in its urbanization projects; for instance, about a quarter of the sixteen planned projects for the financial year 1976-77 will be urban transport oriented. They may thus include transport planning, urban transit improvement and traffic restraint schemes. The United Nations is carrying out research and providing assistance in planning in a number of specific sectors including energy and tourism development. The regional economic commissions are also working in this field, for example, ECA is involved with the co-ordination of national water resources development plans and in the planning and development of natural energy resources and ECE with the role of transportation in urban development.

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III. Shelter, infrastructure and services

22. Although the three subjects constituting this area of activity might, for the sake of orderly exposition, be treated in succession, it should, as pointed out in the notes to the proposed agenda for the Habitat Conference (A/10234, annex I, p. 6), be borne in mind that shelter (dwellings and other physical structures), different infrastructures and social services are the inseparable components of a human settlement. A number of international organizational activities within this area are based on an integrated approach encompassing all three constituent parts. This is particularly true in the case of projects to rehabilitate slums and squatter settlements in which the World Bank, United Nations and UNICEF are involved. Other activities, on the other hand, quite clearly emphasize one of the three subareas, but it is not always apparent from the short programme descriptions how they are related to the others.

23. Several organizations are concerned with co-operation in the field of building materials, technology and construction. Research and experimentation with different building materials and their suitability under different climatic, topographic and other conditions are carried out or otherwise promoted by some regional economic commissions, the United Nations and other organizations. Much of the effort in this field is aimed at developing the indigenous base of building material resources. This is emphasized, for instance, in UNIDO's assistance to Indonesia and Botswana in surveying such national resources and in the research programme of the ESCAP-supported regional housing centre in Bandung, Indonesia. The assistance given by FAO to the development of sawmilling industries in several countries and of the use of wood and wood panels in housing also is relevant in this context.

24. Construction techniques and designs cover a relatively wide area of related activities, with significant differences in the emphasis given by the organizations involved, according to their regional or sectoral orientation. The ECE obviously places greater emphasis on such activities as standardization of industrial materials and methods or mechanization in transport and handling and assembling of building than the commissions in the less developed regions which have not yet established a comparable co-operative network in this field and which concentrate on the development of less technologically advanced and capital-intensive construction methods.

25. Industrialization of the building material and construction sector is an area where both the United Nations and UNIDO are active in projects to improve prefabricating techniques for dwellings and other buildings and to develop new materials based on combinations of synthetic and domestically available natural products.

26. Other aspects are emphasized by other organizations. Thus the ILO, in its activities in the field of construction, emphasizes employment aspects and stressed labour intensive methods while UNEP and UNESCO stress the questions of adaptation to environmental needs and the values of traditional forms respectively.

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27. As underlined in the notes to the proposed agenda for the Habitat Conference, the objectives of a housing policy are "not merely to build houses" but to "provide people with good housing". This concern is reflected in a great many of the activities already referred to, but FAO's programmes (and project components) in home economics, as well as the emphasis given by WHO, ILO and UNESCO in several of their programmes to environmental and occupational health aspects as well as psychosocial aspects of human settlements, should be mentioned in this context. The projects to upgrade and rehabilitate slums and squatter settlements also reflect an interest on the part of the international organizations involved to provide assistance in improving the living environment of those poorest sections of the population which cannot be reached through programmes for the construction of new low-cost housing. Such activities, in particular, have been pursued by the World Bank and the United Nations and many UNICEF programmes also are oriented in this direction.

28. In all the various subareas mentioned above the exchange of information, knowledge and experience is a means of action, the potential of which has, understandably, been very far from fully realized. The United Nations has activities to meet this need in its programmes for collection and dissemination of information on building materials, methods, designs etc., for co-ordinating regional information networks in these areas and for developing methodologies for surveying needs and capabilities in the human settlements. UNEP also is active in this area with its human settlement technology programme, involving the establishment of a global network of local institutions which work in the field of human settlement technology.

29. Infrastructure for human settlements comprises a wide variety of facilities and networks for water supply, sewage and waste disposal, transport, communication, supply of basic food, energy production and so on. The organizations of the United Nations system are active in all these areas. The most comprehensive operations in infrastructure are the sites and services projects of the World Bank, an approach in which the United Nations and the ECA also are involved. WHO often co-operates in the water supply and waste disposal component of such projects and carries out a considerable amount of work in this field within its own programme. Work in water use and management is carried out by FAO, UNESCO and the World Bank as well as by the United Nations. Similarly, activities aimed at the conservation of energy and the development of new sources of energy are being undertaken by the United Nations, UNESCO, IAEA and other organizations.

30. In the field of transport and communication, the World Bank has major urban transport projects in three countries and, together with UNEP, carries out a study monitoring the impacts of a traffic restraint scheme (Singapore) to develop models and analytical procedures for the prediction of such impacts elsewhere. Transport activities also are carried out by the United Nations, the regional economic commission and those agencies which, like ICAO, are specialized in the field of transport.

31. Social services include a number of the areas within which specialized agencies, in accordance with their mandates, have traditionally concentrated many of their activities such as educational and cultural services (UNESCO),

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health care (WHO), and other social welfare services (United Nations, ILO). In their attempt to focus on those of their activities most directly related to specific settlement issues, these agencies have not overburdened this report with the masses of programme information they could have listed in this connexion. Without prejudice to the provision of such services by the various agencies, it might be mentioned, since the points were raised in the preparatory work for the Conference, that the United Nations and the ILO carry out activities to improve the housing situation for vulnerable or marginal groups like the aged and handicapped and for migrant workers.

IV. Land

32. The question of land is closely linked to that of settlement policies and strategies as well as to other areas covered by this report. This is also reflected in the notes to the agenda for Habitat, where it is stated: "It is a vital aspect of policy by reason of the fixed supply of land, the danger of its deterioration, the competition for its use between production and residential purposes, and the extent to which it is allocated, owned and used determines the conditions of human settlements" (A/10234, annex I).

33. The work of the United Nations in this area tends to focus mainly on two different aspects: one involving questions relating to land policy and use and the other the question of land improvement for agricultural and other purposes. Activities relating to land use often form part of work which is described under other areas in this study. This is the case, for instance, with the physical planning projects being carried out by the United Nations in co-operation with UNDP which also often involve land use. An example of this is a project in Iran which entails the establishment of institutions capable of guiding urban growth and co-ordinating physical development with established economic planning programmes, with particular emphasis on urban land. Another example is the guidelines for squatter settlement improvement being prepared by the United Nations relating, inter alia, to land use. The regional economic commissions are also involved with land use. ESCAP, for instance, is carrying out work on urban land use and control policies for human settlements and ECA is undertaking studies on changes in agrarian structures and land tenure policies in Africa, including improvement and administration of land laws and institutions.

34. FAO, in co-operation with UNDP, is assisting Governments in planning and carrying out agricultural rural development programmes, in which land use plays a crucial role. It is also assisting Governments in siting, planning and managing agricultural settlement schemes and is providing advice and technical support in projects relating to land tenure and production structure. In addition, FAO is involved, inter alia, in providing assistance in transmigration schemes, land reform, river valley development and comprehensive forestry projects, all of which also involve land policies. The activities being carried out by the World Bank on spatial policies and strategies are also relevant to land policies. ICAO is concerned with land use in the vicinity of airports and WMO is carrying out studies on the application of meteorology to land use planning.

35. The other main aspect of the work of the United Nations system in this area is related to the improvement of land. FAO's work in initiating and supporting soil surveys and land evaluation programmes and promoting efficiency and economy of field operations in relation to land reclamation and improvement, and its work, in co-operation with UNEP, in compiling and analysing environmental data on actual and potential soil degradation, are examples of this. These activities provide the basic technical criteria necessary for the proper planning and implementation of land settlement programmes.

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V. Public participation

36. Public participation can play a role, to a greater or lesser degree, in many activities relating to human settlements. It is difficult, from the brief project descriptions on which the present study is based, to ascertain precisely the extent to which public participation is involved in particular projects, but it is evident that there is a possible scale along which there are varying degrees of scope for public participation in human settlement activities. In some human settlement projects, it can only be a peripheral component. In others, it is an indispensable input without which the project cannot be planned or carried out successfully. In a slightly different category of projects, public participation may be the central concern with human settlements as one of several related objectives.

37. The first type of human settlement projects, where public participation cannot be more than a peripheral component, are usually projects of a technical nature, such as physical planning, where the public might be involved in a preliminary consultative process in order to ensure that the interests of those directly affected by the project are taken into account. The actual work involved in the project must be done by experts. An example of a project of this nature which contains an element of public participation is the preparation of an urban development plan for Guayaquil, Ecuador, for which the United Nations in co-operation with UNDP is providing assistance.

38. Moving along the scale of increasing scope for public participation, there is a type of activity for the improvement of human settlements where public participation can provide an input, not only at the preparatory stage, but also through direct involvement in the actual implementation. A good example of this type of activity is the aided self-help projects carried out by various organizations of the system. In these activities public participation is the central element, providing the main part of the labour and effort. The idea of self-help is inherent in the concept of the upgrading of squatter settlements and the sites and services approach pursued by the World Bank and the United Nations. Self-help projects are also being developed for rural settlements. The United Nations is designing and implementing an extensive settlement scheme based on self-help housing construction covering 20 villages in the Bandana Valley, Ivory Coast. FAO, in co-operation with UNDP and UNFPA, is establishing a rural communication service to obtain popular participation in Egypt's land settlement programmes and is setting up a similar service in Iraq in connexion with its rural development programme. Other examples of projects emphasizing the mobilization of public participation are several UNESCO-assisted school construction projects, and WHO's emphasis on this factor in developing health care delivery systems. Also, UNEP is conducting pilot projects in Indonesia aimed at the improvement of marginal low-income settlements through organizational forms that maximize public participation. Many of the pilot and demonstration projects being carried out by UNICEF, in co-operation with other organizations, for education and training and the improvement of health services for women and children also involve a considerable amount of public participation.

39. Finally, in some activities where the mobilization of public participation is the overriding objective, pursued primarily for its own sake, the solution of human

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settlement problems is an important subsidiary goal. Thus, the establishment of co-operatives for purposes such as agrarian reform or better income distribution may also involve self-help housing. Several organizations are carrying out programmes focusing on public participation: for example, the United Nations is making a study of popular participation in the planning and management of human settlements and the utilization of natural resources and publishing a manual on citizen involvement in these fields. ECWA is analysing incentives for mobilizing rural populations in community development programmes. ILO's workers' education activities constitute an effort to mobilize this group in improving the living and working environment. The ILO programme for strengthening co-operatives as a means of ensuring a better income distribution includes projects where members of the co-operatives have organized self-help housing activities. FAO is developing agrarian reform co-operatives. It is also conducting studies on the involvement of rural people in the development process through their own organizations, including meetings and field investigations on agrarian reform co-operatives and the involvement of women in co-operative development. UNESCO is involved with public participation in decisions concerning the environmental aspects of new settlements.

VI. Institutions and management

40. Many, or even most, of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and technical fields aim at strengthening national institutions and management. This is certainly the case if activities to strengthen institutions and management are broadly conceived as including the provision of data and studies which can improve the informational basis for decision-making, but is probably still true if it is conceived in the narrower sense of providing direct assistance to Governments or of creating networks which help to establish contacts between officials and researchers in the same field across national boundaries.

41. In the field of human settlements, the efforts of the United Nations system to strengthen institutions and management seem to have concentrated around four main sets of activities: setting up new institutions or strengthening existing ones, training officials and technicians, providing fora for exchange of experience and carrying out studies on institutional needs and capabilities.

42. Assistance in the establishment of new institutions is provided by several organizations within their respective areas of competence. The United Nations is helping in establishing and operating departments or branches for building, urban planning, regional planning and so on in several countries. Similarly, UNIDO provides assistance in establishing a national construction centre and ILO in establishing co-operatives organizing self-help housing activities. In the field of financing institutions, the World Bank Group, through the International Finance Corporation, assists in establishing mortgage companies and savings and loan institutions.

43. The activities aimed at training officials and technicians also often involve the establishment or strengthening of institutions. Thus, the United Nations assists in establishing or strengthening polytechnical and other institutes in the field of physical planning. UNESCO gives the same kind of assistance in the area of engineering, architecture and town planning, ILO in the area of vocational training and FAO in agrarian reform, settlement of farmers and so forth. Other training activities include seminars and courses like those conducted by the United Nations in physical planning or by the World Bank through its Economic Development Institute which arranges courses for senior officials from developing countries on the management of urban growth and on water management.

44. International organizations in general provide for an exchange of views and experience among officials from different countries in many fields. The ECE, through its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and its various working groups, has established an effective network for the exchange of experience. The other regional economic commissions, whose activities in the human settlements area are more modest and of more recent origin, also provide such fora within their respective regions. Thus both ECA and ESCAP establish links between and organize meetings of building research institutes.

45. Studies and research on institutional and managerial problems in the human settlement field do not seem to be an important component of most organizations' activities. WHO carries out investigations on the planning, organization and

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management of environmental health services and the World Bank does research in the area of public finance and administration of relevance for the human settlement field. A number of the institutional problems identified in the proposed agenda for the Habitat Conference, such as location of national operations centres, intersectoral co-ordination and apportionment of responsibilities between municipal, regional and national levels of administration, do not seem to be the object of current research activities in the United Nations system.

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VII. Conclusions

46. While it is not possible to draw very firm conclusions about the state of international co-operation in a field as loosely delimited as human settlements, a few points may be ventured.

1. It appears that most of the problem areas defined by the preparatory work for the Habitat Conference are, to some degree, addressed by ongoing programmes in the United Nations system. This does not, of course, mean that the programme coverage of the field is satisfactory. It would be a truism to say that the activities of the United Nations system are grossly insufficient in terms of meeting the vast needs which clearly exist in the field of human settlements. Without a more precise delineation of what constitutes the field of human settlements and a conceptual framework for defining the optimum inputs which international organizations can most usefully provide, there is not, however, much basis for any meaningful assessment of the programme coverage by the organizations of the United Nations system.

2. Although far from being always related to each other as components of an integrated attack on the problem in human settlement, many of the activities often seem to be mutually supportive and complementary.

3. The institutional question inevitably arises of how to adapt or realign programme structures so that they conform to organizational structures. There are different modes of such adaptation, varying from institutional centralization to the "invisible hand" of informal co-ordination. Whatever the respective merits of these different modes, which have been the subject of continuous discussion for many years, any consideration of major institutional changes to adapt organizational structures to existing or desired programme structures in the field of human settlements should take into account not only the complexities of the system of international organization, but also and in particular, the fact that the number of activities related to human settlements with multiple objectives is such that it might not even be theoretically possible to achieve a correspondence between organizations and programmes.

4. In some cases, there seems to be a lack of congruence between the substantive programmes, usually carried out within the regular budget and the field programmes, reflecting the difficulty of integrating internationally defined objectives and nationally defined needs.

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PART TWO. PROGRAMMES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED
IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

I. The analytical framework

47. Presentation of organizational activities for purposes of programme analysis, planning or co-ordination requires the establishment of an analytical framework or programme structure, according to which information can be organized.

48. Programme structures are usually visualized as a means of linking organizational objectives with activities through an appropriate grouping and categorizing of the activities into programmes and subprogrammes. Ideally, the subprogrammes provide a link between the planning, budgeting and management systems of an organization or agency. For purposes of intra- or interorganizational co-ordination, the ideal programme structure would be constructed in such a way as to allow for the amalgamation of the various programme components into aggregate programme packages across different organizational units within the same agency or across different agencies. This would enable policy-makers and managers to obtain an accurate picture of how the activities of an organization, or of a system of organizations, are related to its objectives and to identify the need for programme adjustments.

49. Such ideal programme structures, however, exist only as theoretical constructs, which are at best merely approximated in real life organizational systems.

50. One of the main factors accounting for the disparity between theory and practice is that an organization's objectives must usually be stated in rather general and vague terms since the scope for disagreement on values tends to be correlated within the level of specificity at which objectives are defined. Another main difficulty is that most activities have more than one objective. This means that, even if objectives could be translated into operational programmes, it would be impossible to construct self-contained, mutually exclusive programme categories into which activities could be broken down.

51. These and other problems, which are severe enough in national level organizations, are, for obvious reasons, compounded at the international level. This is particularly true of a field like human settlements, where there are not only no agreed objectives, but not even a common conceptual framework on the basis of which such objectives could be developed, or even a relatively precise definition of its scope agreed upon.

52. As is clearly brought out in Professor Siotis' paper on International Multilateral Co-operation in the Human Settlements Field (A/CONF.70/WG/3), and in the comments on that paper, this concept of human settlements can be defined so broadly as to include almost everything, or so narrowly as to exclude important aspects from the field of attention. The programme structures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies have never been focused on any human settlement concepts: not surprisingly, they reflect the sectoral emphases which have been laid down in their constitutional documents or subsequent intergovernmental policy

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decisions. This does not mean, of course, that a great many of the activities organized in different programme structures related to objectives stated in terms of health, employment, rural development, industrialization, communication, education etc., may not be relevant, or even crucial, elements in a programme structure related to human settlement objectives. Human settlements being such a broadly cross-sectoral or interdisciplinary a field, this would be true even if it were narrowly defined as the provision of shelter. A considerable number of the activities carried out by the organizations in forestry, industrialization, sanitation infrastructure, vocational training etc., would still be central elements. The broader the terms in which human settlements are visualized, the greater the number of relevant activities of other organizations which would fall in this field. Conceptualizing the term "human settlements" as broadly as the Habitat secretariat has done, when it states that it expands the concept of community to include not only people but all their needs, i.e. all the components that go with the existence of such activities, amounts to the inclusion of practically all the activities of the international organizations.

53. At this level of generality, objectives may be posited as ultimate in the sense that all less far-reaching objectives can be related to them as means. Thus, if the ultimate fulfilment of human aspiration is conceptualized in terms of settlements, all other objectives defined in terms of health, cultural achievement etc., are seen as means in relation to this end. Means, in this context, may, however, be defined in the same ultimate terms, reducing other objectives to means. When health, for instance, is defined, as it is in the WHO Constitution, as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, an improvement of the human habitat can be seen as a means to this end. In relating the activities of international organizations with equally general objectives to the goals of human settlements, this relativity of means-ends relationships should be borne in mind.

54. Since the organizations of the United Nations system have been structuring their programme and budget information according to their own objectives and programming and management needs, as defined by their competent organs and since these objectives are only indirectly or partially derived from an integrated concept of human settlements, a cross-organizational analysis of their activities in this field involves recasting their programme and budget information into a framework related to the concept of human settlements, which is emerging from the preparatory work for the Conference. In the absence of a well-defined definition and agreed conceptual framework and set of objectives to provide its contexts, such a programme analysis must necessarily be explorative and mainly descriptive.

55. The analytical framework developed for this paper was designed to ascertain the answers to the question of What is being done for Whom and How. In doing so, it has not been attempted to develop a programme structure which would be capable of classifying all the various activities in broadly encompassing, self-contained, mutually exclusive programme areas. Even if it were possible to erect such a structure, it would probably be less useful as an instrument in the preparatory work for the Conference than one directly geared to the issues contained in the proposed agenda for the Conference. Accordingly, the structure for the

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presentation and analysis of the activities of the international organizations has been designed to correspond as closely as possible to the framework for discussion prepared by the Preparatory Committee and the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group. Since human settlements, as pointed out by this preparatory body, is a problem area which must be attacked primarily at the national level and where international action must be closely adapted to the varying socio-economic and cultural contexts of individual Member States, it seemed natural to organize this programme analysis around the six areas of recommendations for national action identified by the meeting of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group which took place on 22 to 26 September 1975 at Geneva, namely:

- I. Settlement policies and strategies;
- II. Settlement planning;
- III. Shelter, infrastructure and services;
- IV. Land;
- V. Public participation; and
- VI. Institutions and management.

56. The question of What is being done has thus been phrased in terms of these main areas. Since the main theme in the discussion of proposals for international action in the Preparatory Committee and the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group centred around the question of How the organizations could most effectively contribute to solving the problems in the field of human settlements, the means of action at the disposal of international organizations, ranging from collection and dissemination of information to technical assistance and resource transfers, has been chosen as another main dimension in the analytical framework used in this report. Other dimensions of the activities of organizations have been included because of the special emphasis they have received in the preparatory deliberations. Thus these activities have been classified in terms of the main aspects agreed upon by the Preparatory Committee for Habitat.

57. The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group also gave considerable attention to the question of the focus of international co-operative efforts in terms of whether they were focused at the national, regional or global level. The classification of the activities according to this criterion provides an indication of the nature of the contributions made by the international organizations and of the directions of these contributions in terms of who are their direct beneficiaries. Further answers to the question of Who are the direct beneficiaries or recipients of international programmes and projects are provided in the description of these activities.

58. The degree to which the organizations of the United Nations system collaborate among each other in their activities relating to human settlements and the degree to which they try to mobilize and stimulate participation from other organizations, national and international, governmental and non-governmental, in these activities, is another issue which has been raised in the course of the preparatory work, and which has accordingly been included in this survey. Finally, an attempt has been made to ascertain and include some indication of the costs involved in the various activities.

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59. The programme analysis contained in the present report centres around the questions of What is done for Whom and How. The fourth question usually addressed in programme analyses, namely how well is it done, has been left unanswered. This question, which marks the transition from descriptive to evaluative programme analysis, could obviously not be addressed in the present report, even on a selective basis, since it would require far more resources than were available in terms of time and manpower with substantive insight into the several disciplines involved.

The format of programme presentation

60. The information is presented in two sets of analytical tables designed to provide: (a) a "functional" entry into the human settlement activities of the United Nations system as a whole; (b) an "organizational" entry into these activities by individual organizations; and (c) a linkage between two ways of "entry" permitting "cross-walking" or cross-referencing between the first two.

61. The first set of analytical tables providing the "functional entry" consists of six tables, one for each of the main areas recommended for national action. In each table the rows represent the organizations (or major organizational units such as the regional economic commissions) in the United Nations system involved in human settlement related activities. The columns indicate the means by which these activities are carried out, such as exchange of information, training, resource transfers and so on. Each entry in the tabular cells thus indicates a human settlement related activity, the main area of activity within which it falls, the organization carrying it out and the means of action employed.

62. The second set of tables provides for each organization, on an organization by organization basis, a brief description of each of the activities indicated in the above-mentioned tables. It further contains information on the main aspects, politico-geographic scope (national, regional or global) and costs of these activities and shows which other organizations are involved on a collaborative basis.

63. The linkage between these two sets of analytical tables is provided by means of a cross-reference numbering system. Each of the activities entered in the "functional entry" tables is designated by a number which refers to the numbering of the activities of the organization in question in the "organizational entry" analytical tables.

64. This form of presentation should enable the reader to obtain a rough impression of how the main areas of the human settlement field, as defined by the Preparatory Committee and the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group, are covered by ongoing of international organizations, and with an indication of the actual or potential interrelatedness of these programmes. A more detailed picture of the content of these programmes and the possible interrelations among them across organizational boundaries can easily be obtained by "cross-walking" or cross-referencing to the information in the organizational tables. Conversely, if a review of the activities focuses on individual organizations, the programmes of

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any individual organization can easily be related to those of other organizations via the "functional" table of the area or areas under which the programme has been classified. For fuller information about the activities it is necessary to consult the programme budgets of the organizations and, in some cases, also the appropriate reports on field activities.

65. This format thus provides a framework for bringing together comparative information on the activities of the United Nations system. It indicates not only how isolated activities are related to human settlement objectives but also how activities, which have been programmed in the context of other primary objectives, may be supportive of programmes whose objectives are more specifically related to the solution of human settlement problems.

Adapting programme information to the programme structure

66. As already noted, no organization in the United Nations system has explicitly structured its programme and budget information around a human settlement concept. The only partial exceptions to this are the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and, more recently the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and the World Bank's Transportation and Urban Projects Department which form programmes or organizational units exclusively or primarily based on human settlement objectives.

67. This means that the adaptation of available programme and project information has not been an easy, automatic process. Several difficult problems were involved in identifying relevant information and in placing it in the analytical framework adopted for this presentation in a way to enable meaningful cross-organizational comparisons. Among them were the lack of an agreed definition of what constitutes the field of human settlements, the level of aggregation at which the information programmes and projects should be presented, the time period to be covered, the method of calculating cost estimates and the inherent difficulties in fitting complex and often multifaceted programmes and projects into a complex classification scheme such as that of the six main areas.

The problem of definition

68. The problem of definition is not so much lack of ideas or suggestions as to what the concept of human settlements should be, but rather the lack of any wide measure of agreement on one concept. While it would have been highly desirable from a technical point of view to base a programme presentation like this on a single, precise definition of the concept, this was not done for two main reasons. In the first place, any definition precise enough to provide a meaningful delineation of the field for analytical purposes would inevitably give the report a narrower scope than the very broad conceptual framework within which the Conference is being prepared, consequently reducing its utility in these preparations. Secondly, any such definition, which would coincide with the way in which some organizations have conceptualized their human settlement activities would almost inevitably appear to other organizations as an arbitrary screening out of programme elements which they considered central human settlement concerns.

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69. In line with Shigeto Tsuru's comments (A/CONF.70/WG/4, p. 15) on Jean Siotis' study on International Multilateral Co-operation in the Human Settlements Field, it was felt that at the present stage "it would be better to let each /country and/ organization bring out what it considers to be the major issues involved in the field of human settlements", rather than to superimpose a definition on the programme information they were asked to provide for this presentation.

Level of aggregation

70. The question of how to strike a proper balance between the desirability of detailed, specific programme information on the one hand and the need to keep the amount of such information within reasonable bounds and at a sufficiently high level of generality to provide an overview on the other, is one which poses itself in any programme analysis. It is particularly thorny, however, in an organizational system as diverse and complex as the United Nations system, where organizations differ considerably in size, in the nature of their activities and in the terminology and presentation of programme and budgets. In defining the level of aggregation at which the information has to be included in this presentation, one of several criteria might have been used, such as (a) basic appropriation units; (b) the activities under an identifiable centre of management responsible for producing results in human settlements related programmes; or the level of (c) programme; (d) project; or (e) subproject as defined in programme budgets of the respective organizations. Since no one criterion could do justice to the programme structure of all organizations, it was decided to refrain from imposing one, and the organizations were asked in general terms to present their information "at the highest level of aggregation consistent with a meaningful and informative presentation of their activities". This flexibility has enabled several organizations to group their activities in meaningful programme or project packages; it has, however, also resulted in a certain unevenness in the amount of detail provided and the degree of overview achieved in the programme presentations of the various organizations.

Time frame

71. The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group's request for an analytical paper on human settlement activities was specifically limited to "current and ongoing" programmes. This paper therefore does not deal with completed activities, 1/ which means that a number of important contributions made in this field in the past by the international organizations are not included in this presentation. With respect to the work planned by the organizations, it was decided that, in order to obtain as specific a picture of their activities as possible, only those for which provision had been, or was being made in 1976-1977 budgets, would be included. It should be noted that since UNESCO's biennial budget cycle does not correspond with that of most of the other programme agencies, its contribution only covers 1975-1976 and programmes prepared for 1977 have not been included.

1/ The historical discussion of this field of international co-operation is thoroughly treated in Professor Jean Siotis' paper (A/CONF.70/WG/3).

72. With respect to field programmes, this presentation covers those now being carried out or approved for implementation during the coming two years.

Cost estimates

73. The identification of programme costs is a difficult exercise in almost any complex organization, involving as it often does, more informed guesswork than scientific measurement. Particularly in a system where the different member organizations, as in the United Nations system, do not follow identical methodologies for the allocation of costs to programmes, such information must be evaluated with great caution. Another point which should be borne in mind in evaluating programme cost data is that most programmes have multiple objectives. Allocating all costs of multipurpose programmes with a human settlement component as programme expenditure for human settlements would tend to inflate the relative weight assigned to this field in terms of resource allocation. FAO has attempted in its contribution, to adjust for this factor. Finally, it should be stressed that data on costs and resource allocations only provide a partial picture of the contributions of an international organization in a given field of activity or of the relative priority assigned to this field. Nevertheless, estimates of the resources allocated to a field do provide a rough indicator of at least its order of magnitude and relative importance in an organization's work programme.

Problems of classification

74. As pointed out earlier, it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to classify a large number of complex programmes into separate, self-contained and mutually exclusive yet related categories. It has been no easy task for the international organizations included in this presentation to classify their activities according to the six main areas of human settlement problems identified for the Conference and to the means of action through which they are carried out. Some activities are so comprehensive in scope and in the means of action employed that they cover all, or most, of the six areas as well as the means of action. This is particularly the case with major World Bank lending operations in this field and also seems to be true of several of the more comprehensive programmes and projects of the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and of some FAO activities, particularly large-scale resettlement projects.

75. Less comprehensive activities can also be difficult to classify, because the six main areas are not mutually exclusive and several programmes can be classified under more than one. Thus, the distinction between strategy and planning is not clear. Activities in any of these areas, or in public participation, will often be related to other areas such as land, shelter, infrastructure, services or institutions in such a way as to make exclusive classification artificial and arbitrary. In such cases, a choice has not been forced, but the activities have been entered under more than one area. The same applies to means of action where several of the means listed are employed in a given activity.

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II. Classification of activities by main area
and means of action

76. Before considering the information contained in table 1, it is important to realize that no definite conclusions can be reached from the density of entries, since these depend on the breadth of definition adopted for the term "human settlements" and the level of aggregation achieved by each organization and may not provide a valid indication of the real concentration of effort. ECA has interpreted most of its economic and social programmes in a human settlement context, including activities which have been planned in terms of other objectives. The World Bank, on the other hand, has concentrated its presentation on its urban projects. Another difference in presentation affecting the density of programme entries reflects the level of aggregation at which activities have been grouped. Thus, while the WHO and the FAO have achieved a high level of aggregation by grouping programmes of a like nature in rather large categories, UNICEF has entered single projects.

