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A UICK First 2006 Workshop

AUICK held the First 2006 Workshop under the theme of "Population and Environmental Protection in Urban Planning" in Kobe, Japan, from 19 to 30 June 2006, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Kobe City Government. AUICK invited nine participants from nine AUICK Associated Cities and three special participants.

BACKGROUND

Sustainable Development is defined in the Program of Action (POA), agreed in 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). It states that "sustainable development is a means to ensure human well-being, equitably shared by all people today and in the future; requires that the interrelationships between population, resources, the environment and development should be fully recognized, properly managed and brought into harmonious, dynamic balance." The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, also identifies "Environmental Sustainability" as one of the eight goals, which includes the following three targets: (1) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources; (2) Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water; and (3) By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), one of AUICK's sponsors, sets "Population and Sustainable Development" as one of its three goals in the 2004-2007 MYFF Strategic Results Framework (SRF), saying "Countries should address interactions between population dynamics, sustainable development, and poverty, including the impact of HIV/AIDS."

For sustainable socio-economic development, it is globally recognized that the harmony of economic development and environmental protection is most important, and each nation is making every effort to maintain environmental protection as one of the global priorities. Since the global environment is composed of local environments, environmental protection cannot be achieved globally if it is not also achieved locally. Today, medium-sized cities in Asia are experiencing rapid population growth and socio-economic changes. While the concentration of population in urban areas encourages economic activities and improves living conditions, it also causes deterioration of the environment unless there are effective countermeasures for environmental protection, especially at the local level.

AIM

From the viewpoint of "Population and Sustainable Development" addressed by UNFPA, this first AUICK workshop of 2006 focused on achieving improved knowledge to address the urban policy implications of the links between population processes and environmental problems. The workshop was designed for senior officials of AUICK Associate Cities (AACs) to deepen their understanding and know-how on the theme through presentations, case studies, discussions on current states and challenges their cities face in the fields of industrial liquid waste, industrial and non-industrial solid waste, and greening. The participants also develop concrete action plans for environmental protection to be implemented upon their return to their cities.

PARTICIPANTS

The workshop was designed for the senior-most officials of the department concerned with environment and sanitation, from nine selected Asian Cities: Chittagong (Bangladesh), Weihai (China), Chennai (India), Surabaya (Indonesia), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Faisalabad (Pakistan), Olongapo (Philippines), Khon Kaen (Thailand), and Danang (Vietnam). Countries are listed in alphabetical order.

Mr. Kazi Mobassher Ahmed
Ward Commissioner, Ward No.2: Jalalabad Ward, Chittagong City Corporation, Bangladesh

Mr. Pingyi Sun
Vice Director, Weihai Environmental Protection Agency, China

Mr. V. R. Gurumurthy
Executive Engineer & Superintending Engineer (i/c), Solid Waste Management, Corporation of Chennai, India

Ms. Henny Dwi Ferita
Staff, Investigation and Evaluation, Environmental Impact Control, Environmental Management Agency, Surabaya City, Indonesia

Mr. Nazruddin bin Ismail
Director, Urban Services and Environment Department, Kuantan Municipal Council, Malaysia

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad
District Officer, Solid Waste Management, City District Government Faisalabad, Pakistan

Ms. Mariwic Jadulco Niertas
Planning Officer III, Technical Section, City Planning
The workshop began with opening remarks by Dr. Hirofumi Ando, President of AUICK. He welcomed the participants to the City of Kobe, including Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mousa Mabido of Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI) and introduced the aims and program of the workshop to them.

Dr. Ando highlighted that the workshop was to introduce the participants to the issues related to interdependent relationship between rapid urban population growth and the environment as well as a number of measures to achieve sustainable development. Accordingly AUICK organized the workshop so that the participants can learn not only the experience of Kobe but also from among themselves especially in the field of solid waste management and greening of the urban areas. He concluded his opening remarks by reiterating his hope that each city would be able to benefit from this workshop in order to formulate and implement appropriate policies on environmental protection for increasing urban population.

