
2 The 2004 AUICK Associate Cities Conference
11 The 2004 First Workshop on UNFPA Goals and Urban Planning
16 Report on AUICK Associate Cities
26 Report on Visits to Candidate Cities for AUICK Associate Cities Network

31 Reports on Committee Meetings
- Executive Committee Meeting on 26 March 2004
- Executive Committee Meeting on 25 June 2004
- Domestic Committee Meeting on 7 October 2004
- International Advisory Committee Meeting on 29-30 July 2004

Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe (AUICK)
Kobe International House 20F, 8-1-6 Goko-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, 651-0087, Japan
Tel: +81-78-291-8031  Fax: +81-78-291-0691  E-mail: office@auick.org  http://www.auick.org
The 2004 AUICK Associate Cities Conference

Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe (AUICK) organised the "2004 AUICK Associate Cities Conference on ICPD Tenth Anniversary Review: The Current Status and Future Challenges of Asian Medium-Sized Cities" in Kobe from 30 July to 1 August 2004. The conference was attended by 166 participants, including 58 participants from abroad: Mayors and representatives of nine Asian cities, representatives of UNFPA Headquarters and Country Offices, representatives of academic partners, and Mayor and other senior officials of the Kobe City Government.

BACKGROUND

At the dawn of the twenty-first century, Heads of State from countries around the globe committed themselves to a landmark agreement known as the "Millennium Declaration" and agreed on the following goals, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

These goals are closely related to those adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994, which, among others, endorsed goals related to reproductive health, including family planning. Taken together these goals represent a major commitment by the international community to work towards improving welfare and quality of life at large.

There is a growing recognition that improved partnership is essential for the attainment of MDGs and ICPD goals. For the past fifteen years, AUICK, with support from the Kobe City Government and UNFPA, has been assisting medium-sized cities of Asia, where a significant part of the total and urban population lives, and whose needs are not adequately addressed.

Meeting the needs of this large part of the urban population is essential for attaining the MDGs and ICPD goals, and represents a continuing challenge. Therefore, following the advice of AUICK’s international Advisory Committee (IAC) and UNFPA, AUICK launched a new four-year project in 2004 with continued support from the Kobe City Government and UNFPA. The new strategy involves focusing on nine medium-sized cities of Asia, designated as AUICK Associate Cities (AACs), and promoting city-university partnerships in these cities to assist in identifying and addressing urban issues, with a particular focus on MDGs and ICPD goals. The new strategy also envisages strengthening south-south cooperation among the AACs.

The nine cities that have been selected as AACs are: Chittagong (Bangladesh), Weihai (China), Chennai (India), Surabaya (Indonesia), Kuantan (Malaysia), Faisalabad (Pakistan), Olongapo (Philippines), Khon Kaen (Thailand) and Danang (Vietnam).

Seven of the nine cities are port cities, while Faisalabad and Khon Kaen are inland. Population of the cities varies in size from 130,000 in Khon Kaen to 4.6 million in Chennai. To some extent, this difference reflects the variation in the population size of the respective countries and also the distribution of cities by size, in each of these countries.

Conference Objectives

The conference was an important first step towards forging a commitment from city leaders to work towards meeting the MDGs and ICPD goals and supporting of AUICK’s programmes in their respective cities.

The Conference commemorated the tenth anniversary of ICPD and the fifteenth anniversary of AUICK, and marked the approaching tenth anniversary of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. The conference also sought to promote collaboration among AACs, UNFPA country offices, and academia, in identifying and addressing the issues of medium-sized cities.

Participation

The Conference was attended by 166 participants. All AACs were represented by mayors or senior administrative officials. Academics representing institutions that would hopefully become AAC partners were also present, with the exception of Chennai and Weihai, whose possible academic partners were not yet decided. UNFPA was represented by the Director of Asia and the Pacific Division, the Director of the Tokyo Office, and Assistant Representatives and staff from
the relevant UNFPA country offices. The Kobe City Government was represented by the Mayor of Kobe and other senior officials. Thus, the conference provided a forum for all the partners (AAs, Academia, UNFPA, the Kobe City Government and AUICK) to exchange ideas and to gain a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

**First Session on 1 August 2004**

**Opening Address**

Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, former Mayor of Kobe City and Chairman of AUICK, welcomed the participants, and in particular the Mayors and the representatives from AUICK Associate Cities, Mr. Tatsuo Yada, Mayor of Kobe, Dr. Sultan Aziz, Director of UNFPA APD, AUICK IAC members and representatives of the academia. He informed the participants of the role that AUICK has been playing to help medium-sized cities through training, research, and information dissemination. He referred to the new AUICK/UNFPA project that is being launched and the new strategy that will be adopted by AUICK in implementing its future activities. He called on all partners to forge closer collaboration and committed to work towards the creation of ideal urban environments in Asia.

**Keynote Speech**

Dr. Sultan Aziz, Director of the Asia and the Pacific Division, UNFPA, in his address "Local Action for Global Goals: Urban Leadership for Population and Development" noted that more than half of the world's population live in urban areas and within three decades this proportion will reach sixty percent. He indicated that by that time, Asia will house the largest number of urban residents and that nearly half of the urban residents will live in slums and informal settlements. He also noted that medium-sized cities (those with a population of 1-5 million) account for a quarter of all urban residents, and are growing at an alarming rate.

Dr. Aziz noted that this rapid urbanisation is both a challenge and an opportunity. He expressed the hope that the opportunities do materialise without being squandered by ill informed policies and programmes. He noted that the MDGs and ICPD goals "provide city governments with a framework for action, to galvanise discussion and transfer lessons and experiences between cities, and across countries and regions, and to integrate planning processes with national plans and policies."

Dr. Aziz recalled the commitments made at ICPD and underscored the centrality of improving reproductive health and gender equality as essential to achieving development goals. He noted that the MDGs are at the centre of an international effort to reduce poverty and called on the participants to "...ensure that global goals are translated into action at the local level." He underscored that eradication of poverty, elimination of hunger, reduction of maternal and child mortality, achieving gender equality and universal primary education, combating HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability will not be possible unless "...people like you, local administrators and officials, are implementing effective pro-poor policies and programmes, ensuring equitable access to basic services." He urged the participants to "devise ways to localize the implementation of the Millennium Declaration."

Dr. Aziz also noted that "...Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe's programme is a seminal initiative in this regard" and hoped that "it will lead to concrete urban management policies that take into account population dynamics, natural resource distribution and environmental and health concerns."

**Speech by Mayor of Kobe**

Mr. Tatsuo Yada, Mayor of Kobe, gave a presentation titled "Achievements and Challenges in Health, Welfare and Education of Minors in Kobe City". The Mayor's speech focused on how the rapidly changing modern world has remodelled the way that families are formed and children are brought up in Japan. The Mayor also spoke on the importance of local governments in identifying and addressing the needs of both children and their caregivers to ensure that society produces coming generations of happy, healthy and responsible citizens.

The issues facing the youth in Kobe can be traced to a continuing decline in the national birth-rate, smaller families, diverse modern lifestyles, the erosion of traditional support for primary caregivers, and a general drop in the quality of care giving at home, particularly in terms of social education. The Mayor explained how the modern era had seen an increase in many social problems, such as juvenile related crime, reported child abuse, isolation of primary caregivers and subsequent anxiety about child raising.

The City of Kobe is taking active measures to address these issues through policies that promote community based care and partnerships with the private sector, initiatives that
include provision of services and financial assistance toward physical and mental health care, the creation of more childcare centres, programmes targeting child abuse, support for single-parent families and working mothers, expansion of recreational facilities and activities for youth, and the promotion of social education within schools. The Mayor also highlighted the importance of giving the youth, who are the future leaders, a voice in planning policy so as to incorporate their needs and ideas into administrative decisions.

The theme of youth in modern society, their needs and the important role which they play both now and in the future, was a pertinent topic when more than half of the world’s population is under 25 years, and when many of the countries represented at the Conference are experiencing their own serious issues related to the health and well being of their adolescents.

Election of Chairs

Following Mr. Yada’s speech, the meeting elected Mr. Sasayama as the chair of the conference. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Sasayama, Mr. James "Bong" Gordon Jr., Mayor of Olongapo, Dato' Haji Hashim Bin Abdul Wahab, President of Kuantan Municipality as well as Dr. Krasae Chanawongse and Dr. Haryono Suyono, two IAC members were elected to co-chair the conference.
AUICK Report

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Sasayama, the report on AUICK's goals and activities of the new strategic project was presented by two eminent figures of AUICK.

Dr. Gayl D. Ness, IAC Member and Professor Emeritus of the University of Michigan, made a report on "Millennium Development Goals, the ICPD, and AUICK Associate Cities." He drew the participants' attention on the eight MDGs referred to earlier.

He enquired as to what should be done to achieve these goals and what role Mayors can play. He noted that accumulation of wealth contributes to the attainment of the above goals and that progress has been made in many countries of Asia that have experienced rapid economic growth. Dr. Ness indicated that in general, local governments do not have either the power or the authority over resources or decisions on the allocation of resources. He alluded to the general mistrust between central and local government bodies and he noted that steps are being taken to devolve power to local governments in a number of countries, with mixed results. It is therefore critical that local governments have the ability to articulate their needs to central governments if they are to get the resources required for their programmes.

Dr. Ness went further to point out that wealth is not the sole determinant for development, and he provided many examples of surprising progress despite low economic growth such as problems faced by Mayors and local administrators as a result of differing responsibilities among those involved in providing various services. Dr. Ness illustrated how some cities have addressed their own needs through innovative strategies.

Dr. Ness then outlined the importance of forging city-university partnerships and the different steps that could be taken to promote research and analysis, as well as modelling, to examine future scenarios. He also discussed how the process that AUICK plans to adopt, as well as the strategy, relies critically on the support of the city administration of the nine AUICK Associate Cities. These strategies were then developed further by Dr. Hirofumi Ando, President of AUICK.

In his report on "New AUICK Programme Strategy on Population and Development," Dr. Ando underscored the difficulties that medium-sized cities face, even in the context of decentralisation, but also noted that they can play a critical role in the development process. He explained that AUICK has been conducting research studies on population and organisational issues faced by medium-sized cities, collecting and disseminating information on issues of population and reproductive health in urban settings, and (iii) conducting workshops and training courses to improve knowledge and skills among the senior officials involved in the planning and management of medium-sized cities.

He then outlined the new strategy of AUICK's programme: "AUICK Associate Cities" which focuses on nine Asian cities, promotes south-south cooperation, while establishing and strengthening partnerships with universities. This strategy also involves improving information management and dissemination, and strengthening collaboration among the different partners.

Dr. Ando expressed the hope that these nine cities will serve as a model for other cities in their respective countries, and informed the participants that AUICK will work towards achieving MDGs and ICPD goals by improving the organisational capacities of the AACs to deal with major population issues, such as the provision of reproductive health services, especially for the youth; HIV/AIDS prevention, poverty eradication; education, particularly of girls; water and sanitation and ageing. In this regard, he mentioned that city-university partnerships would not only be beneficial, but also indispensable for the cities to manage their limited resources more effectively. Dr. Ando also noted that future training workshops and training courses will include unique and inspiring experiences and information from AACs and other Asian cities.

Presentation on AUICK Associate Cities

The Mayors and representatives gave a brief history and outline of their respective cities, and highlighted the specific issues they are facing. Mr. James "Bong" Gordon Jr., Mayor of Olongapo, chaired the presentation of the first five cities, and Dato' Haji Hashim Bin Abdul Wahab, President of Kuantan Municipality, chaired the presentation of the latter four cities.

Chittagong is a major port in Bangladesh. The city has a high density and the population of 3.6 million is growing rapidly. While the city has taken a number of steps to improve health services, education and to preserve and protect the environment, it faces "...problems mostly related to unplanned urbanisation: unemployment, environmental pollution, traffic congestion, absence of solid waste management, unplanned hill cutting, lack of a sewerage system, water logging, lack of power and water supply, lack of civic facilities and amenities..." according to its Mayor Mr.
Weihai, also a port city, is located in China and has a population of 420,000. It has been enjoying rapid economic growth during the past two decades, and according to its Vice Mayor Mr. Ma Shi-he, "the municipal government has consistently focused its attention on environmental protection..." and "...realised the importance of balancing environmental protection and economic development. Weihai has been able to coordinate social and economic development in a sustainable way." He explained the principles that characterised planning in Weihai. He noted that, despite progress in improving the living environment, the city faces "...problems in housing, medical care, education, transportation, and employment, due to the increasing number of floating residents in the urban area." The Vice Mayor also noted that "...social security and cultural well-being of the aged population are becoming more conspicuous".

Chennai, a port city in southern India with a population of 4.6 million, has a high population density and a very low level of per capita income. According to Ms. Apoorva, Joint Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai, the city has taken a number of initiatives to deal with the problems it is facing, such as water scarcity and management, solid waste management, slum expansion and traffic congestion. The city has enacted an ordinance making rain water harvesting in all homes, government buildings and on road margins compulsory, in order to increase ground water storage. The city has also taken measures to beautify the city and to improve access to health care. However, provision of services to slum dwellers remains a major area of concern.