77. Furthermore, some organizations which carry out work of a comprehensive nature spanning several or all of the "main areas" and also involving various means of action may appear to have more activities than those whose efforts are concentrated mainly in one area. The regional economic commissions, for example, have activities in all the main areas and employ a wide range of means of action, while UNICEF's work is primarily limited to the area of "shelter, infrastructure and services" and, because of the nature of its work, uses fewer means of action. It is thus necessary to read the set of tables in table 1 in conjunction with table 2, which shows the actual programmes of the organizations, before drawing conclusions.

78. It is possible, nevertheless, to draw some inferences from looking at table 1 as a whole. First, regarding the proportion of activities carried out in the six main areas, the main emphasis appears to be in the area of "shelter, infrastructure and services". There is also a considerable volume of activities carried out in the areas of "settlement policies and strategies", "settlement planning", and "institutions and management". In the remaining two areas, "land" and "public participation", there seem to be fewer activities going on; in fact, in these two areas there seems to be sparse or no coverage of some of the fields identified by the preparatory intergovernmental bodies as needing further action. In the case of public participation, this may be because it is a type of activity which is essentially carried out at the local level and is, therefore, more appropriate for action at the national than the international level.

79. Secondly, regarding the means of action, there are a large number of activities listed under the headings for seminars and workshops for information exchange and for education and training while, except in the area of "shelter, infrastructure and services", there are few entries for storage and retrieval of information. The column for financial transfers shows few entries, reflecting the fact that very few organizations, except for the World Bank and UNICEF, dispose of means for such transfers.

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TABLE 1

Table 1

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CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES BY MAIN AREA AND MEANS OF ACTION

Note: The projects to which the numbers refer are listed by organization in table 2.

I. Settlement policies and strategies

Means of action Organization	Information collection	Storage and retrieval systems	Information dissemination	Research	Seminars and workshops for information exchange	Education and training including seminars	Pilot and demonstration projects	Development of norms and standards	Technical assistance	Transfer of resources		
										Financial	Plant, equipment	Food etc.
UNITED NATIONS	1 2 3 4 5 (12 27)	1 2 5 12	3 5 6 12 (27 29 30)	1 2 3 4 7 8 9 (10 11 12 27 28)	2 3 4 7 9 10 12	2 3 8 12	7 8 9 12	3 9 12	12 26 31 32	9	12	
ECE					1 2 3 4 5 7 8		1 6 7					
ESCAP	1	1	1	2 3		4	4	4 5	5 6 7			
ECLA				1								
ECA	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 3	2 3	3		1 3	1 2 3	3		
ECWA				2 3 4					5			
UNEP	1 2 5		1 2 5	2 3 4 5	3 5	3	2 3 4		3			
UNIDO												
UNDP						1			2			
UNFPA	1 2			3						1 2 3		
UNICEF				1			1			1	1	
WFP												
ILO	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3								
FAO	1 2 4 9	1	1 2	1 3 4	4	1 2 4 4 9	2 5 6	3 4	2 3 5 6 4 9		2	
UNESCO	1 2 3 4		3 4	1 2 5 4 5 6 7 (8 9 10 11)	3 5 10	3 12 13 14	3 4 5	5				
WHO	1			1								
WORLD BANK GROUP	1 2 3 4 7		5 6 11	7	8 12	1 2 3 4 8 10	1 2 3 4	5	1 2 3 4 5 10	1 2 3 4		
ICAO								11 12				
WMO				1								

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Table 1 (Continued)

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CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES BY MAIN AREA AND MEANS OF ACTION

te: The projects to which the numbers refer
are listed by organization in table 2.

II. Settlement planning

Means of action organization	Information collection	Storage and retrieval systems	Information dissemination	Research	Seminars and workshops for information exchange	Education and training includ- ing seminars	Pilot and demonstration projects	Development of norms and standards	Technical assistance	Transfer of resources		
										Finan- cial	Plant, equipment	Food etc.
UNITED NATIONS	5 17 33 34 35	5 13 17	5 6 17 33 34 35	8 9 10 14 15 17 34 35 38 39	8 10 17 35	8 8 17 35	7 8 9 12	3 9 16 17 35	17 26	9	17	
ECE	12 14	9	9 12 14	9	3 5 9 10 11 15 16 30		6 9 13 16					
ESCAP	1	1	1	8	9				5			
ECLA				2	3							
SCA	4 - 18	4 - 18	4 - 18	4 6 - 12 14 - 18	7 9 10 11 13 14 16 17 18	4 5 7 9 11 13 14 16 17 18		9 10 11 18	4 - 7 9 - 14 16 - 18	5-7 10 13 14 16-18		
ECWA				6 7 8 9					5			
EP	3		3	3			3		6			
IDO												
DP							3		4			
UNFPA	4 5				6 7 8					4 - 8		
ICEF				2		2						
P												1
D								4				
D	2 6		2	2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	4	2 4 6 7 8	2 4 5 6 7 8 49	3 13	1 2 3 5 6 7 8 12 14 49		2 6 7 8 9 15	
ESCO	3 5 7 8 16		3 5 7 8	3 5 6 7 8 16 17	3 7 8 10 18	3 7 8 13 14 16 17	3 4 5 6 7 8 16		19			
D	2 3			2 3	2		2 3	2	3			
ORLD BANK GROUP	1 2 3 4 7		5 6 11	13	8 12	1 2 3 4 8 10 12	1 2 3 4	5	1 2 3 4 9 10	1 2 3 4		
AO												
D				1 2 3 4				2				

Table 1 (Continued)

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CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES BY MAIN AREA AND MEANS OF ACTION

III. Shelter, infrastructure and services

Note: The projects to which the numbers refer are listed by organization in table 2.

Means of action Organization	Information collection	Storage and retrieval systems	Information dissemination	Research	Seminars and workshops for information exchange	Education and training including seminars	Pilot and demonstration projects	Development of norms and standards	Technical assistance	Transfer of resources		
										Financial	Plant, equipment	Food etc.
UNITED NATIONS	(5)(20)(40)	(5)(13)(18)(41)	(5)(6)(20)(42)(43)(44)(45)	(8)(9)(10)(19)(20)(46)(47)(50)	(8)(10)(19)(20)	(8)(20)	(8)(9)(19)(20)	(9)(20)(48)(49)	(20)(26)(51)(52)(53)			
ECE	(12)(20)	(20)	(9)(12)(20)	(20)	(3)(7)(8)(15-27)(29)(31)(32)(34)		(6)(7)(16)(20)(24)(26)(27)(28)(30)(32)(33)	(20)				
ESCAP	(1)	(1)	(1)	(10)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)			
ECLA												
ECA	(19)(20)(21)(22)	(19)(20)(21)(22)	(19)(20)(21)(22)	(19)(20)(21)(22)	(21)(22)	(20)		(19)	(19)(20)(21)	(19)(20)(21)		
ECWA				(12)(13)(14)	(10)(11)				(5)			
UNEP	(7)(8)(9)		(7)(8)(9)	(8)(9)					(7)			
UNIDO							(2)(3)		(4 - 10)			
UNDP									(5)(6)			
UNFPA												
UNICEF				(4)		(3-13)(15-28)(30)(32-40)(42-46)(48-58)(60-64)	(3)(8-12)(14)(16)(20)(24)(26)(28)(31)(44)(47)(54)(56)(58)		(3-7)(9-13)(15-20)(32)(34-40)(42-46)(48-58)(60-64)	(3)(5-12)(14-30)(36-58)(60-64)		
WFP												(1-6)
ILO	(1)(2)(3)(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)(16)(17)	(11)(12)(13)(14)(15)(16)(17)	(1)(2)(3)(8)(9)(10)(11)(12-17)	(1)(2)(3)(11-17)		(11-21)	(1)(2)(3)(22)	(4)(5)(6)(7)	(1)(2)(3)(18)(19)(20)(21)			
FAO	(2)(6)(7)(8)(12)(26)(30)(31)(32)(33)(40)	(12)(26)	(2)(12)(26)(30)(31)(32-36)(40)	(2)(4)(18-21)(23)(25)(27)(28)(30)(32-34)(36)(40)(42)	(4)(15)(23)(24)(26)(27)(29)(34)(36)	(2)(4)(6)(7)(8)(12)(25)(26)(32)(34-36)	(2)(4)(6)(7)(8)(22)(32)(33)(35)(36)	(34)(35)	(2)(9)(7)(8)(16)(17)(24)(32-35)(37)(40)	(6)	(2)(32)(34)	
UNESCO	(20)	(20)	(20)	(21)(22)	(20)(23)	(13)(14)(20)	(24)(25)(26)	(24)(25)	(24)(25)		(26)	
WHO	(4)(5)(7)(8)	(4)(7)(8)	(4)(7)(8)	(4 - 8)	(6)(7)	(7)	(5)(7)	(7)	(4)(6)(7)(8)			
WORLD BANK GROUP	(1)(2)(3)(4)(7)(10)		(5)(6)(11)	(14)(15)	(8)(12)	(1)(2)(3)(4)(8)(10)(12)	(1)(2)(3)(4)(10)	(5)(16)	(1)(2)(3)(4)(9)(19)	(1)(2)(3)(4)(10)		
ICAO	(3)(4)(5)	(3)	(3)(4)(5)		(3)							
WMO				(1)(2)								

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Table 1 (Continued)

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CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES BY MAIN AREA AND MEANS OF ACTION

IV. Land

Note: The projects to which the numbers refer are listed by organization in table 2.

Means of action Organization	Information collection	Storage retrieval systems	Information dissemination	Research	Seminars and workshops for information exchange	Education and training including seminars	Pilot and demonstration projects	Development of norms and standards	Technical assistance	Transfer of resources		
										Financial	Plant, equipment	Food etc.
UNITED NATIONS	(5)(21)	(5)(13)(21)	(5)(6)(21)	(8)(9)(10)(21)	(8)(10)	(8)(21)	(8)(9)(21)	(9)(21)	(21)(26)		(21)	
ECE				(9)	(1)(3)(5)(9)(30)		(6)					
ESCAP	(1)	(1)	(1)		(11)				(5)			
ECLA												
ECA	(23)	(23)	(23)					(23)				
ECWA				(15)					(5)			
UNEP												
UNIDO												
UNDP												
UNFPA												
UNICEF												
WFP												(7)(8)
ILO												
FAO	(2)(6)(7)(8)(12)(38) (42)(43)		(2)(12)(41)(42)(43)	(2)(3)(4)(6)(7)(8)(15) (10)(42)(43)(49)	(1)(4)(21)(49)	(2)(4)(12)(38)(49)	(2)(4)	(3)(13)	(2)(3)(6)(7)(8)(9)(15)(21) (41)(42)(43)		(2)	
UNESCO						(13)(14)						
WHO	(9)		(9)	(9)	(9)			(9)	(9)			
WORLD BANK GROUP	(1)(7)		(3)(6)(11)	(17)	(8)	(1)(2)(8)	(1)	(5)(16)	(1)(2)(9)	(1)		
ICAO	(6)		(6)									
ILO				(3)(4)(5)	(5)	(4)						

Table 1 (Continued)

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CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES BY MAIN AREA AND MEANS OF ACTION

Note: The projects to which the numbers refer are listed by organization in table 2.

V. Public participation

Means of action Organization	Information collection	Storage and retrieval systems	Information dissemination	Research	Seminars and workshops for information exchange	Education and training including seminars	Pilot and demonstration projects	Development of norms and standards	Technical assistance	Transfer of resources		
										Financial	Plant, equipment	Food etc.
UNITED NATIONS	(22)	(6)		(8)(9)(22)(54-57)	(8)	(8)(22)	(8)(9)(22)	(9)(22)	(22)(26)		(9)(22)	
ECE				(9)	(2)(3)(5)(9)(11)		(6)					
ESCAP	(1)	(1)	(1)						(5)			
ECLA												
ECA												
ECWA				(16)					(5)			
UNEP							(4)					
UNIDO												
UNDP												
UNFPA												
UNICEF												
WFP												
ILO			(8)(9)(10)									
FAO	(2)(6)(43)(46)		(2)(6)(34)(45)(46)	(2)(4)(44)	(4)(44)	(2)(4)(6)(33)(34)(45)(46)	(2)(4)		(6)(33)(34)(44)(45)(46)		(45)(46)	
UNESCO	(27)			(27)		(13)(14)	(27)					
WHO	(10)(11)(12)(13)		(10)(11)(13)	(10)(11)(12)(13)	(10)(13)(14)	(10)(13)(14)	(10)(11)(12)(13)		(10)(11)(12)(13)			
WORLD BANK GROUP												
ICAO												
WMO												

/...

Table 1 (Continued)

CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES BY MAIN AREA AND MEANS OF ACTION

Note: The projects to which the numbers refer are listed by organization in table 2.

VI. Institutions and management

Means of action Organization	Information collection	Storage and retrieval systems	Information dissemination	Research	Seminars and workshops for information exchange	Education and training including seminars	Pilot and demonstration projects	Development of norms and standards	Technical assistance	Transfer of resources		
										Financial	Plant, equipment	Food etc.
UNITED NATIONS	5 23 24 25	5 13 25	5 6 23 24 25	8 9 23 24 25 58 59 60	8 25	8 24 25	8 9 25	9 23 24 25	25 26	9	9 25	
ECE					2 3 5 10 11 30		6					
ESCAP	1	1	1		12 13				14			
ECLA												
ECA	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	24 25 26 28 29 30	25 26 28 29 30	24 26 27 28 29		25 29	24 25 27 28 29 30	24 - 30		
ECWA				17					5			
UNEP	2 7		2 7	2 3	3 10	3	3	10	7			
UNIDO									8			
UNDP												
UNFPA												
UNICEF												
WFP												
ILO			8 9 10		7	18 19 20 21	22	4 5 6 7	17 19 21 22			
FAO	2 50	3 50	2 4 6 47 49 50	4 47 48	2 4 6 34 39 50	2 4 50	6 34	2 6 34 47 49 50	6	2 34 49		
UNESCO	3 4 7 8		3 4 7 8	3 4 5 7 8	3 5 7 8 10 18 28 29	3 5 7 8 13 14 28 29	3 5 7 8	28				
WHO	15 16			16	15	16	15	15	16			
WORLD BANK GROUP	1 2 3 4 7 10		5 6 11	18	8 12	1 3 4 7 10 12	1 2 3 4 11	5	1 2 3 4 9 11	1 2 3 4 10		
ICAO												
WHO												

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III. Classification of activities by organization

80. The following tables cover the activities of the United Nations system in the human settlements field classified by organization.

* * *

Explanatory note for table 2

The first column refers to the areas of activity listed in table 1 as follows: I. Settlement policies and strategies; II. Settlement planning; III. Shelter, infrastructure and services; IV. Land; V. Public participation; and VI. Institutions and management.

The second column contains the cross reference to projects as listed in table 1.

The third and fourth columns contain the title and a short description of the activities.

The fifth, sixth and seventh columns indicate whether the activities are carried out at the national, regional or global levels.

The eighth column indicates the main aspect of the activities, abbreviated as follows: cult (cultural), demo (demographic), eco (economic), leg (legal), res (resources), soc (social) and tech (technical).

The remaining columns show the duration and/or completion date of the activities, the co-operating organizations, the costs and the sources of funding respectively.

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Table 2*
CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES BY ORGANIZATIONS
United Nations a/

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Study on effects of development and population growth on human settlements	To obtain a better understanding of the trends and effects of population growth, social and economic development on the quantitative and qualitative changes in human settlements.	X	X		All	1977	UNEP UNFPA		155	X	Not known
I	2	Improvement of systems of information collection and analysis on slums and squatter settlements	This project is geared to keep up to date basic information on slums and squatter settlements and establish the links with international and national institutions to facilitate the flow of information and will include the design and testing of the information gathering systems.				X Soc eco tech leg res	Continuous	Regional commissions UNEP UNICEF UNFPA ILO WHO WB	AfDB AsDB IIB	142	X	
I II	3	Assistance for establishment of pilot and demonstration projects on improvement of living conditions in slums and squatter settlements	To monitor and evaluate ongoing pilot projects, as well as the formulation and promotion of new demonstration projects geared to demonstrate viable approaches for the management of slums and squatter settlements, and recommend those successful experiences which should be widely utilized.	X	X		X Soc eco tech leg res	1978 (1st quarter)	Regional commissions UNEP UNICEF UNIDO UNDP UNFPA WFP, ILO PAO, WHO WB	AfDB AsDB IIB	123	X	
I	4	Criteria for selection of appropriate building technologies	These guidelines are geared to assist Governments in formulating and adopting national policies and measures aimed at: (a) making optimum use of indigenous building materials, manpower and equipment; (b) reducing drain of foreign exchange due to the import of building materials; (c) increasing productivity; (d) increasing employment; (e) protecting the environment.				X Tech res	Dec 1978	Regional commissions UNIDO ILO		200	X	
I-IV VI	5	World Housing Survey	A global analytical and comparative report on the conditions of human settlements.				X Demo eco soc tech leg res	Continuous			67	X	
I-VI	6	Human Settlements Bulletin	Four issues are published annually and distributed by the United Nations to missions, national and international organizations and institutions, non-governmental organizations and individuals.				X	Continuous	Regional commissions Specialized agencies		98		

* Explanation to table appears in paragraph 80.

a/ Project numbers 1-26 are activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the remaining projects form part of the work programme of other divisions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	7	Study on alternative policy choices for human settlements	(a) To assist developing countries in determining the policy choices and alternative strategies for guiding the development of human settlements which can accelerate economic growth and foster social equity; and (b) The methodological approaches for identifying growth potentials for the different elements of the system as the basis for developing a national strategy.	X	X		Eco soc	1979	UNEP UNDP UNFPA		144	X	Not known
I-VI	8	Guidelines on specific measures to improve slums and squatter settlements	These guidelines will embody the policy, financial and administrative aspects related to land use and acquisition, housing, provision of infrastructure and are intended to assist developing countries in undertaking programmes for the improvement of slums and squatter settlements.			X	Soc eco tech leg res	1978 (1st quarter)	Regional commissions UNEP UNICEF UNFPA ILO WHO WB	AsDB IDB	237	X	
I-VI	9	Assistance to UNICEF programme in slums and squatter settlements	To advise UNICEF in the formulation and implementation of their programme for improving the living conditions of children and adolescents in slums and squatter settlements.	X	X	X	Soc leg eco tech	Continuous	UNICEF		205		X
I-IV	10	Methodology for exchange of information in the field of human settlements	Survey of needs and capabilities of developing countries in exchange of information concentration on the most effective methods of presentation and reporting including case studies of successful adaptation of practices of industrialized countries.			X					140	X	
I	11	Report on impact of tourism on human settlements	Analytical study on the interrelationship between tourism and man-made and natural environment focusing on tourism in the cultural, traditional, physical and environmental context.			X	Eco soc env	1978	Regional commissions UNEP ILO UNESCO WHO WB	WTO	71	X	
I	12	Field projects in development of settlement policies	To assist Governments in development of human settlement policies relating to distribution of population and economic activities and translating these policies into interrelated action proposals; development of methodologies for integration of policies and development of programme at different levels - from national objectives and strategies to detailed project identification. (a) Physical planning (Gambia): Strengthen the central planning office responsible for town and country planning and developing and implementing planning schemes and projects, with special emphasis on tourism.	X			Demo eco soc env	1970-1977	WB		292		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	12	Field projects in development of settlement policies (continued)	(b) Physical planning (Libya): Revising the physical planning framework for Tripoli.	X			Eco soc	1976-1978			608		Funds-in-trust
			(c) Master plan for Casablanca (Morocco): Formulation of a development plan for Casablanca with emphasis on the identification of low-cost housing projects.	X			Demo eco soc env	1976-1978			1 230		UNDP
			(d) Regional planning (Morocco): Identification of potential rural development centres.	X			Demo eco soc env				124		UNDP
			(e) Master Plan for metropolitan Lagos (Nigeria): Preparation of a development plan and investment programme and the establishment of the necessary institutional framework for the development of the city.	X			Demo eco soc tech env	1974-1978	WB		2 349		UNDP
			(f) Physical planning (Somalia): Preparing and implementing a master plan for Mogadiscio.	X			Demo eco soc	1976-1978			551		UNDP
			(g) Regional planning (Haiti): The first phase of the project delineated the major regions; the second phase will assist in the establishment of balanced development policy.	X			Eco soc env res	1975-1978			110	X	
			(h) National physical planning (Bangladesh): Development of a long-range spatial strategy and preparation of a five-year national physical plan, with appropriate socio-economic and spatial criteria for distribution of population, employment and social services.	X			Eco soc	1974-1978			1 117		UNDP
			(i) Tourism markets and resources study (Indonesia): Policy recommendations and preparation of a master plan for national tourism development.	X			Eco soc cult res	1974-1976			289		UNDP
			(j) Assistance to Economic Planning Unit (Malaysia): Advice to the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department on national urbanization strategies and programmes.	X			Demo eco soc	1973-1977			327		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	12	Field projects in development of settlement policies (continued)	(k) Planning of people's travels (Philippines): Economic, social and financial survey of people's travels as part of economic and social development.	X			Eco soc cult	1976-1978			410		UNDP
			(l) Development of regional plans (Republic of Korea): Preparation of a development plan for the Gwangu region and guidelines for the development of the Seoul metropolitan region.	X			Demo eco soc env	1972-1976	WB		1 122		UNDP
			(m) Regional and national physical planning (Saudi Arabia): Preparation of physical development plans at the national and regional levels and review of the proposals and work of consultants to the Central Town Planning Office.	X			Demo eco soc env leg	1975-1978			11 600		UNDP-cost sharing
II-IV VI	13	Information and reference service	To compile and classify all available information in the field of human settlements including the reports and documents on technical assistance projects and to issue periodically the stored cumulative lists of United Nations publications.			X		Continuous	Regional commissions Specialized agencies		165	X	
II	14	Guidelines on the integration of settlements (physical) planning with economic and social planning	This study is geared to the formulation of guidelines for the use of national and local authorities for the institutionalization of comprehensive planning procedures including the setting of goals and the identification of ways and means of reaching these goals by the process of integrated planning.			X	All	1977			131	X	
II	15	Case studies on tourism development	To make an analytical study in selected countries on the volume and structure of tourism receipts; associated foreign exchange inflows and outflows; employment, government revenue, multiplier and balance-of-payments effects; the social, environmental effects of tourism development and highlight the important conclusions and recommendations on the ways and means to maximize benefits from tourism within selected regions and subregions, particularly on the optimum allocation of physical and man-made resources.	X	X		Eco	1977	UNCTAD WB	WTO	74	X	
II	16	Criteria for performance standards in human settlements structures under varying economic and physical conditions	Developing criteria and methodology for the elaboration of performance standards to guide planning and decision-making on human settlements, with reference to all major elements of the physical structure illustrated by the evaluation and testing of the methodology in selected countries.			X	Eco	1977	UNEP UNICEF UNDP FAO UNESCO WHO		63	X	
II	17	Field projects in settlement planning	To assist Governments on integrated planning at the national, regional and metropolitan levels, leading to multisectoral action in fields such as land and infrastructure, housing, industry, transportation, tourism, environmental protection, education and health.										

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	17	Field projects in settlement planning (continued)	(a) Physical planning (Botswana): Establishing and running a town and regional planning department, including preparation of master plans and physical development projects.	X			Dem eco soc env	1971-1976			132		UNDP-cost sharing
			(b) Master plan for Fez (Morocco): Preparation of a master plan with emphasis on the preservation of historical environment.	X			Dem eco soc env cult	1976-1978	UNESCO		216		UNDP
			(c) Assistance to the Capital Development Authority Dodoma (United Republic of Tanzania): Implementing the master plan for the development of the new capital of Tanzania.	X			Dem eco soc env	1975-1978	UNEP		2 340		UNDP UNEP
			(d) Development of tourism resources (Argentina): Assist in the formulation of programmes and policies that will accelerate the development of tourism on the basis of realistic market projections, with particular reference to Europe, North America and Latin America.	X			Eco soc res	1971-1975			115		UNDP
			(e) Tourism development of the Northwest (Argentina): To incorporate tourism into the over-all economic development programme for the region and develop local handicraft industries.	X			Eco soc tech	1975-1976	ILO		116		UNDP
			(f) Physical planning (Bahamas): Advise on physical planning legislation, long-range planning, formulation of regional development plans and processing of major development application.	X			Dem eco soc env leg	1968-1975			243		UNDP
			(g) Improvement of Grants Town (Bahamas): To formulate a redevelopment strategy for Grants Town including the establishment of a programme for the systematic acquisition of land needed, preparation of plans and estimates and preparation and enactment of the required legislation.	X			Eco soc env leg	1975-1976			237		UNDP
			(h) Urban and regional planning (Guyana): To assist in the establishment of a regional and urban planning process, in the establishment of training programmes; assist in the formulation of national development policies; and, assist in the establishment of a stronger legislative basis for regional and urban planning.	X			Dem eco soc tech env leg res	1975-1977			378		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	17	Field projects in settlement planning (continued)	(i) Urban development for Guayaquil (Ecuador): To prepare the plan and to develop an action-oriented programme with concentration on marginal settlement areas.	X			Eco soc leg	1974-1976 (2 1/2 years)	UNICEF		638		UNDP
			(j) Reconstruction planning Managua (Nicaragua): Physical planning for the reconstruction of the city in collaboration with the OAS and AID.	X			Demo eco soc tech	1974-1976		OAS AID	388		UNDP
			(k) Physical planning for the Caribbean region (Phase II): To assist the participating States and Territories in the preparation and implementation of comprehensive development plans and physical planning projects for each territory.		X		Demo eco soc leg res	1975-1976			308		UNDP
			(l) National tourism development (Afghanistan): Development of the tourist industry with maximum socio-economic benefits at minimum costs.	X			Eco soc cult res	1974-1977			293		UNDP
			(m) Tourism planning in economic development (Bangladesh): Development of a national tourism plan as part of the over-all national development plan.	X			Eco soc cult res	1976-1977			162		UNDP
			(n) Urban and regional planning (Burma): Preparation of Rangoon regional development plans, (Phase I) within the national socio-economic framework.	X			Eco soc env res	1976-1978			305		UNDP
			(o) Urban planning (Nepal): Implementation of physical development of Kathmandu Valley and preparation of guidelines for development planning of other areas covering planning legislation, land use, transportation, urban economics, landscape design and tourism development.	X			Eco soc env leg	1974-1977			504		UNDP
			(p) Tourism planning (Pakistan): Tourism planning and development integrated with the over-all national development plan.	X			Eco soc cult res	1975-1976			139		UNDP
			(q) Regional development plan (Republic of Korea): Preparation of an integrated development plan for the Taebag region, including identification of projects for capital investment.	X			Demo eco soc env	1976-1978	WB		500		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	17	Field projects in settlement planning (continued)	(r) Physical planning (Solomon Islands): Preparation of over-all proposals for five-year development plan, including capital investment and physical infrastructure and rendering advice on urban development.	X			Eco soc res	1975-1977			117		UNDP
			(s) Master Plan for Colombo metropolitan region (Sri Lanka): Preparation of a comprehensive plan and action programme for the development of Colombo metropolitan region.	X			Demo eco soc env res	1975-1978	WB		1 065		UNDP
			(t) Lumbini master plan Stage II (Nepal and countries in ESCAP region): Preparation of master plan (stage II) for the development of Lumbini, birthplace of Buddha.	X			Demo eco soc env cult res	1975-1977			200		UNDP
			(u) Regional development planning (Hungary): Development of a tourism and recreation network, based on utilization of thermal water, as part of comprehensive national and regional development.	X			Eco soc env res	1973-1977			229		UNDP
			(v) Protection of the human environment (Yugoslavia): Development of the Adriatic region, including protection/improvement of the sea, fresh waters, soil and air through better utilization of natural resources and pollution control/prevention.	X			Eco soc env leg	1973-1977			640		UNDP
			(w) Physical planning (Iraq): Formulation of physical planning policies and programmes and preparation of regional and city plans.	X				1970-1976			453		UNDP
			(x) Ministry of housing and town planning (United Arab Emirates): Preparation and implementation of physical development plans, including housing, building and urban planning.	X			Demo eco soc tech	1975-1978			1 033		UNDP-cost sharing and funds-in-trust
			(y) Town planning (Yemen): Development and implementation of planning studies and projects and preparation of master plans and land-use maps.	X			Eco soc	1970-1977			1 000		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	18	Classification and distribution of information in the building field	This project is concerned with the dissemination and exchange of information on building materials, building methods, techniques, design, building costs, organization and management. It also aims at improving the co-ordination mechanism among and with the existing regional information networks and those being established.				X Tech res	Continuous	Regional commissions UNIDO ILO FAO WHO	CIB ISO	105	X	
III	19	Building techniques for the improvement of slums and squatter settlements	To determine the scope and possibilities for improving existing techniques suitable for self-help methods, both in relation to housing as well as for the provision of infrastructure. It will include the organization of pilot demonstration projects illustrating the better utilization of local resources in slums and squatter settlements.				X Tech res	Continuous	Regional commissions UNIDO ILO FAO		136	X	
III	20	Field projects in shelter, infrastructure and services	To assist Governments in developing realistic housing policies and programmes with particular emphasis on the needs of the low income groups to improve their living and environmental conditions through sites and services schemes, low-cost housing, slum improvement, urban renewal, etc. (a) School construction in rural areas (Chad): Construction of schools in rural areas, with community participation and aided self-help. (b) Assistance to the regional establishment for physical development and construction (housing) in Casablanca (Morocco). (c) Emergency programme for the improvement of living conditions in peripheral urban areas through self-help housing and community facilities. (Mozambique) (d) Ministry of Housing and Country Planning (Sierra Leone): Strengthening the technical and administrative capability of the Ministry and construction of demonstration housing units. (e) Building Branch, Ministry of Works (Swaziland): Establishment and operation of the Building Branch of the Ministry of Works and conduct of investigations in the field of low-cost housing.				X Soc tech env cult	1975-1977	UNICEF UNESCO		462		UNDP
							X Eco soc tech env	1976-1978			534		UNDP
							X Eco soc tech env	1975-1977	UNICEF ILO		974		UNDP
							X Eco soc tech env	1976-1978		AID	718		UNDP
							X Eco soc tech env	1972-1976			282		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	20	Field projects in shelter, infrastructure and services (continued)	(f) Physical planning and housing construction at regional level (Argentina): Establishment of a continuous planning project throughout the country which would aid in programming activities in the housing, construction and urban sectors; reduce extraregional importation of building materials and develop local resources.	X			Eco soc tech res	1975-1977			579		UNDP
			(g) Emergency plan and housing reconstruction (Honduras): Planning the reconstruction of the area destroyed by hurricane disaster, within the framework of the national housing plan.	X			Eco soc tech	1975-1976			161		UNDP
			(h) Experimental housing project, phase II (Peru): Construction phase of three pilot housing projects in Lima comprising low-cost experimental housing, urban renewal and site-and-services and aided self-help housing for squatters.	X			Tech	1973-1976			400		UNDP
			(i) Urban squatters and co-operative housing (Bangladesh): Rehabilitation and improvement of squatters areas in the three main cities of the country by preparing bankable proposals for the purpose of obtaining international funding.	X			Demo eco soc tech	1975-1977			146		UNDP
			(j) Hindustan housing factory (India): Prefabricated housing pilot project for development of prefabrication systems and technology and housing designs suited to local conditions.	X			Tech res	1976-1978			589		UNDP
			(k) Rural housing improvement (Indonesia): Preparation of a rural housing programme, establishment of rural housing training centres and development of demonstration rural housing project, using aided self-help.	X			Eco soc tech cult res	1976-1978			405		UNDP
			(l) Housing and urban development advisers (Malaysia): Advice to the Urban Development Authority on an economic and physical development strategy for the central area of Kuala Lumpur.	X			Eco soc	1974-1976	WB		416		UNDP
IV	21	Field projects in land use policies	To assist Governments in development of urban land policies, planning and legislation.										
			(a) Housing sites and services programme (United Republic of Tanzania): Advice on housing finance and co-operative housing and assists in developing a national sites-and-services programme for limited income groups.	X			Eco soc env cult	1970-1975	WB		153		UNDP
			(b) Legislation and management for urban areas (Iran): Establishment of institutions capable of guiding urban growth and co-ordinating physical development with established economic planning programme, with particular emphasis on urban land.	X			Eco soc leg	1976-1978			348		UNDP and cost sharing