Following the opening ceremony, the first presentation, "Two Waves of Population Growth and Urbanization" was given by Dr. Gayl D. Ness, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan and AUICK International Advisory Committee member.

Dr. Ness explained about the two major historical waves of population growth and urbanization: that which took place in Europe and America in the past and that currently taking place in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. He emphasized that the current transitions are occurring very rapidly, in a span of about half a century and they involve billions, not millions, of people. The greater speed and magnitude of the current transitions pose special and very difficult problems. He also pointed out that rapid population growth reduces health and welfare and produces a rapidly growing young population which may spell considerable social unrest for a society if they are not provided schools, jobs, prospect of marrying, etc. He further noted that there is also a second wave in pollution. The urban industrial revolution and population growth produce a great impact on the world's environment. In conclusion, he exhorted that our task at global and local levels is to develop policies that can use the best technologies to improve human welfare.

Afternoon Session

Shigeharu Nagura, Urban Planning Division, Planning Department, Urban Planning and Housing Bureau, Kobe City Government, delivered a presentation by the title of "Population/Urban Development and Urban Planning of Kobe City."

Mr. Nagura outlined the chronological development and
urban planning of Kobe; including port, land use, arterial road network, and railroad network in relationship to the demographic transition. Then he explained the urban greening projects on which Kobe City has been put much effort in order to preserve its distinguished landscape: the Rokko Mountain range and Seto Inland Sea. He also described the restoration projects from the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake of 1995.

Mr. Nagura referred to the fact that the Kobe City Government has placed emphasis on the city landscape ordinances which are designed not only to "preserve" nature, but also to "foster" and "create" the beautiful landscape of Kobe.

Then, the participants from Danang, Khon Kaen and Olongapo presented their city reports and action plans. (See the details on page )

3rd Day: Wednesday, 21 June
Morning Session

The participants visited the Kobe City Hall to pay a courtesy call on to Mr. Tatsuo Yada, Mayor of Kobe. Dr. Gayl D. Ness, Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mousa Madibo and Ms. Shahana Chattaraj accompanied the workshop participants.

Mr. Mitori explained the transition of waste management administration in Kobe City by phase from the beginning in the 1900s to today.

Securing public health was the focus of the 1990s as the first phase of the measure taken by Kobe City Government. The City started to manage wastes in order to prevent infectious diseases especially since the first Japanese victim who died from plague was a resident of Kobe. The first incineration plant was built in 1908 which was earlier than other cities in Japan. By 1943 the city was incinerating 93% of wastes. However, during World War II, all the incineration facilities and equipments were totally destroyed in air raids. The City started from the scratch and managed to restart the collection of the wastes in a periodical manner in 1949, after the war.

The second phase was from around 1955 to 1970, Japan's period of rapid development after World War II when the whole nation needed to react to the changes in amount and component of waste. The introduction of the "station system" for the waste collection was adopted during this period.

The third phase was around from 1971 to 1984, during which, the treatment of industrial wastes became the focus. The Waste Disposal Law was newly introduced in 1971 and its characteristic was that on top of the hygiene problems of the society, pollution problems are also mentioned in order to preserve the environment and clarify the responsibilities of business operators to treat their wastes. Under this law, the waste was separated into "industrial waste" and "non-industrial waste".

The fourth phase was from 1985 to 1994, when the mass production, mass consumption, and mass disposal type of lifestyle emerged in Japanese society. Scarcity of the final disposal sites became a problem among big cities. Kobe City issued an ordinance for waste management in 1993 and started the separate collection of cans as the first active effort towards recycling.

The fifth phase was from 1995 to 1999, the period that the City of Kobe dealt with the waste generated by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995. More than 200,000 houses and buildings were damaged and disposal of debris became an urgent problem. Although the City had large scale landfill sites then, their capacity had only ten years remaining after the disposal of this large volume of debris. By taking up the countermeasures to stop accepting industrial waste at the final disposal site and crushing bulky domestic waste before they are carried to the final disposal sites, the City can now utilizes the final disposal sites for another thirty years.
The sixth phase is from 2000 to present. This period focuses on the modern recycling program to deal with global warming and nation-wide scarcity of the final landfill sites in Japan. The concept of “3R”, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle is being promoted.

