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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
First session
New York, 10-28 April 1967
Agenda item 5

**ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Second Consolidated Report of the Industrial Development
Activities of the United Nations System of Organizations**

**Annex 6: ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND
PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

In resolution 903-C, paragraph 6, the Economic and Social Council requested that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning "forward its report to the Committee on Industrial Development." Accordingly, the report of the Fourth Session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (Document E/4287 ECOSOC Official Records: Forty-second Session Supplement No. 4 *) is being distributed to the members of the Board herewith.

* Because of limited stocks of this document, copies are available only to the Government delegations to the Board.

SECRET

1. **DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT**

Organization and affiliation

Place of residence

Education of subject

Employment

Activities of subject

2. **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

3. **DETAILS OF SUBJECT'S ACTIVITY**

1. [Redacted]

2. [Redacted]

3. [Redacted]

4. [Redacted]

5. [Redacted]

6. [Redacted]

7. [Redacted]

8. [Redacted]

9. [Redacted]

APPENDIX

SECRET



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
FORTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 4

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Report of the Economic and Social Council on the fourth session of the Committee,
held at Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 5 to 16 September 1966

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Membership and attendance

1. The following members of the Committee were represented: Canada, Chile, Columbia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.
2. The following States sent observers to the Committee: Iran and Portugal.
3. The following specialized agencies and other United Nations offices were represented: International Labour Office (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).
4. The following non-governmental organizations were represented:

Category A: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance and International Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

Category B: Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation, International Council of Women, International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services, International Federation for Housing and Planning, International Union of Architects, Pax Romana - International Catholic Movement for Intellectual Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, and International Union of Family Organizations.

Register: International Real Estate Federation and International Savings Banks Institute.

5. A list of representatives, alternatives, advisers and observers who attended the session will be found in annex I below.

Rules of procedure

6. In accordance with rule 25 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the proceedings of the Committee were governed by rules 26, 41, 42 and 47 to 70 inclusive of those rules of procedure.

Election of officers

7. At its 52nd meeting, held on 5 September 1966, the Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Alexandru Budisteanu (Romania)

First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Henri Eddé (Lebanon)

Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Juan Astica (Chile)

Rapporteur: Mr. Robert T. Adamson (Canada)

Agenda

8. At its 52nd meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of officers.
 2. Adoption of the agenda.
 3. Housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade.
 4. Co-ordination and organization of the international programme in housing, building and planning:
 - (a) The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: membership, organization and reporting procedure;
 - (b) The United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning;
 - (c) Establishment of a United Nations institute for documentation on housing, building and planning;
 - (d) Funds for housing, building and planning expended by different agencies;
 - (e) Co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies including non-governmental organizations.

9. Progress report of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its fourth session:

- (a) Finance for housing and community facilities;
 - (b) Social aspects of housing and urban development;
 - (c) Industrialization of building;
 - (d) Physical planning;
 - (e) Training of national cadres and skilled personnel in the field of housing, building and planning, particularly for the needs of developing countries;
 - (f) Rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters.
6. Research-training programme for regional development.
7. Current and projected activities of the United Nations in the field of housing, building and planning:
- (a) The United Nations Development Programme in housing, building and planning;
 - (b) The work programme of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
8. Adoption of the report of the Committee to the Economic and Social Council.

Organization of work

9. In considering its organization of work, the Committee decided to set up four working groups: No. 1 for dealing with United Nations Development Programme and work programme of the Committee (agenda items 7 (a) and (b)); No. 2 for dealing with financing of housing and community facilities (agenda item 5 (a)); No. 3 for dealing with the establishment of a United Nations institute for documentation on housing, building and planning (agenda item 4 (c)); and No. 4 for dealing with physical planning and reconstruction and rehabilitation after natural disasters as well as a research-training programme for regional development (agenda items 5 (d), 5 (f) and 6).

10. During the course of the Committee's session a number of meetings were held by the working groups:

Working group No. 1 - 2 meetings

Working group No. 2 - 1 meeting

Working group No. 3 - 1 meeting

Working group No. 4 - 1 meeting

11. The Committee held fourteen plenary meetings. The records and summary records of these meetings can be found in document E/C.6/SR.52-65.

12. After the fourth session was declared open by the Acting Chairman, Mr. Spinelli, the Director General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed

the Committee on behalf of the Secretary-General. In his remarks, Mr. Spinelli pointed out that continuing rapid urbanization of the human population had made man's struggle for shelter a greater contest than ever before. In both developing and industrial countries it was apparent that standards of housing and urban development were far from satisfactory. Symptoms of disorder and social disintegration were the results of failure to meet the growing urban crisis; and future problems would increase in geometrical progress unless massive new research and development programmes were devoted to the urban environment. Without rational policies for human settlement and for urban and regional planning on a vast scale, society would stifle in the spread of its own pollution of air, water and soil. The Director General called upon the Committee to produce not only a report and a series of recommendations, but also a new environment of interest, and the instrumentalities needed to achieve the objectives so urgently required.

13. Upon assuming the Chair, the newly elected Chairman also addressed the Committee. He pointed out that the problem confronting this session were greater than in previous years as a direct result of the continued rapid growth and movement of populations throughout the world. He pointed out that the present daily increase in the world population was estimated at 250,000 and by the end of the century the total world population would exceed 6,000,000,000 persons. The problems presented by this over-all growth rate were accentuated by the world-wide process of urbanization, and, as a result, the gap between housing needs and accommodations was continually widening.

14. This did not mean, however, that the city as a unit was inefficient. On the contrary, cities had always been the cradle of civilizations development and still offered the best conditions for human progress. What was required was a concerted and realistic effort to solve the problems on the basis of an exact knowledge of possibilities and actual need. The Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the other agencies and commissions of the United Nations family could be an effective tool in meeting the problems confronting the Committee at its fourth session.

II. HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

15. The Acting Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning spoke, in his introductory remarks, on three matters: one the disappointing pace of progress in housing, building and planning in most developing countries; two, the proposal of the Secretary-General that more attention be given to comprehensive, large-scale demonstration projects involving housing, building and planning; three, the steps taken and proposed in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX) relating to biennial reports on measures taken by Member States in housing, building and planning.
16. On the first subject he pointed out that, while the original quantitative targets of the United Nations Development Decade had called for the annual construction of ten dwelling units for each 1,000 population in most developing countries, it was now apparent that the average rate of construction in these countries would be in the neighbourhood of two new dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants.
17. World-wide concern with the problem had grown, however. An increasingly cohesive doctrine, body of techniques and action instrumentalities had developed, and there had been a remarkable surge of new direct technical and financial assistance from both international and bilateral sources. There was also ground for optimism about the results of intensified international action in this field since 1960, as in one country after another projects under the United Nations Development Programme were beginning to achieve growing impact, and a number of countries had established new ministries or national agencies for dealing comprehensively with their housing and urban development problems. The work of the Committee, which was established only in 1962, and of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, now little more than a year old, was finding an echo throughout the world.
18. On the second subject, the Acting Director drew attention to the Secretary-General's proposal contained in his note (E/C.6/48/Add.1) that more attention be directed to larger and more comprehensive demonstration projects which would serve to integrate physical planning with national, regional and local development programmes. The United Nations recognized that the problems of housing, building and planning could not be resolved apart from other social and economic problems, and comprehensive projects and programmes were being formulated to take account of the major needs of the developing regions. Such projects involved the concerted efforts of several agencies and required more resources than projects confined to technical assistance. Therefore, they called for joint examination by the competent international institutions and the scale of activities involved in their execution created a need for new and efficient administration methods in the utilization of resources. The Acting Director pointed out that although the growth of resources for international action in this field had been substantial, the lack of adequate secretariat staff made it difficult to organize and implement such projects.

19. The third main comment of the Acting Director was on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX), which was based on proposals made by the Committee during its second session. In part, this resolution concerned the preparation of biennial progress reports on the measures taken by Member States toward the solution of their housing, building and planning problems. A draft outline of the contents of such a report, together with a proposed questionnaire for Member States, was included in the document before the Committee (E/C.6/48). The Committee was requested to comment on the draft outline and questionnaire. In the light of the comments made a definite outline and questionnaire would be prepared in close collaboration with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, and the Statistical Office of the United Nations at Headquarters.

20. On world progress in housing, building and planning, the first broad subject introduced by the Acting Director of the Centre, many of the delegates' comments were related to the question of the over-all resources allocated to the housing sector in economic development.

21. Reference was made to the 28th World Congress of the International Federation for Housing and Planning, held in Tokyo in May 1966, where reports were presented concerning the low levels of income and the small proportions of gross national product invested in housing in developing regions. To satisfy the growing need for housing with the very limited resources at present available was considered the essential question.

22. Several Committee members pointed out that the proportions of national resources allocated to housing were decreasing in certain countries. For example, the proportion of investment allocated to housing had declined in one country from 34 per cent to about 5 or 6 per cent in the last fifteen years. In another country investments for housing had been reduced from 28 per cent of the total amount of investment, both public and private, in 1962, to 20 per cent in succeeding years. It was felt that a study of the real impact of housing construction on national economies would reveal that it had an important place in economic development. It was also pointed out that the building industry could not develop in a normal way if housing programmes were subject to wide fluctuations. Such fluctuations might be one reason why relative construction costs in the developing countries were higher than in the industrialized countries.

23. The Committee noted the need for vigorous efforts on the part of the United Nations and the Centre to improve public relations and the dissemination of information with respect to housing, building and planning. Particular importance was placed on the use of audio visual techniques. It was felt that a better informed world opinion would induce Governments to direct greater attention to this sector. It was felt necessary to undertake imaginative campaigns comparable to the efforts undertaken for other programmes, such as malaria eradication. Although many members of the Committee agreed that the construction of housing was a productive activity, this point of view, they felt, must still be made known to the economic planners and politicians. It was suggested that improved housing conditions, by helping each individual to develop his capabilities, might well be a point of departure for the sought-for economic take-off in a number of developing countries. The importance of housing and the building industry as factors in providing employment and in improving social conditions was also stressed.

24. Although it was necessary for the present generations of some developing countries to accept great sacrifices in their standards of living in order that following generations would have improved living levels, it was considered important that all inhabitants of such countries be interested in the national planning effort. The United Nations, perhaps, could assist Governments of Member States in the presentation of their plans to make them of more popular interest.

25. In the Committee's discussion, it was stressed that a dynamic and energetic policy capable of attacking resolutely the heart of the problem of continuing deterioration of the housing situation in developing countries had to be developed, and that the United Nations should assume greater leadership in this respect. The United Nations could do more to assist Governments of Member States in programmes for mobilizing resources, and to encourage the establishment of responsible national organizations for these purposes. One representative said that the international community would be in mortal danger if the needs of the developing countries with regard to this sector were not heeded.

26. While most delegations expressed a firm conviction that housing, building and planning were under-stressed in both national and international programmes of economic development, some delegations, on the other hand, emphasized that this sector represented only a part of the total picture and that resources were scarce and progress deficient in other sectors as well. One delegation asked that the Secretary-General in his reports to the Committee on the United Nations Development Programme give more information on other aspects of economic development. It was pointed out that there was a close relationship between housing and urbanization problems in the developing countries and their rates of economic growth. It was suggested that, despite growth in per capita income, a deterioration in the housing situation might continue because, with increasing urbanization, the costs of housing and community facilities rose. For these reasons, it was important that information on several interrelated aspects be assembled and studied to permit the Committee to have a more precise and better-informed idea of the status and duration of the housing crisis. This information would include data on such things as real income per inhabitant, education and health levels and other guides to standards of living, including transportation. It was also suggested that differences between countries be taken into account.