Table 2 (continued)
United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
V	22	Field projects to promote public participation	To assist Governments in development of self-help housing projects, particularly for low-income groups.										
			(a) Aided self-help rural housing, Gambia Valley Authority (Ivory Coast): To design and implement an extensive settlement scheme based on self-help housing construction covering 20 villages.	X			demo eco soc env	1974-1978			2 089		UNDP
			(b) Development of housing (Swaziland): Establishing a housing unit in the Ministry of Local Administration and construction of about 100 low-cost housing units using local materials and self-help.	X			eco soc tech env cult	1973-1976	WFP		164		UNDP
VI	23	Comparative study on legal and institutional structures dealing with development in human settlements	This project will attempt to provide better insights on the effects of the present administrative and legal systems, on the implementation of policies and programmes in human settlements development with a view to suggesting the ways in which the legal and administrative systems can be made more effective and responsive to human settlements needs.				X Leg	1977			111	X	
VI	24	Simplified administrative structures for implementing housing policies in squatter settlements	To formulate recommendations for the adoption of simplified administrative procedures, which in the absence of basic administrative reforms, can facilitate the formulation of comprehensive action programmes for human settlements.				X Tech env leg res	1978 (1st quarter)	Regional commissions UNEP WB		101	X	
VI	25	Field projects to strengthen institutions and management	To assist Governments in establishing and strengthening national, regional and local government institutions with adequate administrative and legislative support; development of adequate skilled manpower through in-service training and development of information systems.										
			(a) Housing and planning (Chad): Establishing a department for housing, urban planning and environment.	X			Tech env leg	1975-1976			108		UNDP
			(b) Malawi Housing Corporation: Providing a nucleus of technical and managerial personnel to assist in the establishment and operation of the Malawi Housing Corporation.	X			Pro eco tech	1969-1977		Consortium of banks	563		UNDP and cost sharing
			(c) Training of operational physical planners (Nigeria): Improving the capacity of the Ibadan Polytechnic Institute in terms of both the intake and level of training of physical planners.	X	X		Tech	1973-1977			443		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)
United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	25	Field projects to strengthen institutions and management (continued)	(d) Town planning technicians training, Kaduna (Nigeria): Training of middle-level technicians in the field of physical planning.	X			Tech	1976-1978			134		UNDP
			(e) Training programme for operational physical planners (United Republic of Tanzania): Training of middle-level technicians for the implementation of a national sites-and-services scheme and other physical development projects.	X			Tech	1974-1978			198		UNDP
			(f) Strengthening of Ardhi Training Institute (United Republic of Tanzania): Establishment of a training course at Ardhi Institute, Dar es Salaam, for operational physical planners.	X			Eco tech	1973-1976			651		UNDP
			(g) Strengthening of agencies in charge of housing (Upper Volta): Determination of housing needs, physical planning and development of selected areas on a pilot basis, focusing in particular on low-income groups; and strengthening the institutional framework for the administration of housing and building programmes.	X			Demo eco soc tech env	1976-1978			588		UNDP
			(h) Housing and Building Research Centre (Bangladesh): Strengthening and development of the Centre with applied research in building materials, building construction and low-cost housing.	X			Tech res	1976-1978	UNIDO		428		UNDP
			(i) Structural Engineering Research Centre (India): Establishment of a Centre at Madras on a regional scale for advanced structural engineering research with laboratory facilities in fields such as prefabrication, model investigations, machine foundations, pressure vessels and tower testing.	X			Tech res	1973-1977			1 040		UNDP
			(j) Building and Housing Research Centre (Iran): Establishment of the Research Centre, with applied research in building materials and methods, structural analysis and design, foundation and earthquake engineering, building physics, environmental engineering and experimental housing.	X			Tech env res	1973-1978			2 536		UNDP, cost sharing and funds-in-trust
			(k) Institute for Human Environment (Iran): To strengthen the capacity of the Department of Environment in the development of programmes and projects in the environmental fields.	X			Eco soc tech env leg	1976-1977			500		UNDP cost sharing
			(l) Environmental planning for ESCAP region: To strengthen the capabilities of the participating Governments in dealing with the environmental problems arising from the development process.	X			Eco env leg res	1975-1977			825		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	25	Field projects to strengthen institutions and management (continued)	(m) Building Research Centre (Phase II) (Iraq): Consolidation and expansion of the research activities of the Centre and establishment of the Centre and its laboratories in a permanent building.	X			Tech res	1974-1976			165		UNDP
			(n) Ministry of Public Works (Yemen): Provision of institutional and management support to the Ministry of Public Works, including training of national counterpart staff.	X			Tech res	1976-1978			473		UNDP
			(o) Training and Research Centre for Urban Development (ECWA region): To establish a Centre for the training of para-professionals, professionals and post-degree courses in urban and regional planning to serve the ECWA region.	X			Eco soc dev	1976-1979			5 000		UNDP and funds-in-trust
I-VI	26	Comprehensive field projects	(a) Small-scale projects in human settlements, including tourism: Assistance to Governments through expert services, training and provision of equipment for specific and limited tasks. The number of small-scale projects during 1976-1977 will be about 100, covering approximately 60 countries.	X			All	1976-1977			3 000		UNDP
			(b) Interregional advisory services: Assistance to Governments through short-term high-level advisory services on specific problems, in response to special requests for such services. It is expected about 50 short-term missions will be carried out during 1976-1977 by interregional advisers, covering all the six major areas of activity.	X	X		All	1976-1977			360	X	
I	27	Reports on world crime trends and crime prevention policies	(a) To collect data from Governments, NGOs and national correspondents. (b) To prepare report for submission to Committee on Crime Prevention. (c) To publish annual issues of <u>International Review of Criminal Policy</u> . (d) To distribute semi-annual newsletters to national correspondents.				X Soc	Continuous 1980 1980 1980		NGOs		X X X X	
I	28	Methods for incorporation of crime prevention policies in education and vocational training programmes	To prepare manual on the basis of case studies and survey of literature.				X Soc	1977	UNESCO UNSDRI UNAFEI			X	
I	29	Study on special needs and possibilities for rural energy supplies	Review of energy supply and demand patterns in rural areas of developing countries and evaluation of conventional, non-commercial and new sources of energy and appropriate technologies for such areas.				X Eco	1976	Regional commissions UNEP WB		37		

Table 2 (continued)
United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	30	Alternative concepts and strategies of energy planning in developing countries	To identify and analyse different concepts and strategies in energy planning in developing countries and assess their applicability to different conditions.				X Eco	1978	WB	Regional development banks	107		
I	31	Evaluation of energy resources and formulation of energy strategies and policies	(a) Over-all energy survey of Bolivia aimed at the formulation of an energy policy and design of an electrification plan for 1980-1990 (BOL/71/532). (b) Re-evaluation of indigenous energy resources for the formulation of energy strategies and policies in Pakistan (PAK/71/568).	X			Tech eco	1975 1975			600 1 100		UNDP UNDP
I	32	Integrated river basin development	(a) Integrated development of the Kunar Region in Afghanistan. Essentially geared towards the development of small hydropower resources (AFG/71/521). (b) Development of the Sittang River Valley (BUR/68/513). (c) Development of the Kagera River Basin (RAF/71/147). (d) Studies for the integrated development of the Gambia River Basin (RAF/74/082).	X	X		Tech eco soc	1978 1977 1976 1977			400 3 123 1 880 1 734		UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP
II	33	Collection and dissemination of information on problems of the aging	To collect information from governmental and non-governmental organizations to supplement data in United Nations system; to disseminate information; to prepare progress report on General Assembly resolution 3137 (XXVIII).			X	Soc	Continuous				X	
II	34	Methods of assessing needs and aspirations of youth; Integration of youth in development activities	(a) To analyse information received from Governments, regional commissions and specialized agencies (from earlier questionnaire); to identify priority needs of youth in developing countries and prepare report on how United Nations system can assist countries to deal with them; to improve channels of communication with international youth organizations; to disseminate information on youth activities of the United Nations system. (b) To analyse information from above project and gather new data through questionnaires, surveys of published material and field projects; to formulate basis for a report on how to integrate youth in development programmes.			X	Soc	1977 1979	Regional commissions ILO FAO UNESCO WHO UNV Regional commissions ILO FAO UNESCO WHO UNV			X X	

Table 2 (continued)
United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	35	Integration of disabled persons in community life	<p>(a) To convene, in co-operation with ILO, UNESCO, WHO and NGOs, an ad hoc expert meeting on social barriers to the integration of disabled persons, including the mentally retarded.</p> <p>(b) To complete manual on barrier-free design.</p> <p>(c) To prepare background documentation and service interagency meetings on rehabilitation programmes.</p> <p>(d) To disseminate information on activities of international organizations in rehabilitation of the disabled.</p> <p>(e) To collect material for design and content of manual on national rehabilitation programmes.</p>				X Soc	1976	ILO UNESCO WHO			X	
								1976	ILO UNESCO WHO	NGOs		X	
								1976, 1977	ILO UNESCO WHO			X	
								1979	ILO UNESCO WHO			X	
								1979	ILO UNESCO WHO			X	
II	36	Demographic aspects of urban and rural settlements	Paper summarizes the growth of urban and rural population and its social and economic causes and consequences. It places urbanization in the general context of population growth, reviews the different trends among world regions, analyses the components of natural increase, rural-to-urban migration and rural-to-urban area reclassification and exposes differences in sex and age composition resulting from different modes of urbanization. The paper continues with an examination of urban and rural labour force composition by agriculture, industry and services and ends with a note on the role of demography in the context of action-oriented settlements policy.				X Demo	2 May 1975			13.5 (1975)	X	
II	37	"Salient features of urban and rural population change"	Report will consider urban and rural population change under the principal aspects of: historic background; recent and projected future trends; growth of cities of varied size; the components of natural increase, migration and area reclassification; differences between and among urban and rural sex-age structures; the family in urban and rural settings; the industrial and occupational composition of the urban and rural labour force; employment problems arising in the course of urbanization; economic and social factors of urbanization; and the role of demography in the context of settlements policy.				X Demo	End 1976			5 (1976)	X	
II	38	Report on conditions and needs of the aging in slums and shanty towns	To finalize report in consultation with ILO and WHO.				X Soc	1976	ILO WHO				

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	39	Conditions and needs of the aging in rural areas	To design study and commence collection of information.				X Soc	1979				X	
III	40	Collection of housing and related environmental statistics	Data on housing and related environmental statistics are collected annually by means of a questionnaire circulated to national statistical offices. Information includes data on the quality and quantity of housing, availability of basic services such as piped water and sewage and incidence of slums and squatter settlements.				X Env	Continuous	Regional commissions	National statistical offices	10	X	
III	41	Storage and retrieval system for housing and related environmental statistics	After computation of necessary rates and ratios, data are manually recorded on cards which are filed and available for reference purposes as required.				X Env	Continuous			5	X	
III	42	<u>Compendium of Housing Statistics</u>	The <u>Compendium</u> consists mainly of data derived from national housing censuses. For the interpretation of census results information is also included on population, dwelling construction, the cost of housing and capital formation in housing. An issue of the <u>Compendium</u> covering the period 1972-1974 is due to be released early in 1976.				X Demo eco soc	Period- ically Next issue - 1976			17 ^{b/} 30 ^{c/}	X	
III	43	<u>Compendium of Social Statistics</u>	The data included in the <u>Compendium</u> are selected to provide measures of well-being and levels of living. The subject-matter components reflected in the <u>Compendium</u> include a section on housing and related environmental aspects as well as others which have a bearing on housing and the environment, such as population, distribution of income, employment, etc. The next issue of the <u>Compendium</u> is scheduled for release in 1977.				X Soc env	Period- ically Next issue - 1977	Specialized agencies Regional commissions	International Statistical Institute	31 ^{b/} 50 ^{d/}	X	
III	44	Publication of housing data in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook	The results of recent housing censuses are published annually in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.				X Demo eco soc	Annual			3	X	
III	45	Statistical Annex to the Human Settlements Fact Book	The <u>Annex</u> is a compilation of statistics drawn from various sources and selected with a view to assessing conditions in urban areas and cities. The <u>Fact Book</u> and the <u>Annex</u> are due to be issued early in 1976 as documents for the Vancouver Conference on Human Settlements.				X All	Feb/Mar 1976	Specialized agencies	International Statistical Institute	12 ^{e/} 3 ^{f/}	X	
III	46	Summaries of experience concerning the use of statistics for urban and metropolitan planning	For use in connexion with the Vancouver Conference on Human Settlements and as a means of illustrating the use of statistics in connexion with urban planning, summaries were prepared of reports of urban planning projects. One project covered urban planning in Venezuela; the other referred to a plan for the Calcutta Metropolitan District.	X			Demo eco	1976			10	X	

b/ Cost of preparation.

c/ Cost of publication.

d/ Preliminary estimate based on proposed inputs.

e/ Cost of preparation.

f/ Cost of publication.

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	47	National practice in carrying out housing censuses	Compilation of information on national practice with respect to the carrying out of housing censuses with a view to the formulation of international recommendations aimed at assisting countries in this field.				X Demo	Continuous		National statistical offices	8	X	
III	48	Development of local area census statistics	On the basis of national practice, regional and interregional consultation and the advice of experts to prepare methodological guidelines on the collection, compilation and presentation of data for a system of small areas. Such areas could be aggregated in various ways to provide information for zones which may be of interest for planning, administration, research, etc.				X All	1977	Regional commissions		7	X	
III	49	Development of recommendations for carrying out the 1980 round of housing censuses	On the basis of national practice, regional and interregional consultation and the advice of experts to prepare international recommendations for carrying out the 1980 round of housing censuses.				X Demo	1979	Regional commissions		8	X	
III	50	Guidelines on the design, implementation and evaluation of social welfare services for residents of slums, squatter and refugee settlements	To prepare draft report on slums and shanty towns; to complete report after receiving comments of regional commissions, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, FAO and WHO; to design study, in co-operation with UNHCR and UNRWA, for guidelines on refugee settlements.				X Soc	1979	Regional commissions UNICEF UNHCR UNRWA WFP ILO FAO WHO			X	
III	51	Ground-water development	(a) Rural development of the Ouaddai (water component) (Chad) (CHD/73/004) (b) Well drilling programme in support of rural development (LIR/73/025) (c) Ground-water development of the Chaco (Paraguay) (PAR/72/004) (d) Assistance for the development in Hadramaut Valley and Northern areas (Yemen) (PDY/75/R40) (e) Ground-water investigation in selected areas of Baluchistan - one of the objectives of the project is to alleviate water shortages (PAK/73/032) (f) Water supply of rural areas (Chad) (CHD/71/510)	X			Tech eco	1976 1976 1977 1978 1976			30 76 800 615 3 000 725		UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP
III	52	Drought emergency and ground-water assistance	(a) Sahel drought emergency and mid-term ground-water assistance (Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta) (MLI/73/002, MAU/73/005, NER/73/007, SEN/73/003, UPV/73/013)	X	X		Tech eco soc	1977			3 413		UNDP UNICEF

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	52	Drought emergency and ground-water assistance (continued)	(b) Emergency water exploration and drilling (Somalia) (SOM/74/020)	X				1976			115		UNDP
III	53	Development of rural and urban transport infrastructure	(a) Rural public works (Afghanistan) (AFG/68/002) (b) Inter-urban land transport (Colombia) (COL/73/001)	X			Tech eco	1978			228		UNDP
V	54	To review and appraise programmes of citizen involvement in development planning and implementation	To collect and analyse, with the assistance of local consultants, information on specific national experiences through case studies; to prepare, in co-operation with the regional commissions, ILO and FAO, a report assessing these experiences during the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade for inclusion in the third biennial review and appraisal of the Decade; to prepare two annotated bibliographic bulletins on innovative approaches to popular participation in development; to prepare the design and gather data for the final report on this subject for the Decade as a whole.		X		Soc	Mid-1978	Regional commissions ILO FAO			X	
V	55	Popular participation in the planning and management of human settlements and the utilization of natural resources	To collect data through case studies by local consultants and review of technical co-operation activities; to analyse and prepare recommendations in consultation with regional commissions and other United Nations agencies; to publish a comparative study; publish a manual on citizen involvement in national programmes for resource development and management.		X		Soc	1978	Regional commissions Specialized agencies			X	
V	56	Techniques in training for the promotion of popular participation in development efforts	To prepare, with the aid of local consultants, four detailed studies on innovative training techniques; to prepare technical manual, in consultation with regional commissions, regional training institutes and UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WB.		X		Soc	1976	Regional commissions Regional training institutes UNICEF ILO FAO UNESCO WB			X	
V	57	Role of locally based organizations in the planning and implementation of land reform programmes	To examine alternative organizational and institutional approaches; to prepare draft guidelines and circulate for comments to the Committee for Promotion of Agricultural Co-operatives (COPAC), ILO, FAO.		X		Soc	1978	ILO FAO			X	

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	58	Social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population	To survey literature to identify and analyse successful national experiences; to prepare paper with bibliography in consultation with regional commissions, UNCTAD, ILO, FAO and WB; to submit to the members of the Commission for Social Development (twenty-fifth session).				X Soc	1976	Regional commissions UNCTAD ILO FAO WB				
VI	59	Social welfare programmes to engage poorest in economic activities	To survey literature on existing social welfare programmes of this type; to prepare six case studies on selected experiences in developing countries; to prepare draft report, in consultation with regional commissions, UNIDO, UNICEF, WFP, ILO, FAO and UNESCO.				X Soc	1979	Regional commissions UNIDO UNICEF WFP ILO FAO UNESCO			X	
VI	60	Guidelines on measures to deal with the social consequences of the green revolution	To review and evaluate the findings of empirical studies undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and other published materials; to consult with FAO on production and management aspects and the ILO on employment questions; to prepare policy and programme guidelines to assist national Governments to maximize the potential social benefits and to cope with undesirable social effects of new high-yield agricultural techniques.				X Soc	1977	ILO FAO UNRISD			X	

Table 2 (continued)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations ^{g/}		Costs ^{a/} (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I IV	1	Planning and development of rural areas	Following a pilot inquiry into the "Planning and development of rural settlements", the Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Development at its session in November 1971 decided to organize a seminar on selected problems in the planning and development of rural areas. The seminar was held from 5-17 June 1974 in Plovdiv (Bulgaria) followed by a study tour in Bulgaria. A report on the seminar is under preparation.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env	Continuous				X	
I V VI	2	National and regional planning as frameworks for local planning	The Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Development agreed in November 1971 to arrange a seminar on national and regional planning as frameworks for local planning. At the invitation of the Government of Finland the seminar was held in Helsinki from 27 to 31 May 1975. It was followed by a study tour of Finland from 1-3 June 1975. A report on these activities is under preparation.	X	X		Res	Continuous				X	
I- VI	3	In-depth discussion of a topical subject in the field of planning	At its session in November 1971, the Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Development decided to change the content of the standing agenda item on the exchange of views on current trends and policies in the field of urban development and physical planning. In principle it was agreed that there should be an in-depth discussion of one subject of topical interest to ECE Governments at each session.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous				X	
I	4	Exchange of views on current trends and policies in the field of housing, building and planning	This is a recurrent project at each session of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. It involves the preparation and circulation by Governments of a country memorandum in advance of each session on the basis of a common outline and discussion of these memoranda during the session. Full country memoranda are prepared every two years; they are brought up to date in the intervening years. The purpose of the annual exchange of views is to keep each other informed of current developments. From September 1975 onwards the discussion will be given a new orientation by concentrating the oral presentation on current trends on a few selected issues of common interest, to be proposed by the secretariat in consultation with the Committee officers.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous				X	
I- VI	5	Technical co-operation and contacts	In order to observe trends and achievements on the spot, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, since 1955, promotes comprehensive ECE study tours to member countries, organized in connexion with its annual sessions. Besides ECE Governments, other United Nations member Governments and international organizations concerned are participating.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous				X	

^{g/} With the exception of its entry No. 21 the ECE has not specified the organizations with which it co-operates but has for all others generally referred to "ECE Governments and international organizations concerned". Neither have they supplied information on costs except to state that the source of funding is the regular budget.

Table 2 (continued)

ECE (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-VI	6	Contribution to United Nations Conference on Human Settlements "Post-war Trends and Policies in the Field of Human Settlements"	The Committee, in September 1974, welcomed a proposal by the ECE secretariat to prepare, at the invitation of the secretariat of the United Nations HABITAT Conference, a critical analysis of post-war trends and policies in the field of housing, building and planning. The study is being carried out by the ECE secretariat, with the help of a team of consultants.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	1976/77				X	
I-III	7	Major trends in housing policies	In the early 1960s, the Committee felt that the time was ripe for a thorough analysis of the changing aims of government housing policies, with a view to contributing to a better understanding of the complexity of the housing problem as a basis for government policy. A comprehensive study of major long-term problems of government housing and related policies was elaborated which will offer an opportunity for an exchange of views on major trends in housing problems and policies and will enable Governments to understand better the complexity of present-day problems and policies and offer guidance in the elaboration and improvement of policy-goals, tools and instruments. The subject-matter will be discussed at a seminar in Finland in 1977 and perhaps later considered in a study based on the seminar documentation and debates.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous				X	
I-III	8	Relationship between housing and the national economy	Study on the interrelationships between housing and the national economy as well as the multiplier effect of housing activities and their relation to the general economic situation.	X	X		Demo eco soc	Continuous				X	
II-IV-V	9	Group of experts on urban and regional research	Following a resolution adopted at the First ECE Conference on Urban and Regional Research in Stockholm, Sweden in April 1968, a permanent Group of Experts on Urban and Regional Research under the Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Development is continuously promoting international collaboration in the field of urban and regional research. This happens through a network of national focal points designated by Governments and covers, for example, joint research projects, nationally sponsored colloquia, exchange of research programmes, sharing of experience and exchange of research workers.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env res	Continuous				X	
II-VI	10	Third ECE Conference on Urban and Regional Research	This is the third of a series of ECE Conferences on urban and regional research; the purpose of which is to bring together government officials; directors and senior researchers or urban and regional research institutes to exchange views, experience and information on the latest developments and current trends in urban and regional research and to make recommendations on the further orientation of work in that field. At the invitation of the delegation of Poland, the Third Conference on Urban and Regional Research will be held in Warsaw in May 1976, followed by a study tour in Poland.	X	X		Demo eco soc env cult res	Continuous				X	

Participating Governments and international organizations concerned.

Table 2 (continued)

ECE (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II V VI	11	Interrelationship of urban transportation and settlement planning	The Working Party on Urban and Regional Planning and Development has repeatedly examined aspects of urban transportation in various projects and seminars in the field of urban and regional physical planning. The Second ECE Seminar on the Role of Transportation in Urban Planning, Development and Environment will be held from 14-18 June 1976 in Washington D.C. (United States), to be followed by a study tour in the United States of America.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env	Continuous				X	
II III	12	Housing, building and planning statistics	The Group of Experts on Housing, Building and Planning Statistics defines concepts and definitions of statistics in the field of activities covered by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, agrees on the tabulations for the presentation of these statistics, and develops the Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, and defines the content and presentation of ad hoc publications (i.e. Statistical Survey on the Housing Situation in European Countries around 1970 and a publication on construction statistics).	X	X		Demo eco soc tech	Continuous				X	
II	13	Contribution to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements "Future Pattern and Forms of Human Settlements"	The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning in September 1973 decided to prepare a report on this subject as a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. National monographs on issues relating to the future pattern and forms of human settlements will be synthesized by France and the draft report will be reviewed by the Committee, then amended by France in the light of further comments and finally transmitted to the HABITAT secretariat.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	1976/77				X	
II	14	Contribution to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements	Collection and dissemination of material related to the HABITAT Conference for ECE and other United Nations member Governments. Provision of support to the HABITAT secretariat.	X	X	X	Demo eco soc tech env cult res	1976				X	
III (II)	15	Methodology of estimating housing needs	Reports and studies on the assessment of housing needs, carried out by a standing Group of Experts, under the Working Party on Housing.	X	X		Demo soc cult res	Continuous				X	
III (II)	16	Housing for special groups of the population	Seminar in the Netherlands in November 1976 on housing for special groups of the population - particularly the elderly.	X	X		Demo eco soc	Continuous				X	

Participating Governments and international organizations concerned.

Table 2 (continued)

ECE (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	17	Programming of housing	In September 1974 the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning agreed that its Working Party on Housing should continue study of issues in the field of programming of housing.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous					
III	18	Financing of housing	In February 1974 the Working Party on Housing considered that financing of housing continued to be of interest and expressed the intention to take up further work in 1976/77.	X	X		Eco soc	Continuous				X	
III	19	Exchange of views on current trends and policies in the field of housing	The Working Party on Housing has held an exchange of views on trends and new developments in the field of housing in order to keep delegations abreast of major events in the field and to help in orientating the Working Party's programme of work. The basis of the exchange has been the housing part of the annual national memoranda on current trends of problems and policies in the field of housing, building and planning circulated each year in connexion with the annual sessions of the Committee itself.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous				X	
III	20	Harmonization of the technical content of building regulations	At the Fourth ECE Seminar on the Building Industry (London, October 1973), agreement was reached that concerted efforts should be made by the ECE member countries to harmonize the technical content of their building regulations and to unify methods of assessment, testing, certification and quality marking of building materials, components and equipment. The scope and orientation of the action to be taken nationally and internationally as well as the methods of work and the distribution of responsibility between the various international bodies concerned are defined in the Policy Statement adopted at the seminar.	X	X		Tech	Continuous				X	
III	21	Promotion of international standardization in the building field	The promotion of international standardization in the field of building materials and construction is inscribed in the terms of reference of the Working Party on the Building Industry as one of its prime responsibilities. The progress made in international standardisation activities in this field, especially by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), is regularly reviewed by the Working Party on the Building Industry. The Working Party initiates and promotes international standardization work in the field of building materials and construction and examines the results from the point of view of its application by public authorities and intergovernmental bodies.	X	X		Tech	Continuous		ISO		X	
III	22	Fifth ECE Seminar on the Building Industry and the Environment	The Fifth ECE Seminar on the Building Industry, to be held in Budapest in 1976, will discuss environmental problems related to construction activities.	X	X		Eco tech env	Continuous				X	

Participating Governments and international organisations concerned.

Participating Governments and international organisations concerned.tribute through a specially set-up trust fund.