Mr. Mitori concluded his presentation by referring to the efforts to increase peoples' awareness on the separation of the waste and familiarize them on "4 Classification and 6 Separation of the waste" currently implemented by the City. The most important thing to achieve waste reduction is to increase the individual's awareness and activate community participation.

"Wakahotaro", waste separation campaign character

Afternoon Session

The participants from Kuantan, Surabaya, Chennai, Weihai and Chittagong presented their city reports and action plans. (See the details on page )

4th Day: Thursday, 22 June
Morning Session

Two best practices of environmental protection in population and urban planning were presented by two resource persons.

Mr. Pingyi Sun, Vice Director of Weihai Environment Protection Agency, China, presented the best practice in Weihai.

Mr. Sun reported that Weihai City has realized that the best way to deal with the solid waste is to emphasize the 3R: reduce, reuse, and recycle. A suitable way to deal with the discharged solid waste for Weihai is by means of the sanitary landfill, which was planned after much research and studying the lessons of other cities.

Weihai also set the goals of the solid waste management as follows: (1) Increase public awareness on solid waste; (2) Reform the solid waste collection system; (3) Construct a sanitary landfill site.

To achieve the targeted goals, the following initiatives and various programs have been undertaken. They are:

- Increasing public awareness on the environment by using media, providing education in schools for children, and setting up the website www.whep.gov.cn in order to facilitate the public accessibility to the environmental information.
- Separate construction solid waste from municipal solid waste by issuing a regulation to encourage the contractors to reuse the solid waste in the construction site as much as possible.
- Encourage the enterprises to reduce, reuse and recycle industrial solid waste by giving some incentives such as reducing their tax, letting them use the slag and ash to produce bricks for construction, at the same time, raising the tax on bricks that use raw materials such as loess.
- Construct an incinerator to treat medical wastes by choosing a private company in charge of the medical waste treatment, granting a piece of land and parts of funding for the investment, issuing a regulation which obliges the company to collect fees from the hospitals.
- Encourage households to sort solid waste at home by distributing garbage bags to the households - black coloured bags for "hot reusable" and white coloured for "reusable".
- Improve the solid waste collection facilities by distributing plastic tanks with covers and using sealed trucks with compressors and lifters designed for the plastic tank for the waste collection.
- Issue the municipal solid waste management regulation.
- Construct a sanitary landfill site.

Mr. A. K. M. Rezaul Karim, City Planner and Head, Department of Architecture and City Planning, Chittagong City Corporation (CCC), Bangladesh, made a presentation on the best practices in Chittagong.

Mr. Karim reported that the city had set goals for itself as to be a "Clean and Green City". The specific goals include the following:
(a) Develop an efficient waste management and recycling system;
(b) Develop a healthy drainage and sanitation system;
(c) Encourage environment friendly CNG for ensuring clean air;
(d) Encourage tree plantation/Greening activity in the city.

Several policy measures, programs and strategies are being adopted to achieve the goals. One of the most unique and successful measures taken by the Chittagong City Corporation (CCC) is the "Shebok" initiative. CCC renamed the low caste sweepers, or cleaning workers, as
"Shebok", meaning "Friends who help us in keeping the city clean". This helped the workers to gain the respect of the general public. The "Sheboks" handle the garbage by using tri-wheeler rickshaw vans in the high-density residential areas having narrow lanes where conservancy trucks/vehicles cannot enter. These rickshaw vans collect garbage from the community and dump it in the main dustbins which the CCC dump trucks can service. As a consequence, dustbins are being removed from those slum areas and adequate employment opportunity is being generated for the poor. The CCC concept of utilizing cheaper manpower available in the country in an effective but professional manner and the planning to use the same human resources for city cleaning activity has worked with positive results. In most of the residential areas at present, this service is being carried out by the private sector agencies and NGOs, where people are paying for the services.

