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TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR HOUSING,
BUILDING AND PLANNING

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS (1975-1977) IN THE
FIELD OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report summarizes the technical co-operation activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning during 1975-1977. It includes a brief description of projects in execution during this period and a statistical annex ^{1/} containing a summary of the more significant aspects of recent and current project activities. In addition, a projection of current trends is presented to provide an indication of activities likely during 1978-1979.
2. The level of expenditures for projects in housing, building, planning and tourism remained steady during 1975-1976. However, there was actually a decline in the number of projects due mainly to the sharp cutback in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) allocations during 1976, and to some extent due to rising costs resulting from a period of inflation. The decline in the number of projects continued during 1977, but total expenditures rose as a result of an increase in funds-in-trust made available by a number of Governments for projects in Western Asia and Africa.
3. Rising project costs have tended to increase the proportion of large-scale projects (those above \$150,000). In addition, this trend reflects a desire on the part of individual countries and UNDP to concentrate the limited funds available on a fewer large projects which appear to have the potential for greater impact on social and economic development.
4. The outlook for growth in project activities was better at the beginning of 1978 than during the two previous years. The magnitude of projects in execution during 1977 and scheduled to continue during 1978-1979, plus those in the pipeline as of 1 January 1978 indicate a strong growth potential in the field of housing, building and planning during 1978-1979, provided the flow of funds is not curtailed and the necessary level of recruitment is maintained. In addition to continuing projects and pipeline projects, there are further potentials for expansion of technical co-operation activities now developing in co-operation with other agencies such as the World Bank, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Further opportunities lie in the realization of projects identified by the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation during the past two years for which new funding sources will have to be developed.
5. Technical co-operation activities generally consist of a continuum of actions involving first a preparatory phase which may take from a few months to a year, and an implementation or execution phase which in the case of large-scale projects lasts from one to three years. In some cases, this may also be followed by an evaluation phase with a duration of six months to a year. Projects serve as identifiable units for budgeting and progress monitoring purposes. However, in many cases projects are extended one or more times in order to achieve their objectives or to adjust to new objectives identified in the implementation process. These extensions are usually in the form of a new project with a new title, or simply the original title with "Phase I, II or III" added.

^{1/} See E/C.11/4/Add.1.

6. There has been an increasing emphasis on technical co-operation projects dealing with the problems of human settlements in the broader context of economic and social development. In response to Governments' needs for more short-term tangible results, projects are being directed towards the preparation and implementation of immediate action programmes involving public investment to support self-help endeavours in settlements improvement. An increasing number of projects are therefore focused on specific sites-and-services schemes for squatter settlement upgrading which embody public participation, training and institutional support.

7. One of the major areas of involvement lies in technical co-operation with recently liberated countries and liberation movements, in compliance with related United Nations policies. A typical case is Mozambique where seven pilot subprojects are being implemented as components of an integrated self-help housing project, with the long-term objective of formulating national housing policies. The project in Mozambique is also being taken advantage of for the training of Namibian technicians and administrators within the framework of the Namibia Nationhood Programme.

I. STATISTICAL DATA AND ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
PROJECTS IN THE FIELDS OF HOUSING, BUILDING, PLANNING
AND TOURISM

A. Trends in total expenditures and number of projects

8. United Nations expenditures in this sector increased steeply from \$US 5.89 in 1974 to \$US 8.13 million in 1975, an increase of 39 per cent, and grew at a reduced rate of 10.5 per cent in 1975-1976, which increased to 14.7 per cent in 1976-1977 (see table 1 in the annex). About one fourth of the increase from 1974 to 1975 was the result of the transfer of tourism projects to the Centre. However, the expenditure in the field of tourism accounted for less than 10 per cent of total project expenditures during 1975-1976, and declined further in 1977.

9. The UNDP financial crisis in 1976 proved not to be as disastrous as was anticipated since, although there was a radical decline in the number of projects, this was largely counterbalanced by the over-all increase in project expenditures from UNDP (\$US 608,000); from funds-in-trust (\$US 185,000); and from the United Nations Regular Programme (\$US 64,000). The immediate effect of the crisis was, however, a large reduction in the number of small-scale projects. As noted in table 3, the number of large-scale projects in execution in 1975-1976 remained at 57, the same number as during 1974-1975; while the number of small-scale projects dropped from 68 to 38 - a 44 per cent decline.

10. During 1977 these trends were even more accentuated. Although there was an actual decline of \$1.2 million in UNDP financing, this was counterbalanced by a growth of \$2.3 in funds-in-trust and increases from other sources such as the United Nations Regular Programme, the Capital Development Fund and UNEP. The total number of projects declined further to only 70, but the decline was largely in small-scale projects (table 3).

11. The decline in the number of projects has had a dramatic impact on the number of countries served which has, unfortunately, dropped almost 50 per cent since 1974 (table 2).

12. Over the period 1969-1977 housing, building, planning and tourism projects have involved total UNDP United Nations contributions of about \$US 67 million. This global figure exceeds the total of annual expenditures for those years, since it includes budgets for 36 existing projects which will continue to be in execution during 1978-1979 (table 3).

B. Projects by major activity category

13. The previous trend towards larger-scale multisectoral projects noted in the 1975 report to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/C.6/146) has continued. Table 4 provides a classification of projects on the basis of the six general subject categories identified in the Vancouver Declaration, and the medium-term plan for human settlements for the period 1978-1981 indicates that, of the 95 projects under execution during 1975-1976, 13 were in the field of national settlement policies and strategies; 22 were in the field of settlement planning; 31 (the largest proportion) were in shelter, infrastructure and services (including housing, sites and services and building projects); 7 were concerned principally with institutions and management; and one in information exchange. No projects are listed under "land" or "public participation". However, these components are contained in most technical co-operation projects. Finally, there were 21 projects in the separate but related field of tourism.

14. In 1977, shelter, infrastructure and services continued as the largest category; there was a decline in the number of settlement planning projects. Projections for 1978-1979 indicate the same general distribution as in 1970 with a sharp increase in the area of institutional support, management, training and research projects (table 4).