Table 2 (continued)

ECE (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Sources of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	23	Long-term prospects and policies in the construction sector	A seminar on long-term prospects and policies in the construction sector will be held in Denmark in January 1976.	X	X		Eco tech env res	Continuous				X	
III	24	Mechanization in transport, handling and assembling of building components	The Working Party on the Building Industry, in March 1974, examined a joint proposal by rapporteurs from the Byelorussian SSR and the Federal Republic of Germany for work in this field. The project includes an ECE inquiry and a possible seminar.	X	X		Eco tech	Continuous				X	
III	25	Use of computers in the building industry	An ad hoc meeting on the use of computers in the building industry, held in London in September 1972, agreed that all interested countries should nominate focal points for international collaboration in the field of computer application in the building industry and that an ad hoc meeting of representatives of focal points should be organized as soon as possible in a country to be designated. These recommendations have been endorsed by the Working Party on the Building Industry.	X	X		Tech	Continuous				X	
III	26	Policies related to research and development in the building industry	The Working Party on the Building Industry initiated work on policies related to research and development in the building industry through national rapporteurs.	X	X		Eco tech env res	Continuous				X	
III	27	Energy conservation problems related to construction activities	The Committee, in September 1973, agreed to request the Working Party on the Building Industry to examine how energy aspects of building policies could most appropriately be examined by the Committee and its subsidiary bodies.	X	X		Eco tech env res	Continuous				X	
III	28	Production and use of building materials and components	The Working Party on the Building Industry, in May 1971, decided to launch an inquiry on current trends with regard to the production and use of building materials and components based on a questionnaire prepared by national rapporteurs. The final report will be used as a background document for the Fifth ECE Seminar on the Building Industry in October 1976.	X	X		Eco tech res	Continuous				X	
III	29	Methodology for international comparisons in the construction field	Study by a Group of Experts on Methodology for International Comparisons in the Construction Field on comparisons relating to the construction of housing and mainly expressed in physical units of measurements.	X	X		Tech	Continuous				X	

Participating Governments and international organizations concerned.

Table 2 (continued)

ECE (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III II IV VI	30	Contribution to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements "Study on Appropriate Building Materials and Construction Methods for Low-Cost Housing and Related Infrastructure Facilities in Developing Countries"	This study was initiated by the ECE secretariat in spring 1974 at the request of the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The preparation of the study was welcomed by the Committee in September 1974. The Committee felt that the study might be conceived as a contribution to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. It is being carried out with financial assistance from UNEP and in consultation with a number of United Nations agencies and international organizations.	X	X	X	Tech	Continuous				X	UNEP
III	31	Housing, building and planning problems and policies in countries of southern Europe	A standing Group of Experts established by the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to study problems and policies of particular concern to the countries of southern Europe. The Group covers the entire field of housing, building and planning and reports directly to the Committee. The meetings of the Group are generally held once a year in one of the participating countries to make it easier for the experts to study problems in their national setting and to discuss policies with representatives of the competent public authorities in the country visited.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous				X	Participating Governments.
III	32	Housing Tomorrow	The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning started work in the field of the concept of housing and its evolution through a pilot inquiry, the aim of which was to learn more about the nature of the recent evolution of the concept of housing and its causes and effects, so as to facilitate the formulation of objectives of government policy and to perfect the means available to pursue such objectives. The study resulted in publication of a consolidated report on the basis of national monographs for each participating country. The Committee decided to continue work in this field in the form of a seminar which will be held in Greece from 1-6 December 1975, emphasizing current and future tendencies.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env cult res	Continuous				X	Participating Governments and international organizations concerned.
III	33	Improvement of housing and its immediate surroundings	In the first phase of this project, work consists in the elaboration of monographs on the modernization of old housing stock by participating countries and a synthesis thereof by the Netherlands.	X	X		Eco soc tech env	Continuous				X	
III	34	Energy problems in the field of housing, building and planning	The Working Party on the Building Industry and the Working Party on Regional and Urban Planning and Development are examining how energy aspects of building and planning policies could most appropriately be examined by the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and its subsidiary bodies. Specialized aspects of the energy problem are presently being dealt with as a separate project by the Working Party on the Building Industry.	X	X		Eco tech env res	Continuous				X	

Table 2 (continued)
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-VI	1	Collection, compilation, storage and dissemination of information	<p>Apart from a general reference library containing a collection of thousands of copies of publications on all aspects of social and economic development, the secretariat's Statistics Division compiles and distributes on a continuing basis copies of the Demographic Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, national accounts statistics as well as other relevant statistical information.</p> <p>Two Regional Housing Centres (New Delhi and Bandung) collect, compile and disseminate information to member countries on human settlements and housing as a part of their regular activities.</p> <p>In addition, the secretariat maintains a Housing, Building and Planning Library in the Division of Industry, Housing and Technology.</p>				Soc eco tech	Continuing			n.i.		
I	2	Study on criteria for investment in housing	The proposed study is to serve as a guide that would assist the developing countries in deciding how much of the national income should be devoted to housing. Knowledge of the criteria for investment in housing for the low-income population would be useful in the planning and implementation of housing programmes.				Eco	1976	UN		12	3	Denmark or Netherlands
I	3	Study on system of mortgages for financing housing	The aim of the study is to reveal what system or systems of mortgages could be adopted in the developing countries in the region so that families in the low- and middle-income groups, who are ineligible for public housing accommodation, could obtain housing credit facilities on long-term amortization.				Eco leg	1976	UN		15	1.5	Denmark or Netherlands
I III	4	Regional Housing Centre (New Delhi, India)	The Regional Housing Centre at New Delhi, India, conducts short-term training courses on various aspects of shelter, infrastructure and services and housing and related community facilities. It provides assistance in the development of pilot and demonstration projects and of norms and standards.	X	X		Soc eco tech	Continuing					
I-VI	5	Assistance to Governments in the field of human settlements	The secretariat provides direct advisory and consultative services of professional staff and regional advisers to Governments in various areas of the human settlements field, including improvement of rural settlements, housing policies and programmes, settlement planning, building technologies, and public participation.				Soc eco tech	Continuing			36	18	UNDP
I	6	Group of Experts on Rural Housing Policies and Programmes	An Advisory Group of Experts will be organized to advise the countries concerned in the adoption of adequate measures and programmes for rural housing.				Soc eco tech leg	1977-1981	UN UNICEF WHO WB	AsDB	140 (for Phase I) 1 500 (approx. for Phase II)		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

ESCAP (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	7	Integrated programme for the improvement of slums and squatter settlements	The purpose of this integrated programme of action is to assist developing countries over a five-year period through training; technical assistance and research.	X			Soc eco tech leg	1971-1981	UN WB	AsDB	2 200	18	UNDP
II	8	Study on the planning and development of rural settlements including provision for rural centres	The proposed study will provide developing countries in the region with a means of improving the quality of life in the rural areas through better planning and development of rural settlements as well as make life in the rural areas more attractive so that the rural population will not migrate in large numbers to the urban areas.	X			Soc eco tech	6 months (1976)	UNCRD		60	6	Netherlands
II	9	Seminar on the integration of local resource development with the development of human settlements	The Study Tour on Comprehensive Regional Development and Planning that was held in Israel in 1974 suggested that it would be useful as well as desirable that human settlements be developed along with the development of local resources. This is necessary in order to lessen or minimize the ill effects arising from resource development without being accompanied by the provision of social needs.	X			Soc eco tech	3 weeks (1976-77)	UN UNEP ILO WRO		60	9	UNDP
III	10	Regional Housing Centre (Bandung, Indonesia)	The Regional Housing Centre at Bandung, Indonesia, through its Building Materials Development Laboratory, which was established in 1962 with Special Fund assistance, undertakes research and experimentation on the development of indigenous building materials and their factory production at the village level.	X	X		Tech	Continuing					
IV	11	Seminar on urban land use and control policies for human settlements	This seminar will provide the participating countries with better insight into their problems of urban land use and control through exchange of information and experience.	X			Eco leg	1977	UN WB		60	6	UNDP
VI	12	Meeting of directors of building research institutes and development organizations	This project is aimed at the formulation and adoption of a system or mechanism to ensure co-ordination of building research activities in the region and the dissemination and exchange of research information on a continuing basis.	X			Tech	10 days (1976)	UN UNEP UNIDO		50	6	UNDP
VI	13	Seminar on the organization and functions of regional development authorities for the developing countries of the ESCAP region	This seminar is intended to make a close and intimate study of the organization and functions of regional development authorities that are suited to the conditions and problems prevailing in the developing countries of the region and enable the countries to improve the institutional arrangements and planning procedure for the regional development.	X			Tech	3 weeks (1976)	UN UNCRD		70	6	UNDP

Table 2 (continued)
ESCAP (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	14	Strengthening the Regional Housing Centres (New Delhi, India and Bandung, Indonesia)	The two Regional Housing Centres (New Delhi, India and Bandung, Indonesia) need to be strengthened and expanded in order that developing countries in the region can derive maximum benefits from their activities. The assistance of UNDP which has expressed interest in this project will be requested. This project will consist of Phase I (Joint UNDP/OTC/CHEP/ESCAP mission of 30 days duration to ascertain the needs of the two Centres in consultation with the host Governments) and Phase II (assistance to the two Centres as determined by the mission organized in Phase I). Phase II may have a duration of 5 years.					Phase I (30 days, 1976) Phase II (1977)	UN		20 (1976)	3 (1976)	UNDP

Table 2 (continued)
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Social problems of the human environment in Latin America	<p>The project will be focused on the process of transforming the spontaneous creation of a human environment into a deliberate and systematic effort.</p> <p>The short-term objectives will be the following:</p> <p>(a) To develop the instruments along with the conceptual understanding necessary to achieve the quickest and smoothest possible move towards a more rational creation and development of the human environment.</p> <p>(b) To establish education and communication channels to raise consciousness and to develop institutional capacity to analyse and propose valid solutions for the problems of the habitat.</p> <p>(c) To promote creative efforts to develop technologies which incorporate ecological, cultural and economic local considerations into current design and construction activities.</p> <p>The project will pursue the following interrelated lines of research covering conceptual, diagnostic, policy, management and technology levels: (a) quality of life and inequality of opportunities; (b) survey of the Latin American habitat; (c) scenario for the year 2000; (d) policy management and technology.</p>				X Eco soc cult env tech	18 months 30 June 1977			Approximately 500		CIDA
II	2	Urban development Planning Research Programme	<p>The project provides for technical assistance by ECLA/ILPES to the Government of Brazil in the field of regional and urban development planning. The following studies are in process:</p> <p>(a) Evaluation study on the official sources of financing for urban investment projects;</p> <p>(b) The planning and management of urban systems;</p> <p>Research studies will focus on those services which have a more direct impact in the life standards of low-income groups with special emphasis on the introduction of innovations of both a technological as well as organisational nature on the production-management service systems.</p> <p>(c) Manpower development for urban transport.</p>				X Eco soc tech	1975 1976-1977			180 (1974- 1975) Estimated 500 (1976- 1977)	X	

Table 2 (continued)

ECIA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	3	Human settlements technology programme	<p>The project is designed to be a Latin American regional preparatory phase of the UNEP global joint programme for the design and construction of environmentally sound communities in various countries, with the emphasis on low-cost technology for low income groups.</p> <p>It will be based on a network of institutions at the regional levels and will include studies on the use of locally available building materials, renewable resources and recyclable materials; the development of new traditional shelter designs and community layouts of environmentally sound nature; the development of new low-cost methods of waste water recycling, sewage disposal and water saving and supply methods; the promotion of studies on the possible use of different types of self-help mechanisms and labour intensive methods, as well as new methods of energy conservation.</p>	X			Tech env	1978	UNEP		Approximately 600		UNEP

Table 2 (continued)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations ^{h/}		Costs (in \$000) ^{1/}	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Identification of major environmental problems in Africa and research into solutions thereto	This project seeks to promote awareness of major environmental problems in human settlements; management of natural resources for environmental quality; identification and control of pollution; educational and national aspects of the environment; and the effects of environmental considerations on development. Assistance to Governments will be given through advisory service in the establishment of national commissions or councils responsible for safeguarding and improving the human environment. Among other things, advice will be provided to Governments on steps to be taken to improve the rural environment through adequate water supplies and electricity, the construction of low-cost dwellings, and the provision of schools and health centres. (Project No. 9.478)		X		Eco soc	Continuing	UNEP and other UN organizations with programmes on human environment	Voluntary organizations with programmes on human environment	1976 1977 72 78	X	X
I	2	Preparations for and follow-up action in connexion with HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements	This subproject will provide necessary collaboration with the HABITAT secretariat, United Nations Headquarters in preparing for and carrying out the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements 1976. It will provide for assistance in preparing documentation, collection of information and participation in working groups, the HABITAT Preparatory Committee and the United Nations Conference proper as affecting the African region.		X		All	Completion 1976	UN		12		UNDP
I	3	Industrial plans, policies and programmes	This project will facilitate the discussion of current trends and requirements by the biennial conferences of African Ministers of Industry on the basis of an annual review and appraisal of industrial performance and structures and will promote the exchange of information among Member States and make available information on industrialization in Africa to other national and regional organizations. The project will assist Governments in the assessment of the potential for industrialization and formulation of concrete proposals for industrial programmes and projects. The project will have regard to the location of industrial complexes and projects. (Project No. 9.332)	X	X		Eco soc tech	Continuing	UNDP FAO ILO		225 273	X	approx 50% of costs from UNDP and others
II	4	Policies and programmes for housing, building, physical planning and urban development	This project seeks to promote the creation and strengthening of suitable physical planning machinery; encourage a greater co-ordination of the functions of organs already established for physical planning and urban development; and organize programmes for personnel to man institutions responsible for physical planning and urban development. It seeks to promote training facilities for physical planning personnel through field projects and thereafter the establishment of administrative and executive physical planning units and their effective liaison with other agencies responsible for economic and social planning. (Project No. 9.291)		X		Leg eco soc	Continuing	UN FAO WHO	Inter-national and voluntary organizations with programmes	66 68	X	bi-lateral donors

^{h/} ECA states that it has not included details of the country assignments of experts from UNDP or projects arranged within the African region by the specialized agencies, e.g. WHO in environmental sanitation.

^{1/} ECA states that it has calculated costs on the basis of the P-4 salary figures and its number of man-months projected in the medium-term plan. It has not been able to calculate extrabudgetary resources exactly when these are from bilateral sources.

Table 2 (continued)

ECA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
											1976 1977		
II	5	Training Seminar on orderly expansion of African cities and towns	This subproject seeks to promote improvements in the orderly expansion of African cities and towns including planning legislation, administration and management aspects which have received special emphasis in the recent past. The objective will be to improve the techniques and measures required for organizing and managing the urban physical space; the qualities and adequacy of the governmental machinery and instruments for working out the problems linked to human settlements expansion; the qualifications needed of the technologists employed; and the training required in specific areas for technologists.	X			Leg env eco soc	1976		German Foundation for International Development	50	X	approx 75% German Foundation
II	6	Improving housing finance mechanisms and increasing inflow of capital to housing and associated infrastructural development	This project seeks to promote the development of a sound financial basis for housing and infrastructural development and the establishment of the appropriate financial institutions based on local conditions and needs. It will assist in the formulation and implementation of policies and strengthening of existing housing finance institutions; developing housing credit facilities through savings and loan associations, credit unions, and rural building loan schemes; establishing national housing and/or mortgage banks for co-ordinating the use and mobilization of funds both in urban and rural areas for housing and infrastructural development (Project No. 9.292)	X			Leg eco soc tech	Continuing	UN UNDP UNCDF	Interested international organizations dealing with housing finance	72 72		UNDP, international organizations and bilateral programme
II	7	Integrated rural development	This project seeks to encourage the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach to rural development, to popularize tried models and to promote training of personnel for rural development. It includes advisory services in integrated rural development projects and assistance in liberated areas of colonial and semi-colonial territories. (Project No. 9.536)	X			Eco soc	Continuing	UNICEF specialized agencies particularly WHO	DANIDA	36 39	X	
II	8	Special problems of the least developed, land-locked and island African countries and the measures to promote their development	Under this project studies and evaluations will be made as to possible ways and means of assisting the least developed, land-locked and island countries in Africa in overcoming the hindrance to their development and thereby accelerating their rate of growth, including the formulation of proposals and recommendations on measures for overcoming specific impediments. (Project No. 9.243)	X			Eco	Continuing	UN UNCTAD and specialized agencies	QAU and other multi-national African groupings	36 39	X	
II	9	Planning and development of national water resources	This project will advance the collection of water resources data, including the planning and establishment of networks for the collection of hydrometeorological data, their interpretation and rational use for integrated development. Technical documents will be prepared for use by country engineers concerned with water resources planning and development of water codes and water administration. (Project No. 9.466)	X	X		Eco env tech	Continuing	UNDP FAO UNESCO WHO WMO IAEA	CIEH	108 84	X	approx 60% of costs

Table 2 (continued)

ECA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
											1976 1977		
II	10	Development of international water resources	This project seeks to promote co-ordinated national water resources development plans and the integrated development of international river basins by the application of comprehensive water resources development techniques. The project will also entail detailed studies of the development potential of selected international rivers in the African region with a view to promote measures for stimulating multinational co-operation. (Project No. 9.468)	X			Eco soc tech res		UN UNDP FAO UNESCO WHO, WB	AFDB	42 48	X	approx 80% of costs
II	11	Planning and optimum development of natural resources in Africa	The project will encourage the exploration and the systematic planning and optimum development of the different energy resources in Africa and will promote multinational co-operation in their exploitation and use, e.g. Ghana and Togo on electrical supply. (Project No. 9.470)	X	X		Eco tech	Continuing	UNEP UNDP UNESCO WHO	AFDB	81 85	X	
II	12	Rural electrification and development of energy equipment	The project will continue to promote small-scale production and distribution of electrical energy for rural development. It will determine the technical, social, economic and other factors affecting the development of electrical power and use in rural areas. (Project No. 9.472)	X	X		Eco soc tech	Continuing	ECE WB	AFDB	36 39	X	
II	13	Preparations of specialized maps and related activities	A plan will be prepared for international co-operation to establish common specifications for topical mapping to meet current and future African development requirement. The project will assist Governments in conducting joint geodetic and related surveys to review and revise regional and subregional maps on hydrogeology, minerals, oil, and natural gas. (Project No. 9.476)	X	X		Eco tech	Continuing	UN ESCAP UNESCO	African Geological Association, International Hydrogeological Association, and IUGG	72 78	X	approx 60% of costs
II	14	Demographic aspects of economic and social development	The project will assist Governments of the region in improving their information services on population questions and will give due recognition to the interrelationship between population dynamics and economic and social growth. Among other things and under the particular subproject studies will be prepared on migration, urbanization and population distribution. (Project No. 9.481)	X	X		Eco soc demo	Continuing	UN Other agencies having population programmes		504 252	X	approx 80% of costs from UNDP and UNFPA
II	15	The role of domestic financial institutions and development	Operations under this project will seek to improve the mobilization of domestic finance for development with a view to increasing investment resources and to direct these resources towards the expansion of capital formation. (Project No. 9.512)	X	X		Eco soc res	Continuing	UNCTAD WB IMF	AFDB, OAU, BIS, Association of African Central Banks	27 30	X	

Table 2 (continued)

ECA (continued)

Area of activity reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
								United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra- budgetary
II	16	Development of national and multinational statistical and economic information services		X	X	Eco soc demo	Continuing	UN UNICEF UNDP UNFPA PAO UNESCO WHO WB		1976 1977 252 ^{1/} 390 ^{1/}	X	approx 60% of costs from UNDP and other sources
II	17	Demographic aspects of economic and social development		X		Demo	Continuing	UN UNFPA		324 273	X	approx 85% of costs from UNDP
II	18	Planning and development of African transport	X	X		Eco soc env tech	Continuing	UNCTAD UNDP IMCO	OAU AfDB UAR AFCAC	480 ^{1/} 390 ^{1/}	X	approx 65% of costs from UNDP and other sources
III	19	Preparation of main ECA publication entitled "Human Settlements in Africa"		X		Eco soc tech res	1976			70	X	approx 75% of Nether- lands
III	20	Promoting the efficient utilization of resources for housing and urban development		X		Eco soc demo env tech	Continuing	UN WB	ICHDA ACOSCA German Development Association for Social Housing	84 45	X	approx 75% of organ- ization outside UN system

1/ Proportionate to total project but touching on majority of aspects affecting human settlements.

Table 2 (continued)

ECA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	21	Development of rural and small-scale industries	This project will foster the development of rural and small-scale industries as a means of stimulating employment in non-agricultural activities and assist in the development of African entrepreneurship. (Project No. 9.335)	X			Eco tech	Continuing	UNIDO ILO		1976 1977 130 143	X	approx 25% of costs from UNDP
III	22	Development of institutional infrastructure for technological research and development	This project will seek to promote the establishment of institutions for research and development in different sectors of the African economies so as to provide a continuous flow of technology and technical services for production activities. The project will also assist in strengthening the national machinery for the implementation of the African Regional Plan for Science and Technology (Project No. 9.525)	X	X		Eco spc tech	Continuing	UNIDO FAO UNESCO	OAU	78 80	X	
IV	23	Studies on changes in agrarian structures and land tenure policies in Africa	This subproject is a continuation of the work which has been carried out in the past years. It will assist Governments in reform related to the development of settlement schemes and improvement and administration of land laws and institutions. It can be linked by reference with the report of the Inter-regional Seminar on Urban Land Policy and Control Measures held in Madrid in November 1971. (Project No. 9.213)	X			Eco soc env leg	1977	UNCTAD UNIDO FAO	CEUCA OAU AAASA AFPA WARDA CILSS	36 39 (tentative)	X	
VI	24	Training Seminar on Building Construction Management	This training seminar to be hosted by the Government of Nigeria seeks to improve the standard of building construction management both at the professional and intermediate levels. The programme of work will range from site organization to the eventual disposal of buildings constructed.	X			Eco tech	1976			30	X	approx 70% of costs from Governments
VI	25	Building research and standardization	The objective of this project is to co-ordinate and rationalize building research activities in the African region. It will encourage collaboration in research programmes, exchange of information on results and application between existing research institutions and newly established centres specializing in reduction of building costs. It will also attempt a review of performance and capacity of the construction industry and the status and prospects of the building materials industry in Africa. (Project No. 9.294)	X			Tech	Continuing	UN UNEP	Interested inter-national organizations specializing in building research	48 48	X	UN UNEP

Table 2 (continued)

ECA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	26	Training for development	This subproject entails comparative studies of educational policies and programmes for rural development in selected African countries. This will include a review of development and problems in educational reform in Africa to meet development needs and as a suggestive basis for reform in educational structure and content. (Project No. 9.261)	X				1978	UNITAR ILO UNESCO	CAPRAD	1976 1977 27 30	X	UNDP UNESCO
VI	27	Fellowship programme and training facilities	This project seeks to develop and administer a scholarship and fellowship programme for training Africans in priority areas of manpower requirements and promote intra-African co-operation in the utilization of available educational and training facilities within the region for training nationals of the other African countries. It will assist in developing and administering the World Bank/AIDB/IDEP/ECA training courses in project analysis. (Project No. 9.262)	X			Eco tech res	Continuing	UN UNITAR	ACTE, IDEP Association of African Universities and Institutions of Higher Education	63 68	X	
VI	28	Manpower and employment planning and management development	The project will assist Member States in developing national administrative and institutional capability for human resources planning, including the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies and strategies for human resources utilization; to this end will organize national and multinational programmes for training Africans in the techniques and approaches of integrated human resources planning, including the manpower, employment and education aspects of population planning. It will assist in promoting the development of adequate resources of indigenous managerial personnel through programmes in higher management education and training in African institutions. (Project No. 9.441)	X			Eco so tech res	Continuing	UNITO UNICEF ILO FAO UNESCO WHO	CAPRAD IDEP	234 253	X	approx 50% of costs
VI	29	Development of administrative and managerial capacity in public and parastatal organizations	The purpose of this project is to advise and assist Governments in developing programmes for the improvement of their administrative and managerial capacity within central government machinery, local government administrations, public enterprises and other parastatal and specialized institutions with the aim of ensuring efficient administration of economic and social development; and to develop programmes to improve upon management procedures and practices in budgeting, financial and personnel administration. (Project No. 9.502)	X	X		Eco soc res	Continuing	UN UNITAR ILO	CAPRAD SIDA, IULA IIAS National universities and institutes of public administration	138 156	X	approx 80% of costs
VI	3	Administration and management of urban centres	Operations under this project will continue to give assistance to Governments in developing efficient administrative systems to administer and manage urban centres and supervise their development. (Project No. 9.502)	X	X		Eco soc	Continuing	UN	CAPRAD IULA	18 12	X	approx 30% of costs from UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title ^{k/1/}	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000) ^{m/}	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	*Progress and monitoring of human settlements in the ECWA region	This activity entails assessment, formulation and development of future plan of activities in the field of human settlements within the context of the International Strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade.	X	X			Continuing	UN UNEP FAO		73	X	
I	2	Demographic characteristics of selected groups of nomadic populations	This project constitutes an empirical survey of two or three different groups of nomads living in countries of the ECWA region with the aim of identifying some of their demographic features to enable policy-makers to formulate alternative approaches to the problem of nomadic settlement.		X			1977	UNFPA		54		X
I	3	Manpower supply and demand in the ECWA countries' present situation and future prospects (up to 1990)	The study assesses present and future manpower supply and demand with a view to evaluating the magnitude and nature of the present imbalance and to examining the conditions of establishing in the future a relative equilibrium within a general equilibrium model of development.		X			1977			99	69	30
I	4	A regional perspective to resource formulation and allocation	This study will provide means of harmonizing national plans and improving the utilization of existing national industrial production capacities in order to achieve a more efficient allocation of regional investment resources. Research will be oriented towards providing data and guidance on the range of options available for regional economic co-operation schemes.	X	X			Continuing			62	2	60 Dutch trust fund

^{k/} Activities marked with an asterisk signify the projects that appear in the work programme of ECWA (1976-1977) under the area of social development and human settlement. The other activities are selected from other areas of this work programme for their relevance to the broader context of an integrated approach to human settlement.

^{1/} In addition to the various projects specified in this table ECWA is undertaking:

- (i) Advisory services in the preparation and production of a film depicting the human settlement situation in Lebanon at the request of the Government of Lebanon;
- (ii) Advisory services in the preparation and production of a film depicting the human settlement situation in the ECWA region at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization;
- (iii) ECWA expects to make a contribution to the report on the human settlement problems of the Palestinian people in the ECWA region. The proposed report was called for in a recommendation adopted by the Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements for Asia and the Pacific and Western Asia, held in Teheran, Iran, from 14 to 19 June 1975.

^{m/} Resources indicated include technical assistance in terms of advisory services under social development and human settlement in the work programme at the request of Governments in the region, under project No. 5 below. Other advisory services under the remaining chapters of the work programme are not included.

Table 2 (continued)
ECWA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-VI	5	*Advisory services and substantive support	The provision of advisory services to Member States on matters pertaining to settlement policies and strategies when requested within the framework of available resources; the provision of substantive support to ongoing technical co-operation activities in the countries of the region, including the backstopping of United Nations field experts in the field of human settlements.	X	X		Tech soc env	Continuing	UN UNEP		n/	X	
II	6	*Low-cost housing development	This activity consists of a regional survey of housing conditions, housing supply and housing demand; an analysis of institutional requirements for housing development with particular reference to low-cost housing; a country study on housing needs, targets, priorities and investment criteria within the context of long-term planning for housing needs.	X	X		Soc tech env	1977	UN		105	X	
II	7	*Rural settlement planning	This activity consists of a survey of settlement planning in land and resettlement projects in the region; a survey of the social factors determining the success and effectiveness of rural settlement design; assessment of the optimal distribution patterns of settlements with integrated rural development projects.			X	Soc cult env	1977	UN UNEP		99.5	X	
II	8	Socio-demographic survey of Hodeida and Taz in the Yemen Arab Republic	This project aims at collecting basic field data needed for exercise for a census for planning and policy formulation in these two large settlements in the Yemen Arab Republic.	X			Soc demo	1977			38.4	X	
II	9	Rural exodus and rural development	This activity leads to the assessment of the magnitude of urban migration in selected countries of the region and the nature and scope of selected "push" and "pull" factors accounting for it and the exploration of integrating the rural with the urban sector.	X	X		Eco soc	Continuing	FAO		160	98	62
III	10	Working group on low-cost housing promotion	The <u>ad hoc</u> meeting is needed to draw up guidelines for the intensification of low-cost housing development.		X		Eco soc tech	1977	UN UNEP		44	X	
III	11	Regional meeting on water resources development	The meeting, as part of the preparatory process for the 1977 United Nations Water Conference, will review the documents which will have to be prepared for the Conference by <u>ad hoc</u> experts and consultants on various water resources subjects and will serve as a forum for a review of major obstacles in water resources development.		X		Eco tech	1976	UN			X	
III	12	Expert reports on the identification and formulation of water resources project	This study leads to the identification of water resources projects whose implementation is hampered by the lack of financial resources and the evaluation of such projects in each ECWA country.	X			Eco	Continuing			110	42	38

n/ Costs are included under project No. 1 above.