CCC has also initiated steps for fighting against global warming as well as to beautify the urban environment in Chittagong with a large tree planting program. School children are involved to increase their awareness of environmental protection. Now cutting trees is strictly prohibited in the city and if someone wants to cut his/her matured trees he/she has to seek permission from the relevant authority. At the same time, there is a popular slogan — "if you want to cut a single tree, then you have to plant two saplings in the same place". These measures will also help to protect the City from the future natural disasters.

**Afternoon Session**

The participants visited three facilities related to waste management controlled by Environment Bureau of the Kobe City Government.

First, the group visited an incineration called Ochial Clean Center where Mr. Susumu Matsumo, Deputy Director of Ochial Clean Center, Environment Bureau, Kobe City Government, provided an overview of the center. The lot area is 38,550 square meters and the structure of the building is steel-frame steam reinforced concrete. The incinerator is a Kawasaki-VKW Type Rotary Fire Grate Incinerator with a capacity of 450 tons per day (150 tons per day by three fire pits each.) The facility was established in 1979. The city has five incinerators that turn garbage into ash with no odor or noxious gasses. Special attention is paid to preventing pollution.

The group watched trucks bringing in a ton of waste each dump it into silos from which great cranes carry it to chutes into the furnaces, where 1000°C flames reduce it to ash. They also watched the burning, controlled by an immaculate control center with videos and gauges.

Subsequently, the group visited a final disposal site of domestic waste, Fusehata Environment Center. Mr. Mitsuhiro Yanagihara, Director, and Mr. Hiromichi Ueda, Assistant Manager of the center, guided the facility.

This is a large land fill where five ton trucks bring in waste where the Crushing and Sorting Facility crushes the bulky waste and separate the waste into combustible, non-combustible, and recyclable (iron and aluminum) parts. The combustible trash is incinerated in the Clean
Center and the recyclable trash is recycled so as to reduce the landfill volume. Scrap metal and aluminium bring in $1 million a year.

![Trucks and Cranes with tons of trash](image)

The Wastewater Treatment facility treats the leachate generated at the landfill site. The facility was planned in 1974, and completed in 1977. In 1983 aerators, activated carbon absorption equipment, and sand filtration towers were constructed. In 1991 in accordance with the standard of waste water in landfill disposal sites, an extensive refurbishment, including the new construction of an activated carbon absorption tower, was completed for more advanced waste water treatment.

![Reservoir for the wastewater treatment](image)

Finally, the participants visited the Resources Recycle Center. The lobby displays a 3R message. The building has a grass roof, reducing the temperature by 2°C. Solar panels and high tech windmills provide all the electricity needed. Glass, plastic bottles and other items are sorted primarily by superb automatic machines, and the rest by hand. Plastic bottles are turned into T-shirts.

![T-shirts made out of plastic bottles](image)

Glass and aluminum are sold to make new bottles and cans. Most importantly, the building is designated as a school room. Primary and secondary school children come for regular classes to learn the benefits of reducing, reusing and sorting waste for recycling. Teaching the young has proven to be a sound strategy for all things: recycling, waste management, even appropriate behaviour for tornado warnings and earthquakes.

![Entering into the school room like facility](image)

![Learning "3R"](image)

![In studies](image)

![Repaired goods for reuse](image)

![Biotape](image)
5th Day: Friday, 23 June
Morning Session

Dr. Shoichi Ando, Coordinator, Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), made a presentation of "Sustainable Urban Development with Disaster Safety"