15. The major components of each project in terms of the above categories are identified in the brief project descriptions in section II below. A review of these descriptions reveals the multisectoral nature of most projects. For example, many projects involved technical advice and institutional support at national, regional and local levels regardless of the particular focus of each project.

Personnel

16. Evidence of the multidisciplinary character of projects is indicated in table 5 which lists the job titles or specializations of the 277 experts, associate experts and consultants recruited for field assignments during 1975-1976. Although the number of professionals in the field declined to 194 in 1977, there was a marked increase in 1976 and 1977 in the number of associate experts whose services were needed, particularly in projects where budget cuts reduced the number of senior experts originally contemplated (table 6).

C. Activities in housing, building, planning and tourism, by region, 1975-1977

17. In table 2 the total UNDP United Nations contribution for 1969-1977 is broken down by region, indicating a heavy concentration of expenditures in Asia and the Pacific (41 per cent), followed by Africa (24 per cent) and Western Asia (22 per cent). Table 3 indicates that since 1974 there has been a slight decline in the number of projects in Africa and the Americas; the number of projects in Asia dropped about 60 per cent; European projects dropped to one third of their previous level; while the number of projects in Western Asia remained constant. In all regions, the main decline has been in small-scale projects, which was counterbalanced by budget increases in large-scale projects, since there was an increase in over-all expenditures (table 1).

D. Estimated technical co-operation activities for 1978-1979

18. Estimates of technical co-operation activities have been prepared for 1978-1979 on the basis of the budgets for projects which were in execution during 1977 and scheduled to be continuing or extended for the following year(s); and for projects in the pipeline. These projections are summarized in table 7 and the individual projects are identified in tables 8 and 9. The activity categories of these projects and the total budgets by category are indicated in the last two columns of table 4. The emphasis of technical co-operation projects during 1978-1979 will be on shelter, infrastructure and services and national settlement policies which together will account for about 61 per cent of all budgeted funds. The third ranking category is in institution and management (20 per cent), followed by settlement planning (16 per cent). Tourism projects will account for only 3 per cent of the total budgets for projects scheduled to be in execution during the coming biennium.

19. A more balanced distribution of technical co-operation activities among regions is indicated in the current and continuing and the pipeline projects for 1978-1979, with a decided stepping-up of the number of projects and budget allocations for African countries. It can be noted that the average annual expenditure per continuing project for 1978 and 1979 will be about double that for 1977 (about \$300,000) compared to about \$150,000). On the other hand, annual budgets for pipeline projects in 1978-1979 are closer to the 1977 average. This differential is largely due to the very large budgets for two continuing projects in Viet Nam and Saudi Arabia. In addition, there are several projects such as those in Bangladesh, Haiti and Ivory Coast whose budgets include substantial expenditures for infrastructure from the United Nations Capital Development Fund. On the basis of past experience, it is likely that some of the funds budgeted for 1978 will not be spent until 1979 and that, similarly, some of projected 1979 expenditures will not be made until 1980. It is, therefore, likely that total expenditures per year may be at a level closer to \$15 million, which nevertheless is substantially higher than that in 1977.

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II. SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS (1975-1976),
BY REGION

20. The following pages provide a summary description of each of the technical co-operation projects under execution during 1975-1977 for which the Centre has had substantive responsibility within the United Nations organization. The projects are arranged by region and each project summary indicates its objectives, component elements, starting date and estimated date of completion. Table 10 lists projects by country with an indication of the approximate total UNDP/United Nations contribution and years of scheduled operation in each case. It will be noted that the total UNDP/United Nations contribution to these projects from inception to completion will involve over \$US 67.4 million.

AFRICA

BOTSWANA

Urban planning. The major objective of the project was to assist in the establishment of a Town and Regional Planning Department. The work programme includes plans for the urban expansion of the capital, Gaborone; preparation of plans for smaller towns; sites-and-services projects; drafting town and regional planning legislation. Major components include regional physical planning, urban planning, new urban settlements, urban design, sites-and-services, infrastructure, architecture, legislation-management and institutional support. Project started in 1974, and terminated in 1976. A new project is in the pipeline for 1978.

BURUNDI

Housing development. The project assisted the Government in socio-economic development by improving housing and living conditions. The immediate objectives were: to organize the housing office; to identify housing programmes; and to train national civil servants in housing. Owing to UNDP financial constraints, the project was terminated in 1976. Major components included housing policies and programmes, sites-and-services, low-cost housing, building research, architecture and training. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of one year. A new project to be undertaken in co-operation with the World Bank is now in the pipeline.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Tourism training. Provision of three fellowships in hotel training. Major component is tourism management. Project started in 1975 with a duration of two years.

CHAD

Social services (schools). In co-operation with UNESCO, the Centre is assisting in the planning of spatial distribution of a system of primary schools in rural areas in accordance with rural development programmes. The schools are designed with the maximum use of local materials. Popular participation is stressed in construction and management of each school. Major components include building

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technologies and materials, architecture and public participation. Project started in 1976 and will terminate in November 1978. A World Bank follow-up project with the same team is under consideration.

Urban development planning. The aim of this project is to create an administrative unit to advise the Government on national and local policies and strategies for the planning and the development of human settlements. In addition, it is recruiting and training professionals to formulate and implement action programmes covering the whole country. As a follow-up, the World Bank is now considering the financing of upgrading in several spontaneous settlements. Major components include housing policies and programmes, urban redevelopment, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure, institutional support, land tenure and public participation. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of two years.

EGYPT

New urban settlement planning (Abu Tartur phosphate complex). To provide assistance in determining the location and design criteria for a new town under desert conditions. Major components include regional and urban planning, new urban settlements and urban design. Project started in 1976 and had a duration of one month.