Surabaya, a port city situated in eastern Java, is the second largest city in Indonesia with a population of 2.7 million. According to the Mayor's representative, Mr. Togar Arifin Silaban, the development strategy of Surabaya "focuses on sustainability, a community basis, and environmental preservation." Key issues faced by the city include lack of urban infrastructure, lack of financial capacity and lack of human resources. The specific problems cited were flooding, solid waste management, water quality, poor health and poverty.

Kuantan, located along the east coast of Malaysia, has a population of 358,000 with a low average density in comparison with the above-mentioned cities. According to the President of Kuantan Municipal Council, Dato' Haji Hashim Bin Abdul Wahab, the goal of the council is "to lead Kuantan as a progressive, clean, beautiful, well planned and healthy growth centre." In its governance, the Council emphasises the principles of participation, rules of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability and strategic vision. Transport, water management and slums are the three most important issues facing the city. The Council President also highlighted the underlying causes of these problems and informed the participants about the council's plans to deal with them.

Faisalabad, located in central-west Pakistan, has 2.2 million inhabitants and is an industrial centre. The Mayor, Ch. Mumtaz Ali Cheema, noted that his most important priority was to ensure and provide basic facilities for all citizens. Mr. Cheema highlighted the steps taken to improve the infrastructure and access to basic services. He noted that the city is confronted with major problems such as solid waste management, insufficiency of sewerage and drainage systems, water supply and pollution. Persistence of high infant and maternal mortality, associated with poor water quality and living conditions, were cited as major areas of concern. The Mayor saw a close link between rapid population growth and many of the current problems.

Olongapo, a port city in the Philippines with a population of 194,000, was seriously affected by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo and by the closure of the American Naval Base in Subic Bay. The Mayor, Mr. James Gordon Jr., developed the concept of a Freeport in Subic Bay. He underscored that within a short span of time the city transformed itself into a model city with a colour coded transport system, an expansion of its public markets, an integrated solid waste management system, vendor's cooperatives and community organisations. Its aim is to become a Freeport city with trade and commerce, a tourist city with excellent facilities, and a cultural centre. Major problems confronting the city, according to Mayor Gordon, are: poverty; poor reproductive health; insufficient skills of the city's labour force; air quality; traffic congestion; and factors such as lack of sewerage and drainage that contribute...
Khon Kaen a city of 130,000 people in North-East Thailand, has been associated with AUICK’s programme for many years. The Mayor, Mr. Peerapon Pattanapeeradej, highlighted the importance of human resource development and of the right to education. Guided by this philosophy, the Mayor noted that the University of Khon Kaen is opening its doors to people from surrounding villages as well as from other parts of Thailand. He also highlighted the issue of solid waste management and informed the participants of the steps that have been taken to address this issue. In this regard, he underscored the importance of working with the people, the direct beneficiaries.

Danang is an important port city in central Vietnam and has a population of about 750,000 people. According to the Vice Chairman of Danang People’s Committee, Mr. Tran Phuoc Chinh, the city is considered to be one of Vietnam’s most successful cities in terms of progress in infrastructural development. Danang has also significantly improved access to reproductive health information and services during recent years. The issues confronting Danang today, according to the Chairman, are: eradication of poverty and hunger, waste disposal, and supply of fresh water. The Chairman also highlighted the importance of good urban planning to deal with all these issues.

The AAC leaders were unanimous in their support for the new initiative of AUICK, and pledged to work together in the coming years to fulfil the goals of ICPD and the MDGs.

Second Session on 1st August, 2004

Presentation on City-University Partnership

The representatives of the universities discussed their role as educators and researchers, and a number of the academics also highlighted the work that the universities are undertaking for the welfare of the people, sometimes in cooperation with the concerned cities. The majority of university representatives saw city-university partnership as an important strategy and expressed their appreciation and support for the initiative.

The presentation was chaired by IAC Member Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Advisor to the Prime Minister, Thailand.

Dr. A.J.M. Nuruddin Chowdhury, Vice Chancellor of Chittagong University, noted that to understand the challenges faced by the Chittagong City Corporation, there is an immense need for collecting precise and adequate data through well planned baseline surveys. If reliable and adequate data are available, then policy making, strategy formulation and design of problem solving efforts will be significantly easier. It is an area where Chittagong University can play a supportive role for the City Corporation.

Dr. Puruhito, Rector of Airlangga University in Surabaya, indicated that the university has cooperated with the city government of Surabaya for many years and across many fields. Such collaboration has become stronger in recent years. The areas of focus of the university include research and public service.

Dr. Ismaili Bin Zen, Deputy Rector of the International Islamic University of Malaysia, informed the participants that the university has been involved in the development of Kuantan City through research on public health, urban and environmental studies, providing medical related services, and rendering community services. He offered to support AUICK’s new strategy to build a city-university partnership for the development of Kuantan.

Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Vice Chancellor, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, identified the major problems faced by the city and highlighted the role that the university can play to support the city administration in addressing these issues. In addition to research, the university faculty can help the city to design, plan, implement and monitor various initiatives and programmes. The university can also develop training modules and organise training courses for city planners and administrators.
Dr. Alex Brillantes Jr. and Dr. Joel V. Mangahas, both from National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines, expressed their willingness to work with the city planners and administrators of Olongapo City, and thereby contribute to the capacity building of the city officials and to the development of policies and programmes based on the situation analysis, via a baseline survey, that will be jointly conducted.

Dr. Kulthida Tuamsuk, Vice President for Academic and International Affairs, Khon Kaen University, highlighted the role that the university has been playing over the years in improving the lives of the people of North-East Thailand. She referred to many community development projects in which the university faculty have been involved and noted that working with the city is not a new experience for the university. She stated that the conference had given some pause for reflection and had required her to reflect on the university’s role and functions. She also noted that both the city and the university need to think about how to create an environment of mutual learning including new ways of managing the university and the city. A particularly pertinent comment that she made was that the research and development that the university and the city conduct together should not overemphasize how the results are published. Instead, she argued that equal and even more weight should be given to how the results are used in policy formulation and development. She also noted that whatever criteria are used to track the outcomes, it is important not to get distracted by tracking them, but rather using the partnership to focus on how the results are applied to benefit the communities.

Dr. Trinh Duy Luan, Director of Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences in Hanoi, noted that problems faced by Asian cities are complex, and that much of the work carried out in Vietnam is relevant to big cities. He also expressed the view that city-university partnerships would be beneficial to improve city planning and governance.

Presentation on Linkages between UNFPA Programmes and AUICK Activities

Chaired by Dr. Haryono Suyono, former Coordinating Minister for Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation, Indonesia, the session received a presentation on UNFPA Programmes and Linkages with AUICK Initiatives by each representative of UNFPA Country Office.

Assistant Representatives and other officers from UNFPA indicated that they have gained a better understanding of AUICK’s activities and saw possibilities of cooperation and synergy between AUICK’s activities and UNFPA’s programme. They expressed the hope that AUICK’s project and lessons learned will guide UNFPA in designing its country programmes to further improve access to services, particularly for the urban poor.

It became clear that in some of the AACs, UNFPA has programmes to improve reproductive health services. For most other AACs, the relevant country office staff saw possibilities for future collaboration. The UNFPA staff gave a brief account each of their UNFPA country programme with emphasis on their developmental and implementation process, including those in the urban areas. They pledged to work with AUICK in developing programmes that will address the needs of people in medium-sized cities.

In Bangladesh, Chittagong is part of UNFPA’s programme to strengthen the services for the urban poor. Mrs. Tabera Ahmed, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Bangladesh Office, noted that the current country programme was focusing on improving services related to safe motherhood, family planning, RTI/STI/HIV/AIDS, adolescent reproductive health, and quality assurance.

Mr. Yu Yu, National Programme Officer, UNFPA China Office, saw the new AUICK project as providing a channel through which the country office could cooperate with Weihai on common issues of population and migrants. In addition to assuring the support of UNFPA China, Mr. Yu Yu made two specific recommendations for the successful implementation of the project: 1) AACs should use baseline surveys to devise city-specific action plans that
target MDGs, and 2) AUICK should involve key stakeholders at the central level, in addition to city-level policy makers.

Though Surabaya is not covered by UNFPA in its current programme cycle, Richard Joanes Makalew, Advisor or Population and Development, UNFPA Indonesia Office, stated that it would consider including the province and the city in the next programme cycle. In this regard UNFPA would work with AUICK and utilize the lessons learned from the AAs' experience to expand services to medium-sized cities in the province.

Ms. Yeoh Yeok Kim, UNFPA Assistant Representative, UNFPA Malaysia Office, explained to the audience that in Malaysia, as in other countries, UNFPA was focusing on specific programmes to reduce poverty, strengthen reproductive health services, and to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS. She stated that she saw potential for cooperation with Kuantan Municipality and AUICK on such issues.

Faisalabad is not a city included in the UNFPA's country programme. Nevertheless, AUICK's initiative in Faisalabad can contribute to the attainment of national development goals and can establish linkages with UNFPA's programme. Ms. Shahida Fazil, UNFPA Assistant Representative, UNFPA Pakistan Office, expressed support for AUICK's programme and the readiness of the UNFPA Pakistan office to work together with AUICK and Faisalabad.

Ms. Florence Tayzon, UNFPA Assistant Representative, UNFPA Philippines Office, also expressed a commitment to work with Olongapo to promote partnership with the city hospital, and to use it as a resource centre for training service providers in the poorest provinces in Luzon. A partnership with the city hospital could also provide integrated reproductive health services, emergency obstetric care, management of violence against women, and monitoring and supervision. The city hospital could also serve as a referral hospital for prevention and management of abortion complications and for non-scalpel vasectomy.

Mr. Pornchai Suchitta, UNFPA Assistant Representative, UNFPA Thailand Office, reported on his inquiries with past AUICK trainees. They found the training to be useful and were able to utilize the information and knowledge in their work upon their return. They hoped that AUICK will develop a mechanism for keeping them informed of its activities by establishing a network of trainees. UNFPA Thailand also found AUICK's programme to be in line with its own programme and saw possibilities for cooperation.

Danang is part of UNFPA's programme in Vietnam. Ms. Tran Thi Van, UNFPA Assistant Representative, UNFPA Vietnam Office, explained that the country office has been working with AUICK and expressed UNFPA Vietnam's readiness to strengthen its collaboration with AUICK and with the Peoples' Committee of Danang in the new project initiative.

Closing

Mr. Kazutoshi Sassyama, Chairman of the Conference, thanked all the participants for their valuable contribution and for their support to AUICK's programme. While expressing his appreciation, he also called on the participants to spare no effort to meet the goals of ICPD and MDGs.

KOBE DECLARATION

At the conclusion of the conference the Mayors and the representatives of the nine AUICK Associate Cities signed a Declaration of commitment to work together to meet the goals of ICPD and MDGs.

AUICK Associate Cities Kobe Declaration

PREAMBLE

We, the Mayors and the Representatives of nine Asian cities,
designated as AUICK Associate Cities (AACs), and the Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe (AUICK), Assembled in Kobe, Japan from July 31 through August 1, 2004, to deliberate in the 2004 AUICK Associate Cities Conference, organised by AUICK with the sponsorship of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Kobe City Government, and Agreed to collaborate with AUICK and UNFPA for the realization of the 2004 - 2007 program to the extent that the administrative and financial resources of each of the AUICK Associate Cities would allow, so as to contribute to the achievement of national development goals in accordance with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action (POA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations.

WE HEREBY ISSUE THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION

1. We, mindful of the role of medium-sized cities in providing valuable linkage between mega cities and small-sized cities with regard to national development, in particular in attaining the ICPD POA and the MDGs, shall strive to continue playing such a critical role.

2. We shall build a critical mass of expertise within each of our Associate Cities through collaborative effort with AUICK, so as to foster effective and driving forces capable of reflecting UNFPA goals in municipal policies.

3. We shall strive to establish an organisational capacity within our Associate Cities to monitor population, socio-economic and environmental issues, and to formulate and implement appropriate policies and programs accordingly.

4. We shall concentrate our efforts particularly on issues such as reproductive health, including that of the youth; HIV/AIDS; poverty; education, especially for girls and women; housing situations in slums; environment, including water and air pollution; and ageing.

5. We shall strive, through the activities mentioned above, to serve as models of successful medium-sized cities in our respective countries, so as to spread projects yielding positive results for other cities.

6. We shall strive to construct international and domestic inter-city networks in collaboration with national/regional programs of UNFPA and collaboration with the central government of each of our respective countries.

7. We shall strive to establish closer collaborative relationships with UNFPA, national governments, local academic and research institutions, non-governmental organisations and non-profit organisations, so as to further strengthen the capacity of our Associate Cities.

8. We shall strive to collect and provide information pertinent to population, socio-economic and environmental issues and related good practices by supporting the expansion of the AUICK web-based database.

9. We shall strive to promote South-South cooperation among ourselves and with other medium-sized cities in Asia, by sharing our information and experiences in population, socio-economic and environmental issues.

Major Related Events

Meeting with Mayor of Kobe

AACs Mayors and Representatives met Mr. Tatsuo Yada, Mayor of Kobe, at the Banquet Room "Sylvia" on the 16th floor of South Wing, Kobe Portopia Hotel, from 6:10 pm to 6:30 pm on 30 July 2004.