27. Another delegation indicated that the appropriate proportion of investment effort to be directed towards housing and community facilities could not be determined except in the context of the needs and claims of other sectors and that it was fruitless to seek an answer to this question in terms of a unique percentage of national investment or even a unique physical target of housing output per 1,000 population. In this connexion, commenting upon the targets established for the Development Decade, one representative suggested that these may have been too ambitious, as, even in Europe, few countries had attained the construction rate of ten dwelling units per 1,000 population. Even an objective fixed more realistically at five dwellings per 1,000 would represent more than double the rate achieved in developing countries in the first half of the Development Decade. One delegation pointed out that it would be more appropriate to establish housing targets in terms of families or households rather than individual persons.

28. Beyond the subject of over-all priorities, a number of delegations placed great emphasis within the housing sector on the primary objective of increasing productivity within the building industry through appropriate programmes for training and through the application of industrialized techniques.

29. The necessity of establishing co-ordination between the demand and needs for housing and the production of building materials was stressed by the representative of the FAC who pointed out the potentials represented by forestry production and their relation to housing programming. The representative of the FAC indicated that although many development projects are oriented towards export markets, as earners of foreign exchange, entire populations would benefit if larger shares of national production were reserved for national development needs, particularly those represented in the housing sector. Some delegates were in disagreement with this view. It was also important to consider the possibilities of greater regional co-operation such as would be represented by the creation of regional industrial organizations charged with urgently attacking the housing problem.

30. In the discussion on the Secretary-General's note on housing, building and planning in the Development Decade (E/C.6/48/Add.1), some delegations felt that the proposed demonstration projects might well be the type of comprehensive action programme that the United Nations should focus on in its programmes of international assistance in this field. One delegation pointed out that this type of project should be viewed in the context of regional development, a proper understanding of which was necessary before actual capital investment activities were begun. It was further suggested that regional development projects should be approached from the point of view of the economic and social development plans of the country as a whole, and not only be comprehensive in character, but capable of being repeated elsewhere in the country within the means normally available. Other delegations expressed interest in the proposed demonstration projects, but felt that this proposal should also be considered in the discussion on the Committee's work programme.

31. In discussing the proposed outline for the biennial survey under General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX), contained in document E/C.6/48, a number of delegations had reservations concerning the ability of developing countries to respond to such a detailed and sophisticated survey. It was suggested that it would be feasible to concentrate only on the most essential questions, such as the availability of shelter, land policy, finance, planning and design, in a survey which was to be done on a biennial basis. A more detailed survey and report, along the lines suggested in the outline and questionnaire prepared by the Secretariat, could be done perhaps on a five-year basis, the first issue of which might be undertaken in connexion with preparations for the 1970 housing census.

32. It was also pointed out that the proposed biennial survey met only a part of the objects of resolution 2036 (XX). Some delegations felt that the more substantive elements of this resolution had not received sufficient attention and that additional work would have to be done to clarify the most pressing problems confronting the developing countries in this field. On the basis of additional information and study, priorities could be established regarding the scope and sequence of national and international efforts and programmes designed to create viable national institutions to deal with these problems. This point

was taken up by a number of other delegations, who urged that the United Nations concentrate more on specific proposals for action in this field, and suggested that the objectives and terms of reference of the Committee itself should be examined and clarified so as to put into proper focus its future work and assistance to developing countries as called for in resolution 2036 (XX) and other decisions of the United Nations in this field. Among the areas that were felt to require immediate attention were the construction and building materials industries, assessment of natural and human resources of each country, the training of national personnel, the maintenance and improvement of existing housing stock, the development of sound land policies and the mobilization and allocation of international and national financial resources for investment in this sector.

33. Another point raised in connexion with the proposed survey was the need to consult closely with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the regional housing centres. In this connexion, it was the opinion of one delegate that the regional economic commissions, with the possible exception of ECE, would find it difficult to provide meaningful and comprehensive data for such a report in view of their very limited staff resources, and that greater attention would have to be given to strengthening the regional commissions. The possibilities of collaboration with WHO in the evaluation of certain environmental factors which should be considered in the proposed survey were also mentioned, and the Committee's attention was called to the recent meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on the Methodology and Appraisal of the Hygienic Quality of Housing.

34. The representative of the International Council for Building Research (CIB) described the work programme of his organization and expressed the Council's continuing desire for collaboration on specific projects with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

III. CO-ORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
PROGRAMME IN HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

35. At its 55th and 56th meetings the Committee, in considering item 4 of the agenda, on co-ordination and organization of the international programme, decided to deal jointly with sub-items 4(a), the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: membership, organization and reporting procedures (E/C.6/49 and Add.3 and Add.4); 4(b), the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning (E/C.6/49/Add.1); and 4(e), Co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies, including non-governmental organizations (E/C.6/49/Add.2).

A. THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING: MEMBERSHIP,
ORGANIZATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

36. The Committee had before it the report on organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/C.6/49), as well as the report of action taken at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council (E/C.6/49/Add.4). In addition, the report on an inter-sessional meeting of rapporteurs of the Committee, which took place in May 1966 in Geneva, was presented for information.

37. In an introductory statement, the Acting Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning pointed out that paragraph 7 of Council resolution 903 (XXXIV) establishing the Committee called for a review of the organizational arrangement after three years. In accordance with this resolution, the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-first session, considered the review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, 1/ together with the report of the third session of the Committee. 2/

38. No decision was taken by the Council to change the organizational arrangements of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Hence the Committee will continue to report to the Council through the Social Commission, and will also forward its report to the Committee for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions, so that the Council may consider the Committee's report together with the comments of these bodies.

39. The Council decided, however, that the Committee should meet biennially from 1968 onwards. It also voted to expand the Committee membership from twenty-one to twenty-seven, beginning 1 January 1967. The geographic composition of the enlarged committee will consist of seven members from Africa, five from Asia, five from Latin America, seven from Western Europe and other States, and three from Socialist States of Eastern Europe. The term of membership was also lengthened to four years as of 1 January 1968.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first session, annexes, agenda item 13, document E/4212.

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 9 (E/4124 and Corr.1).

40. In reviewing the reporting procedures the Committee stressed the importance of reporting directly to the Economic and Social Council, as this would maximize the effectiveness of the Committee's work and might shorten the period of reporting to the Council. However, it was agreed that it was important to maintain close relations with the Social Commission, the Committee for Industrial Development, and the regional economic commissions. It was therefore agreed that the Committee's report should be sent to these organs for their consideration and comments.

41. There was a consensus on the importance of having a fixed date for the meetings of the Committee so that the interval between meetings would be constant. The Committee would favour sessions in the early part of the year in order that there might be a shorter time lapse before its reports were considered by the Council.

42. In view of the Economic and Social Council's decision that Committee meetings be biennial, the Committee indicated that it was incumbent on the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to maintain an active and constant contact by memoranda between meetings to members of the Committee.

43. The Committee agreed that, at its next session, it would not hear statements by the delegates on the results and trends of policies followed in their own countries in the field of housing, building and planning. However, written statements from all Member States of the United Nations would be welcomed. They should be drafted in several languages, and should include separate chapters on the problems of housing, building and planning. Such papers would be submitted to the Secretariat at the beginning of the session to be distributed to the members present.

B. THE UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

44. The Committee considered a note by the Secretariat (E/C.6/49/Add.1) on the Centre under sub-item 4(a) of the agenda. The Committee noted that the demands on staff time for technical assistance and other continuing activities were such that the Centre had difficulty in carrying out the work programme of the Committee as effectively as it would like.

45. The Committee was of the opinion that, in spite of increasing requests for technical assistance, the Centre should give more attention to the implementation of the work programme approved by the Committee. In view of the continuously increasing demands for technical assistance, the possibility of obtaining additional staff financed by the United Nations Development Programme should be explored.

46. The delegates of two countries, Canada and France, stated that they would consider making available to the Centre, in view of its limited resources, staff assistance from their respective national housing agencies, if so requested, to assist in carrying out the Committee's work programme.

47. A number of delegations voiced their concern about the lack of staff in the fields of housing, building and planning in the regional commissions and felt that all efforts should be made by the commissions to correct this situation. The regional economic commissions should develop teams of specialists capable of dealing with the problems of housing, building and planning.

48. Some members felt that the regional commissions were often in a good position to understand the needs of the countries concerned. Thus, a large part of the Centre's Work Programme could be done on a regional basis, through the regional economic commissions. Furthermore, some delegations suggested that, when resources permitted, there should be a measure of decentralization of functions from the Centre to regional offices. There should also be closer collaboration between the technical assistance experts working in the countries and the staff in the regional commissions. This would be in accordance with the United Nations policy of decentralization which the Committee endorses. The Committee agreed with the suggestion made by the Secretariat that technical staff of the Centre would be exchanged with the staff of the regional economic commissions on a reciprocal basis.

C. CO-OPERATION WITH THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AND
INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES INCLUDING NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS

49. The Committee considered a note on this subject (E/C.6/49/Add.2) prepared by the Secretariat following the inter-sessional meeting of rapporteurs held in Geneva on 20 May.

50. The Committee noted with concern the absence of representatives from the regional economic commissions other than ECE. A representative of ECA arrived later in the session. The delegates voiced the hope that, at future sessions, the Committee would have the benefit of their presence and stated that they would like to receive written reports on the activities of the regional economic commissions at each future session of the Committee.

51. The Committee laid great stress on the need for greater collaboration with the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations in order to avoid duplication. Several delegates thought that, in view of the limited resources, greatest attention should be given to the setting up of priorities so that there could be concentration on areas where maximum impact can be achieved. Some delegates felt that the United Nations should look for ways of promoting the interest of Governments in problems in the field of housing, building and planning. Greater use might be made of mass media in order to enlighten the public on this subject.

52. The representative of the FAO expressed the keen interest of his organization in the problems of housing and building. He said that these occupied an important place in such activities as resettlement in connexion with agrarian reform and colonization programmes, home economics, and the utilization of forest products. His organization was particularly interested in the establishment of close co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in the sector of forest products utilization, which was one of the major sectors of activity of the FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division. Forest products generally constituted a readily available and low-cost building material in most countries of the world, and construction and ancillary industries constituted the principal outlet for industrial wood. Many of the FAO's activities in this field were of direct or indirect interest to the Centre. A co-ordination between the

promotion of forest products industries as producers on a large scale of building materials and the housing projects as consumers of such materials would certainly be beneficial to all concerned.

53. The representative of the World Health Organization recalled the arrangements already reached in March 1966, at the working group on housing and urbanization of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, by which supporting services would be mutually provided by the Centre and the Organization. In pointing out the interest of his Organization in housing and environmental development, he reported to the Committee on the meeting of the Expert Committee on Methodology for the Survey and Appraisal of the Hygienic Quality of Housing which had been held concurrently at Geneva and which was attended by some of the members of the Committee as well as by staff of the Centre.