GAMBIA

Regional and urban development planning. The objective of the project was to strengthen the central town and country planning office and to develop and implement planning projects. Three fellowships have qualified Gambians for responsible posts, and one now heads the Physical Planning Office. Major components include regional and urban planning, tourism development planning, new urban settlements, infrastructure, institutional support and training. Project started in 1969 and was completed in 1976.

GHANA

Building design and technology. The provision of professional services in the supervision, design and construction of public structures and engineering projects. Major components include housing, social services, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, architecture, institutional support and training. Project started in 1976 and had an expected duration of two years, but is being extended to 1979.

Tourism training. To consolidate training facilities in tourism within the national education system and improve existing teaching capacity. The majority of funds are budgeted for fellowships. An expert in tourism training will be provided for three months in 1978. Major component is tourism training. Project started in 1974 and has an expected duration of six years.

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GUINEA-BISSAU

Urban planning. To assist in preparing national physical development and housing policies aimed at improving living conditions for the poorest segments of the population with external financing. The project was prematurely terminated because of the UNDP financial crisis and bilateral financing is at present being sought. Major components include urban planning, urban design, social services, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, prefabrication and architecture. Project started in 1976 and had a duration of one year.

IVORY COAST

Rural housing. To assist in the creation of a building unit in the Department for Rural Development to implement projects involving infrastructure and standardized housing designs. Major components include sites-and-services, social services, building technologies and materials, architecture and institutional support. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of two years.

Rural development planning. To assist the Government in developing its rural housing policy by planning and building a comprehensive rural settlement network in the central and northern regions of the Ivory Coast. The immediate objective is to implement an aided self-help building programme in 20 villages in the region. This project covers the essential social, economic and physical elements of development, employment, savings promotion and co-operatives, the production of building materials, building technology, environmental sanitation and health facilities. Major components include rural physical planning, housing policies for low-cost rural housing. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of two and a half years. Phase II of this project is in the pipeline.

LESOTHO

Building training and management. To assist in the administration of the Architectural Branch of the Ministry of Works and Communications. Major components include institutional support and training in architectural design and construction supervision. Project started in 1973 and had an expected duration of four years. It has been extended into 1978.

Building design and technology. To advise on the training of technicians and craftsmen in the Ministry of Works and Communications. Major components include low-cost housing, rural housing, building technologies and materials, engineering, institutional support and training. Project started in 1972 and was completed in 1977.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

Housing development. To assist in conducting studies and preparing plans and programmes for the housing sector. Major components include housing policies and programmes, financing methods, low-cost housing and rural housing. Project started in 1972 and was completed in 1977.

Physical planning. Project provides assistance to the new Department of Research and Studies, Secretariat of Municipalities, in all aspects of physical planning. Major responsibility includes preparation of National Physical Perspective Plan, detailed planning advice and execution of technical studies. Project started in 1977 and has an initial expected duration of two years.

MALAWI

Housing development. Assistance to the Malawi Housing Corporation by expert staff supplements in the fields of housing management, design and construction. Major components include housing policies and programmes, sites-and-services, low-cost housing, social services, building technologies, architecture, management and training. Project started in 1969 and was completed in 1977.

Social services (schools). To assist in the school-building programme. Major components are architectural design, social services, building technologies and materials. Project started in 1973 and had a duration of two years.

MOROCCO

Urban development planning. To assist in developing an urban planning methodology and also supervise the preparation of a plan for the city of Meknes as a pilot operation. Major components include urban planning, urban redevelopment, urban design, transportation, social services, infrastructure, legislation management, institutional support and training. Project started in 1970 and was completed in 1976. Upon completion of this project, the expert was appointed co-ordinator of the follow-up Fes project.

Urban development plan (Fes). Undertaken in co-operation with UNESCO, the aim of this project is to prepare a long-term development plan for the city of Fes, integrating the preservation of the historic city within a comprehensive approach integrating physical economic and social aspects. An immediate action plan for the improvement of the Medina is being prepared. Major components include housing policies, tourism development planning, urban planning, urban design, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure and architecture. Project started in 1975 and will be completed in 1978.

MOZAMBIQUE

Housing development. The establishment of housing and planning policies for low-income populations in urban and rural areas, including development of co-operatives and self-help techniques using local materials. A pilot project is being prepared for immediate action. Major components include housing policies, urban redevelopment, sites-and-services, financing methods, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, building research, architecture, training, public participation and information systems. Project started in 1976. Its original scope and duration have been extended to include seven pilot construction projects which are to be completed by the end of 1979.

NIGER

Regional development plan (Say District). As a first step in the preparation of a regional development plan for the Say District, a study is being undertaken to identify existing conditions and trends including aerial photographic interpretations, hydrological analysis and a socio-economic survey and analysis. Major components include regional physical, rural housing policies, social services, infrastructure, legislation, institutional support, land tenure and public participation. Project started in 1976 and was completed in 1977.

NIGERIA

Urban development planning (Lagos). To conduct comprehensive planning studies leading to the elaboration of the development plan for Metropolitan Lagos so as to enable: the immediate undertaking of programmes and projects for the improvement of existing conditions; the expansion of industry, commerce, community facilities and services; increased housing supply for low-income groups; and improvement of the urban infrastructure and transportation systems. The project will assist in establishing appropriate administrative, legal, technical and operational machinery for the Lagos state and Federal Governments. Major components include regional physical planning, urban planning, urban redevelopment, urban design, housing policies, transportation, social services, infrastructure and legislation. Project started in 1974 and has an expected duration of six years.

Physical planning training (Ibadan). To enhance the capacity and capability of the Town Planning Department by augmenting the professional training programme in town and country planning and environmental planning at the Polytechnic Institute, Ibadan. Courses offered include regional and rural physical planning, urban planning, urban design, transportation, housing policies, social services, infrastructure, financing methods, low-cost housing, rural housing, architecture, legislation, land tenure. Project started in 1973 and has an expected duration of five years.

Physical planning training (Kaduna). To strengthen the country's capability and improve the subprofessional manpower pool in physical planning through the development of the training programme for town planners at the technical level at the Kaduna Polytechnic Institute. Major components include urban planning, urban design, transportation, infrastructure, architecture, legislation, rural physical planning, management and land tenure. Project started in 1976 and has an expected duration of three years.