Welcome Reception

AUICK organised a welcome reception at the Banquet Room "Rainbow" on the 16th floor of South Wing, Kobe Portopia Hotel, from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm on 30 July 2004.
The 2004 First Workshop

AUICK held the "2004 First Workshop on UNFPA Goals and Urban Policies" in Kobe from 13 to 20 June 2004, supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Kobe City Government. AUICK invited nine participants from nine AUICK Associate Cities (AACs). This was the first workshop in 2004 as well the first workshop of AUICK's new strategic project for 2004-2007

BACKGROUND

Development actors now realise that urbanisation is a process that will shape and characterise the world, particularly during this century, in a way never before seen in our history. Over the last five decades the world has witnessed the increasingly large movement of people away from rural areas toward urban centers, and nowhere has this been more noticeable than the Asian region. It is now projected that by 2015, 53% of the world's population will live in cities, and most of this number will be found in Asian cities. The international community is beginning to identify and confront the problems associated with this rapid urbanisation; however in many cities, particularly those in developing countries, the influx of people is outstripping the ability of urban centres to adapt, and this has led to much poverty, the spreading of slum areas, incapacity of cities to supply water and sanitation, and many other concerning issues.

Much of the international attention and efforts in this regard have been devoted to assisting large and mega-cities to cope with rapid urbanisation. Very little attention has been devoted to assisting medium-sized cities, despite these cities playing a critical role in bridging the gaps between rural areas and mega-cities. Perhaps more importantly, small and medium-sized cities are the fastest growing, and the United Nations has acknowledged that they will have crucial roles to play in the future. Thus the need for a development strategy and assistance for these cities in integrated urban planning has never been more apparent. AUICK has, for 15 years, been working to fill this void by assisting in the development of these medium-sized cities of Asia.

AUICK has largely directed its efforts toward capacity building of Asian urban senior administrative officials from throughout the region on such topics as population and population ageing, reproductive health, environment, sustainable water resource management, public utilities, and solid waste management. This is a platform that AUICK will continue in the future; though from this year AUICK will narrow the scope of its project to just nine cities of Asia (AACs), and will work with them to overcome their urban problems and to try to realise the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

AUICK's new strategy, which it will embark on as part of a four year project from 2004 to 2007, will pivot upon promoting south-south cooperation and city-university partnerships to achieve the above-mentioned goals.

As a lead-up to the project launch, the first AUICK training course for this year was held from the 14th to the 19th of June, and the participants were senior administrators from the nine AACs. Many of the participants had worked closely with AUICK in the past, and will continue to work with AUICK on its new project in the capacity of Liaison Officers, who will strive to foster stronger ties between each AAC and AUICK.

AIM

The focus of the workshop was to introduce the participants to the new AUICK project, the goals and expectations of this project, the roles of key players, as well as outlining how this project corresponds to, and complements, the work of UNFPA in achieving the MDGs.

PARTICIPANTS

The workshop was designed for the Liaison Officers appointed by AAC Mayors, who will communicate with AUICK on regular basis to ensure strong ties between AUICK and AACs. (Participants listed alphabetically according to country)

Mr. A.K.M. Rezaul Karim
City Planner, Department of Architecture and City Planning, Chittagong City Corporation, Bangladesh

Mr. Liu Qing Sheng
Vice Director, Family Planning Commission of Weihai, China

Mr. Murugesan Panneerselvam
Chief Engineer (Bridges & Buildings), Corporation of Chennai, India

Dr. Muhlas Udin
Assistant Secretary, Development Administration, City Government of Surabaya, Indonesia
Mr. Alias Mohd. Salleh  
Director, Planning and Development, Kuantan Municipal Council, Malaysia

Dr. Rai Qamar-Uz Zaman  
Deputy Director, Solid Waste Management, Tehsil Municipal Administration Faisalabad, Pakistan

Ms. Elizabeth Simpao Zavalla  
City Planning and Development Coordinator, Olongapo City, Philippines

Mr. Chawalit Hongyon  
Chief, Garbage and Waste Disposal Section, Sanitary Work Division, Khon Kaen Municipality, Thailand

Ms. Anh Thuy Nguyen  
Head, Protocol and International Relation Division, Foreign Affairs Department, Danang People’s Committee, Vietnam

[Intpreter]

Mr. Sun Cheng-Gong  
Chief, Foreign Affairs Office, Weihai Municipal Government, China

*This is a list of participants at the workshop, and not a finalised list of Liaison Officers*

**SCHEDULE**

1st Day: Sunday, 13 June

The participants arrived separately in Kobe from each country.

2nd Day: Monday, 14 June

Following an orientation session by Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, Manager of AUICK, the opening ceremony began. Mr. Kazutoshi Sasakiya, Chairman of AUICK, extended his greetings to all participants and wished them a fruitful experience, while stressing the need for Asian countries to cooperate and work together to find solutions to their urban problems. Mr. Sasakiya also expressed his hope that the new AUICK project for 2004-2007 would be successfully implemented in each of their cities.

Kobe turned its focus to fashion, tourism and hosting conferences in order to stimulate the local economy and provide employment opportunities. Port Island was built with this in mind, and in addition to accommodating the previously mentioned industries, this artificial island also provided much needed residential facilities to tackle issues of land scarcity. In the past few decades, Kobe’s administrators have also shown remarkable innovation in funding projects to improve the efficiency and capacity of water supply to the city and in creating new housing projects in the west of Kobe. In fact, Kobe was the first city in Japan to issue bonds on the overseas market to successfully fund these projects.

Mr. Baba described how, more recently, Kobe has revitalised the city centre and successfully rebuilt following the devastating earthquake of 1995. The spirit of volunteerism in Kobe following the quake was so impressive that city officials decided to incorporate local volunteers into future urban planning policy so as to make maximum use of this valuable city resource.

Since the earthquake the city has managed to build more than double the number of dwellings that were lost, however the economy has remained stuck at 80% of the pre-earthquake level, and this is a challenge that the city officials are now trying to address. In terms of successes, the reclamation of land and the building of artificial islands is a process that Kobe City has refined and which is still ongoing. The current extension of Port Island, to make room for Kobe’s first airport, is the latest project of this kind.

In the past 100 years Kobe has also made significant progress in building an environmentally friendly city, with many designated green areas designed to provide clean air for healthy living. In his closing remarks, Mr. Baba noted the tree covered mountains behind Kobe are “...the lungs of the city”.

The first presentation of the workshop was given by AUICK’s Director, Mr. Toshiaki Baba, on the topic of “The Administration Mechanism of Japan and an Outline of Kobe City”. Mr. Baba discussed the economic, political, and demographic changes over the past 100 years that have shaped and modelled Kobe into the city it is today. During the lecture he explained how Kobe has historically been a trade and industry based city and up until the 1970s the city’s economy was prosperous and marked by rapid growth. The oil shocks in the 1970s had a dramatic effect on slowing the economy and this created an outward movement of ship building and steel industries from the city, forcing the local administrators to look for an alternative industry base.
In the afternoon session, Dr. Zahidul Huque, UNFPA Representative in the Philippines, delivered a keynote lecture on UNFPA’s mission and goals. Since its inception in 1969, UNFPA has provided funding support in the amount of $6 billion to 240 recipient countries. The UNFPA’s current goals are focused on 1) the Programme of Action (POA) developed at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994, and at two subsequent follow up Conferences held at the 5 and 10 year marks, and 2) the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were developed during the United Nations Millennium Summit held in New York in 2000.

The ICPD POA goals focus on access to reproductive health and supplies, universal primary education, reducing infant and maternal mortality, increasing life expectancy, the prevention of HIV/AIDS, and the promotion of gender equality. The MDGs, which are similar to those of ICPD POA, consist of 8 major goals:

* Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
* Achieve universal primary level education
* Promote gender equality
* Reduce infant mortality
* Improve maternal health
* Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases
* Ensure environmental sustainability
* Develop a global partnership for development

Under this umbrella, UNFPA’s mission is “...to extend assistance at the request of governments on reproductive health and population issues”.

Dr. Huque explained that while UNFPA is the biggest multilateral organisation working in this field, the relatively small US $600 million annual budget places practical constraints on what can be achieved. UNFPA does not have the capacity to fund reproductive health services, but under the direction of Ms. Thoraya Obaid, the new Executive Director, UNFPA’s new strategic direction involves contributing to reproductive health by developing “...a synergy between reproductive health strategies and population strategies.”

Dr. Huque stressed the importance of the relationship that exists between population and development; when families have fewer children, there are fewer dependents, and this pays demographic and economic dividends. There is more money to invest in health, education, reproductive health and social services and “...new studies confirm that high fertility rates at the country level, does increase poverty by slowing economic growth”. The benefits of having fewer children has already been seen in East Asia, including Japan, where huge economic gains have been made in line with significant decreases in birth rates and family sizes.

A discussion followed Dr. Huque’s address, with the participants asking many questions regarding UN achievements, member country contributions, UN policy and the UN’s experience working at national and regional levels. The participants also drew on many examples from their own cities, as they debated the ability of the UN and individual countries to achieve the goals of ICPD POA and MDGs by 2015.

Following Dr. Huque’s keynote lecture, Dr. Hirofumi Ando, President of AUICK, outlined AUICK’s new strategic project. Dr. Ando discussed some of the critical reasons why AUICK, and the international community, are committed to dealing with, and finding solutions to, pressing population issues. In particular the rapid growth in urban centers seen over the past four decades, and the fact that “…the expected urban population to be at 2.7 billion in just 30 years, in terms of the absolute number of the population, is staggering.”

Looking specifically at Asia, 54% of the population will be living in cities by 2025. 25% of those will be living in medium-sized cities. During the 1970s, UNFPA realised that these cities would have a large role to play in the phenomena of rapid urbanisation, but at the same time these cities often lack the administrative and technical capacity to handle the problems associated with rapidly expanding populations. Consequently, UNFPA has held several international conferences to address issues of urbanisation: in Rome in 1980, in Mexico City and Barcelona in 1986, in Kobe in 1987, and in New York in 1994. These conferences were aimed at drawing the international community’s attention and commitment to tackling issues of urban population growth, and both the Mexico and Kobe conferences were particularly focused on the issues pertaining to medium-sized cities.

Dr Ando shared with the participants that during the 1980s, a time when many of these conferences were held, no UN agency or mechanism existed to support medium-sized cities, but “…we felt it was extremely important for us to focus on these cities to slow down growth”. Dr. Ando described how
Kobe's experience with receiving large numbers of migrants after the second world war (Japanese returning from abroad), the innovation of city officials in addressing problems of land scarcity, and the city's good universal social and economic measures for citizens, were all factors that sparked the idea that Kobe could serve as a good model for other Asian Cities. This led to AUICK being formed jointly with the City of Kobe and UNFPA.

Dr. Ando explained that AUICK's initial objective had been to provide information and linkages on population and development, to provide technical training and knowledge to urban administrators, and to provide forums to share this information among medium-sized cities. With these aims AUICK published a newsletter and began a website database, and trained so many senior administrative officers from Asia that "...the number of people trained was impressive". However, according to Dr. Ando, it was felt that despite these achievements, AUICK was stretching resources too thinly, and a new strategic plan was needed. Such a plan has been now been developed and will be adopted from this year, the 8 key points of the new project as follows:

- To serve as a forum for sharing experiences and lessons;
- To build a critical mass of experts in each of nine selected cities in order to focus resources more effectively;
- To focus on population planning, including gender issues and reproductive health;
- To facilitate further south-south cooperation among cities;
- To include training activities to help achieve MDGs and ICPD goals;
- To disseminate successful experiences from AAC members;
- To prepare case studies of successful planning strategies; and
- To continued issuance of newsletters and the further development of the website.

Dr. Ando concluded his address by stressing the importance of developing closer relationships with AACS, the role of Liaison Officers in this, as well as the hope that each AAC would become a model city from which successful experiences can radiate outward.

3rd Day, Tuesday, 15 June

In the morning session, Dr. Gayl D. Ness, a member of AUICK's International Advisory Committee (IAC) and Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan, USA, led a discussion on the themes for future AUICK training programmes. During the lively discussion that followed, it was agreed that AUICK should focus on integrated urban planning, with each workshop having a particular focus under this overarching goal. Some of the topics suggested were: environmental management and protection; public health care and family planning; reducing infant mortality; social work and social services, particularly for the aged; solid waste management; traffic flows and parking; water supply, sanitation and drainage; slum improvement; employment and unemployment; educational policy, especially promoting vocational training; and parks and recreational areas.

On the topic of trainee selection, it was widely felt that AUICK should focus on the mid-level technical staff, particularly those who are likely to stay in the city for a long time. It was agreed by all that the selection process should also rely heavily on the recommendations of the Liaison Officers for appropriate professional participants for future training programmes.

In the afternoon session, the participants presented the draft of the city reports which would be delivered by Mayors and representatives at the AACs Conference the following month.

4th Day: Wednesday, 16 June

In the morning of the third day, the participants presented their city reports. (See Page 19)

5th Day: Thursday, 17 June

Throughout the day, the participants toured the accommodation facility, conference venue and inspection sites chosen for the AACs Conference. In the evening, the group left for Tokyo by bullet train ("Shinkansen").

6th Day: Friday, 18 June

The group began the morning in Tokyo with a guided tour of Japan's parliament building: the National Diet Building.

Next, the group visited the United Nations Information Center in Tokyo, at which the Director, Mr. Akio Nomura,
gave a briefing on the United Nations’ history and current programmes.