54. The representative of the International Labour Office, after noting that the Inter-Agency Working Group on Housing and Urbanization had functioned effectively for ten years, stressed that pilot projects offered the best means for furthering practical collaboration between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The enlarged conception of demonstration projects contained in the current United Nations proposals was sound.

55. In the past, two substantial difficulties had been encountered. First, since organizations' budgets were generally established one or two, or even more years in advance, it was difficult for participating organizations to collaborate in unprogrammed activities such as pilot projects. This problem could be overcome by the Special Fund granting financial assistance which would make specific provision for the participation of collaborating organizations.

56. Second pilot projects were often not planned sufficiently in advance to enable all the technical field resources of the collaborating agencies to be effectively utilized. Strengthening the United Nations regional organization in the field of housing would make a positive contribution.

57. The Committee was informed by the Secretary-General of the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB) on some of the recent activities of the Council.

58. The full papers and discussions of the 3rd CIB Congress, 1965, "Toward Industrialized Building" were published and widely distributed. Further studies had been undertaken at the request of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the ECE. These include studies on cost and price analysis, and the physical elements of construction, the use of mathematical methods in building, modular co-ordination, and building terminology.

59. The representative informed the Committee also of other studies proposed for CIB in collaboration with UNESCO, including studies on model regulations for small buildings and temporary housing in tropical areas, type designs for low-cost housing, codes of performance of building materials and components, and codes of functional requirements for buildings. The Committee noted these suggestions. The CIB also

reiterated its views with regard to the proposed United Nations Institute for Documentation in the fields of Housing, Building and Planning, as submitted earlier in Document E/C.S/NGO/3, where attention was drawn to the services CIB could offer.

60. The representative of the International Union of Architects said that although there was a great amount of expertise available in physical planning, there was always an acute shortage of those of the highest quality. Thus, his Union considered that they had an obligation to use all ways to improve human conditions in this respect, and had instructed him to explore ways and means of collaborating with all agencies, including the United Nations, to this end. At its last meeting earlier in 1966, the Union's Executive Committee had asked him to preside over a small group of two or three persons for the sole purpose of finding means of collaboration. That small group proposed to examine the Committee's work programme in order of priority and to relate the Union's own programmes to it in so far as it was possible. He asked for the Centre's co-operation in that undertaking. The representative drew attention to five aspects of the Union's work: initiation of a series of high-level colloquia between architects and others dealing with problems of environmental development; establishment of a Town Planning Commission which organized meetings every two years and provided a forum for discussion; the setting up of two working groups, one on industrialization of building and the other on planning and housing in relation to natural disasters; and finally a new body at present being set up under the aegis of the Union, dealing with research and training.

61. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions informed the Committee that the last Congress of the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers had adopted a resolution calling for the co-operation of all concerned in using technical progress in the construction industry in relation to planning for social and economic development. In northwestern Europe, co-operative housing and trade union-owned construction enterprises played a growing role as a new kind of "social competition" influencing costs of housing. ICFTU and IFBWW were convinced of the necessity of close co-operation between professional workers' and employers' organizations, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the specialized agencies of the United Nations family, and other governmental and inter-governmental institutions.

62. At the 64th meeting, while discussing this subject for inclusion in the Committee's report, a draft resolution entitled "Co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies including non-governmental organizations" (E/C.6/L.56/Rev.1) was submitted by France, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Romania, USSR, UAR, UK, USA. It was introduced by the representative of Romania and statements were made by France, India, USA and Lebanon. After some slight modifications were agreed to by the sponsors, the resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted by the Committee. The full text of the resolution is presented in Chapter 9, "Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council".

D. FUNDS EXPENDED BY INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES
ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

63. The Committee had before it a document entitled "Accounts of funds expended for housing, building and planning by agencies participating in the international programme in these fields" (E/C.6/51). This brought up to date the report on the same subject reviewed at the third session. In introducing the item, the Director of the Centre pointed out that there were still many gaps in coverage and certain inconsistencies and statistical omissions in some of the tabular information. He referred to certain trends evident over the past three years, particularly the steadily increasing expenditures for technical assistance. A substantial part of this increase was due to increased participation in this sector by the Special Fund and the World Food Programme, both through the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the specialized agencies. It was also noted that the flow of capital investment funds from international financial institutions and bilateral programmes tended to fluctuate significantly during the reporting period. This was felt to be an inevitable result of: (a) the large size of capital investment projects which were still relatively few in number and hence produced an erratic expenditure pattern; and (b) changing monetary conditions within the capital exporting countries which affected bilateral and multilateral investment programmes.

64. In the discussion, many delegations expressed their thanks to the Centre for having produced such a valuable and comprehensive report. It was seen to contain a wealth of information on the allocation of international funds to this sector which was not available in any other single source. It was suggested that the report should have as wide a circulation as possible and might be submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

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65. A number of delegations, while commending the Centre on the general value of the document, pointed out certain omissions and gaps, particularly with regard to bilateral programmes. The Secretariat promised to take careful note of these comments and sought the assistance of the Committee members in producing a more complete and accurate report in future. A point that was discussed at some length concerned the need for evaluation of the outcome of programmes of international assistance to developing countries. This was seen to be a serious problem, and it was felt that without adequate evaluation, particularly of pilot projects, there would continue to be duplication of effort and it would be difficult to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future projects and programmes. The lack of co-ordination between various international organizations operating in this field was also cited as a serious shortcoming. It was suggested that efforts at co-operation and collaboration on international assistance in this field should be increased, and also that the results of United Nations technical assistance should be evaluated by the Centre with the participation of recipient countries.

66. At this point the delegation of the USSR said that its Government was prepared to expand its technical assistance efforts through the United Nations system. It was felt by some delegations that the United Nations technical assistance effort may be too dispersed and that this contributed to the lack of co-ordination.

Nevertheless, it was considered necessary to continue to extend technical assistance in this field. A number of delegations suggested additional elements that might be included in the report on funds expended. For example, a table showing the relation of externally financed investments to total investments within each recipient country, and an evaluation of the impact of technical assistance on domestic programmes in this and related fields.

67. Another delegation, however, felt that the report might be too broad and that it might be better confined to technical assistance without information on bilateral investment programmes.

68. Finally, it was suggested that there were three separate levels of international assistance depending on the stage of domestic activity and development. These were: (1) technical assistance, particularly in the area of education and training; (2) pilot and demonstration projects utilizing new techniques and methods in the field of housing, building and planning; and (3) capital assistance for establishing building material industries. With regard to capital assistance, one delegation suggested that there should be an international fund to help establish within developing countries comprehensive national agencies for housing and urban development.

IV. PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CENTRE FOR HOUSING, BUILDING
AND PLANNING

A. FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

69. The Committee had before it several documents relating to financing of housing and community facilities. These included the Secretary-General's final report on finance of housing and community facilities in developing countries (E/C.6/32/Rev.1). This report had been revised as requested by the Committee at its third session. ^{3/} Also before the Committee was a progress report on finance (E/C.6/52/Add.1), which dealt with activities undertaken by the Centre during the preceding year and other actions by international agencies of interest to the Committee. The progress report also included in an annex a report of the proceedings of an advisory group on finance called by the Centre to assist it in carrying out the item in the work programme on this subject. An additional document which was presented to the Committee was the report of the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council, ^{4/} which contained a resolution on financing of housing and community facilities adopted by the Council at its forty-first session as resolution 1170 (XLI).

70. The Committee had agreed at the pre-session meeting and its opening session to establish a working group on finance as one of the four major working groups. ^{5/} The working group held two separate meetings on 8 September 1966, the first Vice-Chairman of the Committee acting as Chairman.

71. At the Committee's fifty-ninth meeting, the Chairman of the working group reported on the latter's discussions and presented its findings. Based on its recommendations, the Committee recommended the publication of the report on finance (E/C.6/32/Rev.1) subject to the following amendments:

- (i) deletion of the thirty-six recommendations contained in chapter II of the report;
- (ii) inclusion of the fifteen recommendations contained in the annex to the draft resolution on this subject reproduced in the report on the third session of the Committee; ^{6/}

^{3/} Ibid., paragraph 41.

^{4/} Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 21, document E/4261.

^{5/} Members of the working group on finance comprised: Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, India, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Turkey, USSR, United States of America, Uruguay.

^{6/} Ibid., Supplement No. 9 (E/4124 and Corr.1), paragraph 38.

(iii) amendment of those fifteen recommendations by:

(a) the consolidation of recommendations 7 and 11 into a single recommendation;

(b) at the beginning of article 10 the insertion of the words: "Governments should recognize that the";

(iv) the alteration of the remainder of the text to reflect the changes above.

72. The Committee also decided that the report should be modified so as to take into account the comments already received by the Secretariat from certain delegations or any other comments it might receive by 30 November 1966.

73. The Committee further decided that the final text as thus revised should be distributed to members of the Committee for their consideration, the document itself to be published and distributed to all Member States early in 1967.

74. The Chairman of the working group also proposed and the Committee approved the following:

1. that the reservations expressed by certain delegations regarding the deletion of the recommendations concerning international action and bringing the recommendations only to the attention of Governments of the developing countries should be recorded in the Committee's report for consideration when action was taken in pursuance of resolution 1170 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council;

2. that the suggestions made by certain delegations for a study of the consequences of inflation on the financing of housing in certain countries and of the economic implications and consequences of urbanization and urban development, should be taken into account.

75. The importance of rental housing and the financial requirements peculiar to this significant segment of housing production was also stressed. One delegation pointed out the importance of the State in some countries not only in providing the financing for housing production but in allocating all of the resources necessary for housing and community facilities. It was felt that the report on finance had been improved in being expanded to include a discussion of the role of the State but that it was important to avoid any recommendation that might impinge on the sovereignty of individual countries.

76. In accordance with the suggestions of the working group, there was no substantive discussion of the course of action to be followed by the Centre in implementing the Council resolution on financing. It was generally accepted, however, that the implementation of the resolution constituted a first-priority item in the Centre's activities in this field. Committee members were urged to submit to the Centre their views and comments regarding the proposals contained in the resolution and the measures to be taken for their implementation. They were requested to submit these proposals in writing, if possible before 30 November 1966.

B. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

77. The Committee noted that the Economic and Social Council had adopted without modification, as resolution 1168 (XLI), its draft resolution on this subject from the third session. The report on "Social Aspects of Housing and Urban Development" (E/C.6/35, annex) had also been discussed by the Social Commission at its seventeenth session, and was now being prepared for publication, after revisions had been made to take into account the comments received.
78. With respect to the intensification of the international exchange of knowledge in this field, information was being gathered regarding the current practices, techniques and training requirements from national housing agencies, professional organizations, schools of social work and similar institutions, as well as from the regional economic commissions, specialized agencies, and international organizations. It was considered that this information should prove useful to Governments concerned with the improvement of housing management practices, their social work and social service aspects, and training requirements for personnel needed in this field, as well as the economic aspects which should be taken into consideration in this connexion.
79. The main task before the Secretariat now, in accordance with the terms of the Council resolution, was to initiate a study especially on the concrete experience of countries which had made substantial progress in solving the interdependent social and economic problems of housing and urban development. The Committee was requested to comment upon the proposed outline, work plan and time schedule for this study contained in the document before it (E/C.6/52/Add.2).
80. Several members of the Committee, while approving the comprehensiveness, content and approach of the outline, urged that special attention be given to the problems of social development programmes in rural settlements, as these formed the largest proportion of population in the developing countries.
81. During the discussion, several members of the Committee noted the important interrelationships between economic and social programming in the field of housing and rural development, and consideration was given to the question of whether to request a new or broadened study which would delve more deeply into the economic framework and requirements underlying housing activities. It was pointed out that, if the title of the study were to be changed or a new study to be made, it would require an amended resolution of the Economic and Social Council. However, the scope of the present study, as specified in the resolution and as described in the outline, was considered broad enough to focus special attention on the economic development aspects that were involved at the national level.
82. Suggestions were made that the study should include reference to health, education and welfare needs and other community facilities related to housing programmes. It should focus on the experience of advanced and developing countries which have taken significant steps forward in this sector. On the other hand, suggestions were made that efforts should be made to restrict the field of the study so that it could be completed within a shorter time, considering the limitations of staff resources available to the Secretariat. There was general agreement that the outline of the study would be reduced.