Regional development planning (Oyo State). To establish and build up a regional planning unit in the Ministry of Works and Housing, Oyo State, and to formulate outline physical development plan for the State. Major components include regional physical development planning, transportation, infrastructure, socio-economic aspects, planning legislation and institutional support. Project became operational in 1977 and has an expected duration of three years.

Urban development planning (Kano State). To strengthen the physical planning programme in Kano State with particular emphasis on the major urban centres. Specifically, to assist the state government in assumption of more direct responsibility for planned growth of major towns; establish a viable state planning unit; formulate spatial design standards and planning legislation and conduct town planning studies for Kano and other urban centres. Major components include physical planning, urban design, planning legislation, institutional support. Project became operational in 1977 and has an expected duration of two years.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Tourism development planning. To analyse the new nation's tourism development potential and outline tourism development options for immediate action. Also to formulate the terms of reference for a comprehensive tourism development plan. Major component is tourism development planning. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of four months.

SIERRA LEONE

Housing development. To assist the Government in formulating a housing policy and programme within the framework of its economic development plan; seek solutions to housing low-income families; and to improve housing construction methods and procedures and promote the use of local building materials, through the construction of demonstration low-cost housing units, sites-and-services and other schemes. Major components include housing policies and programmes, new urban settlement, urban redevelopment, sites-and-services, financing methods, low-cost housing.

Housing organization and finance. Project consisted of mission of two experts to review organizational arrangements and instruments for housing development and finance. Major recommendations were for establishment of a new Housing and Land Development Corporation and the formulation of housing projects and sites-and-services schemes. Duration, approximately three weeks in 1977.

SUDAN

Housing and building technology. To undertake a preliminary assessment of housing conditions in Juba, with special attention to existing housing stock, local construction techniques and the use of local building materials. Major components include housing policies and programmes, and building technologies and materials. Project started in 1976; it had a duration of one month.

Post-disaster reconstruction (Kassala). The preparation of an area survey and definition of technical assistance in physical planning for reconstruction of the town of Kassala which was severely damaged by Gash River floods in September 1975. Major components include regional physical planning, urban planning, urban redevelopment pre- and post-disaster, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, and institutional support. Project started in 1976 and had a duration of three weeks.

SWAZILAND

Housing design and construction. To assist in the design and construction supervision of housing construction programmes. Major components include urban design, housing in urban and rural areas, architecture, institutional support and training. Project started in 1974 and will be completed in 1978.

Building technology and management. To assist the Ministry of Public Works in cost estimating of labour and materials for construction projects and management of government construction programmes. Major components include low-cost housing, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, architecture, building cost estimating, management and institutional support. Started in 1972 with a duration of five years, the project has been extended through 1978.

Housing development. To establish a housing unit in the Ministry of Local Administration and to construct approximately 100 low-cost housing units, using essentially local building materials and self-help techniques. Major components include the formulation of housing programmes, new urban settlements, low-cost housing, building technologies and materials, architecture, institutional support and public participation. Project started in 1973 and had a duration of four years.

Organization of housing institutions. Project consisted of an investigation of total housing operations in the country, with specific reference to the role of various ministries involved in housing as well as that of quasi-public and private institutions. Major components were institutional support, financing of housing, low-cost and rural housing, sites-and-services, building materials, development and physical planning. Duration: three months during 1977.

Tourism management. To advise the Ministry of Mines and Tourism on methods to increase the profitability of hotel operations; and to augment employment and government revenues from tourism. Major component is tourism management. Project started in 1975 with an expected duration of two years, but was terminated in 1976 due to UNDP financial constraints.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Physical planning and building training (Ardhi). To help the Government in the establishment of physical planning and building design training programmes at the Ardhi Institute, Dar-es-Salaam. Major components include rural physical planning, urban planning, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure, architecture, land surveying, and legislation and management. Project started in 1972 and has an expected duration of eight years.

Urban development planning (Dodoma). To assist the Government in the establishment of a new national capital, the city of Dodoma, through provision of technical support to the Capital Development Authority. Expert personnel are being provided to supplement professional positions within the Authority responsible for the design and development of the new capital city. Major components include regional physical planning, urban planning, new urban settlements, urban design, transportation, housing policies and programmes, financing methods, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, architecture and construction, legislation, management and institutional support. Project started in 1974 and has an expected duration of seven and a half years.

Housing development. To assist the Government in development of programmes for low-cost housing and squatter settlement improvement; particularly through introduction of housing co-operatives. Major components include housing policies and programmes, sites-and-services, financing methods, low-cost housing, rural housing and legislation and management. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of one year.

UPPER VOLTA

Housing development. A pilot project for the improvement of housing conditions for the lowest-income groups in urban and rural areas involving self-help and community participation in the planning and construction of infrastructure and dwellings. Four rural villages were developed and in Ouagadougou a demonstration sites-and-services project for 615 families on 55 hectares was carried out. Important by-products were achieved in training, employment and the formation of community organizations for mutual savings and other co-operative activities. The project started in 1973 and had an expected duration of three years.

Preparatory assistance (Housing). A follow-up project in 1976-1977 to complete the housing development project and prepare for a new project expanded to the national scale and focusing on rural areas with the assistance of the World Bank, now in the pipeline.

ZAMBIA

Tourism management. To assist the National Tourist Bureau in improving management procedures with particular emphasis on transport operations and hotel reservation systems. Major component is tourism management. Project started in 1975 and had an expected duration of 18 months, but was terminated in 1976 due to UNDP financial constraints.

AMERICAS

ARGENTINA

Regional physical planning and construction. The project objectives include the introduction of regional programming in the construction and urban sector, improvement in meeting the regional needs for manpower and construction materials, and the integration of different aspects of the construction sector within a coherent urban development plan. National execution of the project was the responsibility of the Sub-Secretariat of Environmental Planning of the Secretariat of State for Transport and Public Works, jointly with the Ministry of Public Works of the Province of Buenos Aires. Major components include regional physical planning, urban planning, new urban settlements, urban redevelopment, urban design, low-cost housing, rural housing, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, building research, legislation and management, institutional support and training. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of two years.