Another highlight of the Tokyo visit was a lecture by Dr. Toshio Kuroda, President of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) and also an AUICK IAC member. The lecture was on the topic of population and urbanisation issues and Dr. Kuroda outlined how the global population is changing in a way that has never before been seen in the history of the world. Dr. Kuroda noted that while the population growth issue is now so serious that it is threatening the very survival of humankind, very few people actually understand the extent or gravity of the situation.

The population explosion seen over the past 50 years has led to several serious problems, including rapid urbanisation; the migration of the young into the cities, which leads to higher birth rates in urban areas and higher death rates in rural areas; and the worrying global trend of aging populations. Dr. Kuroda concluded by stressing the importance of these issues, and the need to address them in each country and at local levels, while maintaining international cooperation. Dr. Kuroda’s lecture concluded the workshop programme.

To formally bring the workshop to a close, Mr. Masayuki Ishitsubo expressed his thanks to the participants and the lecturers, and asked that the participants remember that the success of the new project is very dependent on the role of Liaison Officers and the contribution which they make toward the project upon their return to their own countries.

7th Day: Saturday, 19 June

The participants departed for their respective countries.

### REVIEW

The 2004 workshop on UNFPA Goals and Urban Policies was a successful lead-in to the new AUICK Associate Cities Networking project, with senior administrators of the nine AACs now conversant with the project aims, the background to the project, and the role of Liaison Officers in achieving the project goals. Through the forum of discussion and information sharing among these participants, AUICK has also initiated a more participatory approach to future trainings which will more adequately address the specific need of these nine cities.
Report on Auick Associate Cities

Chittagong, Bangladesh

Background

Chittagong is located 280 kilometers from Dhaka. It is situated among hilly terrain on the Karnaphuli River, facing the Bay of Bengal. The city has a long history of trade and port activities and today hosts around 40% of all heavy industry in Bangladesh.

Administration and Revenue

The governing body is the Chittagong City Corporation (CCC), headed by a Mayor who oversees administration and coordination through the Chief Executive Officer. Total expected revenue for the 2003-2004 fiscal periods is US $62,635,748, and planned expenditure is US $63,582,628.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

• Poverty Alleviation

Chittagong is facing rapid urbanisation, high rural to urban migration, and horizontally expanding slum areas. The Urban Poverty Alleviation Project, sponsored by Bangladesh Government, UNDP/UNCHS and CCC, is aimed at improving living conditions among slum dwellers in the city. The spatial limitations of the city mean that low-cost high-rise apartment buildings are the most feasible way to accommodate the large number of poor, and the city needs to formulate planning guidelines for this immediately. Many NGOs are also working to alleviate poverty in Chittagong.

• Reproductive Health Services

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning, under the Government of Bangladesh, is responsible for family planning, supplying health care needs and HIV/AIDS prevention for villagers. HIV/AIDS is not a severe problem at this time, but preventative measures are already being undertaken by the government and several NGOs.

• Education

In slums, many parents see education as unnecessary and prefer their children to earn money. The Government’s “Free Education Program”, “Food for Education” program and local NGO programs are trying to encourage parents to send children, especially female children, to school.

• Water and Sanitation

Presently tap water is supplied to only 44% of citizens; the target for 2010 is supply for 84%. The city also lacks sanitation and drainage facilities, particularly in the unplanned slum areas.

• Environment

The main environmental challenges for Chittagong include: air pollution, caused by old vehicles and two stroke engines; unplanned growth; no sewerage system; unplanned waste disposal; and water fogging, particularly in the low lying and high density areas during the monsoon period.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

AUICK has previously trained 8 senior officials from Chittagong City Corporation. Chittagong is proud to be included in the AAC network and hopes that this relationship will ensure mutual cooperation between AUICK and AACs, on achieving environmentally friendly and sustainable development. The Chittagong City Corporation has appointed Mr. A.K.M Rezaul Karim, City Planner and Head of the Department of Engineering, as the Liaison Officer for AUICK.

Other Information

In the future, C.C.C plans to build an artificial water reservoir to ensure an adequate supply of drinking water. This may also be used to generate electricity. A suspension bridge is also planned for the Karnaphuli River to replace existing bridges that are causing a build-up of silt in the river.

Reported by Mr. A.K.M. Rezaul Karim, City Planner, Department of Architecture and City Planning, Chittagong City Corporation, Bangladesh.
WEIHAI, China

Background

Weihai is located at the eastern tip of the Shandong Province. For 17 years, Weihai’s GDP has grown at an annual rate of 18%, and it is regarded as one of China’s strongest cities in terms of comprehensive economic strength and investment environment.

Administration and Revenue

The city is administered by the Weihai Municipal Government, headed by a Mayor. Last year the city’s GDP reached US $10,994,180,150, ranking first in Shandong Province.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

- Infrastructure
  Before adopting a policy of openness and reform, Weihai's Infrastructure was weak. The city lacked a port, railway station, power plant and airport. Recently the city has been intensively developing infrastructure with projects for large scale transportation facilities, such as an airport, railway and highway; urban public facilities for supply of gas, water and heating; and post and telecommunications facilities. In Weihai, infrastructure needs further development; at present 71.5% of sewerage is treated, central heating is available to 50% of residents and gas supply is at 98.4%. Since 2003, the city has injected foreign capital into the construction of underground public pipe networks for the urban supply of natural gas and water.

- Environment
  Weihai has focused on becoming a model city for a clean and green environment and will continue to develop this strategy. Weihai strictly abides by rules and standards for environmental protection. In recent years the city has rejected over 400 development projects that would cause pollution or use large amounts of energy or water. We would rather develop at a slower rate than encourage industries that would be further sources of pollution. The city is working on maintaining air quality by carrying out projects for a "blue sky, clean sea and quiet city". The city also has an environmental protection website and Mayor’s hotline to strengthen public monitoring. At present the quality of air is above the second grade of the National standard. 80% of the urban area has now achieved noise minimum standard, and the water recycling rate is at 80% of the national standard, and all enterprises use standard sewage discharge. The Weihai Municipal Government is focused on making an eco-greenery system covering the entire city. The total area of public green land is now 1,160 hectares and the greenery coverage of the whole city is 40%.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

Weihai is a new member of the AAC network. Weihai will benefit enormously from this conference and from future AUICK activities. Weihai will now carefully study the documents of AUICK and UNEPA on urban development. Through close cooperation with AUICK, and by sharing our ideas and experiences frequently with AACs, we hope to beautify our city, while improving the suitability of the living environment, so that we can reach the UN MDGs ahead of time.

Other Information

In 2004 Weihai won the UN Habitat Scroll of Honour Award. The Weihai Municipal Government will hold the First International Habitat Festival from September 1st to 5th, 2004 and we would like to extend an invitation to everyone to attend the festival and inspect Weihai City.

Reported by Mr. Liu Qing Sheng (left), Vice Director, Family Planning Commission of Weihai, China. Mr. Sun Cheng-Gong Chief (right), Foreign Affairs Office, Weihai Municipal Government, China is his interpreter.
Chennai, India

Background

Chennai (previously Madras) is situated in the northeast of Tamil Nadu, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Beginning as a settlement of the East India Company, Chennai is now India's fourth largest city, and hosts excellent educational facilities and many diverse industries.

Administration and Revenue

The Corporation of Chennai is the oldest Municipal Institution in India, having been established in 1688. The Madras Municipal Corporation Act, 1919, (amended) provides the basic statutory authority for city administration. The revenue receipts for this fiscal period are US $133.34 million and planned expenditure is US $ 131.28 million.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

- **Water Scarcity and Management**
Annual monsoons are necessary for the water supply; without them the city suffers from water shortages. Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board supplies about 70 litres per person a day, against the norm of 120 litres per day. The supply of this water is laborious, it is done mostly by water tankers, but schemes to bring water directly from rivers are nearing completion. Under the Chennai City River Conservation Project, action is being taken to clear the city waterways and canals by providing embankments and diverting sewerage for treatment.

- **Solid Waste Management**
The city generates 3000 tonnes of garbage per day. Collection, transportation and disposal have become a major challenge. 400 collection vehicles and two landfill sites are used, but these sites are filling fast. To reduce the amount of garbage reaching the landfill sites, projects for waste segregation and for composting are being phased-in. Action is also being taken to build a central incinerator facility which will be used for the safe disposal of hospital and industrial waste.

- **Slums Expansion and Management**
Chennai has 1300 slums occupied by 1.3 million people and these areas continue to expand. This expansion is eating into land that could be used for housing projects. Despite dangers from flooding, some people even inhabit lake and water collection-tank areas. Slum dwellers face unemployment, lack of education and lack of adequate health care.

- **Traffic**
Due to economic growth, the number of vehicles has increased dramatically and at present there are 1.8 million vehicles in the city. Traffic congestion is common, particularly on arterial and main roads. Accidents, pollution and parking are related problems. Modes of public transport in Chennai include: buses, suburban railways and the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS).

Role and Relationship with AUICK

Our sincere thanks to AUICK for including Chennai in the new AAC network. The efforts taken by AUICK to promote underdeveloped cities, to make them environment friendly, and to develop them in all areas is much appreciated. The new AAC network will assist each other through the exchange of information, ideas, and solutions to the various problems faced by the member cities. Chennai will be able to use this opportunity to improve the standard of living of its citizens.

Other Information

Several beautifying projects, such as new parks, traffic islands, and tree planting, are now being undertaken. Health care is also being targeted; laboratory facilities are being upgraded and the city is maintaining an adequate supply of resources for the eradication of Malaria, T.B and Polio.

Reported by Mr. Munnesan Panneerselvam, Chief Engineer (Bridges & Buildings), Corporation of Chennai, India.
Surabaya, Indonesia

Background

Situated on Java island, Surabaya is Indonesia’s second largest city. The city has grown as a center for trade and industry services, and is now focusing its development on sustainability, community based development and the preservation of the environment.

Administration and Revenue

Surabaya is governed by a Mayor, supported by a Deputy Mayor and a Secretary who oversees 20 administrative departments. Administration covers 33 districts and 133 sub districts. The city’s revenue for 2004 is US $149,437,800 and expected expenditure is US $149,437,800.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

• Floods
Floods are typical during the rainy season in Surabaya as the city is in a low-lying area with some sections below sea-level. Other reasons for flooding include: garbage dumping in the river, growth of settlements around water catchments and lack of storm water canals between agricultural and settlement areas. Traffic jams, financial and economic loss can result from floods.

• Solid Waste Management
The city utilises open dumping, landfill, incinerators and composting; however poor management has led to leachate pollution and bad odours at landfill sites.

• Health and Population
Infectious diseases are a major problem and require an immediate solution. Diseases such as typhoid fever and dysentery are present in the city. HIV/AIDS is also emerging as a new threat and while efforts are being made to control all of these diseases, the results have yet to be seen.

• Poverty
There are 249,000 poor people in Surabaya. Aid programs to alleviate poverty include: a health care fund, education fund, small trade credit and managerial aid, and public utility development.

• Water and Environment
Water supply does not reach everyone. 40% of people use well water, public hydrants and mobile tanks. River water quality is poor; as untreated domestic waste water is discharged into the river.

• Education
Education needs to be developed. The main problems are a lack of resources and limited government funding, a low quality of teaching staff and high tuition fees.

• Elderly
The health care of the elderly is an emerging issue as the number of aged people is increasing.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

Surabaya has been involved in past trainings and an AUICK delegation has visited Surabaya to evaluate the results of those trainings. We hope that AUICK will continue to conduct trainings, will work collaboratively with Surabaya to plan future trainings, and will assist in annual and 5 year plans. Formalization of the relationship between AUICK and Surabaya is very important for us, and we propose an annual conference be held by AUICK to share information among AACs.

Other Relevant Information

In this era of free trade and globalization, Surabaya is continuing its efforts to be competitive on a global level. We are continuing to develop our resources and potential so as to become a service-based city with a secure position as a center of national and international economic growth.

Dr. Muham Udin
Assistant Secretary, Development Administration, City Government of Surabaya, Indonesia
Kuantan, Malaysia

Background

Located 250 kilometers from Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan is the state capital of Pahang Darul Makmur. The topography of Kuantan is composed of low lying coastal areas and hilly hinterland, and the city is known as a growth center for the eastern region of West Malaysia.

Administration and Revenue

The city is administered by The Kuantan Municipal Council, led by the President and assisted by 24 councillors, who are appointed by the state government, and 1323 staff. Expected revenue for 2004 is US $17,087,307 and expected expenditure is US$17,613,750.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

- Transport
  The number of vehicles on the roads has increased dramatically and this is causing many problems, including traffic congestion, insufficient infrastructure, lack of parking, unplanned road networks, unsynchronized traffic lights in the CBD, and poor attitude of road users toward road rules. To reduce this problem, the city council has undertaken various traffic management measures by formulating more comprehensive transport policies that focus on widening and upgrading roads and public awareness campaigns. The KMC also has a policy that all applications for mega development must include a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA).

- Water Management
  Since 2000, water supply has fallen short of demand: currently the city is able to supply 96% of the city’s needs. Several factors limit water supply: ageing and deteriorating pipes, water supply plants at maximum output, lack of coordination between relevant departments, low water pressure and a lack of funds to meet demands. Plans to upgrade the water supply system and control water usage are being developed.