83. Priority attention should also be given to those areas of concern and urgency in terms of Government decisions required to meet specific problems. This would include, particularly, concrete solutions related to the problems of accelerated migrations from rural to urban areas in developing countries. Consideration should be given to the special measures required, such as the need for credit for the purchase of land for housing and community facilities and the utilization of the manpower of rural migrants to help provide housing and community facilities through aided self-help construction.

84. The Committee's attention was drawn to a report prepared by the Secretariat of Missions d'urbanisme et d'habitat (SMUH, France) on the "social aspects of urbanization in developing countries" for the 13th International Social Work Conference held in Washington, D.C., in September 1966. This report was based on a study under preparation that SMUH planned to publish in 1967 primarily for the use of planners in developing countries. As soon as this study is issued it will be distributed to the Committee.

85. The Committee again noted that the emphasis of the study to be carried out by the Centre should be on case experiences, but that these would not necessarily be limited to individual countries. Efforts should be made to base the study on policies and techniques that had proved successful in dealing with certain problems. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions underlined the interest of his organization in the study and offered his organization's assistance in providing information on experience with specific projects.

86. It was agreed that the Secretariat would now prepare a revised outline for the study, taking into account the views expressed, and circulate it to all members of the Committee for final approval. It was also agreed that work would commence without delay on case studies in selected advanced and developing countries.

C. INDUSTRIALIZATION OF BUILDING

87. The Committee had before it the "Progress report of the Centre on Industrialization of Building" (E/C.6/52/Add.3). In introducing the item, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in the field of building materials and construction industries in the year under review were guided by the work programme approved by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its third session.

88. Part of this programme was undertaken jointly with the Centre for Industrial Development, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The following general subjects were identified for the preparation of studies: adaptation of new materials and techniques from developed countries to the requirements and conditions of developing countries; development of local production of building materials; increased building productivity through the gradual adoption of mass production methods and industrial methods of building. The Centre was endeavouring to approach the research with two objects in view: (a) development of traditional building materials and construction techniques and (b) development of methods and the dissemination of information on new

building materials and prefabrication. Most of the studies were under preparation and would be ready for 1967 for submission as background papers to the seminars on building techniques planned for 1967-1968.

89. Furthermore, a study on the economic and technical aspects of the construction industry was being prepared for the International Symposium on Industrial Development in 1967. It was noted in this connexion that a corresponding study on the production of building materials and components in developing countries was being prepared by the ECE Secretariat for the Symposium. The scope and content of this study were outlined by the ECE representative.

90. In reviewing the seminar programme, the representative of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that two seminars, a regional one in Denmark and an inter-regional one in the USSR would be organized in 1967. In view of the extensive programme of seminars, workshops and symposia scheduled for 1966, 1967, and 1968, and also the 1968 Congress of the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation, the Secretariat proposed to hold the Inter-regional Seminar on Conventional and Non-Conventional Building Techniques for Developing Countries in 1969. It was suggested that this Inter-regional Seminar could be organized under the United Nations Development Programme. This proposal would not necessitate an increase in the regular budget of the United Nations, and would be included among the proposals for the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance for 1969-1970 which was to be submitted for approval to the Governing Council in due course.

91. Delegates expressed satisfaction with the progress that had been made, and noted in particular the fruitful collaboration with the Centre for Industrial Development. They agreed in principle with the subdivision of the field of study into three broad areas: industries producing building materials, building and construction technology, and analysis of the structure of the building materials and construction industries. They noted that the first of these fields was the responsibility of the Centre for Industrial Development, that responsibility for the second was shared by the two Centres, and that the third group of studies fell to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

92. While broad approval was given to the list of studies in the first and second groups, a number of delegates pointed out that work was proceeding in other Institutes on the subjects listed, both in international organizations such as the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation and the International Union of Architects and in national institutes as well. They strongly suggested that the collaboration of all such agencies should be sought when preparing these studies, and as a first step, a review should be made of such work. In the course of the discussion the representatives of the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation and the International Union of Architects pledged their support and collaboration.

93. A number of suggestions were made on the matters which should, in the Committee's view, be incorporated in the proposed studies. Particular attention should be paid, they felt, to the special problems of anti-seismic construction. The recurrence of this kind of disaster in many parts of the world highlighted the need for further studies, particularly in relation to small buildings using

traditional methods. Attention was drawn to the need for the continuity of demand as this represented a prerequisite for the industrialization of building. A considerable debate also took place on the applicability of prefabrication methods to the developing countries, taking into consideration their economic consequences. The consensus was that partial prefabrication seemed particularly well adapted to the needs of developing countries. In this connexion, the Committee urged that the transition to industrialized building methods in developing countries should be initiated in stages. During this discussion, the delegate of France drew the Committee's attention to a seminar on "the future design, production and use of industrially made building components" to be organized by ECE in Paris in the spring of 1967. Representatives of countries of the developing regions would be invited to participate in this seminar.

94. In the course of the debate, the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization indicated his agency's interest in the use of wood as a building material. FAO regarded building as one of the most important users of timber, and considered that the time had come for a world symposium to be convened on this subject at the end of 1969. FAO was prepared to advance \$40,000, or half the estimated cost of the proposed symposium on condition that the United Nations would provide the remainder. The Committee strongly supported this proposal and although the members realized that it was not possible for the United Nations to budget for such an event so far ahead, they hoped that priority would be given to it by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations when the 1969/1970 programme was negotiated.

95. Delegates from countries with an abundance of timber agreed on the importance of this seminar, stating that much valuable timber was being wasted because of inadequate knowledge of how this raw material could be preserved and used. Representatives from two countries in Latin America urged, furthermore, that in order to stimulate the development of trade in these commodities, more information should be published on sources of raw materials and on the production of building materials in different geographical regions.

D. TRAINING OF NATIONAL CADRES AND SKILLED PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING, PARTICULARLY FOR THE NEEDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

96. For the discussion on this item the Committee had before it document E/C.6/52/Add.5. It was noted that the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session had adopted, as resolution 1167 (XLI), the resolution passed by the Committee at its third session. General satisfaction was expressed by members concerning the terms of the resolution.

97. The Committee went on to consider the preliminary outline of a study which they had requested at the previous session. While members were in broad agreement with the draft, many of them expressed the view that considerably more work appeared to be needed to sharpen the outlines of the study. The Committee therefore requested the Secretary-General to prepare an extended outline of a study for its fifth session. In doing this, they requested the Centre to collaborate with the International Labour Office, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Union of Architects, since statements

pledging support were made during the plenary meeting by representatives of these organs. The Committee decided that it would defer a detailed discussion on the structure of the report until it had before it the expanded outline.

98. In the course of the discussion, a number of matters were debated, and the Secretary-General was requested to keep them in mind when preparing the new outline. One member emphasized the importance of placing the training needs for the construction sector of the economy within the general perspective of a country's total manpower needs: in this member's view, priorities should first be established on the basis of decisions on resource allocation, because only then could estimates be made of the numbers to be trained, the required level of training, and the finances required to implement the programme. Other members thought that, because of the central position of the construction industry in the economic development of a country, high priority in the training of skilled labour could be assumed without recourse to manpower analysis.

99. Many delegates referred to the relationship between the supply of skilled workers and the number of professional training institutions. The availability of qualified persons in the affluent countries was contrasted with the scarcity in the developing countries where they are in great need. Stress was laid on the need for new methods of training in national and regional physical planning: traditional methods were not enough, and more work was necessary to define the field and devise effective methods of training.

V. PHYSICAL PLANNING, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWING
NATURAL DISASTERS, AND RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES ON
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

100. In considering the agenda the Committee had decided that the following documents should be considered in connexion with agenda items 5(d), 5(f) and 6:

- 5(d) Progress report of the Centre on planning and development of the physical environment (E/C.6/52/Add.4);
- 5(f) Progress report of the Centre on rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters (E/C.6/52/Add.6 and 7);
- 6 Research Training Programme for regional development (E/C.6/53 and E/4228).

101. As decided by the Committee, reports covering these three items were studied by a working group.

A. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

102. The Chairman of the working group expressed satisfaction at the comprehensive way in which the Secretary-General's Report on Environmental Development (E/C.6/52/Add.4) dealt with the subject under review. In the working group session certain delegates had made reference to the growing concern about physical planning in developing countries. The problems of congestion, typified by squatters and clandestine developments which account for half or more of the growth of cities in the urbanized regions, are preoccupying most of the countries of the world today.

103. Attention was drawn also to the lack of understanding in many countries of the appropriate range of responsibilities which planning agencies require if they are to be fully effective. The working group advocated a comprehensive approach to the whole field of planning, embracing social, economic and physical aspects. They recognized the administrative problems arising from the need to co-ordinate all such programmes effectively. More work was necessary to clarify these problems and suggest solutions. This also applies to the development of new educational programmes and the adaptation of techniques used in developed countries to the needs of the developing world. Some delegates stressed the importance of interdisciplinary work in social, economic and physical planning.

104. The tendency to restrict physical planning to local projects was deplored by many delegates. The best type of planning would reflect a comprehensive approach to physical development. This approach had to include two fields, sometimes neglected in the past and of great importance to developing countries today: the location of industry and transportation planning. Both these fields had become highly specialized and experts in them were capable of evolving well-based and detailed plans for their development. All too often however such plans were produced in isolation from other aspects of physical development.

105. In this connexion, the working group drew the Committee's attention to the following recommendations made by the International Federation of Housing and Planning at the 23th World Congress held in Tokyo in May 1966:

"1. Urban transportation is a highly specialized science in its own right and there is need for education and training programmes in the field of transportation planning, development and management at different levels, such as the technical, the undergraduate and the post-graduate levels.

"2. There is need for intensifying research into urban transportation planning, development and management in all its aspects, as well as its totality. An important aspect of such research will be a scientific and comprehensive evaluation of the solutions that have been so far adopted or those that may be theoretically proposed.

"3. The problems of urban transportation are world-wide and there is urgent need for not only the exchange of experience but also collaboration amongst the different countries in their efforts to evolve satisfactory solutions. In addition, there is need for action at the national level for collection and analysis of information and experience and for collaboration amongst countries having similar problems. This will require the help of the United Nations and other international agencies. In particular the establishment of a programme for urban transportation studies under the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations will go a long way in helping such a unified and integrated collaboration."