Urban housing and technological development and research. This small-scale project contained certain objectives related to urban housing and technological development and research for housing sector that were contained within the project Regional physical plans and construction. National responsibility was transferred, however, to the National Secretariat for Urban Development and Housing (SEDOV). It was viewed as an interim project prior to the establishment of a large-scale project for housing in the second Country Programme beginning mid-1978. Project activities were initiated in July 1977 for a six-month period.

National tourism development. The preparation of tourism market projections for Europe, North America and Latin America. Guidelines for research and recommended government actions to accelerate tourism development. Major components include tourism development planning and market analysis. Project started in 1971 and was completed in 1976.

Tourism development, Patagonia. The undertaking of a comparative analysis of tourism sites for development through economic cost-benefit studies. As a result of this project the Government is proceeding with more detailed development planning of sites selected for development. Major components include tourism development. Project started in 1974 and was completed in 1976.

BAHAMAS

Urban redevelopment (Nassau). The objective of this project was to formulate a redevelopment strategy for the Grants Town section of Nassau. This project was under way only for a few months before being terminated due to the shortage of UNDP funds. Major components included urban redevelopment, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure, legislation and management, institutional support and public participation. Project started in 1975 and had an expected duration of two years, but was terminated in 1976 due to UNDP financial constraints.

Urban planning. To provide assistance to town and country planning department in urban planning. An OPAS adviser has assisted the Department in establishing development control regulations and their administration. In addition, he has assisted in the preparation of draft physical development strategies for several of the larger islands and the main towns of Nassau and Freeport. Major components include urban planning, urban redevelopment, low-cost housing, infrastructure, architecture, and institutional support. Project started in 1970, and had a duration of six years.

BARBADOS

Housing programme formulation. Project consisted of a three-week mission by two experts in December 1976 to draft a four-year housing programme, advise on the use of building materials and recommend improvements in institutional support for housing.

ECUADOR

Urban development (Guayaquil). This project was designed to assist the Department of Planning, Municipality of Guayaquil, in the development of a long-range planning process with specific emphasis on an urban development plan, a practically oriented programme on the social, economic and physical levels and the identification of several packages of projects for national and international financing. Specific emphasis was also given to the improvement of the surburbios an extensive zone of marginal settlements located on swamp areas adjacent to the city. Major components included urban planning, urban redevelopment, transportation, social services, infrastructure, legislation, institutional support, training, land tenure, public participation and information systems. Project started in 1974 and was completed in January 1977. Feasibility studies for urban development projects identified in the United Nations-assisted project are being financed by the Inter-American Development Bank. The World Bank has also had several missions to investigate their possible financial support and some bilateral capital financing is currently under consideration.

GUATEMALA

Housing reconstruction. Project activities originated as a consequence of the February 1976 earthquake. Financial objectives are to provide technical assistance in housing reconstruction and to help strengthen the existing institutions. Assistance is being provided to BANVI (National Housing Bank) and BANDENA (National Bank of Agriculture Development) in planning, programming and execution of urban and rural housing programmes. Major components include housing policies and programmes pre- and post-disaster, planning, sites-and-services, low-cost housing, rural housing, building technologies and materials, architecture and institutional support. Project started in November 1976 and has an approximate duration of two and one half years.

Urban and regional development. The purpose of the project is to assist in developing the Government's technical capacity for the planning and implementation of regional development programmes in an integrated fashion, taking into account the economic and social impact of the 1976 earthquake. The project has, as its initial objectives, to define investment opportunities at the pre-investment level of analysis. Major components of the project include regional physical planning, rural physical planning, urban planning, urban redevelopment, transportation pre- and post-disaster, planning, social services, infrastructure, legislation, and management, institutional support, training and information systems. Project started in 1976, has an expected duration of three years. In mid-1977 the substantive responsibility was transferred to the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies.

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GUYANA

Urban and regional development. This project has assisted the Ministry of Works and Housing and the Ministry of Economic Development in preparing and implementing action-oriented regional and urban development plans with emphasis on project identification and a co-ordinated investment programme. Strengthening of the existing institutional framework and training in the field of physical planning is required for this purpose. Major components of the project include national physical planning, regional physical transportation, low-cost housing, infrastructure, legislation and management, institutional support and training. Project started in 1976 and has an expected duration of two years. A phase II allocation for this project is included in the second Country Programme.

HAITI

Urban development (Port-au-Prince). The first phase of this project emphasized the organization of urban and regional planning, the formulation of a regional development strategy and the preparation of a development plan for the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. Following the first phase, the elaboration of a development plan for Port-au-Prince was assigned to a contractor who has completed a draft final report. At present, some of the immediate action projects recommended in the plan are being initiated: slum rehabilitation, sites-and-services, waste collection and disposal. Major components include national physical planning, regional physical planning, housing policies and programmes, tourism development planning, urban planning, urban redevelopment, urban design, transportation, sites-and-services, financing methods, low-cost housing, rural housing social services, infrastructure, building technologies and materials, prefabrication, building research, architecture, legislation and management, institutional support, training, tourism management, land tenure, public participation and information systems. The project started in 1972 and was completed in 1976. The Government has requested follow-up projects to implement recommended action programmes.

Urban development institutional support. This first follow-up project has the objective of strengthening the planning mission of CONADEP and the detailed formulation of slum-upgrading and sites-and-services projects to be financed by the United Nations Capital Development Fund. It started in 1977 and has an expected duration of one year.

Tourism development planning. The project provided assistance to the National Tourism Agency in planning and management. An adviser has assisted in improving administrative procedures, tourism market analysis activities and in the preparation of a national plan for tourism development. Major components included tourism development planning and tourism management. The project started in 1976 and had a duration of one and one half years. A follow-up project will provide continued tourism planning services to Haiti within the context of a regional project.