- Slum areas
  In Kuantan, most of the squatter settlements are found along the river reserves or on vacant land belonging to the government or private owners. There are 9 slum areas in Kuantan which cover an area of 150 km². These slum areas are inhabited by 2023 people. The slums are congested and lack basic infrastructure such as water supply, sanitation and electricity. The slums have also restricted the development of infrastructure such as roads, drainage, commercial centers and housing schemes. The central government and KMC are developing low cost housing programmes to deal with this issue and the target is 53 900 units by 2005. To date, 10 000 low cost houses have been built in the city to accommodate the poor.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

Kuantan personnel have gained valuable insight into urban planning at two previous AUICK trainings. In the future we hope to receive additional technical training of personnel on planning and urban management. We also hope for financial assistance for social projects and research into areas such as sustainable urban transport. KMC proposes that Liaison Officers meet annually to exchange ideas and knowledge, and we hope that our relationship with AUICK can be enhanced.

Other Relevant Information

As a city facing problems associated with rapid urbanization, KMC feels a duty to liaise and work together with relevant government departments and NGOs to prepare plans of action to overcome these problems, in order to provide a healthy and prosperous life for all citizens.
Faisalabad, Pakistan

Background

Faisalabad is situated 80 miles from Lahore. A center for textiles, it is described as the "Manchester of Pakistan". The industrial era began in the city in 1934 with the opening of cotton mills, and today Faisalabad is the second biggest industrial city in Pakistan.

Administration and Revenue

The city's current governing system was established in 2001. The city is governed by an elected body of 162 members (Tehsil Council) headed by the Mayor. For 2004, expected revenue is US$20,529,918 and expected expenditure is US$20,512,309.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

- **Solid Waste Management**
  1110 tons of waste is produced daily. At present the city lacks a proper landfill site and has no recycling capacity. There is a shortage of sanitation workers and vehicles for waste collection.

- **Sewerage and Drainage**
  The sewerage situation affects living conditions and health. 60% of households are connected to street sewerage, 30% discharge into open improved drains and 10% have no discharge controls.

- **Water**
  60% of the population now has access to piped water, but 40% still rely on hand and motor pumps. An additional problem is the high salinity of underground water sources.

- **Environmental Hazards**
  Vehicular discharge, untreated industrial waste, unsafe disposal of hospital waste and industries such as textiles and grain mills, are the main sources of pollution in Faisalabad.

- **Population**
  Rapid population growth is a continuing problem which results in poor living conditions for residents. Approximately 30% of Faisalabad citizens are now living in unplanned slum areas.

- **Health**
  Diseases such as Dysentery, Typhoid and liver diseases could be controlled through the provision of clean water, improved sanitation & waste management, and better health facilities.

- **Education**
  Enrolment has more than doubled since 1970, but a funding shortage means that facilities, supplies and teachers are often inadequate or of poor quality.

- **High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates**
  The high rates of IMR and MMR can be attributed to poverty, ignorance and poor health care.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

Faisalabad has sent senior officials to six trainings since 1996. The AUICK trainings have been very fruitful in encouraging a more modern focus on urban issues. In the future we hope to establish a common strategy and develop model approaches that can be replicated in all cities. We hope for the continuous coordination among AUICK trainees and the ongoing monitoring of the results of implementation in participating cities.

Dr. Rai Qamar-Uz Zaman, Deputy Director, Solid Waste Management, Tehsil Municipal Administration Faisalabad, Pakistan
Olongapo, Philippines

Background

127 kilometres northwest of Manila, Olongapo is situated among mountains on the Subic Bay. The city suffered from loss of jobs because of the withdrawal of the U.S. Navy and from the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. Olongapo is now focused on development of trade and tourism in the coming decade.

Administration and Revenue

American rule ended in 1959. Since 1963, the city has been governed by the Olongapo City Government and headed by an elected mayor. For the current fiscal period, expected revenue and expenditure are US $16,955,042.09 and US $16,818,198.10, respectively.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

• Poverty Alleviation
Numerous factors contribute to poverty. The U.S Naval Base used to employ many local residents and the city thrived. To fill the gap, the city has developed the Freeport Zone; however this has yet to prove economically advantageous. The city's labor force is now generally lacking in skills, and Olongapo is experiencing the national problem of outward migration of educated and skilled workers. The average income for Olongapo is $202.00 a month.

• Reproductive Health
There is limited funding for reproductive health programs. The local and central governments have a campaign to educate citizens on the problems associated with early marriage, but this campaign has been hindered by a lack of resources. Also, USAID has been running programs in the city's 17 health centers, but these will end in 2005, further reducing our sources of support.

• Education
The city has 13 colleges offering tertiary education, but only one of these is a local government institution offering low cost tuition. Tuition fees at private colleges are too high for most residents.

• Environment
The city is low-lying, lacks a drainage system, and is prone to flooding. Water is supplied by a private company, but some areas are still undersupplied. There is no sewerage system in Olongapo, so sewerage is discharged directly into the river from septic tanks. The city also needs a program to protect forests and to maintain the water quality in Subic Bay for tourism and fishing.

Traffic

Olongapo has more than 20,000 vehicles at present, and these are causing traffic and pollution problems. The city has no method of testing air quality at the present time.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

Between 1996 and 2003, Olongapo participated in 7 AUICK training courses on: public health, primary health care, housing, public utilities, solid waste management and sustainable water resource management. Olongapo hopes that in the future AACs can establish common strategies, develop model approaches, maintain continuous coordination, strengthen relationships through sister city partnerships, and refine the role and tenure of Liaison Officers.

Other Information

The city is suffering from a lack of space for further development. The city cannot implement a housing program because there is not enough government land. Also, when the present landfill site becomes full, finding a suitable new site will prove very difficult.

Reported by Ms. Elizabeth Simpao Zavalla, City Planning and Development Coordinator, Olongapo City, Philippines.
Khon Kaen, Thailand

Background

Located in Muang District, Khon Kaen Province is located in the Northeast of Thailand. The tropical/semi tropical climate and flat topography make it suitable for a wide range of crops, although at times it has suffered from both droughts and floods.

Administration and Revenue

Khon Kaen Municipal Council has 24 elected members and it is responsible for the budget and ordinances. The Mayor of Khon Kaen determines policies, presents recommendations to council, and supervises overall administration.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

* Solid Waste Generation
  In the Khon Kaen Municipality, about 70% of waste is deposited at one disposal site in the north of the city. Landfill sites are almost full and Khon Kaen has recognized the need to sort waste and recycle. The city has been learning new technology, from countries such as France, Japan and Germany, for producing bio-gas from garbage and converting it to fertilizer, which can then be sold. During the next five years, Khon Kaen Municipality will implement a project for a Garbage Sorting Station, which will be used to sort and recycle most of the city’s waste. The remaining 20% of unrecyclable garbage will be burnt.

* Education
  Educational reform is an important policy in Khon Kaen. In the past, students have followed the generic lessons that teachers have assigned. The learning process has now been reformed, both through the central government and local policies. Learning outside the classrooms is the new technique, and it is designed to allow students to study topics of interest, through direct experience. We believe that students have different abilities and aptitudes for learning. The role of teachers is to be facilitators: to instruct students but also find out their unique talents. Teachers can then cater to the education of students according to each individual’s interests and talents. Another aspect of the reformed policy is the benefit of integrated education; we can connect subjects, and do so outside of the classroom. Khon Kaen Municipality has also supported the policy of supplying outdoor resources for education. The city has a local museum, a science museum, and playgrounds for children to learn through interaction with nature. Outdoor learning encourages students to learn happily and naturally. We have also included education on garbage and polluted water management in the curriculum; this is to inform students of the problems caused by pollution and to encourage them to become more community-minded.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

Khon Kaen’s participation in 9 AUICK trainings since 1996 has widened our options for addressing urban problems. KKM hopes that in the future we can share ideas about education and solid waste management with AAs and AUICK. We also hope to be able to draw the attention and participation of specialists in administrative processes to our city. KKM has appointed Mr. Wittaya Tharnchai, Deputy Municipal Clerk, as the Liaison Officer for AUICK.

Other Information

For the potential of KKM, the administrators are aware of, and ready for decentralization. To develop our city effectively, we are working cooperatively with local people, private and government departments, and foreign organizations to share ideas, experiences and knowledge.

Reported by Mr. Chawalit Hongyon, Chief, Garbage and Waste Disposal Section, Sanitary Work Division, Khon Kaen Municipality, Thailand.
Danang, Vietnam

Background

764 kilometers from Hanoi, Danang is in a key economic area of Vietnam. Danang is considered to be one of the fastest growing developers of infrastructure in the country, and is concentrating on developing tourism, services, manufacturing, agriculture and industry.

Administration and Revenue

The Danang People’s Committee, is headed by a Chairman, and is divided into four key administrative areas, each headed by a vice-chairman who oversees related departments and committees. The city also works collaboratively with local agencies of the central government.

The Main Challenges Facing the City

• Urban Planning
  Danang is a young city with a fast growth rate. The city needs to be extended and developed as there is a pressing need for housing, removal of old buildings and resettlement of displaced residents. The city has completed a comprehensive design for urban renewal and is mindful of housing issues in general policy planning.

• Hunger
  Urbanization has seen many rural communities changed to urban wards, yet many of the affected residents have maintained their agricultural livelihoods. These people often have a low standard of living because poor mechanization, weak demand and low quality produce has made agriculture unprofitable for many. Despite this, the agricultural sector remains relatively large.

• Water
  Fresh water and sanitation is a problem in rural areas. 65% of farmers live on alluvial coastal plains and underground water is alkaline. These low-lying areas are affected by salinity, become marshy during heavy rain and are prone to seasonal floods. Some surface water sources are also affected by tides, and there is an uneven distribution of water sources in mountainous areas. At times, residents in these areas face water shortages, particularly in the dry season.

• Waste Disposal
  In 2002, the collection capacity of waste reached only 85% of the city's needs. The volume of waste is increasing, and untreated waste is causing pollution in several water sources.

• Health care
  In recent years Danang has made considerable achievements in reproductive and primary health care. Hospitals and major medical centers now have up-to-date equipment; however the equipment at commune medical stations remains insufficient and outdated.

Role and Relationship with AUICK

AUICK has trained 4 senior officials in the past six years. The Chairman of AUICK, Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, paid a working visit to Danang in February of this year. Danang is looking forward to the exchange of ideas and experiences with Kobe and AACs on emerging urban issues, and to the continued support of AUICK. Mrs Nguyen Thuy Anh, Head of the Protocol-External Relations Division of the Foreign Affairs Department, has been appointed as the Liaison Officer for AUICK.

Other Information

The 'Five Nos Policy': No Beggars, No Illiteracy, No Murder for Robbery, No Hungry Households and No Addicts, implemented by Danang People’s Committee, has achieved encouraging results; Danang now has no illiteracy, hungry households or beggars.

Reported by Ms. Anh Thuy Nguyen, Head, Protocol and International Relation Division, Foreign Affairs Department, Danang People’s Committee, Vietnam.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Profile of AAs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population Size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Density</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pop.&lt;15yrs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pop. 15-60yrs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pop. 60yrs+</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth Rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birth Rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infant Mortality</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maternal Mortality Rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life expectancy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy Rates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Out</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GDP/ per capita</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PPP/per capita</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% of Population with &lt;$1 a day</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: 1) 2000 data; 2) Average projected for 2000-2010; 3) 2003 data; 4) 2002 data; 5) 2001 data
Report on Visits to Candidate Cities for AUICK Associate Cities Network

At the International Advisory Committee (IAC) Meeting held in Kobe on 28 June 2003, Dr. Hirofumi Ando, AUICK President, presented AUICK's concept paper of the new strategic project for the years 2004-2007 (dated 16 June 2003) to the Committee. Since then, AUICK had actively engaged in drafting a formal project proposal to UNFPA, and securing the commitment and agreement of relevant organisations as well as preparing for the 2004 AUICK Associate Cities Conference.

Visit to Kuantan Municipal Council

On 6 February 2004, Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, Chairman, Mr. Toshiaki Baba, Director, and Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, Manager, visited the Kuantan Municipal Council in Kuantan, Malaysia, and met with Dato' Haji Hashim Bin Abdul Wahab, President of Kuantan Municipal Council.

After discussing the new project and the planned AACs Conference, the Kuantan President asked why AUICK had chosen Kuantan as the AAC for Malaysia, when there were many other medium-sized port cities in Malaysia, and when AUICK had only ever invited one Kuantan official to a training course in December 2003. The AUICK Secretariat explained that President Dr. Ando and IAC Member Dr. Ness had visited Kuantan many times earlier as researchers, and had strongly recommended Kuantan as an AAC. Dato' Haji Hashim expressed his willingness to join the AAC's network, but noted that AUICK should understand Kuantan's limited autonomy; for example, Kuantan has no authority in education and the Municipal Council could not increase school enrollment.

The Dato' Haji Hashim indicated that the official who had been to the AUICK training had gained a lot of knowledge and experience and presented details of his training to their management committee. The President also thanked the Kobe delegation for selecting Kuantan as an AAC and for inviting him to attend the planned AACs Conference. Dato' Haji Hashim then appointed Mr. Alias Mohd. Salleh, Director of Planning and Development, and the first AUICK trainee from Kuantan, as the Liaison Officer for AUICK activities.

Morimoto visited the Danang People's Committee in Vietnam and met with Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long, Vice Chairman of Danang People's Committee.