106. The working group recommended that this subject should be on the agenda of the Committee's next session and also on the Centre's work programme.

107. The working group asked that the preparation of planning manuals be accorded a high priority in the work programme for the next biennial period. It stressed that the Committee's objectives would not be fully met unless the implementation of plans was fully considered, and indicated that the Centre should assist Governments in this aspect as well.

108. The working group also stressed co-ordination between different departments of government and referred to the difficulties that often arose when decisions taken at the local level were not fully integrated with national policy. A process of feed-back between national and local agencies had to be encouraged, and the working group suggested that need for more work in analysing and streamlining this process.

109. The working group expressed its view to the Committee that the United Nations should become more active in developing public opinion on problems now being faced throughout the world in urban development. National policy makers tended to avoid taking critical decisions. Only the pressure of public opinion, it was felt, would influence this state of affairs.

110. The working group reported also on statements by a representative of the Economic Commission for Europe and a representative of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. The Chief of the Housing, Building and Planning Section of ECE stated that, in this particular field, his Committee was concerned with five main work programme items:

1. Land policy: a seminar had been organized on all aspects of this subject, and the proceedings had recently been published by ECE;
2. Regional physical planning: a study had also just been published on this subject, which comprised monographs on practice in most countries in Europe;
3. Methods of appraising the quality of environment: a study had been carried out, as a result of which it was hoped to produce soon a handbook for planners on this subject;
4. Shortly, an ECE seminar would be convened in the Netherlands on the future pattern and forms of urban settlements;
5. The Economic Commission for Europe was promoting more systematic contacts and continuing collaboration between national bodies concerned with urban and regional research. A working group of experts was exploring ways and means of implementing these objectives.

The use which the ECE made of consultants and Committee rapporteurs was noted, as these people represented an important supplement to the permanent staff of the section.

111. The representative of ECA noted that its programme in physical planning was limited by the available resources, but that work was in progress on a number of subjects including the following:

1. A review of land requirements for different types of housing layout according to climatic and other conditions. The first stage of this study had recently been published under the title Housing in Africa. 7/
2. The relationship between the growth of population and income and the growth of automobile ownership in African cities;
3. The cost of providing infra-structure (water supply, and the disposal of urban wastes, etc.) for different types of housing layouts in African cities;
4. The urban integration of migrants from rural areas.

112. It was hoped that these studies would eventually form part of a publication on "planning in Africa" similar to the recently published Housing in Africa.

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.K.4.

113. In concluding its report on this item, the working group emphasized the growing magnitude of problems being observed throughout the world due to rapid urban growth. The rate of growth in urban areas, already high, is being compounded by a high migrational flow. If a tolerable urban environment is to be built in the second half of this century, construction will have to take place at a rate so high that it would be difficult to achieve even in a highly industrialized society. It is hardly conceivable in the pre-industrial developing countries and represents one measure of the crisis before us at present.

B. REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWING NATURAL DISASTERS

114. The working group indicated to the Committee its general satisfaction with the comprehensive scope and thoroughness of the report on this subject (E/C.6/52/Add.6). The group recommended that the report be reproduced for general circulation, after being edited to reflect the views of the Committee.

115. The major policy recommendations of the report were:

1. (P.3 b) That disaster prevention should be given high national and international priority and be incorporated into the planning methods and standards of technical and economic development.
2. (P.3 c) The most effective role for the United Nations is in developing the provision of assistance for long-term planning for prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction, with emphasis upon technical assistance which would include the preparation of manuals and the training of specialists in the design and construction of earthquake-resistant buildings. In this connexion, it would be helpful to have the Committee's views on the role that the Centre should continue to play.
3. (P.39 a) At the time that disaster strikes it is suggested that an appropriate role for the United Nations would be to:
 - (a) assist in locating on short notice experts with specialized experience for disaster relief and reconstruction programmes;
 - (b) act as a clearing house for public and private pledges of manpower, material and capital;
 - (c) centralize information on prefabricated light-weight house-building components or light-weight shelters adaptable to permanent use through self-help methods.

116. The group also felt that high priority should be accorded to preventive measures, including the preparation of building codes, the design of buildings resistant to natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes, and the avoidance of areas of particularly high earthquake probability for certain types of buildings in the physical plans for cities in seismic areas. The need for additional work in this area was stressed. The view was also expressed that the report should make clear that certain types of buildings, such as schools and hospitals should be subject to high standards of design and special care in location to ensure that they would suffer least in disasters, and could be used as a base for emergency activities.

117. In dealing with the primary effects of disaster, the assistance provided by the United Nations following natural disasters does not always come with the necessary promptness. In this regard, two types of assistance had to be distinguished: emergency and long-range planning. The first must be available at a moment's notice to be effective; the latter within a few weeks, since important decisions affecting long-term reconstruction must be taken very early.
118. In dealing with the secondary effects of disaster, mention was made of the damage caused by fires which often follow a catastrophe. In the view of the working group, the need to employ non-combustible materials or properly treated materials should be explored, especially for areas of high density.
119. The group emphasized the importance of case studies on the effects of natural disasters. In this connexion, they were informed that a comprehensive study of the experience gained in the Skopje disaster was being prepared, and would be published as a sales document by the United Nations later in the year.
120. In conclusion, the working group stressed the need for all Member States to undertake large-scale training programmes in an attempt to combat the worst effects of natural disasters.
121. At the 62nd meeting, while considering this subject for inclusion in the Committee's report, a draft resolution entitled "Rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters" (E/C.6/L.57) was submitted by Chile, Japan, Peru and Turkey. The draft was introduced by the representative of Chile and after statements by representatives of the USSR, France, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Economic Commission for Africa and UNESCO, it was unanimously adopted with minor modifications. (For the text, see below, chapter X.)
122. In discussing this subject, the Committee endorsed the report of the working group. The view was put forward that the study itself (E/C.6/52/Add.6) should contain a wider coverage of countries which had suffered from natural disasters. It was pointed out that where land is publicly owned as in the socialist countries, certain problems mentioned in the report do not exist.
123. It was suggested that, in co-ordinating its work, the Centre should co-operate with the International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering in Japan.
124. The Committee was informed of the interest of the International Union of Architects in this subject, and learned that the Union had organized a group to study this question in close collaboration with the Earthquake Engineering Society and the Seismological Institute at Edinburgh. The Committee welcomed this information and recommended that the Centre take advantage of the assistance offered by the Union.

C. RESEARCH TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

125. The working group reviewed the contents of document E/4228, which was prepared for the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council as a basis for the Council's discussions on this item. The group noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General intended to carry on this programme on a comprehensive basis, and that the administrative arrangements already undertaken reflected this. It did, however, state that the Centre should play an important role in the implementation of the programme. It also suggested that the Committee should be kept informed of future progress in this programme.

126. The working group recalled that in dealing with agenda item 5 (a), the Committee had pointed to the need for a comprehensive, inter-disciplinary approach and it accordingly emphasized that the related training programmes should reflect the same interdependence of physical planning and social and economic development.

127. The Committee accepted the report of the working group and noted that the Council had approved, as resolution 1141 (XLI), the draft resolution submitted by the Social Commission.

128. This resolution, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to undertake further consultation with interested countries to arrange for preparatory teams to undertake preliminary studies of projects in order to ascertain their suitability for training and research projects envisaged under the programme. It called for further consultations with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.

VI. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR
DOCUMENTATION ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

129. The Committee had before it documents E/C.6/50 and E/4217 8/ containing the history of this proposal up to the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council in July 1966. The Director read a statement on the decisions taken at that meeting, including resolution 166 (XLI) adopted by the Council, of which the operative paragraphs read:

"The Economic and Social Council...

"1. Welcomes the generous offer of the Government of India to provide host facilities for the proposed institute for documentation on housing, building and planning;

"2. Approves, in principle, the establishment of such an institute in India as part of the United Nations system;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to complete the necessary consultations and negotiations on the functions, organization, administrative arrangements and financing of the institute;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-first session concerning the implementation of this resolution."

130. The Director stated that he hoped to obtain from the Committee a clear indication of the function, organization and administration of the proposed institute. He reminded delegates that the Secretary-General had been instructed to report back to the Council at its resumed session later in 1966 on the Committee's decisions concerning the institute.

131. The Committee considered in detail the contents of document E/4217 which had been prepared for the Council's discussions on this subject, and referred particularly to paragraphs 14-17 of that document which described the function, organization and administration of the institute. It was generally agreed that this document represented the views of the Committee as expressed in its previous sessions. The delegates expressed their Governments' appreciation of the generous offer of the Government of India to provide host facilities. Many delegates commented on the appropriateness of location in a country whose development they were observing with great interest.

132. The following points were raised in discussion:

(a) The functions of the proposed institute

The Committee recalled the text of its previous resolutions, and again expressed the view that the institute should be concerned solely with documentation.

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.

While recognizing this decision, the delegate of India, supported by the delegate of Japan, expressed the hope that, in due course, consideration would be given to the possibility of the institute sponsoring research projects.

Many delegates saw a need to avoid duplication and to ensure close co-operation between the institute and other international organizations in this field, particularly CIB. The Director of the Centre was requested to arrange for the necessary collaboration between the institute and CIB in the technological field. Delegates were unanimous that the institute should serve both the developed and the developing countries, in full collaboration with the regional economic commissions.

(b) Organization and administration

(i) Staff requirements

General approval was given to the staff requirements as set out in paragraph 15 (a) of document E/4217 as follows:

Professionals

<u>Director</u> , responsible for over-all reference programming and liaison with United Nations Headquarters, the host country, the institute's advisory board and the collaborating agencies and organizations	1
<u>Deputy Director</u> , responsible for guidance, supervision, implementation, and development of the institute's documentary and informational activities, including distribution	1
<u>Professional officers</u> , one each for housing, building and physical planning respectively, responsible for documentary processing and editing in his particular field of competence	3
<u>Translators</u> , one for French and Spanish, one for Russian, and one for Chinese, to assist in documentary processing and editing as may be required	<u>3</u>
Total	8

Supporting staff

<u>Administrative officers</u> , attached to the Director's office and responsible for personnel, finance and maintenance	2
<u>Clerical posts</u> , attached to the Deputy Director's office and responsible for collection, printing and distribution of documentation	3
<u>Clerical posts</u> , attached to the three professional officers and responsible for assisting in documentary processing	3
<u>Clerical posts</u> , attached to the translators	<u>2</u>
Total	10

The Indian representative requested that all professional and senior administrative staff should be recruited by the United Nations. Considerable

discussion took place on the question of the working languages for the institute. The Director of the Centre explained that all published documents would be available in the official United Nations languages as required. He also proposed to delete the reference in paragraph 15 (a) of E/4217 to English as the official language of the institute. This proposal was accepted by the representative of France.

(ii) Organizational structure

The point was reiterated that document E/4217 should be amended to indicate that the institute should be an arm of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

(c) The advisory board of the institute

The composition of this board, as proposed in paragraph 15 (c) of document E/4217, was approved subject to the reservation that it should include specialists in documentation from the specialized agencies, the Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the Director of the United Nations Regional Housing Centre at Delhi. The advisory board would include, therefore, the Chairman of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning as an ex officio member, one representative of the regional economic commissions, one representative of the specialized agencies and one representative of the non-governmental organizations, together with the two Directors mentioned above. In the case of the specialized agencies, the Committee suggested WHO while the CIB was proposed to represent the non-governmental organizations. It was, furthermore, agreed that the advisory board should include experts on documentation and might be expanded at a later date so as to reflect a broader range of expertise.