Table 2 (continued)

ECWA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	13	The application of science and technology at the farm level	This study will assess the state of technology of the disposal of the average Arab farmer and will analyse the available technology and its level of application of the farm level.		X		Tech	1977	FAO		58.2	X	
III	14	Development of integrated transport and communications network in the ECWA region	This activity envisages reviewing plans, policies and practices in the field of transport and communications as they relate to intercountry traffic and an assessment of future demand for various transport modes.		X		Eco tech	1977			199.5	121	77
IV	15	Implementation of land and water development projects	This study leads to the assessment of various irrigation projects in the region and an examination in depth of the factors hampering the implementation capacity.		X		Eco soc	Continuing	FAO		112	57.5	54.5
V	16	*Social aspects of integrated rural development	This project leads to the evaluation of a cross-section of rural community development projects and programmes in the region and will analyse the use of incentives for mobilizing rural population groups in community development programmes. It will also consist of a study of the relationships between participation in and progress of rural development projects.		X		Soc cult leg	1977	UN UNEP FAO		62.5	X	
VI	17	*Planned metropolitan development	This activity will lead to a regional study of national urbanization patterns, policies, institutional and administrative requirements for planned metropolitan growth as well as the financing of metropolitan infrastructure.		X		Env leg soc	1977	UN UNEP		110.5	X	

Page 2 (continued)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding o/	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Urban environment and urban employment in developing countries	The project will (a) Extend current series of World Employment Programme urbanization and employment case studies to include additional metropolitan cities and some medium-sized cities as well, emphasizing infrastructure costs and employment implications of deconcentration, and employment implications of improvement of physical conditions in the urban slums; (b) Extend current series of field sample surveys of the urban informal sector, emphasizing employment implications of improvement of the slum environment with a view to elaborating possible applied pilot projects in specific sites (FP/0104-75-02 (551)).				X Env eco soc	Jan 1975- Dec 1976	ILO		342		242 UNEP
I VI	2	Evaluation of an integrated ecological study of a large urban conglomeration	The project will use the experience and empirical data gained in an integrated study of the ecology of a large urban system to provide methodological guidelines and conceptual framework for use in developing comparative studies of human settlements in different regions of the world (FP/0104-75-05 (712)).				X Env	April 1975- May 1976	UNESCO		171	27 UNESCO	62 UNEP
I II VI	3	Integrated ecological study on human settlements	The project involves the development of a series of integrated studies on human settlements in various regions of the world, as a basis for decision-making and for better understanding of the functioning of human settlements as ecological systems. Special attention will be given to interactions between human settlements with their surrounding environments and to problems of key ecological processes. The project will promote an urgently needed relationship between urban planners and research scientists concerned with the integrated study of human settlements. In situ training of research workers, planners and other relevant personnel will form a major programme activity and mechanisms will be established to ensure the exchange of personnel and information among the various integrated research activities on human settlements carried out in the various continents.				X Env soc cult	Oct 1975- Dec 1976	UNESCO WHO	INTERCOL	335.9	115 UNESCO	211.2 UNEP
I V	4	Integrated approach for improving slums and marginal settlements	The project will devise and demonstrate through pilot projects in Indonesia and the Philippines an integrated and comprehensive approach for improving marginal low-income settlements with special emphasis on population and environmental dimensions through technologies which reduce environmental degradation and promote utilization of appropriate renewable resources and through organizational forms that maximize popular participation in the improvement process (FP/895, FP/896, FP/897).	X	X		X Env demo soc	Aug 1975- June 1978	United Nations	Philippines National Economic Authority; Indonesia Commission on Environment.	Not yet defined		1,296 UNEP

o/ Although some expenses of UNEP are covered by the regular United Nations budget, projects financed in part or in toto by UNEP are funded by the Environment Fund (a voluntary fund).

Table 2 (continued)

UNEP (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	5	Environmental aspects of human settlements	The project involves the measurement of environmental parameters of importance for understanding and ameliorating conditions in human settlements, including criteria, standards and services related to quantitative aspects of the biological, medical, social and psychological needs of urban, rural and transitional communities and their interaction with the settlement environment; the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the construction of human settlements and comparative analysis of the policy environment within which human settlements develop (PP/0104-75-01 (445)).				X Env	Jan 1975-July 1976		ICSU/SCOPE	146		80 UNEP
II	6	Assistance to the Capital Development Authority of Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania	Assistance to the Capital Development Authority (CDA) of Tanzania in formulating and improving appropriate plans and programmes which take account of environmental implications of building the new capital city. The scope is to promote the concept of environmentally sound human settlements interpreted to mean a comprehensive and integrated development strategy encompassing not only economic and physical aspects but also sociological and ecological implications (PP/0104-75-06 (762)).	X			Env eco soc	Aug 1974-Aug 1977	UN UNDP	CDA	10 443.6		398.6 UNEP
III VI	7	Human settlements technology programme	This project involves organising, on a global basis, a network of basically local institutions that work in the field of human settlements technology; establishing the necessary mechanisms for the co-ordination of the activities of these institutes; making all existing data in this field readily available; and helping developing countries to become self-reliant.				X Env tech	Continuing	Not yet known	Not yet known	Not yet known		
III	8	Study of traffic restraints in Singapore	A study aimed at taking advantage of a rare opportunity to make quantitative observations and surveys before and after the institution of a major traffic restraint scheme in Singapore. The study will monitor the impacts of the restraint scheme and develop models and analytic procedures that will be useful in predicting the impacts of different schemes proposed for Singapore in the future or for other cities (0101-74-005).	X			Env soc	Jan-Dec 1975	W5		128.7		55.8 UNEP
III	9	Meeting to prepare a guideline on handpumps	The project involves: (a) the preparation of a preliminary document containing information on handpumps that has been collected by WHO and others; (b) a meeting of experts to review the information available, to supplement it where possible, to advise on sources of additional information and to produce a draft of the guidelines; and (c) collection of additional information in accordance with the experts' recommendations focusing on the development and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies (0101-74-002).				X Tech env	Dec 1974-Dec 1976	WHO		52.4		37.4 UNEP
VI	10	Human Settlements Managers Programme	The project will improve the ability and capacity of personnel in developing countries in the planning, development and operation of human settlements on the national and local authority levels (PP/869).				X Env eco soc tech	Aug-1975-June 1976	UNESCO		283		243.5 UNEP

Table 2 (continued)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	1	Assistance to the Casse de'parne et Credit Immobilier, Zaire	UNIDO is providing technical assistance in setting up housing co-operatives.	X			Tech	Jul 1975	UNDP	Casse de'parne et Credit Immobilier	60		X
III	2	Pilot demonstration project on processing and use of plastics in combination with domestically available materials, Cyprus	Economic and Social Council resolution 1886 (LVII) of 31 July 1974 called for UNIDO to intensify efforts on processing use of plastics in combination with natural products in housing construction. UNIDO is building 20 houses using fibreglass reinforced plastics and natural products (jute, sisal, asbestos, sand, clay, stone).	X			Tech	May 1976	UNDP		60		X
IV	3	Demonstration for the production of housing units based on plastics processing technology, Uruguay	UNIDO is building 10 houses using fibreglass reinforced plastics (filament winding technique) and natural products (jute, sisal, asbestos, sand, clay, stone).	X			Tech	Nov 1976	UNDP	Uruguay Plastics Association	60		X
III	4	Mission on industrial construction to Banat Company, Yugoslavia	UNIDO reviewed existing activities in industrial construction and developed a proposal to improve prefabricating techniques for housing and industrial buildings. A new factory is being established and more assistance is expected.	X			Tech	Jun 1975	UNDP		20		X
III	5	Mission for prefabricated building components to Spuz Company, Yugoslavia	UNIDO is assisting a company which is manufacturing prefabricated components but is presently working at only 50 per cent of installed capacity. The goals are to improve efficiency and to produce all components for housing and apartments.	X			Tech	Dec 1975	UNDP		20		X
III	6	Industrial construction consultancy to the Botswana Development Corporation	UNIDO is assisting the Botswana State Development Corporation to improve building design and introduce prefabrication of building components for housing and industrial construction.	X			Tech	Mar 1976	UNDP	Botswana State Development Corporation	20		X
III	7	Assistance to the Hindustan Housing Factory, India	UNIDO is assisting this Government construction firm at its factory in New Delhi. The objectives are improving production rate and quality of prefabricated housing components.	X			Tech	1976	UNDP		600		X
III VI	8	Assistance to the Government of Mongolia for establishment of a national construction centre.	UNIDO is providing expert services to assist the Government of Mongolia establish its national construction centre. A future project of \$1.5 million is expected to develop from this initial work.	X			Tech	Jul 1976	UNDP		30		X

Table 2 (continued)

UNIDO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	9	Assistance to industrial development of building materials manufacture, Indonesia	UNIDO is carrying out a nationwide survey of building material resources including minerals and timber. A future project of \$1.5 million is expected to develop from this work.	X			Tech	Jul 1976	UNDP		300		X
III	10	Assistance to establishment of the clay products and non-metallic building materials industries, Botswana	UNIDO is carrying out a nationwide survey of all minerals which have utility as building materials. This is support action for local housing projects and building of factories in Botswana.	X			Tech	Nov 1976	UNDP		50		X

Table 2 (continued)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Area of activity	Cross reference to table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Regional development planning courses	Courses on (a) Theories of regional development; (b) Tools for regional analysis and planning; and (c) Pre-investment and projects in regional planning.	X			Demo soc eco	Jan 1976			13	X	
I	2	Support for housing and planning	To assist in the development of housing policies and strategies. (HON/75/103)	X			Soc tech	Sept 1976			47	X	
II	3	Restoration and development of Old Djakarta	Assistance in the execution of restoration work with the view to renovating the area both physically and economically. (INS/73/039)	X			Tech	Jan 1976			84	X	
II	4	Canal Zone regional planning	Assistance in planning the reconstruction of the three cities of the Canal Zone: Suez, Ismailia and Port Said. (EGY/74/015)	X			Tech	Jan 1977			4 426	X	
III	5	Housing adviser	To advise on housing construction. (RAF/74/090)		X		Soc eco tech	Jan 1977			174	X	
III	6	Architect Fada N' gourma	To assist in the planning and construction of housing. (UPV/74/026)	X			Tech	Jan 1976			29	X	

Table 2 (continued)
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)^{p/}

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Survey on internal migration into human resources in the metropolitan area of San Jose	The proposed survey relates to fertility, mortality and employment in the context of better understanding of the circumstances underlying migratory movements and the possible ways of influencing such movements through appropriate government policies. The project also includes studies related to its assimilation of migrants such as their adaptability to the city; social participation and family organization. (COS/72/P04)	X			Demo	1977-1978	UN	CESPO University of Costa Rica	30.9	X	
I	2	Studies of the relationship between population and environment in selected situations	The study is being undertaken for the development of methodologies for the study of population/natural resources relationship, particularly on marginalized tropical islands. This aspect will focus not only on ways of estimating population conditions but also popular perceptions of environmental constraints. The other objective of the study is to contribute to the design of regional planning measures to meet conditions of population pressure, limited natural resources and remoteness to the growth centres of modern economic development. The study is currently being carried out in the Lau and Lomiviti groups of islands in eastern Fiji. (GLO/71/P03)		X		Env	1976	UNESCO		303.75	X	
I	3	Operational research on labour markets and interregional migration	The project is directed to design and help to implement alternatives of regional economic and social policy, with special regard to interregional migration. It concentrates on the demographic dimension of internal migration with the purpose of formulating a special strategy designed to achieve a completion of the modernization process. The results will constitute a part of the material which the Government will use in making a strategic decision concerning national development. The whole project falls within the general framework of the regional and urban planning scheme, mainly directed to counteract employment and income inequalities, enhanced by industrialization through import substitution and a steady concentration of agricultural investments in pilot areas. (MEX/73/P01)	X			Demo	1976	UN		143.6	X	
II	4	Urbanization and its social and economic implications	The proposed survey is to provide reliable socio-economic information on the population as a means of studying urbanization in Jordan and its socio-economic implications. (JOR/72/P03)	X			Soc eco demo	1976	UN		39.7	X	
II	5	Assistance to social research centres: Cyprus for Urbanization Studies	A study on urbanization, with specific relation to socio-cultural and occupational characteristics of migrants to important cities of Cyprus, is being carried out by the Social Research Centre. These studies are important for urban planning and social welfare and in the context of planning for future development of the country. (CYP/72/P01)	X			Soc cult demo	1976	UN UNESCO		39.7	X	
II	6	ESCAP Regional Seminar on the Ecological Implications of Rural Urban Growth	Seminar to examine the dynamics and distribution of population and its various environmental aspects and also the conditions produced by urban growth and industrialization with particular reference to the experience of technically advanced countries. (RAS/71/P13)		X		Env demo	1976	UN		48.35	X	

^{p/} Most UNFPA projects are directly related to population problems with explicit or implicit demographic goals. Population censuses, housing censuses and other projects involving demographic data collection constitute the other big component of the total number of projects assisted. All these in fact may be considered related to housing and settlement in the wider concept of the term. The eight projects which have been included in the table bear specific relationship to Habitat in the context to its available definition.

Table 2 (continued)

UNFPA (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	7	Expert Group Meeting at ECWA, Beirut on Demographic Aspects of Urbanization and Internal Migration	Meeting to provide policy guidelines to control internal migration; to avoid some of the problems it creates and to channel it so that it will contribute towards economic development. (RMI/73/P11)	X			Soc eco demo	1976	UN		27.4	X	
II	8	Regional Seminar on Environmental and Population Dimensions of Human Settlements in South-East Asia	This seminar which took place at the Development Academy of the Philippines in March has received financial support from UNFPA. The seminar was intended to develop an agreement on a conceptual framework for the interrelationship of population and environmental dimensions within human settlements in the South-East Asia region. The seminar exposed key personnel from the region to the importance of an integrated approach to human settlements and provided them with a base of information to begin shaping new approaches to human settlements incorporating population and environmental dimensions. The seminar also explained future areas of co-operation between UNEP and UNFPA, especially to point out and identify new areas and directions of UNFPA/UNEP involvement in the development programme, particularly in the Asia and Pacific region. (RAS/74/P11)		X		Env demo	Mar 1975	UNEP UNEP		15	X	

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Services for children (Chile)	The Government has assigned a high priority to the formulation of a national policy for children and youth in order to facilitate efforts to establish priority areas of action as a basis for co-ordinated multisectoral projects which eventually are expected to benefit some 600,000 deprived children. In early 1974, the National Council of Ministers assigned the preparation of an extensive study on the situation of children to the National Commission of Scientific and Technological Investigation (CONICYT). Based on a multisectoral consensus on priority areas for action, a national policy will be formulated to include specific project activities assigned to various national institutions for implementation during the period 1977 through 1980. Under the present proposal, UNICEF would contribute toward the costs of the CONICYT secretariat during the second stage. The Government is interested in requesting UNICEF aid at a later time for specific projects in the third stage.	X			Eco soc env cult res	1975-1976	UN UNFPA ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		180		
II	2	Social planning (Dominican Republic)	Our programme aims to improve and strengthen its existing planning structure so as to formulate and implement balanced social and economic development. With UNICEF assistance, a Social Planning Section will be established within ORAFLAS to be responsible for the formulation of the social development plan and to identify the principal social problems, including those related to mothers and children. This Section will develop strategies and technical and administrative procedures for co-ordinated planning and programming. For this purpose, technical personnel from both the public and private sectors will be trained through special courses, conferences and seminars.	X			Dem eco soc tech cult res	1974-1976	ILPES (ECLA) UNDP ILO FAO UNIDO		110		
III	3	Health services: allied personnel training (Caribbean)	This programme aims to relieve one of the major constraints on the delivery of health services to the 5 million persons of the English-speaking Caribbean, namely, the acute shortage of trained health workers. A more rational organization of resources for the training of allied health personnel (paramedical) will be sought through the development of a co-ordinated network of training facilities within the area. Five regional centres will be established within nationally owned educational institutions in the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago for the training of students from all of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries at the aide, vocational and professional levels.	X			Eco soc tech res	1975-1978	UNDP WHO		500		
III	4	Pan African Institute for Development (IDEP)	The programme aims at training highly qualified personnel in the field of planning for women and children. The courses stress the importance of integrating the needs of women and children, not only in all development planning and training but also in the formulation of sectoral and national development plans. During the next academic year, the training of personnel will be continued along current lines. It is expected that some 14 seminars, 2 conferences, 1 course and 3 research projects will be carried out with the collaboration of IDEP and various African universities, research institutes and national planning departments. UNICEF assistance will cover costs of one consultant, as well as training grants and study activities. (regional)	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1978		IDEP	240		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	5	Post-basic nursing (Dakar, Senegal)	The Centre for Post-Basic Nursing Training (CESSI) at Dakar, Senegal, was established in 1968 to provide additional training for senior nursing staff in all the French-speaking countries of West and Central Africa. With the creation of a similar Centre in Yaounde, Cameroon, serving Central Africa, CESSI in Dakar will address itself more and more to the French-speaking countries of West Africa. The programme foresees continued assistance for the next two years during which time approximately 20 students will be recruited each year. As in the past, UNICEF assistance during the next two years will include additional teaching aids, transport for field activities and training grants and stipends. WHO will provide administrative personnel and a portion of the professional staff, with the other portion being provided by the Government of Senegal. (regional)	X	X		Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1977	WHO	CESSI	121		
III	6	Post-basic nursing (Yaounde, Cameroon)	The programme provides training for senior nursing staff who will become administrators, supervisors and nurse educators in the national health services of their respective countries. (regional)		X		Eco soc tech cult res	1976-1977	WHO		71		
III	7	Nutrition education (Turkey)	The programme emphasis during the period 1975-1976 will be threefold: (a) an extensive nutrition education campaign is planned, based on the midwife because she is the main agent to reach the mother, especially in the rural areas. Twenty regional orientation courses will be conducted to train 67 provincial training teams, which in turn will train 2,000 rural and urban midwives in nutrition and health education; (b) recognizing the importance of communication in securing the support and co-operation of all who would be involved in the nutrition education and related projects, including family planning, UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF, have agreed to share the costs of a project support communication scheme over a two-year period; and (c) the Health Ministry plans to conduct eight orientation and refresher courses for 225 provincial health directors, rural health centre doctors, health technicians and other personnel.	X			Eco soc tech env res	1975-1976	UNDP UNFPA FAO WHO		225		
III	8	Services for children (Bangladesh)	The programme is concerned with the continuation and extension of the rural water supply scheme by providing materials and transport for an additional 100,000 shallow wells and 9,500 deep tube-wells; the strengthening of health and family planning services; the improvement of the quality of primary school teaching; and the stimulation of pioneering ventures and realistic demonstrations in nutrition.	X			Dem soc tech env cult leg res	1974-1977	UNDP UNFPA FAO UNESCO WHO		13 587		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	9	Services for children (Bangladesh) (continued)	The programme is concerned with the ongoing rural water supply scheme proceeding at a rate of 50,000 wells a year; a new emphasis on child nutrition especially with regard to nutrition education, surveillance and food production; continued support for the newly integrated rural health and family planning services; the improvement of primary schools and teacher training for the nation's 36,000 schools; and a new programme of consolidated services for children of displaced families and other social welfare projects.	X			Eco soc tech env cult leg res	1975-1978	UNFPA WHO		9 368		
III	10	Services for children (Burma)	The programme will help develop further the existing infrastructure which aims at the qualitative improvement and decentralization of primary education, and provision of facilities for primary education for out-of-school children. It will also encourage research and developmental studies aimed at defining feasible alternatives to provide education more relevant to children's needs, including pilot projects aimed at testing these alternative systems of education and lead to preparation of programmes for non-formal education and teaching practical skills for the primary level drop-outs. Under social welfare, the Government will undertake, with UNICEF assistance, intensive training of social welfare personnel at all levels; mobilization of volunteers and programme activities of voluntary organizations; exploration of more effective training media and techniques as well as efforts at research and planning to further identify areas of unmet needs.	X			Eco soc tech cult res	1975-1977	UN ESCAP ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		3 690		
III	11	Services for children (Indonesia)	The programme will provide for establishment of additional integrated health centres; continuation of immunization and communicable disease control activities including continuation of large-scale BCG vaccination programme; continuation of family planning activities; installation of water supply and environmental sanitation facilities and co-ordinated health education activities. In applied nutrition steps will be taken to develop the programme in accordance with the recommendations made following a recent evaluation. Efforts will continue in the prevention of vitamin A deficiency. Experiments in non-formal approaches to education will continue along with some support to the ongoing activities in that field. Approaches to regional development of services for children will be tested and delivery systems of integrated services will be tried.	X			Eco soc tech cult	1975-1976	FAO UNESCO WHO		2 240		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	12	Services for children (Pakistan)	The integrated health programme is concerned with the development of new methods of delivering health services particularly in rural areas aiming at optimal use of available personnel. Nutrition activities will be developed as an integral part of other activities, namely, MCH centres, family life education, primary school curriculum, teacher training and agricultural extension. Additionally, a seminar will be organized for 100 field workers responsible for monitoring nutrition programmes. In the field of family and child welfare, "earn and learn" activities and family life education for women and young girls would be developed; 750 family and child welfare workers will be trained; a pilot project on motivation for social development and education with special emphasis on child care in the slum areas of Karachi would be developed utilizing educational television. The main emphasis in education includes among other things evaluation of ongoing activities in curriculum development and teacher education; initiation of new approaches to non-formal education through mass media; and reorientation and in-service training of 400 supervisory staff. The rural water supply aspect includes installation of 50,000 hand-pumps as part of the flood rehabilitation programme, and 185 water supply schemes for villages in remote areas.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1977	UNDP UN ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		4 100		
III	13	Services for children (Philippines)	The programme has two major components: (a) science education in primary schools along the established pattern of improving the quality of science and mathematics teachers through graduate-level training of teacher educators and in-service training of teachers for elementary schools; and (b) continued support to health services, e.g. strengthening of basic health services in the rural areas including training of traditional midwives, expansion of tuberculosis control to another 20 provinces, and preparatory measures for the control of goitre.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UNESCO WHO		485		
III	14	Services for children (Philippines)	The programme comprises two main parts: (i) the strengthening of planning and management capacity for services to children and youth; and (ii) delivery of direct services to the same group. The former represents the first serious and innovative effort to institutionalize planning for children and youth; it can be regarded as a major programme preparation exercise for post-1977 years. The latter covers the interim continuation of selected elements of ongoing activities with necessary modification in the light of current realities and fall in the areas of health, nutrition and education.	X			Eco soc tech cult res	1975-1977	FAO WHO UNESCO WB		2 177		
III	15	Services for children (Republic of Korea)	This programme provides for continued support to ongoing activities during the last years of the Third National Development Plan. Applied nutrition activities in 447 villages promote the production and consumption of nutritious foods. To prepare for country-wide expansion in the next plan period, the Saemaul (New Village) Movement will be involved and Saemaul workers will receive training in nutrition. The expansion will be co-ordinated with the rural village water supply scheme.	X			Soc tech env res	1974-1976	FAO UNESCO WHO		1 524		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	16	Services for children (Thailand)	The programme is concerned with the further expansion of rural and urban health services, pilot activities for quality improvement of basic education, nutrition activities to improve the diet of children and pregnant mothers in low income groups, integrated services for hill-tribe children and youth and non-formal leadership training for out-of-school rural youth.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1977	UN FAO UNESCO WHO		3 860		
III	17	Services for children (Afghanistan)	In the field of health, 100 rural and 74 urban health centres and subcentres will be established; in four provinces, referral services for mothers and children will be strengthened through establishment of paediatric and maternity wards; upgrading of 30 laboratory units of the provincial hospitals and improvement of the in-service training of health, medical and paramedical personnel will be undertaken. Communicable diseases control will be expanded and gradually integrated into the basic health services. Support for the rural water supply programme and environmental sanitation activities, including school hygiene, will continue. In primary education, assistance will be provided for development of instructional and learning materials, improvement of science education, including local production of equipment, reorientation of teachers and improvement of their pre-service training, development of programmes in educational radio broadcasting and out-of-school education for school-age children at village level, as part of an integrated approach to rural development.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1977	FAO UNESCO WHO		2 641		
III	18	Services for children (Bhutan)	The objective of the programme is to develop, within the context of Bhutan's five-year development plan (1971-1976) a programme of co-ordinated services for children. This will be for assistance to rural health services, rural drinking water supply, pre-school care and primary education.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1976	UNDP WFP UNESCO WHO		660		
III	19	Services for children (India)	The integrated child care services programme aims at the introduction of <u>integrated child care services</u> in 1,000 blocks, continued support for the <u>applied nutrition programme</u> in 524 blocks and new support to 450 blocks, the production of <u>processed weaning foods</u> for children, <u>health and family planning services</u> , the provision of potable water by the drilling of wells, and of <u>environmental sanitation</u> , continued support for the improvement of the teaching of science, reform of the <u>primary school curriculum</u> , <u>community schools</u> , and a <u>children's media laboratory</u> , continued support for higher education in <u>food and nutrition</u> for agricultural and medical personnel, <u>support activities</u> for the programme in all its components and various <u>developmental activities</u> .	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1978	FAO UNESCO WHO		56 800		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	20	Services for children (Maldives)	The programme aims at (a) expansion and continued improvement and reinforcement of health services, including training of health personnel and increased supervision, a two-year pilot scheme for the provision of safe water supplies on selected atolls in Male, the capital; and (b) support for the development of <u>primary education</u> throughout the archipelago, including the upgrading of curricula, the preparation and production of teaching materials, pre-service and in-service primary teacher training, initiation of a school supervisory service, the introduction of a school broadcasting service, and construction of <u>community schools</u> .	X			Eco soc tech cult res	1974-1977	UNESCO WHO		282		
III	21	Services for children (Nepal)	The programme aims at improving rural drinking water, nutrition and child care, basic health services, primary education, evaluation and internal transportation.	X			Eco soc tech cult res env	1975-1979	UNFPA UNESCO WHO	TEMOS	5 100		
III	22	Services for children (Sri Lanka)	The programme attaches high priority to nutrition services. A Nutrition Training Unit is being set up, which will be responsible for the development of suitable courses, syllabi and nutrition education materials for use in a comprehensive training programme for all categories of field workers. As a first step, the Training Unit will organize short nutrition orientation courses for some 100 medical personnel who in turn will be responsible for training of other field workers. In order initially to stem and eventually reverse the presently increasing incidence of child malnutrition, supplementary feeding centres and nutrition rehabilitation facilities will be established in the areas of the country most affected by food shortages, including plantations and urban slums. At the same time, ongoing child health activities will be further developed.	X			Eco soc tech env	1975-1976	FAO WHO		845		
III	23	Services for children (Bahrain)	In the field of education, the programme aims at in-service training for 1,200 insufficiently qualified primary school teachers. In the field of health, the programme is concerned with the development at Health Centres and training institutions.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UNESCO WHO		102		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	24	Services for children (Democratic Yemen)	The programme contains three major components: (a) training of 80 community social workers, 500 primary school teachers (plus some insufficiently qualified ones through in-service training), and 750 health personnel. This support will be phased out at the end of 1975, 1976 and 1979 respectively with the Government assuming full responsibility as from those dates. After 1976, priority will be given to the qualitative improvement of the educational services, particularly the development of more adequate curricula, textbooks, planning and supervision; (b) the health network is to be modestly expanded by the addition of 8 health centres, 12 health units, 40 MCH sections and 12 mobile health units with emphasis being given to immunization and prevention; and (c) a new component is zonal development. Zingibar in the Third Governorate has been selected as the site for the first pilot project. Efforts will be directed towards creating a spirit of self-help, initiative, leadership and co-operation as an example for neighbouring communities to build up community services, particularly for mothers, children and adolescents.	X			Eco soc tech cult res	1976-1979	UN UNESCO WHO		2 081		
III	25	Services for children (Egypt)	The programme embraces: (a) Nutrition: Local production of sufficient plastic containers to help accelerate the government objective to distribute 2,000 tons of Supramine for children per annum within the next three years; (b) Urbanization: Efforts to increase community participation and subject to the conclusions of the Boulak appraisal some comparative experimentation will be made in two additional selected areas with different sociological characteristics; (c) Health: UNICEF will continue to act as one of the executing agencies in the large programme of family planning activities which is receiving support from UNFPA; (d) Rehabilitation: As part of a large post-war rehabilitation effort in the Suez Canal zone which is described at length in Information Note E/ICEF/L.1308, UNICEF would re-equip 35 multipurpose urban and rural social centres, 3 training centres, 30 primary schools, and 2 referral hospitals. Transport would be provided for supervision and in-service training of teachers.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1975	UN WFP ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		1 277		
III	26	Services for children (Egypt)	The programme aims at the introduction of integrated services for children in traditional villages; the training of graduate youth for public service; and provision of children's clubs in community centres to meet the needs of the younger out-of-school children. In the health field, nutrition orientation through urban MCH centres and rural health centres are supported, as well as paediatric training and supplementary support for the "Supramine" weaning food production.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1978	WFP UNFPA		3 551		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	27	Services for children (Sudan)	The programme embraces (a) <u>Education</u> : Support to the In-Service Educational Training Institute with a target intake of 2,000 primary teachers. Additional support is also foreseen for extending supervision, aid to pre-primary education, expanding the education of girls, and assisting curriculum development in science and practical subjects. In the field of non-formal education, efforts will continue at expanding pre-vocational training for out-of-school youth, with the establishment of five new centres; (b) <u>Health</u> : the Government's declared policy is consolidating existing health facilities and upgrading them, especially in rural areas. UNICEF will support the strengthening of the health infrastructure and the expansion of training schemes for auxiliary personnel; (c) <u>Nutrition</u> : recommendations for a national food and nutrition policy were adopted at the First National Food and Nutrition Conference in 1972, for which follow-up action is still required. Meantime, UNICEF will support nutrition education, school feeding, goitre control, and some experimental work in village technology and the development of food mixtures with a high nutritional content; (d) <u>Social Services</u> : assistance will be provided to a training centre for social welfare personnel, and to the Department of Social Welfare in developing institutions and centres; (e) <u>Integrated services</u> : a beginning will be made in developing integrated and comprehensive services for children, youth and women in one or two geographically limited areas (probably one each in the south and the north).	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1976-1977	UN FAO ILO UNESCO WHO		1 000		
III	28	Services for children (Brazil)	In 1968 UNICEF began assisting FUNABEM (The National Foundation for the Welfare of Minors) in a pilot project designed to focus the interest of secondary, normal school and university students on the problems of under-privileged youths. The project was later extended to 30 youth study centres, with special emphasis on the training of personnel. These centres were created mostly in the problem areas of the north and north-east, and their activities were extended to the adjacent communities. The present proposal will enable the creation of 30 additional youth study centres and encourage further expansion throughout the country. UNICEF will provide salaries for co-ordinators, equipment and transport for the centres and training grants.	X			Eco soc tech res	1975-1977	UN FAC UNESCO WHC		1 141		
III	29	Services for children (Bolivia)	The programme aims at providing selected services directly affecting mothers, children and young people. The programme encompasses activities in social planning, rural public health, integrated services at the regional level and environmental sanitation.	X			Eco soc tech	1975-1978	UNDP WHC	PAHO	1 050		
III	30	Services for children (Costa Rica)	The programme aims to complete the extension of its rural health programme to deliver basic health services to all the smaller and more remote communities. By 1977 it is expected that 230 rural health areas will be operating throughout the country. UNICEF will provide basic equipment for health posts, transport for training and supervision and stipends for short-term training courses for community leaders.	X			Eco soc tech env res	1975-1976	WHO		151		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	31	Services for children (Cuba)	<p>The programme will embrace the following activities during the two-year period 1975-1976:</p> <p>(i) Health centres and clinics will give topical application of flouride to approximately 900,000 children in the age group 3-14;</p> <p>(ii) Reticulated water supplies with flouridation will be installed in six towns (population 175,000);</p> <p>(iii) A simple dental care service will be started in rural middle schools. A total of 200 schools with 100,000 pupils should be covered by the end of 1976.</p>	X			Eco tech env cult res	1975-1976	WHO		402		
III	32	Youth services (El Salvador)	The objective will be to train young people to participate in development projects at the community level. UNICEF assistance will enable 10 regional centres to provide pre-vocational and leadership training courses and orientation to both community residents and youth group members, as well as equipment for use in community development projects. Co-ordination and supervision of activities of the youth training centres will be carried out by a multisectoral committee representing the Ministries of Health and Education, and the various established service and volunteer youth groups.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1977	UN		370		
III	33	Services for children (Guatemala)	Guatemala has begun to implement its 1975-1979 Development Plan. The general objective of the UNICEF-assisted project will be to co-operate with the Government effort to provide immediately to the most vulnerable rural population groups educational services which will give them the minimum basic knowledge and the skills necessary to enable them to participate in and benefit from the national development process. The national programme will be supported by the co-ordinated efforts of international and bilateral agencies.	X			Eco soc env res	1975-1979	UNDP UNESCO		1 100		
III	34	Services for children (Guyana)	The programme aims to reorient the primary school curriculum which was formerly based on traditional academic lines to provide all the primary school children with aptitudes and skills more compatible with today's needs. Under the scheme it is proposed to introduce as a special subject, guidance and counselling to overcome learning and emotional problems as well as to provide career guidance for all primary school children. As part of the Government's National Health Plan (1971-1980), UNICEF will continue assistance to extend and improve health services in rural areas, mainly through health centres which constitute the basic facility for out-patient care, and also through upgrading of referral hospitals. Services include basic maternal and child health, maternity, basic laboratory and malnutrition rehabilitation.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1978	UNESCO WHO		320		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	35	Services for children (Haiti)	The programme aims to establish a Social Planning Section which will be responsible for: identifying the principal social problems that face the country, particularly with regard to mothers, children and youth; establishing studies on prevailing social problems; developing strategies; and formulating procedures for co-ordinated planning and programming. UNICEF will provide a social planning consultant, a programme co-ordinator, fellowships for training of technical personnel, and will co-operate in the organization of courses, conferences and seminars.	X			Demo eco soc cult res	1975-1977	UNDP UNFPA ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		295		
III	36	Integrated services for children (Honduras)	This programme is oriented towards the extension of UNICEF assistance to the integrated development project in the rural frontier areas of Honduras, with emphasis on children and youth. Its purpose is to consolidate and strengthen the ongoing project, while introducing some new activities and fully incorporating the agricultural sector. The project will continue to be developed in the six Departments of the Frontier Zone, i.e. Ocotepeque, Lempira, Intibuca, La Paz, Valle and Copan.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1978	FAO UNESCO WHO		730		
III	37	Integrated services for children (Nicaragua)	The programme aims at the promotion of rural development, with emphasis on children and youth in an area of the country where the highest rate of population density and the lowest family income have been found: the Departments of Masaya, Carazo and Granada. In addition to strengthening the welfare services for the benefit of children and youth and stimulating the active participation of the inhabitants, the programme provides an integral promotional system for rural development to serve as an experimental and demonstrative centre for the Government and other institutions for the future expansion of this type of service.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1978	FAO UNESCO WHO		500		
III	38	Integrated services for children (Panama)	This programme promotes rural development in Panama with emphasis on children and youth, in order to strengthen the improvements so far achieved and expand the project to the population of neighbouring areas having the same basic characteristics, namely an agricultural economy that fails to reach the subsistence level and a <u>campesino</u> population geographically dispersed.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1978	FAO UNESCO WHO		340		
III	39	Integrated services for children (Paraguay)	The programme is part of the new national development plan (1976-1980) which gives special emphasis to regional development. Six major programmes will be organized around the basic problems of the region that will aim to respond to priority needs and, at the same time, break down traditional sectoral approaches in order to achieve effective co-ordination and mutual reinforcement of the various activities: (a) family settlements; (b) conservation and development of natural resources; (c) increasing the productivity and income of the population; (d) improving living conditions; (e) improving accessibility and communications, and (f) stimulating, developing and integrating community life. UNICEF will provide supplies, equipment, transport and training for health services and nutrition; teaching materials for primary schools, stipends for teacher training, supplies and equipment for non-formal education and funds for programme support and development.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1977	UN ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		600		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$'000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	40	Integrated services for children (Peru)	The programme consists of a complex of interrelated and complementary activities aimed at social change and the extension of social services, and represents an important co-operative effort by UNICEF in one of the regions suffering from the greatest social and economic depression, whose purpose is to support the regional development policy of the Government.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1976-1978	FAO UNESCO WHO	PAHO	1 500		
III	41	Services for children (Surinam)	The aim of this programme is to provide immunization services to children in the age-group 0 to 12 years, including smallpox, yellow fever, polio (oral vaccine) and diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT) or diphtheria-tetanus. The population to be covered is estimated at a minimum of 128,000, or 80 per cent of the age-group.	X			Eco soc tech res	1975-1979	WHO		130		
III	42	Services for children (Burundi)	In health priority is given to training of all categories of personnel, particularly medical technicians, nurses, midwives, health auxiliaries and sanitation assistants; an intensive programme of in-service training in public health is also pursued. The gradual expansion of the over-all health structure is envisaged by the opening of two new health centres and their subcentres in 1976. The integrated rural development project in the region of Gitega, which UNICEF is already assisting, plans to expand the local staff of trained workers and to involve more rural families, starting with 3 groups of 50 families, in better methods of growing gardens and cash crops and in raising improved strains of poultry.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	FAC WHO		298		
III	43	Services for children (Ethiopia)	The programme covers the following: 13 new health centres and 160 health stations are in the course of being established; MCH activities in existing centres will be strengthened; an improved system of distribution of medical supplies will be developed; four new schools accommodating 240 health assistant trainees will be opened; provincial and central supervisory and administrative services will be reorganized and strengthened. In education, a large task force is in the midst of a complete curriculum reform programme, with emphasis on practical skills and aptitudes appropriate to rural Ethiopia; printing and publishing facilities will be expanded, and educational staff at all levels will be reoriented. In community development, the training of field workers will be expanded and readapted to the socio-economic changes taking place in the country, through a short-term crash programme; existing cadres will be initiated into their new roles; community leaders will be provided with basic knowledge and adequate techniques to participate in development projects.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UNESCO WHO		1 570		
III	44	Services for children (Kenya)	In health, two more rural training and demonstration centres will be constructed, additional nutrition field workers and nurse instructors will be trained, and the numerous existing rural community water supply systems will be revitalized through an improved maintenance programme with emphasis upon refresher courses for maintenance personnel. BCG vaccination of the young will continue on a large scale. In social services, family life training, which includes an important element of nutritional rehabilitation of malnourished children, day care centres, and various group	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	WHO		498		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	44	Services for children (Kenya) (continued)	programmes designed for the welfare of women and children, will be expanded; village polytechnics will provide special training programmes for women and school-leaver girls, to impart to them income-producing skills.										
III	45	Services for children (Madagascar)	The programme attaches priority to the provision of safe water supplies for some 1.5 million of its rural population. In the present proposal, assistance from UNICEF would cover the first phase of this scheme. Additional aid would be sought next year, either as part of the new country programme for UNICEF aid, or within the context of a larger special assistance proposal.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	WHO		420		
III	46	Services for children (Malawi)	The programme aims at: (a) strengthening of rural health services through the expansion of under-five clinics including a large-scale immunization programme training of paramedical personnel and upgrading the health units; (b) expansion of community development activities through the training of 500 women leaders who will serve as key contacts for female community development assistants in villages; (c) training of Malawian polytechnic graduates for the development of the rural water supply programme (40,000 people in 4 rural communities will benefit from the gravity-fed water scheme); and (d) education, in which an evaluation of the primary school curriculum will begin and a feasibility study for the local production of textbooks and teaching aids will be undertaken.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1976	FAO UNESCO WHO		541		
III	47	Services for children (Seychelles)	The programme includes: (a) health services and nutrition: upgrading and expansion of maternal and child health centres, including regular immunization services for children under five; immediate BCG vaccination of 25,000 women and children hitherto unprotected who constitute over 40 per cent of the population; communicable disease control; environmental health and health education; and improvement of nutrition and nutrition education; (b) water supply: the provision of treated and more readily available drinking water by constructing barrages across streams at suitable points which will permit extraction of water in tanks for sedimentation, filtration and purification. The scheme will benefit initially 1,200-1,400 persons in Anse Louise but will eventually be extended to other rural areas. It is estimated that 36 per cent of the population have access to only polluted water and 6 per cent to well water.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	WHO		56		
III	48	Services for children (Somalia)	In the field of health, the Government aims to follow the recommendations of a recent WHO mission which stressed the importance of basic preventive measures, involving participation by the rural communities and making use of volunteer teams. High priority is being given to the training of auxiliary health staff: three existing institutions will be strengthened and a new nursing school will be constructed at Maimaya in the south. Traditional birth attendants will gradually be incorporated into the health system after they undergo an upgrading course; 250 will be trained in the current period. The mass BCG vaccination campaign will now enter a continuous maintenance phase. A number of small community water supply projects will be	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UNESCO WHO		558		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main subjects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	48	Services for children (Somalia) (continued)	implemented. In education, following an earlier UNICEF-supported evaluation, an effective programme of in-service training has been launched, with curriculum workshops and seminars designed to improve the quality of the teaching force and the content of education; teachers of traditional Quranic and nomadic schools will also be upgraded.										
III	49	Services for children (Uganda)	The programme covers: (a) the improvement and extension of health services including health education, surveillance and prevention of malnutrition as well as the rehabilitation of malnourished children, and control of communicable diseases; (b) the training of an additional 2,000 rural youth attached to the Young Farmers Apprentice Co-operative Societies in economically viable agricultural methods including the production and conservation of nutritious foods; and (c) the introduction in rural areas of appropriate technologies for food conservation and use including activities which emphasize the minimizing of the drudgery of women. Some 13,300 rural women would also be taught better child care, preparation of more nutritious children's foods from local sources, environmental hygiene and co-operative activities.				Eco soc tech res	1975-1977	WHO		612		
III	50	Services for children (United Republic of Tanzania)	Projects to be carried out in the various social sectors at the central governmental, regional or community level have a major common goal: that of providing basic services and welfare to the rural population which is being encouraged to live in collective (Ujamaa) villages as part of the national objective of accelerated socio-economic development and self-reliance. In health, the Government's objective is to reach 90 per cent of the rural population with comprehensive services that will include preventive and maternal child health, including health and nutrition education, communicable diseases control, multiple immunizations, village water supply schemes, and the training of additional auxiliary health staff. In primary education, activities with innovative aspects for teacher-training reforms will be implemented as part of the government policy to make primary education relevant to life in the village as well as to reach universal primary education within the decade. Women and adolescent girls will receive non-formal education in community training programmes organized through a network of rural training centres (built with extensive international and bilateral aid) and mobile units, and by the use of specially trained village leaders. Mothers' and children's welfare will be further promoted by the establishment of day-care centres with suitably trained staff, in all community villages.				Eco soc tech res	1976-1978	UN FAO UNESCO WHO		2 500		
III	51	Services for children (Zambia)	This programme foresees UNICEF's continued support to health and nutrition aspects of Zambia's long-term development plan. It also provides aid for the social and family welfare services aspects of an urban slum and shanty town upgrading programme in Lusaka that the Government recently embarked upon, for which UNICEF earlier provided some modest assistance, including consultants. The health infrastructure will be further reorganized and expanded to provide peripheral, integrated public health services with decentralized and improved supervision. An immunization and				Eco soc tech res	1975-1977	UN WHO		474		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	51	Services for children (Zambia) (continued)	vaccination programme will be conducted for young children including BCG, DPT and measles. Selected groups of traditional midwives will be trained to serve in the Government's mother and child health programme. In the urban project, the Government will organize training programmes for community development workers and pre-school staff, and establish a day-care section for pre-school children in each of the 17 multipurposed community centres to be constructed.										
III	52	Services for children (Angola)	The programme covers: Health services: Drugs and medical supplies for rural health outposts and dispensaries; drugs and supplies for mass campaigns against endemic diseases; vaccines for immunization campaigns; support for training programmes for auxiliary health staff; Water supply: Equipment and construction costs for wells and water supply systems in new resettlement camps; Education: Equipment for repaired and reopened teacher-training institutions; stipends for reorientation training of teachers.				Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UNDP UNESCO		503		
III	53	Services for children (Cape Verde)	The programme covers: Health services: Equipping of two nursing schools, and health centres; drugs and medical supplies for strengthening basic health services; Water supply: Equipment for well-digging and pumps to improve water supply; Education: Equipment training grants and vehicles for basic teacher-training and upgrading of under-qualified teachers.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UNDP UNESCO		100		
III	54	Services for children (Central African Republic)	In health, an additional 200 persons will be trained during the period covered by this project. In education, during 1975-1976, 100 new teachers will be trained and in-service training will be provided for 200 existing staff. Ten pilot schools to serve as demonstration centres for educational reform will be established. In community development, an experimental integrated programme will be undertaken in Basse-Kotto, a region with a population of about 110,000, with the participation of community development personnel. Emphasis will be placed on sanitation and rural water supply.		X		Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UN ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		280		
III	55	Services for children (Chad)	In the field of health, 160 nurses will be trained and preventive and curative medicine will be integrated into health activities. Women's training programmes will be undertaken in 20 professional agricultural training centres created in 5 different regions of the country. These centres will provide training for 600 women per year in the fields of hygiene, health, nutrition, household and family welfare, etc. Promotional work will be carried out by monitrices who will visit these women in their villages where they will serve as animatrices for the other women.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1976	UN FAO UNESCO WHO		400		
III	56	Services for children (Gabon)	The programme is directed to the following three major fields of activity: (a) in health, improvement both in quality and quantity of district chiefdom and village health centres, training of paramedical personnel, continuation of immunization, health, education, nutrition and environmental education programmes; 8 new-type health centres, offering comprehensive services are to be established	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1976-1978	UNESCO WHO		140		