Dr. Ando outlined the urban planning system and the environment in Japan. Then he explained the objectives and activities of UNCRD whose major goal is "Sustainable Regional Development" with sub-goals; Economic Development, Environmental Conservation and Human Settlement Development. The UNCRD Hyogo Office aims to enhance the capacity of local people and governments with various partners, to make communities safer. One of its major roles includes disaster reduction and development to enhance Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) to apply risk management solutions. Dr. Ando illustrated the importance of CBDM with the experience of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. He said: "Local people are potential victims and assume responsibility in managing the risk" and "Local people respond first and remain last to rebuild safer communities." To promote CBDM, UNCRD encourages the activities as follows:

- Dissemination of best practices;
- Initiation of model projects;
- Development of practical guidelines/tools for risk assessment and CBDM;
- Training and advisory services;
- Building partnership internationally and locally;

Dr. Ando also referred to the future programs of UNCRD, such as Housing Earthquake Safety Initiative (HESI) and Anti-seismic Building Code Dissemination (ABCD) project in Nepal, Indonesia, Japan, and other seismic countries. He concluded his presentation by introducing some of Japanese proverbs that teach people lessons on disaster management: "Disaster strikes when it's slipped out of memory"; "Providing is preventing"; "Turn misfortune into blessing".

Afternoon Session

There was a public forum on "Population, Urban Development and Environment in Asia". The Forum was organized for the citizens of Kobe, jointly by UNFPA Tokyo Office, Kobe City Government, Kobe International Center for Cooperation and Communication (KIC) and AUICK. The Workshop participants served as panelists, and engaged in a lively discussion. (See the details on page)

6th Day: Saturday, 24 June
Morning Session

Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mousa Madibo, Urban Planning Expert, Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI), made a presentation of "Environmental Issues in the Arab Region and the Activities of AUDI"

Dr. Madibo outlined the objectives and activities of AUDI and argued that the current status of environment is characterized by a dynamic balance of interactions between several components, i.e. natural, and man-made. Therefore any change in one can cause profound impact to the whole system. Also, populations living in the same geographical area, but having different socio-economic conditions need to be made aware that the development in their own land has to be through a joint effort with their neighbors.

He explained that the scarcity of water resources in the region is now a serious problem and the population increase exacerbates the problem. The situation is further complicated by the different regulations and legislations at national and local levels. In general, a third of the region's population does not have access to safe drinking water. It is even worse in the sanitation sector. From 60 to 80 percent of the population in the region uses unhygienic methods of human waste disposal. He referred to the several local regulations which need to be introduced to tackle water issues at local level. And he also introduced AUDI's assistance to promote them, such as conducting workshops on specialized water utilities, helping in commissioning regional consultants to carry out specific studies, and providing information with regard to regional consultants and international institutions.

Dr. Madibo concluded his presentation with expressing his expectation to share AUDI's experiences with the Asian region, starting the collaborative work with AUICK and AACS since many of the measures in city planning can be applicable not only with neighboring towns and regions within a country but also with neighboring countries and continents.

Dr. Madibo's visit was the first contact between AUICK and one of the other regional urban research institutes. The Secretariat wishes that it will bring more collaboration with AUDI and with other institutions in the future.

After the session of Dr. Madibo, the participant from Faisalabad presented his city report and action plan. (See the details on page)

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was set aside for the preparation of the action plans. Dr. Ness, the Resource Person for the workshop, assisted the participants in producing their action plans incorporating some of the valuable
information and experiences they learned from the workshop.

At the end of the day, the participants were treated to a little surprise, cakes prepared by the Secretariat, to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Thotsaphon Wong-Assa, a participant from Khon Kaen, Thailand, who turned to be 32 years old.

7th Day: Sunday, 25 June

The workshop participants flew out of Kobe airport, which opened a route to Kagoshima on 16 February 2006. Upon arrival at Kagoshima Airport, the participants were received by Mr. Toshio Yoshinaga, Managing Director of NPO Minamata Education Tour Planning, who works with Minamata City on introducing its history and lessons learned from its man-made tragedy. He described the City during a one and half hour bus ride through narrow country roads to Minamata, the city that gave the name to the dread mercury poisoning disease.