(d) Facilities and finance

During the course of the debate, the Indian representative received instructions from his Government concerning the details of the Indian offer. These were as follows:

(i) Accommodation

The Government of India would provide rent-free accommodation for the institute. Initially, the institute would be housed in "Nirman Bhavan", a newly constructed building on Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi. The National Buildings Organization and the United Nations Regional Housing Centre are located in this building. Permanent accommodation for the institute would be provided in the set of buildings proposed to be constructed to accommodate the offices of the various United Nations bodies in New Delhi.

(ii) Staff

The Government of India would accept international staff which would be paid for by the United Nations, and would provide local staff for some junior administrative and servicing posts. The Government of India would meet recurring expenditure on the locally recruited staff up to 400,000 rupees annually.

(iii) Other facilities

The Government of India would provide the necessary furniture, furnishings, office equipment etc., up to a prescribed ceiling in Indian rupees. In elaborating upon his country's offer, the representative of India gave full details of the organizations and agencies in India which would be able to provide supporting facilities to the institute. These included the National Buildings Organization, a number of universities and institutes, and a variety of state institutions including the facilities of state Governments. The proposals presented by the Government of India were noted with appreciation. Some discussion took place on ways and means by which Member Governments, the United Nations Development Programme, and other interested international agencies could assist in providing the international element of finance. For example, a direct financial subsidy to the institute might be given for a period of five years, or a Government at its own cost might provide the services of an expert in one of the fields of competence.

133. The representative of France informed the Committee of the forthcoming formation of the International Research Group for Documentation in Planning and Housing (at the Secrétariat des missions d'urbanisme et d'habitat). The Group had the aim of defining a common language, standards, systems and methods of classification and utilization in order to facilitate communication between the numerous centres of documentation existing in the world. He went on to discuss some of the basic problems likely to be faced by a documentation institute whatever its field of reference. The Committee felt, that the French initiative would facilitate the wider use of available knowledge and invited the Centre to seek the advice of the International Research Group for Documentation in Planning and Housing.

134. The Executive Secretary of the International Federation for Housing and Planning spoke to the Committee about documentation and bibliographic work done by the Federation, and also offered such help as the Federation could give in the formative stages of the institute.

VII. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME III
HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

135. In his opening statement, the Director explained that four documents had been placed before the Committee, to enable it to discuss progress in this area (E/C.6/54 and Add.1, 2 and 3). The basic document (E/C.6/54) contained a summary of all technical assistance projects during the year 1965 under six main headings: the regular programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Development Programme (which now comprises the former Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Special Fund), the Operational and Executive Personnel Programme, the Associate Expert Programme and the Funds-in-Trust Programme. The progress analysis provided a complete classification of experts and expenditures for all member countries and regions, and for each type of programme, complete with statistical tables. The Director explained that the intention was that this analysis would be used as a new "benchmark" for future reports to the Committee on progress in the United Nations Development Programme. This detailed statement was supported in addendum 2 of the document by financial details of the UNDP programme for 1965.

136. To enable members to be guided through the labyrinth of the different United Nations programmes, a short statement had been prepared (E/C.6/54/Add.3) on the sources, aims and objectives of each of the six United Nations programmes. Finally, the cumulative list of projects which had previously been presented to the Committee in dittoed form, was now brought up to date and prepared as a formal Committee document (E/C.6/54/Add.1). This latter document gave an account of all experts' activities, country by country, since 1953 in housing, building and planning.

137. The Committee noted that their working group had undertaken a comprehensive review of the documents before it and were satisfied with the form in which the information had been presented. However, the members all noted with insistence and with concern an absence in the documents of any reference to evaluation of the effectiveness of United Nations technical co-operation programmes in housing, building and planning, including those financed by the United Nations Development Programme. In particular, although document E/C.6/54/Add.1 contained a comprehensive listing of projects since 1953, the delegates felt that it would have been useful if an objective assessment could have been provided of experts' achievements, from the point of view of the choice of projects, studies and work of these experts and the benefit of the projects to the economy of the receiving countries.

138. The Committee recognized that the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning acted as a support service - in common with other substantive divisions of Headquarters - to the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Office of Special Fund Operations, charged with the administration of all United Nations technical co-operation programmes. It was also noted that teams of senior advisers had been commissioned by UNDP to evaluate the total impact of United Nations programmes in certain countries. The Committee therefore requested the Secretary-General to prepare a paper, based upon such information as may be obtained from the reports of these missions and other sources, to be presented at the fifth session of the Committee, which would cover, inter alia:

- (a) measures being taken in the United Nations family to evaluate the impact of programmes of technical co-operation on the economic and social progress of recipient Governments;
- (b) any general conclusions concerning the effectiveness of such programmes, particularly those in housing, building and planning; and
- (c) any steps being proposed to increase their effectiveness.

139. Reference was made during the discussion to document E/C.6/48/Add.1 entitled Housing, Building and Planning in the United Nations Development Decade. Members fully supported the concept of demonstration projects as set out in paragraph 8 of the document - i.e. that it should be multidisciplinary, involving the concerted efforts of many agencies, and providing a pre-investment basis for large-scale urban and regional development. However they considered that further study was necessary to define more clearly the aims, objectives and operational characteristics of such projects. It was suggested that Committee members be invited to submit statements by 30 November 1966 to the Secretary-General, giving their views on all aspects of such projects; and that the contents of those statements, together with a study of the Committee's views on the subject of pilot projects as contained in the reports of previous Committee sessions, should be used to prepare a more definitive statement on this matter for the Committee to consider at its fifth session.

140. Delegates also stated their concern about the need to provide more general information on the gravity of the problems being faced today throughout the world in the field of planning and development of the physical environment, and on the scope of programmes under the auspices of the United Nations family which had been devised to cope with those problems. The need to mobilize public opinion in the world on this subject, and influence the decisions made by policy-makers so that they accord a higher priority to projects in housing, building and planning, was felt to be important.

VIII. WORK PROGRAMME

141. As agreed at the opening session, the Committee referred the initial examination of the work programme in housing, building and planning to the working group on the United Nations Development Programme and the Committee's work programme. ^{2/} The working group was placed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Budisteanu, Chairman of the Committee. At its first session, the working group decided to form a small drafting committee comprised of the following countries: Chile, Lebanon, Romania, the United States and the USSR. Mr. Eddé, the First Vice-Chairman, was designated as Chairman of the drafting committee. In the several sessions of the working group and the drafting committee, the document prepared by the Secretariat on the work programme (E/C.6/55) was carefully reviewed.

^{2/} The working group was composed of the following countries: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States.

14. With the help of the drafting committee, the working group recast in part the presentation of the whole work programme and, within the priority project section, revised a number of projects in the light of decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and according to the working group's own evaluation of needs and priorities. The revised work programme was then submitted to the Committee in plenary session. Several additional changes were made in that discussion and were reflected in the revised work programme. The priorities established by the working group were accepted by the Committee. The revised work programme, as amended by the general discussion in plenary session, was adopted as follows:

WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1967

The Committee approved the following list of priorities activities for 1967.

1. CONTINUING ACTIVITIES

1.1 Technical co-operation

The Centre will continue to provide substantive advice in connexion with its obligations under the following headings:

- (a) To the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations in connexion with the servicing of missions, pilot projects, seminars, conferences and study tours financed under the United Nations regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
- (b) To the Bureau of Operations of the Special Fund in connexion with the initiation, development, administration and evaluation of Special Fund projects in this field;
- (c) To various other agencies (for example, the World Food Programme) in connexion with the servicing of projects financed under other specific programmes;
- (d) To provide, in collaboration with other United Nations offices, advisory services in the fields of housing, building and planning, so as to enable the Centre to become a connecting link between technical assistance, pre-investment, and financing and development programmes of international and national agencies operating in this field.

1.2 The drafting of periodic reports for the General Assembly and its various organs, committees, etc., as requested.

1.3 The systematic collection, evaluation and exchange of information whereby survey, research, training, evaluation and documentation programmes in housing, building and physical planning could be kept under continual review, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, regional housing centres, the interested specialized agencies, and international non-governmental organizations. The compilation and publication of cumulative annual progress reports and the evaluation of completed technical co-operation projects should receive particular emphasis.

1.4 Implementation of decisions requiring continuing attention and action

(a) Collection and evaluation of data for surveys on housing conditions. This project was called for by General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX) and involves the collection of data and information from Member States covering a number of elements in their national programmes of housing and urban development. A comprehensive and detailed report will be undertaken periodically at intervals of not longer than six years and will be based on the availability of world-wide housing census data. A briefer and more limited report could be issued biennially covering the most important and pertinent aspects of these programmes in developing countries. The Centre will therefore prepare, in close collaboration with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and other units within the United Nations, and appropriate non-governmental organizations, a series of biennial reports on the status of housing, building and planning in developing countries. A major report presenting a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative evaluation of world housing conditions will be undertaken by the Centre. The reports should also contain information about the implementation of the corresponding decisions concerning the problems indicated.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

2. HOUSING (in order of priority)

2.1 Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution on housing finance

In response to Council resolution 1170 (XLI) on finance, the Centre will undertake, with the advice and assistance of appropriate units within the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies and other international organizations and selected individuals, the formulation of new approaches, methods, forms and institutional facilities that would serve to increase the volume and effectiveness of resources applied to programmes in housing and community facilities in developing countries. These formulations will form the basis for a programme of concerted action on the part of the United Nations and other international agencies and Member Governments in the field of both international and domestic financing of housing and community facilities. After appropriate review of these recommendations and action programme, the Secretary-General will report his findings to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

2.2 Social aspects of housing and urbanization (Implementation of resolution 1168 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council)

A study will be undertaken dealing with the social aspects of housing and urbanization based on case studies of experience in selected advanced and developing countries which have made substantial progress in solving the social problems connected with housing and urban development programmes. Particular attention will be given to such aspects as the problem of accelerated migration from rural to urban areas, and the utilization of manpower, especially of rural migrants, to help provide housing and community facilities through aided self-help and other measures. The purpose of the study will be to develop recommendations

that can assist in accelerating the rise in the standard of living through appropriate programmes of economic and social development in urban and rural areas, providing appropriate dwellings for all of the population on a non-discriminatory basis, initiating and constructing housing for low-income families, maintaining a fair relationship of rent to family income, improving existing housing, clearance of slums.

2.3 Trends in house design

This study will relate the basic principles of design that contribute to reducing building costs, and the climatic and other specific requirements to the cultural, social and economic factors which are involved in the production of acceptable housing and environmental conditions, as well as the management and maintenance of such dwellings.

3. BUILDING (in order of priority)

3.1 Industrialization of building

Two general studies on economic and technical aspects of the construction industry are being planned under the joint programme between the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the Centre for Industrial Development. Experts have already been recruited to undertake the necessary studies, and it is expected that a final report will be ready for publication early in 1967.

It is proposed to carry out these studies in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and competent international non-governmental organizations, with particular emphasis on the problems posed by the adaptation of industrialized processes to the conditions prevailing in developing countries.