Table 2 (continued)
UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	56	Services for children (Gabon) (continued)	in 1975 and 1976; (b) in <u>education</u> , a revision of the curriculum for the training of primary school teachers so as to produce a new type of <u>community teacher/leader</u> , and strengthening of the infrastructure of primary school inspectorates; 20 pilot schools for above training are already in operation in the Bumumbu district and in-service training and <u>summer</u> courses will be organized; and (c) in <u>social welfare</u> , effective dissemination and demonstration of knowledge about <u>community development</u> and its expansion at all levels with emphasis on women and youth at the grass roots level.										
III	57	Services for children (Sao Tome and Principe)	UNICEF assistance for 1975-1976 in the field of health will make possible the training of personnel, the equipping of existing health facilities and the provision of transportation. Nutrition education at the primary school level will be implemented through the school canteens. For <u>education</u> , emphasis will also be placed on the training of personnel. UNICEF will equip primary schools and day nurseries and provide for the production of audio-visual aids. Transportation for training and supervision will also be provided.	X			Soc	1975-1976	UNDP WFP UNESCO WHO		100		
III	58	Services for children (Senegal)	The aim is to strengthen further the national health structure and to intensify two regional development projects in the regions of Thies and Sine-Saloum.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1975-1976	UN ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		400		
III	59	Services for children (Sierra Leone)	This interim programme will help the Government to improve services for children with emphasis on the rural areas in accordance with the priorities of the national plan. UNICEF aid, consisting of supplies, equipment, training grants and transport, would be directed to the following three major fields of activity: (a) in <u>health</u> , improvement both in quality and quantity of district, chiefdom and village health centres, training of paramedical personnel, continuation of immunization, health education, nutrition and environmental education programmes; (b) in <u>education</u> , revision of the curriculum for the training of primary school teachers so as to produce a new type of <u>community teacher leader</u> , and strengthening of the infrastructure of primary school inspectorates; (c) in <u>social welfare</u> , effective dissemination and demonstration of knowledge about <u>community development</u> and its expansion at all levels with emphasis on women and youth at the grass roots level; a national training centre will be established in Bo where basic and in-service courses will be organized for different cadres of staff; 13 district <u>community</u> centres will be constructed, 150 social development field workers already trained are to be assigned to district and chiefdom centres.	X			Eco cult res	1975-1976	UNESCO WHO		300		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	60	Services for children (United Republic of Cameroon)	In education: all existing inspectors and 350 primary school directors will be enrolled in orientation and in-service training courses organized by the Institut Pédagogique appliqué à Vocation Rurale (IPAR). The community development programme currently being implemented in the western part of the country has benefited from good community participation and the results are seen in the construction of 70 dispensaries, 45 village water supply systems, 110 springs serving 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants and many rural roads. These activities will be expanded in 1976 and will include nutrition and health education and home economics.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1976	FAO UNESCO WHO		263		
III	61	Services for children (Upper Volta)	Priority is being given to an experimental integrated rural development project in one region of the country and to continued upgrading and expansion of health and social services. The Government plans to establish 24 new health centres, 30 subcentres and 90 rural dispensaries. The north of the country, which has been most seriously affected by the drought, will receive special attention; 10 mobile health units will also operate in this region. Mass disease control campaigns will continue in the whole country. It is planned to establish six new community development centres over the two-year period. Rural development: Orientation courses will be arranged for some 300 village leaders dealing with the main objectives of the scheme and the activities to be undertaken. These will include rural water supply, health, agriculture and education.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1976-1977	ILO FAO UNESCO WHO		970		
III	62	Services for children (Algeria)	The programme will concentrate on the following sectors: maternal and child welfare, school meals, development and maintenance of drinking water resources, the training of agricultural engineers in "nutrition and technology of food industries", and the production of protein-rich foods for children.	X			Eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1977	FAO WHO		351		
III	63	Services for children (Morocco)	The programme aims to develop to the utmost all social welfare and educational activities, in particular those which benefit women and girls, to progress towards the reduction of social and regional imbalances, especially through selective but intensive participation in regional efforts. Within the various areas covered by the programme, it is proposed to develop and improve the quality and the performance of the administrative units responsible for the relevant activities and to involve them more actively and interactively in the solution of the individual and community problems with which, directly or indirectly, they are confronted.	X			Dem eco soc tech env cult res	1974-1978	FAO UNESCO WHO		970		

Table 2 (continued)

UNICEF (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	64	Services for children (Tunisia)	The programme aims at the extension of basic services, particularly in the preventive aspects of mother and child health (MCH), including the integration of family planning services. At the same time, environmental sanitation will be promoted as well as school hygiene, the control of communicable diseases as well as the strengthening of means to establish and use health statistics. The high-protein food development plant which is largely financed by SIDA will be completed during the course of the present programme. In education, UNICEF will continue to focus on the primary level so as to encompass on the one hand an initiation to manual work (ITM), and on the other hand, an active policy of health education into which family planning elements will be introduced. The social services programme, apart from the traditional training activities which aim at facilitating the integration of the young in the economic life of their region or locality, will be directed at the training of both rural and urban women and young girls, and will include the concept of planned parenthood.	X			Eco tech env cult leg res	1974-1977	PAO UNESCO WHC		1 000		

Table 2 (continued)
World Food Programme (WFP)^{g/}

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000) ^{r/}	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	1	Forestry and watershed management	Forestry projects include afforestation, reforestation and watershed management and associated soil conservation works.	X				Continuing			104 432		
III	2	Public health works	Public health programmes include eradication of disease.	X				Continuing			568		
III	3	Housing, building, public amenities	Housing, building and creation of public amenities includes slum clearance, improvement in sanitation and drinking water supplies.	X				Continuing			28 861		
III	4	Transportation and communications	Transportation and communications includes roads, railroads, airports and power works.	X				Continuing			54 061		
III	5	Community development activities	Community development projects include multipurpose schemes involving work carried out on a self-help basis.	X				Continuing			123 560		
III	6	Refugee settlement		X				Continuing			23 037		
IV	7	Land development and improvement	Land development and improvement includes land reclamation, irrigation, drainage and flood control and soil conservation.	X				Continuing			327 075		
IV	8	Land settlement	Land settlement and agrarian reform.	X				Continuing			158 202		

g/ Owing to the nature of its activities, WFP experienced difficulty in providing material in the form required for inclusion in this table. The table is accordingly incomplete.

r/ Total cost to WFP of projects in operation in 1976-1977.

Table 2 (continued)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I III	1	Labour-intensive road construction techniques ^{s/}	Investigation of labour-intensive methods of road construction and subsequent implementation on a wider scale, with a view to promoting employment and better income distribution, primarily in rural areas of the least developed countries.	X			Eco soc tech	1976-1977	WB	NORAD	250		NORAD and others
I III	2	Housing construction and employment in the least developed countries	Investigation of methods and institutions in housing construction in the least developed countries, bearing in mind the employment priority and the need to use indigenous materials and to stimulate technological innovation. Publication of comparative study on "Housing and employment in developing countries" by Prof. Paul W. Strassman (ILO, forthcoming).	X			Eco soc tech	1976		SIDA	100		SIDA
I III	3	Studies on urban informal sector	Research based on primary data collected through informal sector surveys in urban areas and selected least developed countries to identify the scope for employment promotion and improvement in urban environment.	X			Eco soc env	End 1976	UNEP		350	100	250 UNEP
II III VI	4	Standard-setting activities t/	During the 1976-1977 period, standard-setting activities include the preparatory work and the first and second discussions at the International Labour Conference of a proposed instrument (convention and/or recommendation) on the working environment. This instrument is expected to set standards as regards air pollution, noise and vibration in the working environment.		X		Soc env leg	1977			u/	X	
III VI	5	Model code of safety regulations (revision)	Model regulations on safety, industrial hygiene and occupational health for the guidance of Governments and industry. The aim is accident and disease prevention and improvement of the working environment in industrial establishments.		X		Tech soc env	1978			120.9	X	
III VI	6	Guidelines for ergonomic design: (iii) industrial buildings	Part of a wider project which will propose guidelines to Governments, industry, manufacturers and designers so that from the conception of industrial establishments, account will be taken of the workers' safety, health and welfare.		X		Tech	1977			29.3	X	
III VI	7	Symposium on new trends in the organization of the working environment	Preparatory work to and participation in an international technical meeting organized by a host country and aimed at discussing new trends in the field of ergonomics, improvement and optimization of the working environment.	X	X		Tech env	1977		X	10.2	X	National
III V	8	They call it GRIHA PRAVESH v/	Thirty minutes colour film, 16 mm, English, produced 1975 reporting on a pilot programme to upgrade skills of landless labour in India for agricultural jobs and self-help housing. This film was viewed by HABITAT representatives and will be entered as ILO's contribution to the Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver in 1976.	X			Demo eco soc res	Released in Feb. 1976	UNFPA		16	X	UNFPA

s/ The activities listed under 1 to 3 are carried out within the broad programme on "Employment planning and promotion" with special reference to the World Employment Programme.

t/ The activities listed under 4 to 7 are carried out within the framework of the occupational safety and health programme which aims at improving the working environment in "human settlements" such as industrial and non-industrial establishments, mines, agriculture, transport, etc.

u/ Part of a wider programme.

v/ The activities listed under 8 to 10 are parts of the workers' education programme which is designed to help trade unions and workers' education bodies to promote educational and related action at all levels.

Table 2 (continued)

ILO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III V	9	The Man-Made Miracle	Twenty-eight minutes colour film, 16 mm, English, produced in 1975, depicting joint efforts of the Government and the National Trade Union Congress in Singapore in respect of housing and social welfare of workers. This film will be released early in 1976.	X	X		Eco soc tech env res	Feb/Mar 1976	UNEP		25	X	UNEP
III V	10	Workers' stake in environment questions	Under this working title, a manual for workers' educators is presently being written in French, to be translated into English and Spanish. This manual will, <i>inter alia</i> , deal with workers' housing.				X Soc env res	2nd half 1976	UNEP		75	X	UNEP
III	11	Workers' housing and welfare w/	This project aims at collecting, on a systematic basis, information on actions taken by employers' and workers' organizations as regards the improvement of the living environment of the workers and their families (housing, supply of food-stuff and other basic commodities, health educators, leisure, transport, etc.).				X Soc env	Continuous			7.7	X	
III	12	Workers' housing and welfare	This project aims at disseminating, in most cases on request, the information gathered on workers' housing and welfare to government managers, union officials, academics, etc.				X Soc env	Continuous			8.7	X	
III	13	Working and living conditions in the rural areas of developing countries	This interregional project will aim, among other things, at examining the measures taken by Governments, employers' and workers' organizations for the improvement of living conditions (housing, supply of basic commodities, health, education, leisure) of workers employed in rural areas, in particular of those engaged in agricultural work.				X Soc env	30/6/77			31.5	X	
III	14	Housing, medical and welfare facilities on plantations	This project aims at submitting to the seventh session of the Committee on Work on Plantations (Geneva, December 1976) a report dealing with the measures taken to improve the welfare of workers on plantations.				X Soc env	30/6/77			16	X	
III	15	Social services for migrant workers in European and Mediterranean countries	This project surveys the social services available for migrant workers in European and Mediterranean countries - i.e. in the countries employing large numbers of migrant workers and in the home countries to which most of those workers are likely to return. In the countries of employment, the study will attempt to determine what services and administrative structures exist to (a) facilitate the adaptation and social integration of migrant workers and their families, help to deal with their problems and ease their practical difficulties and (b) solve migrants' housing problems. In the countries of origin, the study will attempt to ascertain whose services exist to enable migrants to maintain contacts with their home country while they are abroad and to facilitate their reintegration in the economy and society of their home country when they return.				X Soc env	31/12/77			37.3	X	

w/ The activities listed under 11 to 17 are carried out within the programme relating to the improvement of working conditions and to the living environment.

Table 2 (continued)

ILO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	16	Equality for women - strengthening social infrastructure	This research project will deal with the problems faced by workers - particularly though not exclusively women workers - who continue employment with family responsibilities. While the main topic will be child-care facilities, other problems such as working hours, business hours of stores and public services and attitudes towards the role of men and women in respect of work within and outside the home will also be covered. The emphasis will be on identifying the most important needs, describing the facilities provided in different countries and analysing the practical difficulties concerned in their operation and the obstacles to their execution.		X		Soc	31/12/77			38.9	X	
III	17	Seminars on working and living conditions of migrant workers	These seminars, in which government, employer and worker representatives will be invited to participate, will examine the specific problems relating to the employment, status and conditions of foreign workers in the subregion concerned. One is concerned with migrant workers in Central and North America, the other one with migrant workers in Central Africa.		X		Soc	2 weeks each			80	X	
III VI	18	Regional Seminar on Management of Construction Projects (Asia) x/	Seminar for contractor association representatives, public works departments, training institutions with emphasis on small- and medium-sized contractors and regional adaptation of procedures.		X		Tech	Sept. 1975		SIDA	100		SIDA
III VI	19	Regional course on construction management (Africa)	A programme for counterparts of management development institutions (ILO assisted) to assist consultants and trainers in helping them to cope with problems faced by small- and medium-sized construction enterprises especially in the field of organization and management.		X		Tech	Nov. 1976		NORAD	82		NORAD
III VI	20	Training of managers and workers in the construction industry	Research exercise to prepare a background paper for use at the ILO Tripartite Meeting.		X		Tech	April 1976			20	X	
III VI	21	National vocational training institutes	An input into some 17 technical assistance projects of approximately 15 per cent of all resources is devoted to construction trade skill training, e.g. masonry, plumbing, pipe-fitting, bricklaying, carpentry, etc.	X			Tech	Continuous	UNDP		2 500		UNDP
III VI	22	Co-operatives and human settlements	The "co-operative, rural and related institutions" programme focuses in particular workers' organizations as a means of ensuring a better income distribution. (a) National Centre for the Development of Co-operatives (CENADEC), United Republic of Cameroon; (b) National Centre for the Promotion of Co-operatives (CENAFEC), Ivory Coast.	X			Res	Continuous	UNDP	Others	(76) 151 (76-77) 709.1 151 (1976) 709.1 (1976-77)		UNDP and others

x/ The activities listed under 18 to 21 are carried out within the framework of the occupational safety and health programme which aims mainly at developing skills and aptitudes for work and comprises in particular management development and vocational training and counselling.