In 1956 a new disease, mercury poisoning, was diagnosed in the small fishing village of Minamata, Japan. For more than two decades a chemical plant of the Chisso Company was discharging wastes, including untreated mercury, directly into the bay. Fishermen in the 1930s knew that something was wrong in the waters and fish, but their voices were not heard. In the 1950s there appeared some unusual signs. Cats exhibited a strange, disoriented behavior and died. Then people began to suffer strange nervous disorders: shaking, severe headaches, difficult walking, and finally deaths. A medical doctor at the company's hospital developed the specific diagnosis in 1956, showing that mercury was attacking the central nervous system and causing this illness. The city gave its name to the illness Minamata Disease.

It was not easy to develop a response to the disease. An American Life photographer dramatized the plight of the people and the city gained worldwide recognition. The photographer was beaten, and partially paralyzed by the company's goons. The 1960s was also Japan's decade of development, with the aim of doubling per capita GNP in ten years (Japan actually went far beyond this), again muffling any concerns of environmental pollution. The company denied responsibility and even found scientists to back its claims that the bay's waters were clean. Moreover, and tragically, the local victims were twice victimized. Before full disclosure and recognition of the disease, local suffers were outcaste in their community, further reducing pressure for a remedy.

But there finally was some local pressure, aided by newspapers and activists from other parts of Japan. In the 1960s there were sit-ins in Tokyo government offices. In 1972 Japan created an Environmental Protection Agency. Ultimately by the mid 1970s the disease was fully recognized; the plant was forced to stop its mercury discharge and the prefectural government began the cleanup. Today, vast amounts of contaminated sludge have been dredged from the bay, enclosed behind a seawall and covered by clean soil from the mountains, providing new reclaimed land for the city. The landscape is steep forest-covered mountains with narrow valleys terraced for wet rice cultivation and tiny villages and towns.

Near Minamata, the group stopped at the Fukuda winery for lunch. Here the group found a set of Spanish style buildings. The place is also known for extensive recycling. Old roof tiles are broken to make floors and faces for pillars. Nothing is thrown away, everything is reused in some form or another. Wine is made from grapes, cherries, and other fruits. The participants roamed around, happy to be out of the plane and bus for a bit.

In the afternoon, the group members stopped by at the riverside reclaimed land which used be the contaminants precipitation pool and now contains the company housing of the Chisso Company.

The group also visited the infamous Hyakken drainage outlet, the originating point of Minamata Disease, through which the company's mercury along with waste water was discharged into the bay. It is said that a total of 70-150 tons of mercury was discharged into Minamata Bay, resulting in an accumulation of mercury-containing sludge that reached up to four meters thick around the Hyakken drainage outlet.
Then the participants visited The Minamata Disease Municipal Museum and archives to learn more about the disease. The museum was established in order to keep the precious data of the disease as well as to tell the people of the fear of the disease and the hard experience of the pain and discrimination that the patients have been gone through.

The group walked along a new sea wall on reclaimed land. In order to remove the sludge safely and quickly, the prefectural government implemented the pollution prevention project from 1977. It was to remove about 1.5 million cubic meters of sludge. The area covered approximately 2 million square meters in Minamata bay. In the construction, the sludge in the dredging area was pumped to the reclaimed land area to be filled and sealed by synthetic fiber sheets. High quality soil taken from the mountains was spread over the sheets to level the land. The project was completed in 1990, and 58 hectares of land was reclaimed. The project took about 14 years with the enormous cost of 48.5 billion yen (US$359 million).

There is a memorial monument for the Minamata disease victims on the edge of the reclaimed land. The total estimates are more than 17,000, though the government figure is 12,890. People can apply for certification and some compensation, but the wheels of the bureaucracy grind slowly and many have died before being officially recognized. The memorial contains names of victims, registered voluntarily by victims and family members. There are less than 400 names in the shrine; a stigma attached to the disease makes many reluctant to admit having the disease. At the memorial site, one can sound the gong and send a prayer for the victims.