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long was a participant of the 2002 Workshop on Population and Sustainable Development and was therefore familiar with AUICK's activities. At the workshop he expressed his hope to be involved in capacity building through the Kobe City initiatives.

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long then gave a background information on the city: the Central Government of Vietnam recognises Danang as a city of strategic significance and spends a considerable amount of budget on the development of Danang because the city is located not only in the center of the country, but also in the center of Asia. The city has an airport which is located within a 15-minutes drive from downtown and it will become an international airport in the very near future, with direct flight connections to Hong Kong and Singapore. Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long stressed that Danang is therefore likely to become a highly developed model city and would be a most suitable candidate for the AAC network. With his forward-looking attitude, Mr. Sasayama promptly expressed welcomed Danang City as the AAC in Vietnam.

Visit to Danang People's Committee

On 9 February 2004, Mr. Sasayama, Mr. Baba, and Mr. Morimoto visited the Danang People's Committee in Vietnam and met with Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long, Vice Chairman of Danang People's Committee.

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long was a participant of the 2002 Workshop on Population and Sustainable Development and was therefore familiar with AUICK's activities. At the workshop he expressed his hope to be involved in capacity building through the Kobe City initiatives.

Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long then gave a background information on the city: the Central Government of Vietnam recognises Danang as a city of strategic significance and spends a considerable amount of budget on the development of Danang because the city is located not only in the center of the country, but also in the center of Asia. The city has an airport which is located within a 15-minutes drive from downtown and it will become an international airport in the very near future, with direct flight connections to Hong Kong and Singapore. Mr. Nguyen Hoang Long stressed that Danang is therefore likely to become a highly developed model city and would be a most suitable candidate for the AAC network. With his forward-looking attitude, Mr. Sasayama promptly expressed welcomed Danang City as the AAC in Vietnam.

Visit to Surabaya

On 20 February 2004, Mr. Msayuki Ishitsuibo, Executive Director, and Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, Manager, visited
Surabaya, Indonesia. Dr. Haryono Suyono, an IAC member in Indonesia, guided the group to see the local initiatives. The delegation visited a senior high school which is making strong efforts to fight HIV/AIDS through education; a community where activities for the elderly are actively promoted; and a flower market which had Dr. Haryono established to promote the local economy at the time he was Minister for Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation.

The AUICK delegation also visited Airlangga University, and discussed a city-university partnership with the University President Dr. Purushito, and other faculty members of the University. The President expressed his willingness to make a 10 minute presentation on a city-university partnership with Surabaya City Government if invited to the AACs Conference. The AUICK delegation promised to consider his proposal when they returned to Kobe.

Then, the AUICK delegation visited the Guesthouse of Surabaya Municipality, and had a meeting with Mr. Bambang DH, Mayor of Surabaya.

Dr. Haryono explained the outline of AUICK and its new project, and invited Mr. Bambang to join in the AACs Network and to attend the AACs Conference. Dr. Haryono concluded his explanation with his expectation that as a medium-sized city in Indonesia, Surabaya has a great possibility to become a model city, and that is why AUICK chose Surabaya as a candidate city for AAC.

The Mayor of Surabaya expressed his hearty welcome to AUICK group and hoped that this visit would give Surabaya a great benefit. He stated that Surabaya also faced various urban issues such as transportation, employment, housing, waste treatment, water management, and slums, and he was trying to solve them in the most appropriate ways and in a humanistic approach. The Mayor of Surabaya pointed out, "Though an urban development plan is made, a sufficiently concrete action programme is not implemented. That is a problem. The reason is that the plan is not made from the bottom-up." He also referred to decentralization: "In Indonesia there goes on a transition from centralization to decentralization. This trend causes to remarkably widen the gap between the capital and the other cities. I hope that the other eastern cities are to be developed more equally so that urbanization may not be concentrated in larger cities like Surabaya."

On 24 February 2004, the AUICK delegation composed of Dr. Prem P. Talwar, an IAC member in India, Mr. Masayuki Ishitubo, Executive Director, and Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, Manager, and Dr. Rafiques Sultan visited Chittagong, Bangladesh and met with the Mayor of Chittagong City Corporation, Mr. A.B.M. Mohiuddin Chowdhury. All of the city senior officials and divisional directors were present during the meeting. The Mayor was very familiar with the activities of AUICK as he had attended a conference which AUICK organized in 1999.

The Mayor expressed thanks to AUICK for building the capacity of his staff members. He took pride in telling AUICK that his staff had returned from AUICK training with new ideas and increased motivation. These officials that AUICK had technically trained had since implemented several new projects for better planning and management of the services they were responsible for. Mr. Chowdhury expressed his hope that similar AUICK activities will continue in the future, and will thus help Chittagong in improving its services. After describing the new project and its strategy, the Mayor was requested to (1) initiate action to formalise the relationship between AUICK and the city of Chittagong, and (2) nominate a Liaison Officer who could be kept informed of AUICK activities. The Commissioner assured the delegation that action in regard to both of these requests would soon be taken. He also assured AUICK of the necessary support to achieve the goals outlined in its new project.
Visits to Corporation of Chennai

On 28 February 2004, Dr. Talwar, Mr. Ishitsubo and Mr. Morimoto visited Chennai, India, and discussed the new project and the AACs Conference with Mr. M. P. Vijayakumar, Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai.

Mr. Vijayakumar thanked AUICK for its assistance in training his staff. He expressed hope that such activities of AUICK would continue in the future as well and would further help Chennai in improving its services.

The AUICK delegation outlined the new strategic project and then asked the Commissioner to (1) initiate action to formalise the relationship between AUICK and the city of Chennai, and (2) nominate a Liaison Officer who could be kept informed of AUICK activities.

The Commissioner agreed to these requests. He also assured the delegation of his support and thanked AUICK for choosing Chennai to become a model city in urban management and planning, and looked forward to the prospect of improving the work done by the 20,000 employees of the Corporation. He also expressed appreciation for the change in strategy which concentrated resources on a few cities as he felt this would help AUICK to achieve better results. Mr. Vijayakumar appreciated emphasis of training on MDP and ICPD POA goals as these are the problems that require focused attention in Chennai. Chennai's Annual plans have taken into consideration the goals that were highlighted in the strategy of the AUICK proposal.

Mr. Vijayakumar explained that the city has limited resources and that it is imperative that money be spent effectively. The city has a committed staff; it is a matter of making them more effective. The training of AUICK will help in this regard as training did not only give skills but also create increased motivation. Thus he asked if the training curriculum could incorporate attitude change and motivation.

Mr. Vijayakumar also told AUICK that if its staff members, after training, could justify a need for a budget increase to strengthen services, he would find the resources, but the challenge is to improve access and quality of the city services within these limited resources.

The Commissioner further said that the forum which AUICK provides for the exchange of experiences in planning and management is commendable. He pointed out that his officers could learn a good deal from the useful experiences of Bangladesh and China, but that an opportunity should be provided for trainees to learn from good practices wherever they are found.

The Commissioner concluded that working closely with UNFPA was a very good idea this AUICK project would be better coordinate activities.

AUICK has an eminent IAC member in Pakistan, Dr. M. A. Kareem Iqbal, former Federal Secretary Member, Sindh Local Government Commission. AUICK entrusted him to negotiate with Faisalabad Tehsil Administration, UNFPA Pakistan Office and an appropriate academic institute to be involved in the new project.

On 25 May 2004, Dr. Iqbal visited Faisalabad with Ms. Shaheda Fazil, UNFPA Assistant Representative in Pakistan. They met with Mr. A. M. Muntaz Ali Cheema, Tehsil Nazim of Tehsil Municipal Administration Faisalabad. Prior to his
visit, AUICK obtained the written agreement of Faisalabad’s affiliation in the AACs Network. Dr. Iqbal then consulted with Mr. Cheema on an academic institute for the city-university partnership. They agreed to request University of Agriculture Faisalabad to appoint a faculty as an academic collaborator to conduct studies on behalf of AUICK.

Dr. Iqbal and Ms. Fazil visited University of Agriculture Faisalabad, and discussed the city-university partnership with two academics: Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Vice Chancellor; and Dr. Asghar Cheema, Dean & Head of Department of Sociology.

Then, all four parties -UNFPA, AUICK, Faisalabad Administration, and the University of Agriculture Faisalabad, reached an agreement to work together in collaboration and in accordance with UNFPA-AUICK guidelines.

Dr. Krasae Took Care of Khon Kaen Affiliation

AUICK has another eminent IAC member in Thailand, Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Advisor to the Prime Minister, and former Minister of Foreign Affairs for Thailand. AUICK entrusted him to talk with the Mayor of Khon Kaen Municipality and the President of Khon Kaen University about the new project and the AACs Conference.

On 17 May 2004, Dr. Krasae visited Khon Kaen and met with Mr. Peerapon Pattanapeeradej, Mayor of Khon Kaen Municipality. He expressed his pleasure and pride to join in the AACs Network, and that he was also willing to attend the conference.

With Mayor Peerapon Pattanapeeradej (center right)

Dr. Krasae then met with Associate Professor Dr. Sumon Sakolchai, President of Khon Kaen University. Dr. Sakolchai promised to cooperate in AUICK’s activities in Khon Kaen, and expressed his appreciation for being invited to the AAC Conference.

With Dr. Sumon Sakolchai (center)

Candidate City in China was Finally Settled - Weihai

AUICK had been searching for a medium-sized city suitable for its activities in China since its meeting with the UNFPA Representative in China on 22 October 2003. At that time AUICK had requested the Representative to recommend a candidate city. The Representative then kindly requested that the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) of China, recommend a city. Ms. Zhang Yang, Director of International Organisation Division, acted as a go-between, and recommended three candidates. After due consideration, AUICK entered into an affiliation with Weihai.

Visit to NPFPC

On 31 May 2004, Mr. Sasayama, Mr. Ishitsubo, and Mr. Morimoto visited Beijing, China, and met with two senior officials of NPFPC: Dr. Ru Xiaomei, Deputy Director General; and Ms. Zhang Yang, Director, Division of International Organizations, Department of International Cooperation.

The both sides actively exchanged opinions and ideas on various matters including urban planning and population dynamics and also the productive relationship between Kobe and Weihai.
Dr. Ru remarked as follows:

"We are very pleased to have a cooperative relationship with AUICK. Since the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, it has been strongly recognized that population and urban environment dynamics is a serious issue in China. Upon this realization, it was imperiling that our organization changed our name from Family Planning Committee to National Population and Family Planning Committee to ensure we focus more on the issues of population and development."

"Although Chinese cities are developing dramatically, the disparity between the city center and rural areas becomes a subject of discussion. We are expecting to resolve urban issues through cooperative exchange. "As for population and urbanization, Japan is often referred to. Since we believe that Weihai City resembles Kobe City, they are very pleased to have a close relationship with Kobe. We are expecting AUICK to have a strong relationship, not only with Weihai city but also with the Chinese Government. We would like to resolve the issues on population and urbanization in Weihai in cooperation with the Chinese government, UNFPA, the City of Weihai and AUICK."

"China is currently facing various urbanization issues. Since environmental issues are regarded as a priority, we will consider investigating the experiences that other countries have faced."

At the conclusion of the meeting it was proposed that Ms. Zhan Yang will facilitate as a mediator at a meeting with the Mayor of Weihai the following day.

**Meeting with Mayor of Weihai**

On 1 June 2004, Mr. Sasayama, Mr. Ishitsubo, and Mr. Morimoto had a meeting with PhD Song Yuanfan, Mayor of Weihai, and some senior officials at a hotel in Qingdao, China, where Mayor Song was staying to attend the 3rd APEC Medium & Small Enterprises Technology Conference & Fair. The Kobe delegation was accompanied by Ms. Zhan Yong, Director of NPPFC, and Mr. Yu Yu, National Programme Officer of UNFPA China Office.

The Chairman of AUICK, Mr Sasayama briefly explained the purpose of their visit and invited the Mayor of Weihai to the AACs Conference.

The Mayor of Weihai responded as follows: "There is an enormous amount of merit in information exchange and cooperation within Asian cities. I am very pleased to build a relationship and friendship with AUICK through NPPFC."

Mayor Song briefed the City of Weihai and referred to the policies on population and development:

"The City of Weihai is putting more emphasis on the balance between population and economics. The City of Weihai was the first model city of the sanitation. The city has been awarded the First National Hygienic City, China's First Model City of Environmental Protection, First Outstanding Tourism City, and the UN International Award for the Best Practices to Improve the Living Environment."

"Since China has a high population volume, it is focusing its policies on growth planning. As a consequence of implementing these policies themselves, Weihai's population has decreased 6 years in succession. This has been a wonderful feat. The educational level is also high. Weihai City has exceeded Chinese Government expectations in all areas of development policy. Weihai City has many high volume bilateral trading partnerships with countries all over the world. Japan and Korea are two significant partners."

"The future plan for Weihai City is to continue to focus more on the balance between population and economic development following the policies of the central government. In addition, we are not only focusing on economics but also developing and promoting culture and society in the region. The City Government is promoting reform policies concurrently alongside AUICK, so we expect we can learn a lot of things from AUICK."

He expressed it is a great pleasure for Weihai City to become a partner of the AAC Network, and promised that he would
make every effort to meet the expectations from the Chinese Government to promote Weihai at a national level, in various areas as well as the economy."