3.2 Development of traditional building methods

It is proposed to study, in collaboration with the Centre for Industrial Development, traditional building methods as used in building operations in developing countries, with a view to improving or developing the techniques employed, the utilization of labour, the use of tools and equipment and the economic results.

Several studies on building materials production and on building and construction technology prefabricated building elements made of concrete, organization of building operations, etc.) are envisaged in a long-range joint programme between the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the Centre for Industrial Development. The project will be undertaken in close collaboration with similar projects being carried out by the regional economic commissions, regional housing centres, the CIB and other international organizations.

4. PHYSICAL PLANNING (projects have equal priority)

4.1 Research and training programme in regional planning and development

The Centre will co-operate with the other units of the United Nations and the regional economic commissions in developing the programmes on research and training

in connexion with regional planning and development projects which are currently under way and new projects in a number of selected countries. This programme will be used as a means of developing methods and techniques that could be utilized in developing countries in promoting balanced development and in achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban (human) settlements and production activities.

4.2 Urban land use and land control measures

Bearing in mind the studies undertaken in this field, notably those recently carried out by ECE, and making full possible use of these studies, further analysis will be undertaken in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, on urban policies, land supply and land use controls and measures, undesirable land practices and means to correct land speculation and misuse of land.

5. RESEARCH AND TRAINING

5.1 Training of skilled cadres and manpower in the field of housing, building and planning

In accordance with resolution 1167 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council, the Centre proposes to review the content and methods of training of skilled cadres and manpower in the field of housing, building and planning. This work will be undertaken in collaboration with the specialized agencies, the competent non-governmental organizations concerned and other interested and suitable training and financial institutions. The basic work involved will be undertaken by the new Research and Training Section of the Centre, which has been established for this purpose.

6. PROGRAMME OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

As resources permit, the Centre will undertake the preparatory work for the following seminars, to which the Committee attaches high priority:

- 6.1 Regional seminar on prefabrication in building for the Latin American Region, Denmark, 1967;
- 6.2 Regional seminar on prefabrication in building for the Asia and Far East Region, Denmark, 1968;
- 6.3 Workshop on administrative and organizational measures for increasing productivity in the housing construction and building materials industry, USSR, 1967;
- 6.4 Inter-regional seminar on physical planning and urban planning, Romania, 1968;
- 6.5 Inter-regional seminar on the financing of urban development, Denmark, 1968;
- 6.6 Seminar on rural housing and community facilities, Maracay, Venezuela, 3-20 April 1967;
- 6.7 Workshop on the functions of national housing agencies, 1968;
- 6.8 Physical planning for the construction of new towns, USSR, September 1968.

ACTIVITIES FOR FUTURE SESSIONS

In the course of the fourth session, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, dealing with the future activities of the Committee, and recognizing that the financial and staff resources available do not permit the Centre to undertake numerous projects at present, indicated the following areas of work for future sessions, bearing in mind the necessity for co-operation with the United Nations bodies and other international organizations:

- A public information campaign on housing and urban development;
- Problems of urban transportation;
- Physical planning in rural regions;
- The role of housing and urban development in national economic and social development;
- Further studies on reconstruction and rehabilitation following natural disasters;
- Planning manuals.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

143. The Committee considered its draft report to the Economic and Social Council (E/C.6/L.54, L/54/Add.1 and Amend.1, Add.2, Add.2/Rev.1 and Add.3-7), as well as the resolutions adopted by the Committee (E/C.6/L.56, L.56/Rev.1 and L.57) from its sixty-second to sixty-fifth meetings. The draft report, as amended during the debate, was adopted unanimously.

X. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(4) I.

Co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies including non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that housing, building and planning constitute an important element of economic and social development,

Recognizing further that, due to the economic, social and climatic conditions in most countries, the solution of national problems in the field of housing, building and planning can be found only through the encouragement and development of the national housing, building and planning capabilities in each country,

Convinced that solutions to such problems within each country can be advanced by genuine efforts of international co-operation and that such co-operation could be improved if the regional economic commissions were to give greater attention to matters in the field of housing, building and planning,

Recalling that the tasks of the United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, under the terms of Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV), include "recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for appropriate co-ordination of these programmes among the various United Nations bodies, including the regional economic commissions, and with other international agencies",

Also recalling General Assembly resolutions 1917 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 and 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965 and its resolution 1024 (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964 emphasizing the necessity for co-operation in the field of housing, building and planning,

Noting recommendations concerning the necessity to strengthen co-operation between international organs in the field of housing, building and planning made at the third session of the United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, 9/

Noting with satisfaction the note of the Secretariat presented at the fourth session of the Committee (E/C.6/49/Add.2),

1. Invites the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the regional housing centres and governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to strengthen and increase their co-operation in the field of housing, building and planning;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee at each of its sessions beginning at the next meeting with a report covering the activities of the organizations of the United Nations family in the field of housing, building and planning;
3. Further requests that the report give special attention to the measures of co-operation taking place or to be undertaken among the United Nations agencies engaged in various activities in housing, building and planning.

(4) II.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction following
natural disasters

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the principles set forward in the report on rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters (E/C.6/52/Add.6 and 7) calling attention to the need to give disaster prevention high priority and to incorporate appropriate measures in the planning methods and the standards of the building of the structures to be erected in disaster prone areas,

10/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4124).

Requests to the Secretary-General:

1. To give the widest possible direct distribution to the report on rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters;
2. To compile a roster of experts who would be available on short notice to give advice and assistance in disaster areas;
3. To undertake, as resources permit, in conjunction with other organizations concerned in this field the preparation of manuals on disasters which should include disaster legislation, prevention in the case of disaster, administrative and technical arrangements, a manual on disaster-resistant housing, model building codes which would include recommendations for their implementation and enforcement and a manual on the application of physical planning techniques to disaster-prone areas;
4. To give high priority to the provision of fellowships for architectural and engineering students to make special studies on design and construction aspects in connexion with pre- and post-disaster questions, earthquake engineering and similar fields;
5. To study the possibilities of introducing special administrative measures to speed up the technical assistance to be provided to countries which had suffered disasters.

ANNEX I

List of delegations

Members of the Committee

Canada

Representative

Mr. Herbert William Hignett, President,
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation,
Ottawa

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Robert T. Adamson, Executive Director,
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation,
Ottawa

Mr. Otto T. Wayand, Economist,
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation,
Ottawa

Chile

Representative

Mr. Juan Astica, Director, Urban Development Planning Bureau,
Ministry of Housing and Town Planning,
Santiago

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Federico Lorca, Director, Community Equipment Planning,
Ministry of Housing and Town Planning,
Santiago

Dr. Lawrence D. Mann, Planning Adviser,
Ministry of Housing and Town Planning,
Santiago

Colombia

Representative

Mr. Gabriel Isaza, Managing Director,
Territorial Institute for Credit,
Bogotá

Czechoslovakia

Representative

Mr. Vladimír Červenka, Director,
Research Institute of Building and Architecture,
Prague

Denmark

Representative

Mr. Einer Engberg, Chief of Bureau,
Ministry of Housing,
Copenhagen

France

Representative

Mr. Hugues de Fraysseix, Inspector General of Construction,
Ministry of Equipment,
Paris

Alternate Representative

Mr. Michel LennuyeuX-Connène, First Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations

Gabon

[Gabon did not send any representatives to this session of the Committee.]

Ghana

Representative

Mr. Victor Adegbite, Chief Architect,
Head Office, Ghana National Construction Corporation,
Accra

India

Representative

Mr. C.B. Patel, Director,
National Buildings Organization,
New Delhi

Italy

Representative

Mr. Franco Ventriglia, Chief,
Office of Planning, Ministry of Public Works,
Rome

Alternate Representative

Miss Marta Vitali, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the
European Office of the United Nations

Japan

Representative

Mr. Masahiko Honjo,
Professor,
Tokyo University

Lebanon

Representative

Mr. Henri Eddé,
Architect,
Starb Urban Centre,
Beirut

Alternate Representative

Mr. Assem Salaam,
Housing Council,
Beirut

Pakistan

Representative

Mr. Khalid Shibli, Chief, Physical Planning and
Housing Sector,
National Planning Commission,
President's Secretariat,
Government of Pakistan,
Karachi

Peru

Representative

Mr. Luis Miró Quesada,
Director,
Housing Section, I.N.P.,
Lima

Romania

Representative

Mr. Alexandru Budisteanu, Head of Division,
State Committee on Building, Architecture and Planning,
Bucharest

Advisers

Mr. Anton Sirbu, Third Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ion Gorita, Third Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations

Turkey

Representative

Mr. Evner Ergun, Head, Department of Social Planning,
State Planning Organization,
Ankara

Adviser

Mr. Erten Kayalibay, Second Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative

Mr. Vladimir Evropin, Chief Specialist,
State Committee on Science and Technology,
Moscow

Alternate Representatives

Mr. Serguei Boldyrev, Chief Specialist,
State Committee on Science and Technology,
Moscow

Mr. Leonid Bogatkin, Deputy Chief,
Department of Housing Construction,
State Committee on Civil Construction and Architecture,
Moscow

United Arab Republic

Representative

Mr. Shafik Hamed El-Sadr, Director General,
Public Corporation for Housing and Development,
Heliopolis

United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Representative

Mr. Wilfrid M. Woodhouse, Head, Overseas Division,
Building Research Station, Ministry of Technology,
and Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development,
London

Alternate Representative

Mr. John R.H. Evans, Second Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations

United States of America

Representative

Mr. James A. Moore, Director, Division of International Affairs,
Department of Housing and Urban Development,
Washington, D.C.

Advisers

Mr. Stanley E. Smigel, International Economic Adviser,
Division of International Affairs, Department of Housing
and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Harold Robinson, Deputy Director for Plans, Loans and Programs,
Division of Housing and Urban Development, Bureau of Latin
American Affairs, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Leonard Felsenthal, First Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations

Miss Blanche Bernstein, Officer-in-Charge, Education and
Social Affairs, Office of International Economic and
Social Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Uruguay

Representative

Mr. Carlos Boxer

Members of the United Nations
represented by Observers

Iran

Mr. Kuros Amozegar, Under-Secretary,
Ministry of Development and Housing,
Teheran.