HONDURAS

Housing reconstruction. The project was of emergency, post-disaster nature with emphasis on programme and project development of extremely low-cost housing

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for urban and rural areas. Assistance was provided at national and regional offices of the government housing institute with considerable emphasis on management reinforcement. Major components included housing policies and programmes, sites-and-services, low-cost housing, rural housing, building technologies and materials, architecture, institutional support. Project started in 1975 and was completed in 1976.

Tourism management. The project provided advice to the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Information on the organization of its various functions. Specific proposals were made for the planning and development, promotion and marketing, transport and the regulation of tourism activities. Development and promotion proposals were prepared for immediate action on the island of Roatan. Liaison was maintained with the National Tourism Development Corporation engaged in the planning of an investment project with the assistance of the World Bank. The project had a duration of four months in 1976.

NICARAGUA

Urban reconstruction (Managua). The project provided assistance to the Vice-Ministry of Urban Planning for the establishment of the institutional framework and technical competence required for the physical planning, reconstruction and development of Managua and its metropolitan region as a consequence of the devastating 1972 earthquake. Major components of the project include housing policies and programmes, urban planning, urban redevelopment, urban design, transportation pre- and post-disaster, social services, infrastructure, legislation and management, institutional support and information systems. The project started in 1974 and had a duration of three years.

PERU

Housing development. This project assisted in the construction and evaluation of demonstration housing projects comprising: (a) low-cost experimental housing, (b) urban renewal and rehabilitation and (c) sites-and-services and aided self-help housing for squatters. Also to assist in the design and construction of demonstration houses in the earthquake-affected zone. Major components include technologies and materials, prefabrication, building research and architecture. Phase II of this project started in 1973 and was completed in 1976, except for an evaluation exercise. This evaluation is now scheduled in 1978.

REGIONAL

National physical development (Eastern Caribbean Islands). This long-term project has provided assistance to the Governments of 10 Caribbean islands since 1969 in the establishment of planning offices, enactment of planning and development control legislation and in preparation of national physical development strategies. Major components included national physical planning, housing policies and programmes, tourism development planning, transportation, sites-and-services, financing methods, low-cost housing, social services, infrastructure, legislation, institutional support, training, tourism management, public participation and information systems. Phase II of this project started in 1975

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and was substantially completed by the end of 1976 with the exception of continuing planning operations by associate experts in Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Christopher/Nevis. Follow-up projects with a focus on economic development planning have since been instituted in Dominica, the British Virgin Islands and Antigua.

Regional tourism adviser. The adviser was assigned to ECLA for provision of short-term advisory assistance in tourism development to the countries within the region. A tourism adviser for the Caribbean subregion is to be provided in 1978 by a project in the pipeline which will be based in Haiti.

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Tourism development. A project to assist the Government in formulating and implementing national tourism development policies and programmes to ensure that desired economic benefits are realized from tourism development at the lowest possible social, economic and environmental cost. Areas of emphasis include the development of public institutions and regulations, the improvement of management methods and procedures, tourism promotion, transportation and manpower training. Project started in March 1973 and had a duration of four years.

BANGLADESH

National physical planning. Training. This project is designed to set up a process for integrated planning by strengthening government institutions and reinforcing the professional and para-professional staff with appropriate training. The training component in Phase I provided a joint degree programme involving the University of Sheffield, England, and Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology in a special two-year training for 30 selected fellows. Eighteen students have completed their first year in Sheffield and will complete their programme in Dacca in 1978 and 1979. Parallel to continued institutional build-up and reinforcement, the project will initiate planning activities through the preparation of government-designated area development plans starting in 1978. Major components of the project include national physical planning, regional physical planning, institutional support and training. The joint training phase of the project started in 1975. The planning activities of the project will start in 1978 with an expected duration of three and one half years.

Housing and building research. Preparatory assistance is being provided to the Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development to initiate a large-scale project in developing and expanding the existing Housing and Building Research Centre in Dacca. The project envisages institution building, research and development of new and improved building materials, solution of structural problems related to cyclones, floods and difficult foundation conditions, as well as development of low-cost housing design and construction techniques. Major components of the project included pre- and post-disaster planning, low-cost housing, rural housing, infrastructure, technologies and materials, building research. The project started in 1976 and had a duration of one year.

Housing policies and programmes. This project is designed to assist the

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Government with policy guidelines, programmes and strategies for dealing with the urban housing problems, with special emphasis on the needs and requirements of lower-income groups using Dacca as a case study. The project includes the preparation and identification of all aspects and steps for the upgrading of a selected slum area in Old Dacca identifying necessary infrastructure and social facilities and shelter improvements, as well as training activities to reinforce the economic base of the community. The project will start in 1978 with an expected duration of one and one half years.

INDIA

Building technologies research. The main aim was to upgrade the technical capabilities of the Regional Centre for Structural Engineering Research at Madras in the fields focusing on prefabrication, model investigations, machine foundations, pressure vessels and tower testing. Major emphasis was on setting up laboratories and research capabilities in sophisticated areas of research. Project started in 1972 and had a duration of five years. A two-year extension (Phase II) started in January 1978.

Building information systems. A project to expand documentation facilities at the National Buildings Organization (which also acts as the United Nations Regional Housing Centre for the hot and arid region of ESCAP) through the provision of modern printing, photocopying and photographic equipment. Major components of the project include institutional support and information systems. The project started in 1974 and had a duration of three years.

Tourism development. A project to advise on the development of the Himalayan mountain region for tourism purposes focusing on Gulmarg area development and the expansion of balneological tourism in the area of the Vashista Springs. Major components include rural physical planning, tourism development planning, architecture and tourism management. The project started in 1974 and had a duration of three and one half years.