The Last Mission - Visit to Olongapo

The last city to negotiate the affiliation in the AACs Network was Olongapo City in the Philippines. Since Olongapo City was scheduled to hold a mayoral election in May, AUICK decided to visit Olongapo City soon after a new mayor was to be in office on 1 July.

With the help of Dr. Zahidul Huque, UNFPA Representative in the Philippines, who attended, as the keynote lecturer, the 2004 First Workshop on UNFPA Goals and Urban Policies, held in Kobe from 13 to 19 June 2004, the AUICK mission visited Manila on 2 July 2004. The mission was composed of Mr. Sasayama, Dr. Ando, and Mr. Baba.

Dr. Ando visited the National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG), University of the Philippines, to discuss their academic collaboration in the baseline/endline survey and the city-university partnership between NCPAG and Olongapo City. Dr. Ando met with Dr. Alex Brillantes Jr., Dr. Joel V. Mangahas, and Dr. Batista. Dr. Brillantes was appointed as an academic collaborator for research and the city-university partnership with Olongapo City.

On 3 July, guided by Dr. Zahidul Huque, Mr. Sasayama, Dr. Ando, and Mr. Baba visited Olongapo City and discussed the new project and the AACs Conference with Mr. James "Bong" Gordon Jr., who became Mayor of Olongapo on 1 July. Mayor Gordon agreed to join the AACs Network and to attend the AACs Conference.

C

ommittee Meeting Reports

Executive Committee

Regular Meeting on 26 March 2004

The AUICK Executive Committee held the second regular meeting for FY 2003 on 26 March 2004. Following an opening remark made by Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, Chairman of AUICK, the Secretariat presented a report on budget and activity plans for FY2004 under the new strategic project proposal, which had been formally submitted to UNFPA on 21 January 2004. Following, the Secretariat made an explanation on an amendment of the AUICK administrative rules. This included changes in tasks of President. Both bills were unanimously approved by the Committee.

Members Attended:

Kojiro Nlio (Chair)
President, Kobe Institute of Urban Research
Takashi Iga
Professor Emeritus, Kobe University
Shozo Takayose
Professor, Himeji Dokkyo University
Kiyoko Ikegawa
President, Kobe City College of Nursing
Isao Mizohashi

Director General, Civic Affairs, Culture and Tourism Bureau, Kobe City
Kazutoshi Sasayama
Chairman, AUICK
Hirofumi Ando
President, AUICK
Masayuki Initsubo
Executive Director, AUICK

Regular Meeting on 25 June 2004

The Committee held the first meeting for FY2004 on 25 June 2004. Following an opening remark made by Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, Chairman of AUICK, the Secretariat reported on the settlement of accounts for FY2003. Mr. Yoshikane...
Fujimoto, auditor of AUICK, reported that they had approved AUICK’s accounts for FY2003.

Next, The AUICK’s achievement during FY2003 was reported by the Secretariat and approved by the Committee.

Following this, the Secretariat made a brief explanation on AUICK Associate Cities (AACs), which had been selected as a core strategy of the project for 2004-2007. The Secretariat also outlined the AAC’s Conference to be held in Kobe from 30 July to 2 August 2004, and requested the Committee for continued support and guidance for a smooth running conference.

Some discussion and changes of opinion followed, and the meeting was closed in agreement that they would make every effort to support the Secretariat.

**Members Attended:**

Takashi Iga (Chair)  
Professor Emeritus, Kobe University

Shozo Takayose  
Professor, Himeji Dokkyo University

LaiXing Chen  
Professor, Hyogo Prefectural University

Isao Mizohashi  
Executive Director, Kobe New Town Development Center Co., Ltd.

Kazutoshi Sasayama  
Chairman, AUICK

Hirofumi Ando  
President, AUICK

Masayuki Ishitubo  
Executive Director, AUICK

Yoshikane Fujimoto (Auditor)  
Deputy Director General, Civic Affairs, Culture and Tourism Bureau, Kobe City

The Secretariat outlined the background and contents of AUICK’s new Strategic Project for 2004 - 2007, and also the activity plan for 2004, which included the programmes implemented to date.

A couple of questions were raised and answered as follows:

1. **Why does AUICK target only medium-sized cities?**  
The Secretariat answered: “Large-sized cities have more opportunities of receiving considerable financial assistance and capacity building from their national governments. On the contrary, as it stands, medium-sized cities receive comparatively less financial assistance and opportunities for capacity building from their national governments. Simultaneously, medium-sized cities face serious urban issues due to growing immigration. Therefore, to facilitate resolution of urban issues caused by population inflow, UNFPA recognized the need to support medium-sized cities. At the "Asia Conference on Population and Development in Medium-sized Cities" held in Kobe in 1987, it was decided to establish an information center to build up a personnel and information network among medium-sized cities in Asia. As a consequence, two years after this landmark decision, AUICK was founded in 1989. Due to these circumstances, AUICK has focused on medium-sized cities ever since its inception.”

2. **When and how is AUICK planning to conduct case studies? Will the Secretariat recommend IAC members to participate?**  
The Secretariat explained: “Since we will endeavor mainly to conduct baseline surveys, we are not planning to conduct case studies independently. If we discover excellent examples of best practices in the baseline surveys, we will study them for further review and documentation, and its outcome will be shared in the future workshops.”

3. **What is the schedule for upcoming workshops? It is suggested that if a training programme on reproductive health is held in Kobe, the use of research workers from WHO KOBE Centre would be worthy of consideration.”**

**Domestic Advisory Committee**

A regular meeting of the Domestic Advisory Committee (DAC) was held on 7 October 2004 in the President’s room of JOICEP, Tokyo.
The Secretariat answered: "We are considering holding the first workshop on Reproductive Health in Kobe next year, and we would like to consider this suggestion in that case."

**Members Attended**

**Toshibo Kuroda**  
Director Emeritus, Population Research Institute, Nihon University

**Shinya Hoshino**  
Former President, National Institute for Research Advancement

**International Advisory Committee**

The International Advisory Committee (IAC) held an annual meeting of two sessions over two consecutive days from 29 to 30 July 2004, in AUICK’s Meeting Room, on the 20th floor of Kobe International House. The meeting was attended by seven regular members and one associate member. The main objective of the meeting was to deliberate on the new strategic direction of AUICK, specifically the new AUICK Associate Cities (AACs) Network of nine cities, and the baseline surveys which AUICK will conduct collaboratively with these cities as the first stage of this project.

**First Session on 29 July**

The meeting was opened with welcome remarks made by Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, Chairman of AUICK. He noted that AUICK, established with the support of UNFPA and the Kobe City Government, was celebrating its 15th anniversary in 2004 and that there was much that it could be proud of. He informed the IAC members that UNFPA has approved funding for the first year (2004) of its four year project of cooperation with nine cities in Asia (called AUICK Associate Cities or AACs).

Mr. Sasayama alluded to the forthcoming conference for these Associate Cities, and informed the IAC members of the importance of implementing this project with maximum efficiency. He urged them to play a supervisory and supportive role in implementing the activities of the Associate Cities in their respective countries, in addition to continuing their important role as advisors to AUICK in development and implementation of its programme of support to Asia’s medium-sized cities.

Mr. Sasayama requested that the IAC members discuss who would be assigned to help Weihai, Kuantan, Chittagong, Olongapo, and Danang, where IAC member resides in none of the countries where these cities are located. He also requested the completion of all the programmes funded by UNFPA for the year 2004 as scheduled, including the baseline survey, because non-completion of our programmes will require us to refund the unspent balance, and would cause UNFPA to lose confidence in AUICK’s ability to implement the project. Accordingly it will become difficult for AUICK to receive UNFPA support for the remaining three years. He concluded his opening remarks by stating "In this context, our achievement in the latter half of this year is crucially important to sustain our activities for the coming three years."

Dr. Toshibo Kuroda and Dr. Gayl D. Ness served as chairpersons for the remainder of the Meeting.

The meeting was informed that Dr. Paul Cheung (Singapore), who had served on IAC, had been appointed as the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division and would no longer be an IAC member. The members expressed appreciation for the contribution made by Dr. Paul Cheung over the years.

Dr. Ness expressed his appreciation of the good work undertaken by AUICK and complemented its leadership on strengthening AUICK's activities.

**Report on AUICK’s Activities: 2003 and 2004**

The Secretariat presented the report of AUICK activities during 2003, to the IAC. The highlights are as follows:

1. The IAC Meeting on 28 June 2003 in which it adopted the new strategic direction of AUICK, focusing on nine Asian cities which would involve inter alia seeking political commitment from the Mayors and promoting city-university partnerships in these cities, and also strengthening south-south cooperation.

2. Conduct of the 2003 Workshop on "Population and Sustainable Development" in Kobe during 22-31 July, which was attended by nine senior administrative officials from selected medium-sized cities in Asia.


5. A monitoring visit to Tianjin by AUICK staff during October 2003, to assess the impact of the above-mentioned training programmes.

6. Convening, in collaboration with UNFPA Tokyo Office, of an open forum on "Population, Water and Gender in Asia" on 4 December 2003 which was open to the citizens of Kobe.

7. Further development of a web-based database.

8. Continuation of the publication of a newsletter, titled AUICK Newsletter, Asian Cities and People.

9. Follow-up with UNFPA in the development of a regional project in support of AUICK’s new initiative.

The Secretariat informed the IAC members the status of AUICK’s activities (completed and planned) during 2004,
which are as follows:

1. Follow-up visits by AUICK staff to the nine cities during the first half of 2004 to: (a) inform the Mayors about the forthcoming AACS Conference and seek their support to AUICK's new initiative, (b) to meet with the UNFPA representatives and inform them of the new initiative and seek their cooperation with AUICK's programme in their respective countries, and (c) to meet with the representatives of academic institutions in these cities for their active involvement in the city-university partnerships. The meeting with the Mayors resulted in their agreement to support AUICK's initiative and to identify a Liaison Officer to coordinate various activities. Likewise, meetings with UNFPA representatives, universities and academic institutions also helped to seek their support and cooperation in the new initiative.

2. Conduct of the 2004 First workshop on "UNFPA goals and urban policies" in Kobe during 13-19 June, which was attended by officials (the newly identified Liaison Officers) from the nine AUICK Associate Cities.

3. Conduct of the baseline survey to establish baseline indicators of the nine cities and to carry out a situation analysis focusing on MDGs and ICPD goals (for details see the section below).

4. Continue publication of AUICK Newsletters, organisation of advocacy seminars, and updating the database information on medium-sized cities.

5. Topics for subsequent workshops.

6. Project monitoring.

A number of important points were raised by the IAC members,

1. Mega-city issues are not very relevant to medium-sized cities which are more often neglected. They have their own special issues that must not be ignored.

2. Many IAC members indicated that visitations by AUICK staff accompanied by an IAC member each were very important, particularly when the importance given to population issues is declining. A number of them indicated that AUICK's role was appreciated in their countries and that UNFPA's perception of AUICK's role was also improving. UNFPA views AUICK and its programme as a channel to identify and address the issues of medium-sized cities.

3. In some countries (Bangladesh, Vietnam) UNFPA has programmes in the cities and/or in the corresponding provinces where the AUICK/UNFPA project will operate, which makes it possible to forge closer collaboration between the work of UNFPA at the country level and that of AUICK. In the other countries, like Pakistan, this is not the case and special attention must be given to forge links with UNFPA programmes.

4. Future issues of the newsletter should include feature articles on stories of successful urban initiatives. IAC members could provide short write-ups for inclusion in the newsletter.

5. Population issues, including issues of medium-sized cities, must be kept at the forefront through a number of strategies such as e-mail alerts and by the effective use of information technology, in particular the world-wide-web, for information dissemination.

6. Forge greater links and communication among the partners (examples of clusters include: city and UNFPA, Liaison Officers, members of the baseline survey teams, IAC members) of the new AUICK project by establishing web-based e-mail networks for effective communication and information exchange.

7. Liaison Officers in the cities should be closely integrated into the project activities and their cooperation should be sought in identifying candidates for training and workshops in the future.

8. Special concerns of young people in the cities (due to the increase in sexual relationships and limited knowledge of HIV/AIDS) and success stories and best practices on addressing sensitive issues such as the provision of contraceptives for unmarried persons should be included in the training programmes.

9. In the future, the nine AACS could be used as model cities at the country level to scale up and/or expand the activities to other medium-sized cities. They could also be used as training venues for future training programmes.

10. As far as possible baseline data (referring to 2003/4 and for a 20-30 year period preceding it) should be collected for all the indicators (MDGs and ICPD Goals on RH and Gender equality).

11. The training programs should aim at developing an action plan (based on the baseline information and situational analysis) that could be used to monitor progress in its implementation by the city governments.

**Baseline Survey and City-University Partnerships**

Dr. Ness presented the guidance notes on the above topics (see Annex A).

The IAC members discussed the proposal, especially for the collection of baseline data, conduct of the baseline studies/situation analysis and related modalities.

It was agreed that given limited time and resources, use will be made of secondary data to derive various indicators, and at this stage no attempt will be made to collect new data through surveys or other methods. It was also agreed that, as a strategy, each city will work closely with a university or a research institution to carry out the baseline study, and that these studies will be completed before the end of 2004 so that the results can be made available to UNFPA, in support of the continuation of the project and its activities for the remainder of the project's duration.