Table 2 (continued)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) ^{y/}

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs ^{z/} (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I II IV	1	Land settlement	Assists in developing of new land: reclamation, resettlement; formulate and backstop field projects; organize a seminar to review settlement problems of various countries in Africa, publish a bibliography (2.1.1.1).	X	X		Demo eco soc	1976-1977 Continuing	UNDP UNHCR WFP	National institutions	155	X	

^{y/} As regards the definitions and guidelines used in FAO for the preparation of this report (for both regular and field programmes), the definition used by the FAO in its background paper "Rural Settlements in Developing Countries; Trends and Issues Relating to Improving Their Habitat" was used as a reference point:

"... in this paper the term (rural settlement) applied to specially distinguishable (definable) units comprising structures, infrastructures and other man-made features of the environment, particularly land-use systems, shelter and public facilities and services largely shared by a predominantly agricultural people who live and work within these units. It includes both productive and social functions and the farms and other places where people live and work."

In addition, the staff working on the report were urged to use two central concepts as their central point of reference: (a) territorial or area planning; and (b) the built or man-made aspects of settlements.

Many of FAO field projects are of a very comprehensive nature and hence involve many purposes or orientations of their activities. Only a few of them are actually programmed from a human settlements development perspective. Therefore, it proved virtually impossible in some cases to ascribe activities accurately to the areas used in the table. This is particularly true for a group of those falling in area III, "Shelter, infrastructure and services".

It was decided not to include, particularly in the field projects of this report, a wide range of technical activities in the field of land and water development. While such activities are essential to the best design of infrastructural networks and determination of most appropriate land-use systems, a large part of the work now done by the FAO is not done in the framework of a Human Settlements approach to development. Few Governments have requested FAO for such an approach.

FAO participates in or administers many field projects and programmes in the important fields of assessment and planning. There are now 241 field projects on basic soil and water resource surveys and investigations are being conducted, the purpose of which is the formulation of feasibility studies or the carrying out of pre-settlement project operations, that contribute to the proper planning and implementation of land settlement schemes. Although a number of the field projects are not of direct relevance to land settlement operations per se, yet by virtue of their contribution to better utilization of the farmlands of settlers, a positive indirect benefit results. Of the field projects that have a major direct input to land settlement, the following FAO/UNDP projects may be cited: Indonesia - Upper Solo River watershed management and upland development (INS/72/006); Indonesia - Planning and development of transmigration schemes (INS/72 005).

A similar situation to that just described for land and water resource assessment, also obtains in the field of FAO forestry work. FAO administers, jointly with member Governments or on its own account on a regional basis, some 60 field projects in various aspects of forestry and forest industries, including watershed and forest management, plantation forestry, exploitation and wood processing and marketing. However, for purposes of this report, only some 18 projects have been selected which clearly have a component of human settlements in them. Furthermore, the total costs have not been given for these projects, but only for the estimated human settlements components. (See particularly reference numbers 1, 2 and 36.)

Furthermore, in the field of statistics, FAO provides technical assistance for the collection of agricultural statistics on the distribution of land holdings by ownership, tenure status, size, etc., and on land utilization and on agricultural population. This is primarily under UNDP financing. Such assistance is currently provided to some two dozen member countries. Such statistics are normally designed for use in policies and planning at the level of large geographical areas within a country or at the national level only. They do show between census changes in farm population, but do not show rural-urban population shifts. Nor have developing countries been requesting more detailed statistics for area planning and development work on a human settlements basis, except within the framework of special agricultural and rural development areas, usually financed by international development funding agencies. These instances also usually require a wider range of social as well as physical and economic data.

FAO has excluded from this detailed analysis a number of marginal areas, of its work. That is, work which from a social point of view is very important but which did not figure in the basic design approach to the physical components of human settlements. This is not meant to indicate the organization does not realize that the basic dimensions of a human settlement are determined by social, economic and cultural factors as well as physical resources. It is considered that these factors should be taken into account in any adequate human settlements planning if the population concerned is to reap the maximum benefit and to participate actively in the development process. Some areas which might have been included are: applied nutrition, co-operatives and farmers' organizations, and even other areas of out-of-school education; the organization of extension services (noted in the home economics projects), and many others. Within the time and resources limitations of the present study, it was considered that it was essential to cover only the most pertinent areas.

^{z/} FAO found that it was not possible to enforce a strict comparability in the provision of cost figures. Where total project costs have been given, they are in brackets as (355): Where possible, and where the human settlement component of a project is not large in proportion to the total; a second figure (not in brackets) is used to indicate the cost of the human settlement portion as estimated by those most familiar with the project. For some projects only total costs have been supplied and it is assumed that these are projects which are almost entirely human settlements oriented. For others, e.g. Nos. 34 and 35, only the estimated cost of the human settlements components were given. In the case of the home economics projects (34 and 35) it was estimated that 20 per cent of the over-all work was related to home and community improvements.

Table 2 (continued)

FAD (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-VI	2	Forest settlements and employment	Pilot and demonstration projects involving forestry and rural settlements, training for forestry work and promotion of employment in forestry. (a) Mae Sa Watershed Management (Thailand) (THA/72/008) (b) Agricultural diversification on farms through tree and macadamia planting (Costa Rica) (COS/72/012) (c) Regional forest development (Thailand and Malaysia) (RAS/72/125) (d) Management and integrated utilization of tropical forests (PERU/71/551) (e) Assistance to the development of foresting in Tunisia (TF/TUN/5 (SWE))	X	X		All	1978 1976			1 000 200 (300) 700 500 100		UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP SIDA
I II IV	3	Planning and development of transmigration schemes	Planning and organization of transmigration and settlements in Sumatra and elsewhere and assistance to settlement and area development schemes and physical planning.	X			Demo eco soc tech env	Dec 1977			(490)		UNDP
I-VI	4	Forestry in community development	Studies and seminars regarding the role of forestry in community development, including levels of mechanization and employment promotion to reduce rural-urban migration. (a) Employment in forestry (TG/RIA/44 (SWE) and TF/RAS/12 (SWE)) (b) Forestry for community development (TF/SIDA PSP/42)	X	X		Eco soc tech	1976 1980			200 40 (200)		SIDA SIDA
I II	5	Preparatory projects for development of small-scale fisheries	This project has two elements, the first being technical advice on the development of small-scale fisheries, which includes siting and planning of fishing villages (Indian Ocean region). The second aspect is assistance in the construction of a pilot-scale fishing village.	X			Tech	1977 (preparatory phase)			265 (397)		UNDP
I-VI	6	Comprehensive agricultural/rural development	To assist member countries to plan for and carry out broad agricultural/rural development programmes through the operation of a wide variety of projects which support the comprehensive development of these sectors, wherein there are aspects pertaining directly and indirectly to human settlements.	X	X		Demo eco soc tech env				180 (300)		SIDA

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
								United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra- budgetary
I-VI	6	Comprehensive agricultural/rural development (continued)										
II III IV	7	Assistance to settlement	X			Eco soc tech leg						

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
								United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra- budgetary
II III IV	8 Assistance to settlement	To assist the Government to site, plan in detail and manage agricultural settlement schemes. (ETH/74/005)	X			Demo eco soc env	Sept 1977			(708)		UNDP
II	9 Lake Nasser Development Centre and development of Lake Nasser and Nubia	Lake Nasser Development Centre ended in 1975. Part of the project located and described the main elements of 10 non-fishing villages to house 5,000 fishermen and their families around Lake Nasser. Lake Nasser/Nubia project will commence in 1976 and will contribute further technical advice related to fishery needs in planning the villages. (EGY/66/558, REM/75/017)	X			Tech	1975 1980			30 (30) 10 (10)		UNDP UNDP
II	10 Low rainfall areas production development programme	To obtain a clearer assessment of the world situation with regard to the small farmer and to develop a framework for implementing effective investment/development programmes for bringing about needed changes, whereby this segment of the agricultural population can be brought more effectively into the development process.			X	Eco soc tech env res	Continuing			15 (55)	All	
II	11 Farm structures	This activity involves the development of suitable structures for animal housing and storage and installations and their placement on farms and in farming communities.	X			Tech	Continuing			20 (230)	(180)	(50)
II III IV	12 Assistance to rural development planning	Advises and assists Governments, etc., on: (a) area development planning; (b) survey small farm households; (c) integrated rural development; and (d) planning implementation and development administration. (2112/51)	X	X		Soc tech eco	1976-1977 Continuing	UNDP	SIDA German Foundation	800	X	SIDA German Founda- tion
II IV	13 Agricultural statistics	Analysis of country data on agricultural holdings, land use, farm production, population and agricultural labour force. The development of norms for the 1980 census and methodologies for production and labour force projections. The methodology is available and useful for settlement planning purposes and for technical assistance. (2.6.1.1 and 2.6.1.2)	X			Demo soc res	Continuing	UN ILO		5 (35)		UNFPA
II	14 Small farmer development	To promote, through integrated technical assistance, aid and investment inputs, the improvement of agricultural productivity and the incomes of local populations from the existing land and labour resources and to satisfy, to the extent possible, the needs of domestic consumption for the agricultural products grown in these areas.			X	Demo eco soc tech	Continuing			25 (100)	All	
II III IV	15 Agri-silvi-culture	To promote activities related to management of certain forest types, including village forestry.			X	Tech eco	1975-1976 Continuing			170	X	

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	16	Storage planning and design for world food security	This activity involves the evaluating storage infrastructure in countries and preparing an outline for action projects to implement a food security policy.	X	X	Tech	Continuing				30 (290)	All	
III	17	Individual food marketing	Advice to Governments on improvements on food distribution systems of rapidly expanding urban areas in developing countries.			X Eco	Continuing				17.5 (80)	All	
III	18	Processing of food and non-food products	Studies for improvement of existing processing enterprises or the establishment of new enterprises.	X		Tech eco	Continuing				110 (230)	(155)	(75) Industry Co-operative Programmes
III	19	Utilization of by-products and waste	Identification of applied research programmes for fuller utilization of biological resources.	X		Tech eco	Continuing				30 (60)	(40)	(20) Industry Co-operative Programmes
III	20	Establishment of regional institutional networks	Identification, on a commodity basis, of areas where co-operation and more co-ordination among national and international research institutions would improve the transfer and adoption of technology in the food and agricultural processing fields.			X Tech	1976-1977				50 (45)	All	
III	21	Land use planning	To carry out several country case studies in co-operating countries within the European region for the purpose of gaining better insights into common land use planning problems; to assist member countries in designing and developing more efficient and effective data delivery systems for land use planning; and to bring about a more rational use of land resources and to allocate their utilization among growing demands, so as to best meet the over-all goals of rural and urban development.			X Tech soc eco	Continuing				50 (90)	All	
III	22	Land-use and land capability classification systems	Development of uniform land use and land capability classification systems that can harmonize the various and diverse uses and utilization requirements and can also serve as a meaningful typology of rural areas based on their function structures. The land use classification system should deal with current uses and would categorize and provide information at several levels of detail and comprehension, depending on what is required. The land capability classification quality, and according to it, broad functional-use criteria.			X Env res	1977	ECE UNEP	OECD IGU		15 (25)	All	

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	23	Conference on the Planning of Rural Areas	Besides highlighting the need for better land use planning in the European region, the Conference would focus on the need for a non-sectoral approach wherein land use planning is viewed as an integral part of comprehensive planning. The Conference would also give attention to the need to spatially structure land use planning.		X		Eco soc env res	1977	ECE	OECD IGU	20 (20)	All	
III	24	Integrated rural development	Determination and transfer of appropriate technologies for processing of agricultural products in rural setting.		X		Tech soc eco	Continuing			50 (90)	All	
III	25	Land development equipment	The activity involves the selection and use of land development equipment for agricultural purposes.		X		Tech	Continuing			10 (80)		All private industry
III	26	Population and family life education	To, inter alia, assist national institutions to incorporate population and family life components into home economics and rural family programmes, test instructional materials and support a regional training centre.	X	X		Demo soc env tech	1976-1977 continuing	UNFPA ILO WHO	IPPF	54	24	30 UNFPA
III	27	Integrating rural women and families into the development process	To introduce and expand national policies and plans for rural home economic programmes, services, research, education and training.		X		Soc env tech	1976-1977 continuing	UN/ECA ILO UNESCO	Women NGOs in consultative status	98	78	20 SIDA
III	28	Policies, plans and programmes for rural development	(a) Participation in education and training master plans and integrated rural development activities; and (b) co-operation with the United Nations on social development, population and rural human settlements.		X		Soc demo tech eco env	1976-1977 continuing	UN UNEP UNESCO WHO		60	30	30
III	29	Regional home economic offices	General support of programme (four regions).		X		Soc env	1976-1977 continuing			30	30	
III	30	Water development use and management	To improve water utilization planning at project level with respect to ground-water development, drainage and water control and multipurpose development schemes. To provide Governments and individual projects with information and technical advice on sound water use and management. These activities contribute the basic technical criteria that serve as essential components of the planning and implementation of land settlement schemes. (2222 and 2242)	X	X		Env	Continuing			(646)	X	
III	31	Forest industries	Assisting development of saw-milling and wood-based panels industries including backstopping of field projects. (2.2.4.7)		X		Tech	Continuing	UNDP		32	X	

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	32	Planning/development of agro-industries	<p>To carry out feasibility studies, to plan and establish agricultural processing plants and facilities as a means of providing employment in rural areas, provide a more-assessable output from local production and to increase the gross domestic value of agricultural commodities through their conversion into higher-value products. It also includes the utilization of by-products and agricultural waste disposal.</p> <p>(a) Livestock products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wool grading, scouring, packaging and disposal programme (AFG/71/526) - Sheep and wool development (IND/72/043) - Establishment of a tannery (Caribbean Islands) (MOT/74/003) - Demonstration tannery (Maidiguri) (NIR/73/011) - Hides, skins and leather demonstration (RWA/67/504) - Animal waste management and utilization (SIN/74/006) - Improvement and modernization of the commercialization of livestock and meat (MLI/71/523) <p>(b) Fruits and vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sericulture development (SRL/72/027) - Apple processing and marketing (TF/IND/133) - Fruit-processing pilot plant (RWA/73/004) <p>(c) Rice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of village agricultural stores in the rice-producing areas (TF/SRL/8/FH) - Rice-processing Development Centre (SRL/71/531) - Construction of silos and paddy in valley (DAH/40/FH) 	X			Eco soc tech env						
								Dec 1975			(261)		UNDP
								Jul 1979			(201)		UNDP
								Nov 1976			38 (92)		UNDP
								Feb 1976			(88)		UNDP
								Dec 1976			(342)		UNDP
								Oct 1978			(297)		UNDP
								Dec 1976			(865)		UNDP
								Dec 1975			(114)		UNDP
								Nov 1975			(108)		Trust Fund (India)
								Sept 1975 (12 months)			(254)		UNDP
								Dec 1976			18		FFHC
								Jun 1976			(349)		UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III V	33	Improving agricultural marketing channels and procedures	<p>To improve both the physical facilities and communication/economic market infrastructure by which agricultural products flow from producer to consumer, including market intelligence/information for buyer and seller, establishing quality standards and organization of market activities as well as assistance in planning and establishing storage facilities and other physical infrastructure.</p> <p>(a) Marketing and storage development (UGA/71/513)</p> <p>(b) Strengthening the programme of commercialization of the agricultural public sector (GUA/71/519)</p> <p>(c) Demonstration and marketing research for improved hides, skins and leather production (SUD/67/526)</p> <p>(d) Strengthening of the marketing bureau (URT/71/527)</p>	X			Eco soc tech	<p>Sept 1976</p> <p>Dec 1976</p> <p>Jun 1977</p> <p>Jun 1976</p>			<p>85 (144)</p> <p>(225)</p> <p>(210)</p> <p>140 (270)</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDF</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	
III V VI	34	Assistance in home economics education, extension and training*	<p>Home economics extension-type projects, training for rural development workers and courses in institutions of agricultural and/or home economics, which include components on rural home improvement, home management, environmental sanitation and other factors related to improvement of village life. Some include construction of model homes.</p> <p>(a) Projects focusing on extension, training, evaluation, etc., curriculum building, including the establishment of extension services in 10 countries: Benin, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Upper Volta.</p> <p>(b) Projects for strengthening existing home economics institutions working in the field of home economics, women's work and rural extension training in five countries: Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>(c) Projects for integrating home economics into the planning of larger projects of rural development, particularly for assistance to small farmers and their families in Haiti, Iraq, Nicaragua and Peru.</p>	X			Eco soc env	<p>Jan 1976- Jan 1978</p> <p>Jan 1976- Jan 1978</p> <p>May 1976- Jan 1977</p>	ILO WB		<p>140</p> <p>31</p> <p>28</p>	<p>UNDP-115 SIDA-25</p> <p>UNDP-22 DANIDA-9</p> <p>UNDP</p>	
III	35	Programmes for better family living	Integration of population family life education activities into various programmes and services for the improvement of rural living conditions. Activities with national groups and organizations.	X	X		Demo soc env	Dec 1976- Dec 1977			54		UNFPA

* For these projects related to and involving home economics, estimates are made that 20 per cent of the total project costs are related to home and community improvements. Thus, total project costs are roughly five times the figure given.

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	36	Field projects in forestry and forest industries	<p>Components of larger projects aimed at improving the use of wood in housing and construction. Some of these projects are immediately concerned with settlements - e.g. sawmilling on a village or local level, sometimes in connexion with colonization schemes; others are countrywide in scope and aimed at improving the production and use of wood in housing, whereas a third category is principally concerned with serving or developing export-oriented wood industries, especially sawnwood, plywood, particle board and fibreboard, which find their major use (two thirds or more) in housing and construction.</p> <p>(a) Colonization and village sawmilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of forest service (ECU/71/527) - Forestry development and watershed management (ELS/73/004) - Strengthening forestry sector (GUA/72/006) - Present consumption and future requirements of wood in rural areas and the programme to supply these requirements (ZAM/74/013) <p>(b) Better use of wood in housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration of forests and development of forestry industry - Phase II (CMR/72/008) - Forest Adviser (FLW/73/010) - Forestry development and watershed management in upland region (JAM/67/505) - Cocomit Resources Institute (HHI/71/523) - Management and integrated utilization of tropical forests (PER/71/551) - Wood utilization (WES/68/004) - Forest industries development planning (TAN/67/551) - National forestry development planning and industrial promotion of lesser-known species in Venezuelan Guyana (VEN/72/019) 	X	X	Tech eco soc							
								Mar 1977			120 (593)		UNDP
								Jul 1977			20 (501)		UNDP
								Oct 1977			200 (704)		UNDP
								Dec 1976			160 (160)		UNDP
								1977			72 (216)		UNDP
								Apr 1976 ^{aa/}			70 (91)		UNDP
								Dec 1976 ^{aa/}			200 (486)		UNDP
								Oct 1977			75 (75)		UNDP
								Sept 1979			100 (618)		UNDP
								Jul 1976			75 (199)		Trust fund
								Oct 1976			70 (76)		UNDP
								Jul 1978			100 (235)		UNDP

^{aa/} Extension likely.

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	36	Field projects in forestry and forest industries (continued)	(c) Production of building materials (sectoral) - 19 national and 2 regional UNDP projects					1975, 1976, 1977 on			4 670 (7 750)		UNDP
III	37	Renewable energy resources	This activity concentrates on the application of renewable energy resources for farm use and the use of agricultural wastes for energy production.				X Tech	Continuing			5 (70)	All	
IV	38	Land tenure and production structure	To advise Governments and provide technical support to country projects; collect and analyse information on structural changes, publication of alternative objectives, training seminar for specialists in Latin America. (2.1.1.1)	X	X		Eco soc tech env	1976-1977 continuing	UNDP ILO	National institutions	370	X	IICA
IV	39	Changes of agrarian structure	To prepare planning guidelines for land reform and rural development projects at various development stages, regional and national meetings, prepare for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and prepare for the Working Party on Agrarian Structure and Rural Sociology for Europe. (2.1.1.1)	X	X	X	Eco soc tech	1976-1977 continuing	UN UNDP ILO UNESCO WHO	National institutions	130	X	
III IV	40	Assessment and planning of land water resources and land reclamation and improvement	To initiate and support soil survey and land evaluation programmes and foster the international adoption of improved methods of soil survey and interpretation and promote the efficiency and economy of field operations in relation to land reclamation and improvement. These activities provide the basic technical criteria that are necessary for the proper planning and implementation of land settlement programmes. (2211, 2221, 2241)		X	X	Env	Continuing			(2 869)	X	
III IV	41	Soil and water conservation	To assess soil degradation hazards at country and regional levels as a basis to formulate action programmes in soil and water conservation, particularly in the shifting cultivation and marginal areas. These activities contribute the background technical criteria for the planning and programming of land settlement projects. (2411)		X	X	Env	Continuing			(651)	X	
IV	42	Assessment of soil degradation - Phase II	To initiate a global assessment of actual and potential soil degradation based on compiling and interpreting the environmental data that induce soil degradation. These activities serve as an initial phase in orienting the proper planning and programming of national land settlement projects. (1106-75-05)		X	X	Env	Continuing			(967)		UNEP
IV	43	Preparation of a world map of desertification	To provide on a global geographical basis, through six pilot area case studies and a world map, a synthesis of the available cartographic information on desertification; to mobilize world social and political awareness of the desertification problem. These activities serve as an initial phase in orienting the proper planning and programming of national land settlement projects. (1109-75-0)		X	X	Env	Continuing			(270)		UNEP

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	in aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
V	44	Involvement of rural people in the development process through their own organizations	Contributes to integrated rural development case studies, meetings and field investigations on agrarian reform co-operatives and involvement of women in co-operative development. (2131/51)	X	X			1976-1977 continuing	UNDP ILO	COPAC	100	X	SIDA
V	45	Development Support Communication Unit for land settlement	With Federal Republic of Germany bilateral assistance and UNDP and UNFPA financing, FAO is establishing a rural communication service to assist in obtaining people's participation in Egypt's land settlement programme.		X		Soc				310		UNDP UNFPA Federal Republic of Germany
V	46	Rural Development Support Communication Centre	Under a funds-in-trust arrangement, FAO is establishing a rural development support communication service in Iraq to assist in obtaining the participation of those sectors of the population to be involved in Iraq's intensive rural development programme which includes attempts to resettle people in rural areas. (TR/IRQ/23)		X		Soc				2 500		Iraq Government trust fund
VI	47	Support to development institutions	To advise Governments on national, regional and area systems of development institutions for agricultural and rural development; develop institutions for food supply and support field programmes in rural and regional development. (2112/53)	X	X		Soc eco	1976-1977 continuing	UNDP	SIDA	100	X	UN
VI	48	Workshops on small-scale fishery development	These are attached to three regional small-scale fishery development projects in the south-west Pacific, western Atlantic and inland Africa.		X		Tech	1978			300 (250)		UNDP
I II IV VI	49	Assistance to national and regional projects and programmes in agrarian reform and land tenure	Assistance to national institutions in the training of personnel for servicing agrarian reform and rural development programmes. Assistance in the settlement of farmers and landless persons, introduction of improved production structures and execution of research and planning. (a) Survey of agrarian reform and rural development programme (RAS/72/024) (b) Agrarian Research and Training Institute (SRL/69/514) (c) Agrarian reform and settlement (RLA/70/459) (d) Agrarian reform training and development programme (HON/71/509) (e) Agrarian reform training (MEX/74/006) (f) Centre for Training and Research in Agrarian Reform (PER/71/544)	X	X		Eco soc tech env leg res	June 1976 Dec 1976 July 1975 Sept 1975 Dec 1976 Feb 1976			170 (677) (461) (100) (173) (600) 200 (435)		UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP

Table 2 (continued)

FAO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
IV	49	Assistance to national and regional projects and programmes in agrarian reform and land tenure (continued)	(g) Agrarian reform and rural development (CHI/71/546) (h) Adviser in land tenure (ETR/73/002) (i) Adviser in land reform, settlement and administration (ETR/73/003)					Apr 1977 Jul 1976 Aug 1976			65 (433) (34) (35)		UNDP UNDP UNDP
VI	50	Assistance to strengthen the institutional framework for rural development	Institutions and management organization at national and regional level for rural development, particularly co-ordination of agricultural development activities, planning, extension and evaluation of rural development policies and programmes. (a) Northern Region Agricultural Development Centre (THA/69/018) (b) Pilot project for integrated rural development (UPV/73/003)	X			Eco soc tech	Jan 1977 Mar 1976			(326) (266)		UNDP UNDP/ Sahel

Table 2 (continued)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Research on urban hydrology	A state-of-the-art report will describe research on urban hydrology in about 30 countries with emphasis on combined sewer and storm sewer urban catchments. It will describe laboratory and field studies, instrumentation, methods of processing and analysing information. Information manuals for use in developing countries will be issued.			X	Env	1978	UNEP	US National Committee for IHP	40	10	30 UNEP
I	2	Mathematical models urban catchment areas	Report describing mathematical models of all water aspects for urbanized regions. Rainfall-runoff relationships and water balances and combined sewers and storm drainage systems will be analysed.			X	Env	1978	UNEP	Netherlands National Committee for IHP	50	10	40 UNEP
I II VI	3	Ecological aspects of urban systems with particular emphasis on energy utilization <u>bb/</u>	One of the major project areas in the framework of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme of UNESCO in which emphasis is placed upon the study of a wide spectrum of situations ranging from highly densely populated metropolitan areas to small, low density isolated human settlements in diverse ecosystems giving an integrated ecological approach to the interphase between human settlements and their surrounding environments. Particular emphasis is placed on flows of energy and materials and on the socio-cultural variables which influence and are being influenced by these flows. An over-all systems analysis approach would be a main methodological tool to achieve integration. The focus would also include other ecological inputs corresponding to other MAB projects (ecosystem and human activity oriented projects). (MAB project 11)			X	Env soc cult res	Continuous	UNEP FAO WHO WMO	ICSU (SCOPE) 20 National Committees	50	X	
I II VI	4	Evaluation of an integrated ecological study of a large urban conglomeration	To develop conceptual frameworks and methodological guidelines for the study of human settlements as ecological systems. Also to improve understanding of the relationships between the ecological structural and functional characteristics and processes of the urban system as a whole and the state of well-being of the population based on studies of flow and utilization of energy and the flow of materials (e.g. water and food). This project has been considered as a pilot in the framework of MAB project 11 on ecological aspects of urban systems with particular emphasis on energy utilization.			X		mid-1976	UNEP	2 National Committees	170	X	UNEP
I II VI	5	Integrated ecological studies on human settlements	Project formulated in three phases aimed at developing a series of integrated ecological studies on human settlements in various regions of the world as a basis for decision-making and gaining a better understanding of the structure and function of human settlements as ecological systems. Phase I planned the global strategy for such studies with special reference to interactions between human settlements and their surrounding environments and to problems of energy flow.			X	X Env soc cult		UNEP	20 National Committees		X	UNEP
								March 75- Sept. 75			39	X	UNEP

bb/ For further reference see the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Series Nos. 1-35.