INDONESIA

Housing development policies. The project has developed methods and procedures to establish a national policy for the upgrading of marginal settlements called kampongs. It studied the problem in the cities throughout the country and prepared recommendations for the Government to include in the implementation phase to be financed by the World Bank. Major components include housing policies and programmes. The project started in 1975 and had a duration of one year. A new project in rural housing assistance is in the pipeline.

Tourism development. The preparation of a study of tourism markets and resources to provide the Government with necessary data and policy recommendations as the basis for a national plan for tourism development. Major components include tourism development planning, legislation and management, institutional support, tourism management and information systems. The project started in 1973 and had a duration of two years.

IRAN

Building and housing technologies. Project to establish a centre for the improvement of building and housing technology through scientific research on traditional building materials, manufacture and use of new materials, structural analysis and design, foundation and earthquake engineering, building physics and computer applications. Major components include low-cost housing, infrastructure, technologies and materials, building research and institutional support. Started in 1973, the project continued through 1977 and Phase II is now in the pipeline.

Environmental protection. A project to assist in the establishment of an institute for protection of the human environment. Major components include national physical planning, urban planning, environment legislation, management and institutional support. Started in 1976 and had a duration of one year.

Urban traffic improvement. A project to advise on the development and implementation of measures to improve traffic conditions in Teheran, and make recommendations for follow-up assistance in traffic programming, traffic management, training of traffic personnel and public information. Major components include urban planning and transportation. The project had a duration of one month during 1975.

MALAYSIA

National physical planning. A project to advise the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Office on national urbanization strategies and programmes. The major component of the project, which started in 1976, with a duration of one year, is national physical planning.

Urban development planning and housing. Provision of housing and urban development advisers to assist the Urban Development Authority in its programme for the Kuala Lumpur Federal Territory. Major components include urban planning and low-cost housing. Project started in 1974 and had a duration of three years.

Environmental protection. Provision of experts to advise on air pollution and water pollution control aspects of the national physical development planning process. Major component is national physical planning. Project had a duration of three months during 1976.

NEPAL

Architecture. The project has assisted in the planning of the new secretariat building complex, including designs, working drawings and building specifications. Major components include urban planning, urban design, architecture and institutional support. Project started in 1975 and had a duration of two years. (See also regional Asia project for Nepal.)

PAKISTAN

Urban development planning (Karachi). The project prepared a development

plan for metropolitan Karachi and simultaneously formulated implementation legislation and assisted the Government with the execution of a pilot housing scheme for 4,000 low-income families. The skills developed during the master plan work were then applied to project design and feasibility studies prepared by the Master Plan and Environmental Control Department. This expertise greatly assisted the Department in its negotiations with domestic and foreign lending institutions for funds required for the implementation of the master plan, and in establishing an effective metropolitan development co-ordination function as a permanent part of the governmental machinery. Major components include regional physical planning, housing policy and programmes, urban planning, sites-and-services, financing methods, low-cost housing, infrastructure and legislation and management. The project started in 1968 and had a duration of nine years.

National tourism development. To prepare a national tourism development plan and action programme based on an analysis of tourism potential, the holding capacity of selected regions and the identification of specific investment projects. The project started in 1974 and had a duration of one year.

Tourism development (Upper Swat). The aims of this project included the preparation of a conceptual physical design for a proposed tourist resort in Upper Swat; to select an optional site; estimate resource requirements and complete a preliminary master plan for the surrounding Kalam area to protect the area from environmental deterioration. Major components include tourism development planning, urban design, architecture and tourism management. Project had a duration of three months in 1976.

PHILIPPINES

Physical planning training. The project is aimed at supporting training and research activities in comprehensive planning at the Institute of Environmental Planning of the University of the Philippines. Major components of the project are training in national and regional physical planning and urban planning. Project started in 1972, and had a duration of four years.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Regional development planning. The project prepared a regional development plan for the Gwangju region including investment recommendations for cities and towns of the region. The final report for the project was completed during 1976. Major components of the project include regional physical planning, housing policies and programmes, transportation, infrastructure. Project started in 1972, and had a duration of four years.

Taebag regional development. The project will prepare regional investment proposals for the development of the Taebag region. The project commenced preparatory activities in August 1977 and is scheduled to have a duration of two years.

SINGAPORE

Municipal management (fire-fighting). The project provided expert advice on fire-fighting techniques and equipment for densely built congested areas with high-rise buildings. Major component is institutional support. The project started in 1976, and had a duration of six months. /...

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Physical planning. A project to advise the Central Planning Office on the physical development aspects of capital investment project planning and programming. Major components are rural physical planning, tourism development planning, and architecture. Project started in 1975 and has an expected duration of four years.

SRI LANKA

Urban development planning (Colombo). The project is preparing a master plan for the Colombo metropolitan area incorporating organizational, capital budgeting and action programming recommendations. The specific objectives are: to prepare a short-term urban development plan and a capital investment programme emphasizing urban infrastructure; to formulate strategic physical development guidelines based on the economic development objectives of the five-year plan and on long-term projections of economic growth; to prepare an outline structure plan for the Colombo region within the framework of the physical development guidelines; to design short-term urban action plans for the fostering of economic activities in the urban expansion areas based on the Colombo region structure plan; to relate the urban action plans to a programme of capital investment consistent with the five-year plan proposals; and to recommend organizational, fiscal and legislative arrangements for the implementation of the action plans. Major components include regional physical planning, housing policies, urban planning, transportation, infrastructure and legislation and management. The project started in 1974 and has an expected duration of four years.

Tourism management. The project provided expert advisory services to the Government in tourism marketing and promotion. Major components include tourism development, legislation and management, institutional support, and tourism management and information systems. The project started in 1973 and had a duration of two years.

TONGA

Tourism development. A project to undertake a tourism feasibility study to determine the island's holding majority and assess the costs and benefits of further tourism development. Major components include tourism development planning, legislation and management, institutional support and tourism management. The project had a duration of two months during 1975.