Portugal

Dr. Fernando Baeta, Director,
Housing Information Service,
Ministry of Corporations and Social Welfare,
Lisbon

Mr. Enrico Machado, Chief,
Urbanization Branch,
Directorate General,
Ministry of Overseas Territories,
Lisbon

Regional Economic Commissions

Economic Commission for Europe

Mr. Benjamin Reiner, Chief,
Housing, Building and Town Planning Section

Economic Commission for Africa

Mr. Otto H. Koenigsberger, Head,
Department of Tropical Studies,
The Architectural Association School of Architecture,
London

Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organisation

Mr. Michael O'Callaghan, Civil Engineer,
Industrial Committees Branch

Mr. E.J. Howenstine, Economist,
General Conditions of Work Branch

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. Eero Kalkkinen, Director,
FAO/ECE Timber Division

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. John Beynon, Division of Educational Planning
and Administration

World Health Organization

Mr. Luis Arroz, Sanitation Services and Housing
Division of Environmental Health

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. Jochen Schmedtje, Economist

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Mr. Heinz Umrath

International Co-operative Alliance

Mr. Åke Johansson

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

Mr. Johannes Pietryga

Category B

Catholic International Union for Social Services

Miss Marie-Madeline Brazzola

International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation

Mr. Jan de Geus

International Council of Women

Mrs. Antoinette Rachedieu

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services

Mr. Henri Eifen

International Federation for Housing and Planning

Mr. L.B. Gelpke

International Union of Architects

Sir Robert Matthew

International Union of Family Organizations

Miss Maria-Imita Cornaz

Pax Romana: International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students

Mr. Tadeusz Szmitkowski

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Mrs. Helen Walker
Dr. Marie-Thérèse Graber-Duvernay

Register

International Real Estate Federation

Mr. Joseph Volpe

International Savings Bank Institute

Mr. Nicholas Krul

ANNEX II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE
AT ITS FOURTH SESSION

- E/4228. Note by the Secretary-General.
- E/C.6/32/Rev.1. Finance for housing and community facilities in developing countries: final report of the Secretary-General.
- E/C.6/47. Provisional agenda.
- E/C.6/47/Add.1. Annotations to the provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
- E/C.6/47/Add.1/Rev.1. Annotations to the provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
- E/C.6/48. Housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade; implementation of General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX): note by the Secretary-General.
- E/C.6/48/Add.1. Housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/C.6/49. Co-ordination and organization of the international programme in housing, building and planning: organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
- E/C.6/49/Add.1. The United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/C.6/49/Add.2. Co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies including non-governmental organizations: Collaboration with regional economic commissions and international agencies.
- E/C.6/49/Add.3. Inter-sessional meeting of rapporteurs, Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Friday, 20 May 1966: report of proceedings.
- E/C.6/49/Add.4. Report of action taken at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.
- E/C.6/50. Establishment of a United Nations institute for documentation on housing, building and planning: note by the Secretary-General.
- E/C.6/51. Co-ordination and organization. Account of funds expended for housing, building and planning by agencies participating in the international programme in these fields. (Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 976 G (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963): report of the Secretary-General.

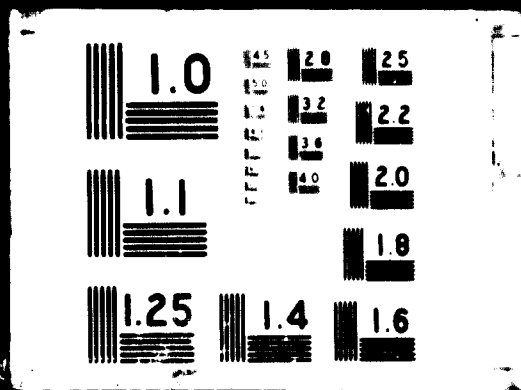


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E/C.6/52. Progress report of the centre for Housing, Building and Planning to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

E/C.6/52/Add.1. Progress report of the centre for Housing, Building and Planning to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; progress report on finance for housing and community facilities: final report by the Secretary-General.

E/C.6/52/Add.2. Progress report of the centre for housing, building and planning to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; social aspects of housing and urban development.

E/C.6/52/Add.3. Progress report of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; industrialization of building: note by the Secretariat.

E/C.6/52/Add.4. Environmental development: report of the Secretary-General.

E/C.6/52/Add.5. Training of national cadres and skilled personnel in the field of housing, building and planning, particularly for the needs of developing countries: note by the Secretariat.

E/C.6/52/Add.6. Report on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and community facilities in cases of natural disasters, Part II.

E/C.6/52/Add.7. Progress report of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters. Part I: report of the Secretary-General.

E/C.6/53. Research-training programme for regional development.

E/C.6/54. United Nations development programme in housing, building and planning; over-all progress: report of the Secretary-General.

E/C.6/54/Add.1. The United Nations development programme in housing, building and planning; cumulative list of United Nations development programme projects in housing, building and planning.

E/C.6/54/Add.2. The United Nations development programme in housing, building and planning; funds expended in 1965.

E/C.6/54/Add.3. The United Nations development programme in housing, building and planning; types of technical assistance programming procedures.

E/C.6/55. The work programme of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (1966-1967): report of the Secretary-General.

E/C.6/55/Add.4. Urban transport in the work programme of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Statement submitted by the International Federation for Housing and Planning, a non-governmental organization in category B status.

E/C.6/NGO/5. Report of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on training and financing to the Council, Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

E/C.6/L.53. Report of the working group on physical planning, rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters and research and training programmes on regional development.

E/C.6/L.54. Chapter II. Housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade: agenda item 3 (E/C.6/48/Add.1).

E/C.6/L.54/Add.1. Chapter II. Co-ordination and organization of the international programme in housing, building and planning.

E/C.6/L.54/Amend.1. Chapter II. Housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade: agenda item 3. (E/C.6/48; E/C.6/48/Add.1).

E/C.6/L.54/Add.2. Chapter IV. Financing of housing and community facilities: agenda item 5 (a).

E/C.6/L.54/Add.2/Rev.1. Chapter IV. Financing of housing and community facilities: agenda item 5 (a).

E/C.6/L.54/Add.3. Chapter V. Physical planning, rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters and research and training programmes on regional development.

E/C.6/L.54/Add.4. Chapter VI. The establishment of a United Nations institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.

E/C.6/L.54/Add.5. Chapter VII. The United Nations development programme in housing, building and planning: agenda item 7 (a).

E/C.6/L.54/Add.6. Chapter VIII. Work programme: agenda item 7 (b).

E/C.6/L.54/Add.7. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the fourth session of the Committee, held at Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 5 to 16 September: organization of the session; membership and attendance.

E/C.6/L.55. Report of working group 3 on the establishment of a United Nations institute for documentation on housing and planning: agenda item 4 (c).

E/C.6/L.56. Co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies including non-governmental organizations. France, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Romania, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

E/C.6/L.56/Rev.1. Co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies including non-governmental organizations; France, India, Lebanon, Pakistan, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States: draft resolution.

E/C.6/L.57. Rehabilitation and reconstruction following natural disasters. Chile, Japan, Peru and Turkey: draft resolution.

ANNEX III

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE

I

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
AT ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

1903 C (XXXIV). Housing and urban development: creation of a
Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the observations and recommendations of the Social Commission on the report of the ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development, which met in February 1962 in accordance with Council resolution 830 C (XXXII) of 2 August 1961,

Commending the ad hoc group of experts for the scope and usefulness of their report,

Noting with special interest the recommendations of this group that a permanent body for housing and related matters be established within the United Nations,

Cognizant of the great need for improved housing for millions of families, particularly in the developing countries, and of the interest of the United Nations in assisting Governments in their efforts to bring about this improvement as shown in the long-range programmes for concerted action in the fields of low-cost housing and urbanization,

Noting with satisfaction the growing activities of the regional economic commissions in the field of housing, building and planning and the fact that some of the regional commissions already have standing organs for this work and others are considering establishing them,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the specialized agencies with respect to the field of housing and related community facilities and their continuing contributions to international and national efforts in this field,

Convinced that additional steps must be taken in the field of housing to provide stronger and more specialized leadership in this area,

1. Hereby establishes a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to deal with housing and related community facilities and physical planning, composed of eighteen Governments. Members of the United Nations, elected by the Council on a basis of equitable geographical distribution and a balance between developing and industrialized countries, the representatives on this committee to be designated by these Governments in agreement with the Secretary-General, with a view to achieving, insofar as possible, a balanced coverage of required expertise in housing, building and urban development;

2. Decides that, except for the initial period, the terms of office for members of the committee shall be three years; for the initial period, one third of the members shall serve for one year, one third for two years and one third for three years, the term of each member to be determined by lot; retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to inform Members of the United Nations of the establishment of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and invite them to indicate to him by 1 November 1962 if they wish to put forward their candidatures for election to the Committee at the resumed thirty-fourth session of the Council;

4. Decides that the terms of reference of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning include responsibilities for:

(a) Examination of reports concerning technical assistance activities in the field of housing, related community facilities and physical planning;

(b) Recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for appropriate co-ordination of these programmes among the various United Nations bodies, including the regional economic commissions, and with other international agencies;

(c) Recommendations to Governments, through the Council, on appropriate priorities and programme emphasis in the field of housing and related community facilities and physical planning;

(d) Promotion of research and of the exchange and dissemination of experience and information in these fields, with special reference to the needs of under-developed countries;

(e) Development of proposals for consideration by appropriate United Nations bodies and others, on such matters as financing of home construction and ownership, provision of land for homes and community facilities at reasonable cost, designs suitable for low-cost housing in different climates and cultures, improved building materials and their better use, and ways of promoting acceptance and adoption of efficient organizational and building techniques;

(f) Development of means and methods for the increased utilization of the regional economic commissions in this field;

5. Invites the regional economic commissions to strengthen their activities in this field and to co-operate fully in the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic and Social Council;

6. Decides further that the Committee should report to the Economic and Social Council through the Social Commission and also forward its report to the Committee on Industrial Development and to the regional economic commissions in order that the Council may consider the Committee's report together with the comments thereon of these bodies;

7. Decides also to review these organizational arrangements after three years;

8. Urges participating Governments, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 1715 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to review their contributions to the support of the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two organs in the year 1962 may reach the target of \$150 million, in order that additional resources may be available for projects in the field of housing, related community facilities and physical planning in appropriate proportion to other sound projects required for the economic and social development of the developing countries;

9. Recommends that the Secretary-General be authorized to provide additional staff in the Bureau of Social Affairs and the corresponding strengthening of the staffs in the regional economic commissions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to carry out the research and organizational work necessary for the effective development of the housing, related community facilities and physical planning programmes of the United Nations.

ANNEX IV

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1147 (XLI)

ELECTIONS TO THE FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND
TO THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Note by the Secretary-General

At its forty-first session, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following resolution (1147 (XLI)) enlarging the membership of the functional commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

"The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, in which it established the present level of membership of its functional commissions,

Noting that since its thirty-second session there has been a further increase in the membership of the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the deep interest of many States Members of the United Nations in participating in, and contributing to, the work of these subsidiary bodies of experts,

1. Decides to enlarge, with effect from 1 January 1967, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women to thirty-two members each, these members to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

- (a) Eight members from African States;
- (b) Six members from Asian States;
- (c) Six members from Latin American States;
- (d) Eight members from western European and other States;
- (e) Four members from socialist States of eastern Europe;

2. Decides to enlarge, with effect from 1 January 1967, the Population Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to twenty-seven members each, to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

- (a) Seven members from African States;
- (b) Five members from Asian States;
- (c) Five members from Latin American States;
- (d) Seven members from western European and other States;
- (e) Three members from socialist States of eastern Europe;

3. Decides to enlarge the Statistical Commission to twenty-four members, to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

- (a) Five members from African States;
- (b) Four members from Asian States;
- (c) Four members from Latin American States;
- (d) Seven members from western European and other States;
- (e) Four members from socialist States of eastern Europe;

4. Decides to enlarge the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to twenty-four members, taking into account the criteria now used for election to this Commission as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

5. Decides further that after the elections to fill the vacancies created by the enlargement of the Commissions and of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, it shall be determined by lot which countries, in the initial stage, serve for various terms."





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