Table 2 (continued)

UNESCO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I II VI	5	Integrated ecological studies on human settlements (continued)	Phase II consists of regional meetings for development of integrated pilot projects. Phase III will involve the implementation of pilot projects and allied activities (training and information). This project has been conceived in the framework of MAB project 11.					Oct. 75-Dec. 76 Jan. 77-1981			325 ...	X	UNEP
I II	6	Perception of environmental quality	A major project area in the framework of the MAB Programme. Among the research themes being envisaged as providing significant and manageable entries into the broad problem area are: perception of environmental hazards; perception of the environment in isolated or peripheral ecological areas; perception of quality in urban environments; perception of typical man-made landscapes of ecological, historical and aesthetic importance and the development and improvement of comprehensive environmental policy-planning models. As an example: a regional workshop planned for project 13 will meet in Canada in May 1976. (MAB project 13)		X		Env soc cult	Continuous	UNEP WHO	ICSU (SCOPE) 10 National Committees	50	X	UNEP
I II VI	7	Impact of human activities on mountain and tundra ecosystems	Includes consideration of resource development and human settlement in mountain ecosystems. Also problems of industrial development and tourist settlements in a wide variety of mountain situations, as well as the study of ecological changes consequent to migration and resettlement of human populations. (MAB project 6)				Env soc cult res	Continuous	UNEP FAO WHO WMO	ICSU (SCOPE) 25 National Committees	100	X	UNEP
I II VI	8	Integrated research and training programme in the Andean region	This project, closely related to MAB project 6 on mountain ecosystems places emphasis on problems of land use alternatives, human settlements and migration, tourism and conservation. It has been conceived in two phases: Phase I - Regional planning meeting of MAB National Committees of Andean countries and preparation of state of knowledge report on Andean ecosystems. Phase II - Implementation of integrated pilot projects of ecologically oriented research, training and information with special emphasis on problems of human settlements and migration.				Env soc cult res	Aug. 75-July 76 July 76-1981	UNEP	7 National Committees	156.45	X	UNEP
I	9	Ground-water changes due to urban and industrial development	A report will be prepared describing the effects of urban and industrial development on shallow aquifers including coaching of solid waste. Emphasis will be put on situations developing at present in Latin America.	X	X		Env	1980	UNEP	Brazil National Committee for IHP	50	10	40 UNEP

Table 2 (continued)

UNESCO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I II VI	10	Impact of urbanization on water management	A symposium will discuss the effects of urbanization and industrialization on the hydrological regime and on water quality (the problems of reuse of water, pollution, etc.) and the problems of national and regional water management in relation to physical planning. A workshop will deal in detail with the problems of the impact of urbanization and industrialization on regional and national water planning and management.	X	X		Env res	1980	UNEP		65	15	50 UNEP
I	11	Preservation of historic quarters	Study on the preservation of historic quarters within a modern environment so that a human dimension is maintained from the points of view of time and space.				X Cult soc	1975-1976		ICOMOS	9 (1975-1976)	X	
I	12	Systems analysis applied to environmental engineering and management	Preparation of a guidebook on the application of systems analysis to environmental engineering and management by a working group appointed by UNESCO.				X Tech env	Jan. 1975- Dec. 1976	UNEP	IIASA	25	25	
I- VI	13	Asian Regional Workshop on Environmental Training of Practising Civil Engineers	The Workshop was carried out at the Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Workshop served to inform a selected group of senior civil engineering practitioners and educators on new concepts and methodology in their profession in relation to environmental problems (e.g. impact assessment, systems analysis). The participants discussed and advised on ways and means of solving environmental problems in the region particularly through more adequate education and training of civil engineers.	X			Env.	12-23 May 1975	UNEP	AEESEA AEESCA	55.4	13.4	UNEP
I- VI	14	International programme on environmental education of engineers	The main objectives are: to strengthen the environmental awareness and competence of engineers; to educate and train engineering specialists to work primarily in environmental areas; and to provide and institutionalize, in co-operation with professional associations, environmental training for practising engineers and other related professionals.	X			Env	1975-1977	UNEP	WFBO	2 600	200	UNEP
I	15	Preservation of historic quarters	Preparation of international recommendations to member States on the preservation of historic quarters, towns and sites and their integration into a modern environment.				X Leg cult	1975-1976			36 (1975-1976)	X	
II	16	Planning exercises for environmental policies	Simulation games on information and data collected through field research on new settlement areas in Latin America, West Africa and South-east Asia.	X			Env soc cult leg	1976			50	X	
II	17	Education of town-planners	Factors which determine the quality of life in urban settings:				Env cult soc	1975-1978		UIA ISOCARP	54.4 (1975-1976)	X	

Table 2 (continued)

UNESCO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	17	Education of town-planners (continued)	(a) Studies on socio-cultural factors which determine the quality of life in urban settings; (b) Holding of an international seminar on urban problems and the education of town-planners.										
II VI	18	Socio-economic aspects of water resources development	A workshop will identify the interactions between water resources and socio-economic characteristics and the role of water in the urban society and make recommendations aiming at better urban management and decision-making in urban areas.				Env res	1977	UNEP	Swedish National Committee for IHP	40	10	30 UNEP
II	19	Master plans	Preparation of master plans for the harmonious development of urban settlements having a component. (a) Preservation and revival of Venice (Italy) (b) Master plan for Fès (Morocco) (c) Development and preservation of the city of Herat (Afghanistan) (d) Development and preservation of Sofia (Bulgaria) (e) Master plan for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage of the Kathmandu Valley as an organic and essential constituent of the social and economic development of this area	X			Cult soc env tech	Continuous 1975-1977 1976-1978 1976-1977 1975	 UN WHO	 	 56 (1975-1976) 804 235 150 60	 X 	 UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP
III	20	Meetings, training and information services on educational facilities	Contracts with NGOs, national courses and documentation services.		X		Tech	Continuous	UN	UIA	52.7	X	
III	21	Traditional forms of architecture	Studies on traditional forms of architecture in order to identify architectural and planning conceptions for modern building.				Cult env soc	Continuous			16.5	X	

Table 2 (continued)

UNESCO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	22	Studies on educational facilities	(a) Higher education facilities (b) Increased use of local resources (c) Design implications of educational change (furniture design and community use of schools) (d) Effects of natural disasters on educational facilities design (e) Regional educational facilities design studies	X	X		Tech soc	Dec. 1975 Dec. 1976 Dec. 1976 Dec. 1976 Dec. 1976	UN	SIDA	196.2	X	X
III	23	International Congress: "2001: Urban Space for Life and Work"	International Congress organized by the International Joint Committee on Tall Buildings (IJCTB) at UNESCO headquarters. UNESCO will provide rooms and other facilities.			X	Tech env	1 Nov. 1977		IJCTB		20	
III	24	Technical assistance for educational facilities	Sending of short- and long-term experts to advise on buildings and furniture for schools, universities and other educational establishments.	X			Tech	Jan. 1975- Dec. 1976	UNICEF UNDP WB	SIDA DANIDA	2 080 ^{cc/}		X
III	25	Assistance for development of educational facilities	Regional advisers (itinerant) and short-term consultants.		X		Tech	Continuous	UNICEF UNHCR WFP	CARE	639.5	X	
III	26	Capital assistance for educational facilities	Administration of funds-in-trust for construction and equipping of educational facilities.	X			Tech	Jan. 1975- Dec. 1976		SIDA DANIDA CARE	4 567 ^{dd/}		X
V	27	Public participation	Public participation to environmental decision processes in new settlement areas in Latin America, West Africa and South-east Asia.		X		Env soc cult	Continuous			25.3	X	
VI	28	Human settlement managers training programme	(a) Development of training courses for middle-level human settlement managers in South-east Asia, Africa and Latin America. First stage: five experimental courses and evaluation.	X			Env eco soc tech	1976	UNEP	15 national and regional institutions in Latin America, Africa and Asia	283	40	243

cc/ Projects in hand and 20 per cent for unforeseen requests.

dd/ Projects in hand only.

Table 2 (continued)

UNESCO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	28	Human settlement managers training programme (continued)	(b) Second stage: more courses, institutional involvement, training of trainees, enlargement of activities to Mediterranean area.					Continuous			600		
VI	29	Architecture education	Assistance to the School of Architecture and Town-Planning, Dakar, Senegal.	X			Cult env	1975-1978			32.5 (1975-1976)	X	15 UNDP

Table 2 (continued)
World Health Organization (WHO)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000) ^{ee/}	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Environmental health criteria	The major categories of air, water and other environmental pollutants and hazards will be covered. Studies on health effects in areas with high natural background radiation will be completed. Regions will continue to assist countries in the application of environmental health criteria to regional and national environmental pollution control programmes. The European region will continue to review persistent substances in the human environment and to follow up its work on the quality of water used for recreational purposes.	X	X		Soc	2 years	UNEP UNIDO UNDP ILO FAO UNESCO WHO IMCO IAEA		107.0 370.3	25%	75%
II	2	Human settlements health criteria	The objectives of the project are preparation of human settlements health criteria documents for environmental conditions associated with housing and general community environment. To the maximum extent practicable, criteria will be stated in quantifiable terms describing environmental conditions and resultant health effects. Priorities for the development of criteria will be internationally derived and based on available existing knowledge, severity of health consequence and feasibility of improved practice. The project consists of the preparation of models and other techniques to link the vast knowledge of health and physical conditions of the dwelling and its environment with human behaviour as it is modified by these environments. The draft criteria document is supposed to be reviewed by a task group of international experts.			X	Soc	3 years	UNEP	NGOs	Not yet agreed by UNEP	20%	80%
II	3	Field study on control of Chagas disease through local housing improvement	The aim of the project is to assess the efficiency and operational implications of various methods and material for housing improvement on the reduction of prevalence and transmission of Chagas' disease. For this an area with high prevalence of about 25 per cent - 50 per cent will be chosen in a country, most probably Brazil, where various methods and material will be used for the construction and repairs of walls, roofs and floors of houses, and for the over-all improvement of housing conditions.	X			Tech soc eco	3 years		Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	381.5		X
III	4	National sector studies on community water supply and waste disposal	Under the WB/WHO Co-operative Programme sector studies will be carried out. It is expected that during 1976, 4 projects will be completed and 12 will be in operation.	X			Soc	2 years	WB		3 145.8 1 870.6	517.6 557.5	2 628.2 1 313.1
III	5	Health care for communities exposed to increased psychosocial stress	Peri-urban slums and land settlements require health personnel with special skills including the ability to manage and prevent environmentally caused health problems and social consequences of ill health in such environments. Health care innovators in this type of work and replication of approaches undertaken in similar communities will be identified.	X			Soc	1976-1983	FAO		70.0	20%	80%

^{ee/} Costs cover the years 1976 and 1977. In some cases they are broken down into two figures for 1976 and 1977 respectively.

Table 2 (continued)

WHO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
III	6	Occupational health problems of particular importance in developing countries	Field investigations and studies of occupational health problems in the developing countries will be carried out; they will include studies of the environmental and health conditions of workers employed in industry, agriculture and mining. In certain countries attempts will also be made to discover the effects of exposure to dusts of plant origin, about which information at present is limited. Studies will be carried out on psychosocial factors at work in countries now in the process of industrialization.	X			Soc	2 years			87.5 87.5	100%	
III	7	Provision of basic sanitary services	In order to assist member countries in their programmes for basic sanitary services with a view to raising level of health of their populations through enhancement of the physical, economic and social environment, WHO will continue in its systematic, periodic survey of the status of community water supply and wastes disposal services. It will also study the relationship of disease to housing conditions and the residential environment and prepare guidelines on housing hygiene. Several other guidelines on the planning, implementation and operation of community water supply and wastes disposal will also be prepared with emphasis on labour-intensive technologies.		X		Soc	2 years	UNEP UNICEF		5 970.0 4 953.0	2 251.5 2 329.0	3 718.5 2 624.0
III	8	Pre-investment studies for community water supply and wastes disposal	Pre-investment studies for community water supply and wastes disposal facilities with financial assistance from UNDP and bilateral agencies will continue. It is expected that during 1976, 25 projects (in 24 countries) will be in operation, of which 7 will be completed and 7 will be starting. Similar project load is expected for 1977. In addition, co-operative activities with the ADB, including mainly project formulation and appraisal, are expected to be carried out in 8 countries.	X			Ecc soc	2 years	UNDP	Bilateral agencies	No figure available	25%	75%
IV	9	Interregional teams on food and nutrition policy	On the basis of recommendations concerning national food and nutrition policy made by the FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition in 1974, it is proposed in 1976 and 1977 to continue the planning of country projects as case studies, with the assistance of interregional and regional teams. At the same time, research will continue to provide basic information about human nutrient requirements - data on which are essential for policy development. The Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations system, through its wide co-ordinated approach and consultations, will provide additional support in such endeavours.	X			Soc eco	Continuing	FAO		20	X	
V	10	Health care delivery system in six countries	The general objective of the programme is to discover and test better ways of solving multiple health problems in human settlements through an effective and efficient health delivery system. The improvement of the health status of the rural population is carried out through community projects, decided on, organized and performed by the communities themselves as an integral part of rural community development and by strengthening of the existing health care delivery system.	X			Soc tech	Long-term	UNDP	SIDA	205.3		

Table 2 (continued)

WHO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
V	11	Community involvement in solving local health problems, Ghana	The aim of the project is to obtain practical experience and technical knowledge (first in the Wenchi and Mkoranza Techiman districts with a population of about 220,500) that could be used in planning and implementing similar projects for health care delivery systems in other areas of Ghana as well as in other countries. The improvement of the health status of the rural population is through community projects decided on, organized and performed by the communities themselves as an integral part of rural community development and by strengthening of the existing health care delivery system.	X	X		Soc tech	5 years			35.3	X	SIDA
V	12	Health services development in Iran	The general objective of the project is to discover and test better ways of solving multiple health problems through an effective and efficient health delivery system. In view of this long-term objective, the project aims at increasing the coverage of primary health services in the rural areas of Iran by introducing two new types of front-line health workers.	X	X		Soc tech	1971-1976			131	X	UNDP UNFPA
V	13	Primary health care programme	The aim of this programme is "to collaborate in the introduction of expansion of primary health care in countries eventually to cover all of their population". One of the basic principles of PHC is that "the local population should be actively involved in the formulation and implementation of health care activities" and "decisions upon what are the community needs requiring solution should be based upon a continuing dialogue between the people and the services". Efforts will be made to promote these principles as part of health service projects, community and rural development activities and national health programming efforts wherever possible.	X			Soc tech eco	Continuing	UNICEF UNDP WB		Not yet determined	X	
V	14	Interdisciplinary workshops on educational aspects of family health and integrated rural development	The aim of the project is to strengthen and improve collaborative activities at all levels (international to local community; including assisting organizations and Governments) in the area of education of individuals and communities to improve the quality of family life and to aid in better integrated rural development. One interregional workshop has been held, and national activities will follow; other regional and interregional workshops are planned for 1976-1977. Increasingly, more and more agencies and other sources of aid are involved together with multidisciplinary national teams.	X	X	X	Soc tech cult	Continuing	UNICEF ILO FAO UNESCO		70 per year 50 per year		UNFPA UNDP ff/ UNICEF ff/ UNFPA ff/
VI	15	Establishment and strengthening of environmental health services and institutions (interregional)	Studies and investigations will be continued on the planning, organization and management of environmental health sources; on the determination of suitable indices and measurements for use in the evaluation of programmes. The reports and guidelines that will emerge from these studies will be oriented towards the environmental health planners and to health administrators especially at the decision-making stage of programme planning.		X		Soc	2 years			69.7 14.4	12.7 100%	57%

ff/ Not finally agreed.

Table 2 (continued)
WHO (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	16	Health services development institutes	<p>Health services development institutes, conceived as joint endeavours by WHO and member Governments, have been set up as research and development extensions of the Ministry of Health in the country and will experiment with alternative national solutions by means of studies carried out within the country; at the same time they will provide a pool of trained national manpower for the wider health needs of the country. The first two institutes were established in 1974 in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indonesia Iran</p> <p>and four others are expected to be operative in the next two years.</p>	X	X		Tech	Long-term 3-5 years			12 17	X X	

Table 2 (continued)

World Bank Group

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$ million)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-IV VI	1	Urbanization project lending: planned FY76-77 loans	<p>The Bank is expected to approve about 16 urbanization projects in the FY76-77 period. Annual lending during this period is expected to be about double that of the entire FY71-75 period. About a quarter of the 16 planned projects will be urban transport oriented and the rest comprised in whole or in part of sites and services or squatter upgrading efforts. Sites and services projects result in the provision of new tracts of urbanized land in convenient locations with the basic supporting economic and community services needed to produce viable low-income communities. Squatter upgrading involves providing these services to already existing settlement areas. Urban transport projects may include transport planning, urban transit improvement and traffic restraint schemes.</p> <p>Project lending usually includes financing for technical assistance and training, ranging from 2 to 5 per cent of the total loan amount.</p> <p>Information collection is also an integral part of project work. Two types of efforts can be distinguished: description of settlement and other urbanization processes in the national macroeconomic context as part of ongoing country economic work, sometimes in the form of a separate urban sector report (see Spatial Policies and Strategies - below); and examination of specific cities or regions with the objective of identifying potential projects.</p>	X			Eco soc tech	Projects for FY76-77 approval now being considered or appraised	hh/	hh/	ii/	All	
I-IV VI	2	Urbanization project lending FY71-75 loans	<p>While projects expected to begin in FY76-77 are still in the appraisal and approval stages, 16 other projects approved in the FY71-75 period are now under way. Total loan amounts are given in commitment deflated 1974 dollars (millions) and refer to total loan amounts; FY76-77 disbursements cannot be separated from the totals. It should be noted that total project cost includes local government contribution in addition to Bank loan amounts shown here.</p> <p><u>Sites and Services</u></p> <p>United Republic of Tanzania</p> <p>Zambia (Lusaka)</p> <p>El Salvador (San Salvador)</p> <p><u>Subtotal</u></p> <p><u>Urban Transport</u></p> <p>Iran (Teheran)</p> <p>Tunisia</p> <p>Malaysia</p> <p><u>Subtotal</u></p>	X			Eco soc tech	1976-1979 (see below)	See foot-note hh/		\$167.5 (FY71-75) ii/	All	
								1977			\$6.0		
								1978			14.1		
								1978			6.0		
											<u>26.1</u>		
								1977			31.7		
								1977			13.6		
								1976			13.1		
											<u>58.4</u>		

gg/ Excludes Bank Group activity in rural settlements. While rural development projects funded by the Bank do not include the building of housing, they do generally include infrastructure for settlements within the development area and sometimes also provision of materials for self-help housing.

hh/ A very large number of international and other agencies are involved in the preparation, implementation, supervision, and follow-up, including further studies, of Bank projects. It is not possible at this time to anticipate all the organization that will be involved in FY76/77 lending. However, the following partial listing, based on recent project experience demonstrates the range of United Nations agencies with which co-operation is maintained: UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNCTAD, ILO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNESCO, IMCO, FAO, UNDRG, ECE, ECA, ICAO, IMCO. Bank project work has also involved co-operation with a wide range of non-United Nations agencies including IDB, ADB and other regional banks, OECD bilateral aid organizations, and university research groups and foundations.

ii/ Bank staff time is not evaluated for this activity.

Table 2 (continued)
World Bank Group (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$ million)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-IV VI	2	Urbanization project lending FY71-75 loans (continued)	<u>Comprehensive Urban Development</u> Botswana (Francistown) Kenya (Nairobi) Jamaica (Kingston) Nicaragua Indonesia (Djakarta) Korea India (Calcutta) Senegal Turkey (Istanbul) Guyana <u>Subtotal</u>					1978 1979 1977 1976 1977 1978 1977 1977 1976 1976			\$2.3 11.3 11.3 5.7 17.6 4.2 15.8 7.2 2.1 5.5 <u>83.0</u> <u>167.5</u>		
I-III VI	3	Other bank lending for urban areas: planned FY76-77 commitments	<p>Of the more than 400 projects that the Bank is expected to approve in FY76-77 (total est. loan amount: \$7-9 billion for the two years), roughly 40 per cent or about 180 projects, in addition to the 16 expected urbanization projects described above (\$3-4 billion in loans), will be urban in nature by virtue of being located in an urban area or of providing services to urban areas. These figures are projections based on preliminary estimates for lending outside the urbanization programme, roughly adjusted to exclude non-urban elements on the basis of past project content. As above, amounts are in commitment deflated 1974 dollars (millions).</p> <p>Regional Transport (urban component) Power (all) Telecommunications (all) Water Supply and Sewage (urban component) Education (urban component) Industry (urban component) Tourism (all) Development Finance Corp. (all) <u>TOTAL Estimated Urban Lending (except urbanization)</u> </p>	X			Eco soc tech	Projects for FY76-77 approval now being considered or appraised		See foot-note hh/	450 950 200 425 60 900 100 700 <u>3 800</u>	All	ii/
I-III VI	4	Other bank lending for urban areas: approved FY71-75 loans	<p>Of the 780 projects approved by the Bank in the 1971-75 period (\$15.3 billion in loans), projects or roughly per cent in addition to the 16 urbanization projects described in above, will be urban in nature by virtue of being located in urban areas or by providing services to urban areas. As above, amounts are in commitment deflated 1974 dollars (millions).</p>	X			Eco soc tech	Ongoing (project completion dates vary)	See foot-note hh/	See foot-note hh/	ii/	All	

ii/ Bank staff time is not evaluated for this activity.

Table 2 (continued)
World Bank Group (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$ million)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-III VI	4	Other bank lending for urban areas: approved FY71-75 loans (continued)	Regional Transport (estimated urban component) Power (all) Telecommunications (all) Water Supply and Sewage (estimated urban component) Education (estimated urban component) Industry (estimated urban component) Tourism (all) Development Finance Corp. (all) <u>TOTAL Urban Lending (except urbanization)</u>								983 2 147 699 655 129 1 204 132 1 341 7 290		
I-IV VI	5	Urban policy papers	A series of sector policy papers on urbanization, sites and services projects, housing, urban transport, water supply and sewage, and other sectors (education, health, power, tourism, industry, population planning, telecommunications) has been issued by the Bank beginning in 1971. Further papers on urban land, urban employment, and technical assistance and credit to small enterprises (informal sector) are planned for FY76/77. These papers suggest approaches to and standards for future investment and development and in a sense therefore present "norms and standards" for settlement policies and strategies and for settlement planning.				X Soc eco	Ongoing			ii/		
I-IV VI	6	Bank staff working papers	The Bank publishes staff working papers for public distribution; these cover topics such as urban migration, informal sector employment, urban development issues in developing countries, and a city case study. (Djakarta)				X Soc eco	Ongoing			ii/		
I-IV VI	7	Research on spatial policies and strategies	As mentioned under (1) above, separate reports on a country's urban areas are sometimes required in the course of country economic work. Such studies have been prepared for Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Zambia and other countries. These and future urban sector surveys constitute a source of basic data about cities with regard to shelter, infrastructure and services, land, and institutions and management as well as spatial policies and strategies. A comparative study of employment decentralization is also planned. The first phase will review past experience in a number of countries and elaborate a conceptual framework for more detailed case studies.				X Soc eco	Continuous			ii/	All	
							X Soc eco	Phase I: Dec 1976; Phase II: Two years	May be sought	May be sought	Costs (in \$000) 50 n.a.	All n.a.	n.a.
I-IV VI	8	EDI Urbanization Course	Through the Economic Development Institute the Bank Group has offered since 1973 a 9-week course on managing urban growth which has been attended by 50 senior officials of national, regional, and municipal governments in developing countries (25 per course). The course focuses on the use of systematic analysis in making decisions at the programme and project level in the areas of transport, shelter and water and sewage. Participants study individual cases and use the techniques learned to solve assigned problems.				X Eco tech	Offered 1973, 1975, 1976 and hopefully thereafter on an annual basis			500 ii/		

ii/ \$10,000 per participant.

Table 2 (continued)
World Bank Group (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I-IV VI	9	UNDP-financed technical assistance	<p>In addition to providing technical assistance through its own staff during the normal course of project preparation and including funds for technical assistance and training in project loans, the Bank also acts as UNDP executing agency in sector and feasibility studies which are likely to lead to Bank financing.</p> <p>Among the \$20 billion worth of already approved UNDP-financed studies to be completed in 1976 and 1977, the following three relate directly to some aspect of human settlements:</p> <p>Casablanca Urban Development (Morocco) Lahore Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage (Pakistan) Assistance to the Technical Services of the District of Tunis (Tunisia)</p> <p>Most of the 30 remaining UNDP-financed studies will also have some indirect effects on settlements; the subjects of these projects include national transport planning, port development, power system development, and technical assistance to finance companies. The total amount of UNDP-financed studies executed by the Bank during 1976-1977 will be greater than \$20 billion by the amount of projects not yet approved which will be completed during this period.</p>	X			Eco soc tech		UNDP				
				X				1976			305		UNDP
				X				1976			360		UNDP
				X				1976			850		UNDP
I-III VI	10	Housing finance assistance	<p>Through the International Finance Corporation the Bank Group lends seed capital to new private sector housing finance institutions catering to the lower-middle and middle-income groups. Though the Bank's participation is relatively small - \$500,000 to \$1.0 million per institution, amounting to about 15 per cent equity participation - each dollar of seed capital can help to generate \$10-25 in total resources for housing finance. The new institution can mobilize long-term financial resources for housing finance. Two projects have been completed, two are under way, and several additional projects are expected to be completed over the next two years.</p> <p>Colombia: Savings and Loan Co. Lebanon: Mortgage Finance Co. Bolivia: Mortgage Finance Co. Philippines: Mortgage Finance Co.</p>								ii/		
				X				Ongoing			500	All	
				X				Ongoing			1 300		
				X				(Under appraisal)			400		
				X							500		
I-IV VI	11	Bank city films	Three filmstrips are now being prepared for presentation at the Habitat conference: one on a sites and services project in El Salvador, one on a squatter upgrading project in Lusaka, and one on a traffic restraint scheme under way in Singapore.				X Soc eco	1976			ii/		
I-III VI	12	EDI water management courses	Since 1973, EDI has also offered an annual 10-week course on the preparation and appraisal of municipal water supply and waste-water disposal projects, including choice of technology, financial analysis and pricing, forecasting and planning, management, and special problems of serving small communities. About 80 upper- and middle-echelon officials involved in design and implementation of water systems in developing countries have participated.				X Eco tech	Offered annually since 1973			500	kk/	

ii/ Bank staff time is not evaluated for this activity.

kk/ \$10,000 per participant.

Table 2 (continued)
World Bank Group (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
II	13	Research on strategic planning for rapid urban growth	The broad objective of this project is to provide public sector decision-makers in least developed countries' cities with more efficient tools for public sector intervention in dealing with rapid urban growth at low levels of income. The emphasis will be on ways of analysing urban problems, means of addressing them, and will define implementation requirements.				X Soc eco	4 years (1976-1980)	Will be sought	Will be sought	700	350	350
III	14	Housing and households research	Recognizing the need to relate the design of housing policies and programmes to the ability of potential occupants to pay, the Bank is now studying the household economy, in particular the role of secondary earners as a source of income. Future work will attempt to relate income source and level to patterns of expenditures.	X			Soc eco	Next phase, 2 years; commencing approx. July 1976			200	All	
			An evaluation is also being carried out of the impact of Bank-financed sites and services projects in El Salvador, Senegal and Zambia on participants in terms of rate of housing consolidation, employment and income generation, utilization of public services, and community change.	X			Soc eco	5 years 1975-1980	UNICEF	IDRC	500	250	250
			The Urban Institute's successful housing model is being adapted to least developed countries conditions for use as a simulation model.				X Soc eco	Phase I: 12/76; Phase II: 1 year			280	All	
III	15	Urban transport research	The Bank, in co-operation with UNEP and the United States Department of Transportation, is evaluating the effect on travel behaviour of the innovative traffic restraint scheme put into effect recently in Singapore. This evaluation will then form the basis for attempts to evaluate the applicability of this experience to other cities.	X			Soc eco	Ongoing	UNEP		160	70	90 UNEP, USDOT
			In another project, simplified urban transport models which include the effects of changes in transport supply and of transport-land use interaction are being developed.				X Soc eco	Ongoing			11/		
III IV	16	Site and service design standards	Two projects, one completed in draft (sites and services projects: survey and analysis of urbanization standards and on-site infrastructure), and one ongoing, are intended to develop a handbook or manual of site and service project design models, including cost of materials required for both conventional and innovative designs.				X Tech eco	Ongoing			11/		
IV	17	Public land management research	Ongoing work focuses on definition of the public policy responses to the following problems: the appreciation of land values, difficulties in acquiring land within urban areas, inefficient patterns of land use and urban development: extremely limited resources for urban development. This work will build on past work on the social appropriation of land value increments for public use and the evaluation of land market operations and important land control measures in cities of Colombia and the Republic of Korea.	X			Eco	2 years			200	All	

Table 2 (continued)
World Bank Group (continued)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
VI	18	Public finance and administration	Past research has resulted in case studies and comparative analysis of the general problems of public finance and administration in 10 least developed countries' cities. Work is currently proceeding in a first attempt to quantify the policy trade-offs between the goals of economic efficiency, improving income distribution, fiscal viability, and administrative feasibility which are involved in the pricing of urban public services	X	X		Eco	2 years beginning in 1977		Lincoln Institute	220	160	60 (LI)

Table 2 (continued)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I	1	Aircraft noise	Reduction of aircraft noise at source through internationally agreed noise certification of aircraft.				X Env	Continuous	UNEP	ISO	11/	X	
I	2	Engine emissions	Reduction of air pollution through internationally agreed emissions certification of aircraft engines.				X Env	Continuous	UNEP WHO WMO	ISO	11/	X	
III	3	Civil aviation forecasting	In connexion, <u>inter alia</u> , with requirements for airports: collection of information on air traffic forecasts, socio-economic trends and forecasting methodology; publication of manual on air traffic forecasting; preparation of forecasts and reports on future trends; regional workshop meetings.	X	X		X Eco	Continuous			40 p.a.	X	
III	4	Noise assessment	Methods of noise assessments for land use planning in the vicinity of airports.				X Tech	Continuous	UNEP (WHO planned)		11/	X	
III	5	Airport master planning	Guidance material for the master planning of airports.				X Tech	Continuous			11/	X	
IV	6	Land use planning	Land use in the vicinity of aerodromes.				X Env	Continuous			11/	X	

11/ Relatively small since major part of work already completed.

Table 2 (continued)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Area of activity	Cross reference to Table 1	Title	Short description	National	Regional	Global	Main aspects	Duration and/or completion date	Co-operating organizations		Costs (in \$000)	Source of funding	
									United Nations system	outside United Nations system		Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
I II III	1	Application of meteorology to housing designs in human settlements	Reports by two consultants (Professors T. J. Chandler and J. Page) on scientific objectives and applied aspects of building and urban climatology, intended to be published in WMO Technical Notes' series.				Env	end 1975			17.5		UNEP
II III	2	Applications of Meteorology to Housing and Building for Human Settlements	Activities of the Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology's (CoSAMC) Working Group on Applications of Meteorology to Housing and Building for Human Settlements and its report, planned for publication in a WMO Technical Note.				Env eco	1977			voluntary		
II IV	3	Applications of climatology to urban problems	Report of the CoSAMC rapporteur on applications of climatology to urban problems.				Env	1977			voluntary		
II IV	4	Applications of meteorology to atmospheric pollution on a local and regional scale	Report of the CoSAMC rapporteur on applications of meteorology to atmospheric pollution problems on a local and regional scale.				Env	1977			voluntary		
IV	5	Application of meteorology to land-use planning	Report of the CoSAMC rapporteur on application of meteorology to land-use planning.				Env eco	1977			voluntary		