The study report will be organized into four sections, which are:

1. City Governance and Administration
2. Projects and achievements, focusing on success
3. Millennium Development Goals, baseline data and analysis
4. Priority Issues

After review and discussion, the IAC members agreed upon a set of indicators (relating to MDGs and ICPD goals) that need to be collected (to the extent possible for a 20 year period). The IAC members also identified a set of causal factors that could be used for modeling.

The IAC recommended the following time frame for the baseline studies:
1. Appointment of the study director/advisory group: by end of August
2. Collection of baseline data: September-October and early November
3. Training in modeling: 21-24 November
4. Analysis and drafting of report: to be completed by mid-December

The IAC recommended that a project advisory group consisting of four persons (two from the city administration and two from the academia) be constituted. The project director and the Liaison Officer of the project from the city administration should be members of the advisory team. Ideally, the team from the university should consist of a social scientist and a professional from engineering or the natural sciences.

The IAC also accepted with appreciation the proposal by Dr. Krasae Chanawongse that the next training course would be conducted in Khon Kaen during 21st-24th November, and would focus on the analysis of the baseline data and indicators, and on the application of the modeling technique: STELLA, for the analysis of different scenarios. At the end of the training course a preliminary draft of the baseline study is also expected to be completed. Details are included in the guidance notes and were discussed with the representatives of the academy during the second session of the IAC meeting on 30th July.

The IAC members reviewed the Declaration (draft) for consideration and adoption during the Mayor's Conference. In general the members agreed on the draft, with some suggested its improvements, which were incorporated.

---

Second Session on 30 July

Mr. Masayuki Ishitsubo, Executive Director of AUICK, welcomed the baseline/endline survey collaborators for AACs, who joined the meeting to discuss the plans for conducting the baseline studies. He informed the participants that AUICK was celebrating its 15th anniversary and that AUICK was organising the AACs Conference to mark the beginning of the new project, as well as a strategy to promote city-university partnerships. He indicated that the baseline survey is supported by UNFPA and the successful completion of the survey is important for identifying issues faced by the cities and for developing appropriate policies. He noted that it is also important for UNFPA’s continued support of AUICK’s activities in the future.

Dr. Hirofumi Ando, President of AUICK, while highlighting the progress made by AUICK, noted that it had spread itself too thin in the past. In the future, he said, AUICK would focus its activities on the nine cities of Asia. He hoped that the AACs conference would result in their commitment and support of AUICK’s activities in their respective cities. Dr. Ando stressed the important aspects of the new strategy, including the focus on south-south cooperation, promotion of city-university partnerships, and the further development of the web-based database system to facilitate information exchange throughout the region, in addition to AUICK’s focus on the nine AACs.

Dr. Ness then outlined the objectives and the plans for the conduct of the baseline survey that were finalised by the IAC during the first day of the meeting. The baseline survey
would concentrate on collecting data relevant to the MDGs and also selected ICPD goals on reproductive health. He also called their attention to selected urban indicators included in the study which would have a bearing on the quality of life in these cities.

Dr. Ness informed the survey collaborators that no primary data collection is envisaged during this phase due to limited time and resources. The baseline study would therefore be based on secondary data that is already available from other sources. He also informed them that a training course will be organised during November in Khon Kaen (Thailand) to analyse the data and to construct some models (using STELLA method) to explore future scenarios. Two persons (one from the city planning and one from the academia) will be invited to participate in the training course. Dr. Ness reiterated that the selection of an academic partner institution, and the compilation of data, as per the guidelines, is important for the cities to be considered as an AUICK Associate City, and for the participants to be invited to attend the next training course.

The participants discussed at length the timing and duration of the training course, the details of the content of the baseline study and the indicators to be included in the study. There was recognition of the problem of availability and quality of data, particularly at the level of individual cities. Dr. Talwar stressed that in the event that data are not available for the measurement of some of the indicators, others which may reflect progress could be used as proxies.

Guidelines for the conduct of the baseline study were modified, taking into account the suggestions made by the group. The meeting agreed to convene the training workshop during 21-24 November, immediately after the holidays following Ramadan.

Other Issues

The meeting highlighted the importance of monitoring to ensure the success of the survey and the completion of the baseline study. It was agreed that in countries where an IAC member is present, he/she will be involved in monitoring the progress. In other countries, another nearby member of the IAC may be included in the monitoring visit party.

It was also agreed that each of the baseline studies will have a maximum budget of US $4,000. The research group directors were asked to submit a detailed budget of their respective baseline studies to AUICK, and to create a separate account for transfer of funds from AUICK.

Dr. Haryono Suyono indicated that the University of Airlangga in Surabaya, would convene a workshop immediately following the Khon Kaen workshop. This would introduce this MDG baseline study to a series of universities in Indonesia with which Airlangga has ongoing relationships. He asked the IAC members to attend that conference if they are available.

Participants

1. IAC Members

Prem P. Talwar
Adjunct Professor, School of Public Health, University of North Carolina, India

Haryono Suyono
Former Coordinating Minister for Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation, Indonesia

Toshio Kuroda
Director Emeritus, Population Research Institute, Nihon University, Japan

Jung Duk Lim
Professor, Department of Economics, Pusan University, Korea

M.A. Karim Ali
Member Sindh Local Government Commission Pakistan

Krasae Chanawongse
Advisor to the Prime Minister, Thailand.

Gayl D. Ness
Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan, USA

2. IAC Associate Member

Prijono Tjiptoherijanto
Secretary to the Vice-President of Indonesia.
3. Baseline/Endline Survey Collaborators

Iftikhar Uddin Chowdhury
   Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh

H. Sunarjo
   Deputy Director, Post Graduate Program, Airlangga University, Indonesia

Alias Bin Abdullah
   Director, Bureau of Consultancy & Entrepreneurship, International Islamic University of Malaysia

Asghar Cheema
   Dean and Head, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Alex Brilliante Jr.
   Dean, National College of Public Administration Governance, University of the Philippines

Joel V. Mangahas
   College Secretary and Director of Studies, National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines

Peerasit Kamnuansilpa
   Professor, Humanities and Social Sciences Faculty, Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

Trinh Duy Luan
   Professor, Institute of Sociology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam

4. Observers

Zhang Yang
   Director, Division of International Organisation, NPFPC, China

Yu Yu
   National Program Officer, UNFPA, China

Apoorva
   Joint Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai, India

ANNEX A.

AUICK Associate Cities
Research Agenda August - December 2004

For the nine AUICK Associate Cities, we propose a research agenda for the rest of the year 2004. Here we wish to begin what will be an ongoing activity. We begin with a brief overview of the condition of the cities relevant to the UN Millennium Development Goals, and UNFPA’s Program of Action (POA) developed from the Cairo 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

To achieve this first step, we propose four activities. The first will be to set out a brief statement of the character of each city’s governance and administrative structure. This will be followed by a brief statement of some of the specific city projects that have achieved some success in improving the quality of life of the citizens of the city. Third, we have a set of specific plans for data collection relevant to the UN Millennium Development Goals and the UNFPA’s ICPD Program of Action. Finally, we wish each city government to identify its major priorities, and the problems it feels are most important to the city.

This will be a somewhat brief approach to the issue of identifying city problems, for which we can help develop useful programs of research and action.

Our original plan is to complete this first stage of research and action planning by the end of this year. We realize this is a tight and ambitious schedule, but we feel that much will be gained by starting in this manner.

Below we provide details of the four parts.

I. City governance and administration

Brief statement of governance

Policy regarding local governance (central government and decentralization)
Who is the city head? (Mayor, Administrator etc)
How is the head selected?
Is there an elected council? How are members chosen (appointed, elected)?
Popular participation in city government.
Cross-cutting administrative boundaries
What are their powers?
Who prepares and approves the city budget?
Where do funds come from (property and local taxes, central government)?
Policies to interact with the private sector

Brief statement of administration

Organogram of city administration
2. Projects and Achievements

Please provide a brief description of three or four local city projects that have been successful in improving services or raising the quality of life in the city, etc.

3. Millennium Development Goals Baseline Study, AUICK Associate Cities 2004

Below is a list of data required for this study. The study will not collect new data. Rather, it will use data already existing in the city, or the province. Where possible, data should be provided for the 20 year period 1980-2000.

We have indicated in the table the major categories of data by the specific source that has identified them as important. In collecting the data, however, you need not separate them into these categories. Just provide one single data set with as much of the following data as possible.

We are also interested in going beyond the statement of the MDG conditions. We wish to have data on the conditions that cause the MDG conditions. This will allow us to model the system, connecting causal conditions to MDG conditions, which will then allow us to model future scenarios.

We propose to have all data for the past twenty years (1980-2000) if possible

4. Major Priorities

Please provide a brief statement listing what the city leaders and administrators consider their highest priority problems.

Study Schedule:

August: Director appointed, budget arrangements with AUICK, consider advisory group

- Send details of the selected advisory group of 2 people from the City (AAC Liaison Officer plus one other) and two from the university (one social scientist and one Natural Scientist or Engineer). Appoint a research director.
- The budget proposal sent to AUICK should outline the honorarium to be paid to the members of the advisory group, including the director, as well as other anticipated expenses. Suggestions should also be sought from the relevant local IAC member in devising the budget proposal.

September - October: data collection

November 1: forward data to AUICK, (auick@auick.org), and to Professors Ando, Ness and Talwar.

November 21-24: training in modelling with data in Khon Kaen

December 15: Draft to AUICK

December 2004-February 2004: Policy analysis: Review of data for policy implications through the advisory group dialogues and/or public hearings
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Halve the proportion of people living on less than $1 per day.</td>
<td>Proportion of people living on less than US$ 1/day; under $2/day; Percent under the National Poverty Line; Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</td>
<td>Income per capita % employed % Females employed Urban in-migrants Poverty programs, actions and funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from extreme hunger</td>
<td>Prevalence of underweight children (under 5 years of age); Proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption</td>
<td>Income per capita Employment Government expenditures?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Achieve universal primary education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that all children, boys and girls will be able to complete primary schooling</td>
<td>Net enrolment ratio in primary education; Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5; Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds</td>
<td>Education budget/student Teachers/students Gender policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Promote gender equality and empowerment of women</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education</td>
<td>Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; Ratio of literate females to males age 15-24; Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; Proportion of seats held by women in national and city elected and administrative government.</td>
<td>Gender policy Cultural norms of seclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Reduce child mortality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce the under five mortality rate</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate; Proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles (or other things).</td>
<td>Female education Health budget/capita MDs, RNs / capita MCH budget/capita MCH personnel/city pop Poverty program?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under five mortality rate;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Improve maternal Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality rate</td>
<td>Maternal mortality rate; Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</td>
<td>Health budget/capita MDs, RNs / capita MCH budget/capita MCH personnel/city pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. HIV/AIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women; Condom prevalence rate; Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.</td>
<td>HIV programme Organization Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduce sustainable development principles into country policies and reverse the loss of environmental resources</td>
<td>Change in land area covered by forests; Land area protected to maintain biological diversity; GDP per unit of energy use; Per capita carbon dioxide emissions;</td>
<td>EPA existence Land Protection policies, budgets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water source</td>
<td>Water budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieve improvement in the lives of 100 million slum dwellers</td>
<td>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation; Proportion of people with access to secure tenure.</td>
<td>Slum housing budget Urban in-migrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICPD 2 Provide reproductive health care</td>
<td>contraceptive prevalence Unmet need for contraceptives Adolescent pregnancies</td>
<td>FP budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide safe contraceptives</td>
<td>Available staff</td>
<td>MCH budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide safe obstetrics and disease prevention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase births attended by skilled professionals</td>
<td>MMR Proportion of births served by skilled personnel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICPD 3 Reduce Maternal Mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide full access to information and services to prevent HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>FP programme CPR</td>
<td>FP/AIDS budget, personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Indicators: to provide continuity with the Five Cities study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Air Quality</td>
<td>SPM NOX CO₂ SO₂ CO API (etc)</td>
<td>No. Vehicles Gasoline consumption Coal consumption Cement Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Water Quality</td>
<td>BOD Faecal count</td>
<td>Water treatment % Water budget/cap Sewage budget/cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Water quantity</td>
<td>CCM/cap</td>
<td>Water budget/cap Water personnel/city pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Traffic flows</td>
<td>Vehicle speed</td>
<td>Vehicle/Km roads Road budget/cap Road personnel/city pop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Traffic health</td>
<td>Accidents/100,000 vehicles Injuries/100,000 vehicles Deaths/100,000 vehicles</td>
<td>Vehicles Traffic investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Waste Management</td>
<td>Volume/mt of wastes</td>
<td>Waste management budgets, personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that some data appear in more than one cell. This is merely to indicate that data are relevant to more than one goal.

AUICK welcomes your contribution

Sharing information is a crucial part of AUICK’s activities. This newsletter is intended to be a venue for the exchange of information on urban and population problems in Asian cities. Your contribution to the newsletter is very important. Based on our regulations, payment will be made for published works. Please send your opinions, articles, information, papers, and pictures to:

Editor of AUICK Newsletter (Manager)
Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe (AUICK)
Kobe International House 20F, 8-1-6 Goko-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe 651-0087 JAPAN
Tel. +81-78-291-8031 Fax. +81-78-291-0691
e-mail: editor@auick.org http://www.auick.org/