VIET NAM

Building sites surveying and investigations. A project to expand and develop the capabilities of the Survey Company in the Ministry of Construction in carrying out surveys and investigations of building sites and of raw materials used in the production of building materials, with the objective of accelerating reconstruction of Viet Nam in the post-war period. Over a five-year period \$12.5 million is budgeted for various categories of equipment and \$1.5 million for technical assistance, training and monitoring. The types of equipment include

topographical surveying and mapping instruments; drilling; field testing and laboratory equipment for investigations and testing of soils for building foundations; underground water for towns, residential areas and industrial centres; and of raw materials used in building construction and production of building materials. The technical assistance and training components will assist the Vietnamese personnel in using the equipment and in developing the capability to prepare technical reports, presenting, analysing and interpreting the data and results of various investigations carried out in the field and in laboratories. These will be given practical application in the design of building foundations, waterworks installations, and plants for the extraction and production of building materials. The project started in 1977 and has an expected duration of five years.

REGIONAL ASIA

Development plan for Lumbini (Nepal). A project to prepare a master plan for the Lumbini Sacred Garden area surrounding the birthplace of Buddha. Major components include rural physical planning, tourism development planning, and architecture. The project started in 1973 with a duration of four years. The master plan was completed in 1977 and the final Phase II is now in the pipeline.

Regional task force on the human environment. This task force provides assistance to 10 countries of the ESCAP region in the fields of environmental institution-building legislation, economics and engineering, as well as in the integration of environmental and national physical planning. Major components include national physical planning, new urban settlements, social services, building technologies and materials. The project started in 1975 and had a duration of three years.

Regional housing adviser. The project provides advisory and consultancy services in housing to countries in the region; assistance to the Advisory Group on the Improvement of Slums and Squatter Settlements; assistance to countries in project formulation for submission to funding agencies; and assistance to United Nations/ESCAP in servicing their technical meetings. Major components include housing policies and programmes with emphasis on sites-and-services, infrastructure and building technologies and materials. The project was started in 1974 and had a duration of two and one half years.

EUROPE

CYPRUS

Housing development. Project to advise on the development of urban land and on the formation of co-operative housing-building societies. Major components include housing policies, urban planning, financing methods, legislation and management, institutional support, land tenure and public participation. Started in 1973, the project involved two two-month missions.

HUNGARY

Regional development planning (tourism). A project to develop a network for the

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touristic and recreational utilization of thermal water as part of comprehensive national and regional development planning. The project is assisted by experts in the field and guided by an international consultative panel. Major components include national and regional physical planning and tourism development planning. Started in 1973, the project was completed in 1976.

TURKEY

Tourism training. Project to analyse the current tourism training programme and recommend a plan of action to ensure an adequate supply of properly trained manpower for the national tourism sector. Major components include tourism development planning, legislation, institutional support and tourism management. Started in 1976, the project had a duration of six months.

YUGOSLAVIA

Environmental protection. Project to protect the human environment in the Yugoslav Adriatic region and to develop goals and a long-range programme of action, including protection/improvement of the sea, fresh water, soil and air in the region through better utilization of natural resources and prevention of pollution caused by various activities and human settlements. Major components include regional physical planning. Project started in 1973 and has an expected duration of five years.

WESTERN ASIA

IRAQ

Regional and urban development planning. A project to assist in formulating physical development planning policies and programmes and in the preparation of regional and urban plans. This project has provided advice on the urban plan for Baghdad and on the direction of the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies. Major components include regional physical planning, urban planning and institutional support. Project started in 1969 and had a duration of seven years.

Building research. The project assisted the Building Research Centre by providing consultants and specialists in structural engineering research, building physics, environmental design, modular co-ordination and building materials development. Major components included building technologies and materials research. The project was started in 1973 and had a duration of three years.

SAUDI ARABIA

Regional and urban development planning. A project to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs to carry out its operational activities and prepare long-term physical plans for the nation. There are provisions for 23 long-term experts in five teams and 60 man-months of short-term experts and consultants. The project also has provisions for consultancy services to assist the Government in supervision of the work of consulting firms under direct contract to the Ministry. Major components include national physical

planning, regional physical planning, rural physical planning, urban planning, new urban settlements, urban redevelopment, urban design, transportation, infrastructure, legislation and management, institutional support and information systems. The project started in 1976 and has an expected duration of three years.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Urban development and housing. A project to establish a technical and administrative framework for the preparation and implementation of physical development plans, including housing, building and urban planning. Major components include national physical planning, housing policies, urban planning, low-cost housing, infrastructure and institutional support. Started in 1974, the project has been extended to May 1978 and an additional two-year extension (Phase IV) is in process.

YEMEN

Tourism development. A project to provide advisory services for the establishment of tourism as a major national economic development sector, focusing on the organization and operations of the State Tourism Department, the development of a programme and plan for the controlled expansion of tourism marketing and promotion, manpower training and regulatory legislation. Major components include tourism development planning, legislation management, institutional support and tourism management. The project started in 1975 and had a duration of two and one half years.

Urban development planning. A project to strengthen the technical capabilities of the new physical planning department in the Ministry of Public Works and Municipalities. Major components include regional physical planning, urban planning, legislation, management, and institutional support. The project started in 1976 and will be completed in 1978.

Institutional support (Ministry of Public Works). A project to develop work procedures, establish technical standards and improve the quality of the technical staff of the various departments and authorities of the Ministry. Major components include infrastructure and building technologies, architecture, management and institutional support. The project started in 1976 and has an expected duration of three years.

Physical planning. The project is a second phase of the Urban Development Planning project. Its objectives and components are therefore the same as for that project. The project started in December 1977 and has a duration of two years.

INTERREGIONAL

Housing, building and planning. Advisory missions were undertaken to Barbados, Iceland, India, Thailand and Turkey during 1975-1976. During 1977, missions were undertaken to Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Nepal and Togo.

Tourism. During 1975-1976, advisory missions went to Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia, Cyprus, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Micronesia, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia and Zambia. In 1977, tourism advisory missions were made to Algeria, Benin, Cyprus, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, Niger, Romania, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and to the headquarters of the World Tourism Organization in Madrid.