8th Day: Monday, 26 June

The participants visited Minamata Clean Center where the city undertakes the detailed waste separation and recycling program. Mr. Fumikake Arimura, Deputy Director of the Clean Center, Minamata City Government, outlined the separation and collection system in Minamata City and guided us in the Center.

In each of the 26 wards (each of about 1,000 people), there is a recycling collection point, open from 7-8 AM one day a month. The people bring in bottles, paper, plastic, aluminum and iron cans to separate into different bins. There are six categories of glass and three of paper among the 22 categories of waste. With such care, its glass brings a premium price from the local recycle industries that are located in the town. This alone brings the town about US$70,000 a year, which goes back to the local wards to use as they see fit. Kitchen wastes are collected in 15 yen (about 15 cents) biodegradable plastic bags, paid for by the citizens. The waste goes to a local compost factory that turns it into commercial fertilizer. The total annual waste amounts to 5,000 tons of burnable, 2,000 tons of recyclable, 1,500 tons of compostable and about 1,500 tons for the landfill. The roughly 10,000 tons amounts to about 330 kilograms per person per year.

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After the valuable presentations from three administrators of Minamata City, the group visited the National Institute for Minamata Disease, which coordinates a world wide program of basic medical, clinical, and epidemiological research.

At the Institute, they learned that mercury in the sea enters the bodies of fish in the form of methyl mercury. When people eat the fish the methyl mercury combines with a cysteine to become cysteine-methylmercury, which can pass through the blood/brain barrier or the blood-placenta barrier to enter the central nervous system of adults and fetuses and cause irreparable damage. The normal mercury level in Japanese women is 1.6 ppm; in men it is 2.5 ppm. It becomes dangerous at levels over 11 ppm. Those levels can be tested from hair samples.

Mr. Takuya Ogata and Mr. Hironori Matsushita, administrators of Environmental Planning Section, Environment Division, Welfare and Environment Bureau, Minamata City Government introduced the environmental administration of Minamata City.

Mr. Ogata and Mr. Matsushita explained that the City of Minamata is now a small village with 30,000 persons, with not a very bright future. Half century ago it had 50,000 people with nearly 40 percent of the population below 14 years; only 5 percent above 65. Today the young are only 15 percent and the elderly 26 percent and growing. But the disease, the land reclamation and the loss of polluting industry have done something else to the town. In addition to receiving visitors for its infamous disease, Minamata has pushed itself tenaciously into environmental protection and recycling.

Throughout their presentation, Mr. Ogata and Mr. Matsushita emphasized that the distressing disease experience has led the city to undertake a vast environmental protection program that includes the very detailed waste separation and recycling program.

The participants flew back to Kobe in the evening.

9th Day: Tuesday, 27 June
Morning Session

The participants took the last field trip to see Kobe’s greening efforts. A bus took the group up hairpin curves into the Rokko Mountains that lie behind the city, reaching up to about 1500 meters. At the meeting room of the Forestry Management Office, Mr. Mitsuru Tanaka, Manager, Planning Division, Parks, Greenery and Landslide Prevention Department, Public Construction Projects Bureau, Kobe City Government, made a presentation, “To Create Flower and Green City Kobe”. He also guided the group throughout the day.

Mr. Tanaka outlined the chronological greening efforts that the City has taken and explained their achievements for creating a beautiful city with many green areas.

The City started The Green Kobe Project in 1971 aiming; a) to preserve 70 percent of the city area as greenery; b) to increase the
Greenery up to 30 percent of the urban area; and c) to plant one million trees per year. One of the major activities of the project was greening of the urban area, mountains, housing complexes and coastal districts. The city has achieved its goals so far and subsequently it introduced The Green Kobe 21 Plan which has a longer vision on the target.

Mr. Tanaka emphasized that the participation of the citizens is very active now and it helps to create, foster and nurture the beautiful City, Kobe.

Then, Mr. Keizo Takahashi, Director of Forestry Management Office, Parks, Greenery and Landslide Prevention Department, Public Construction Projects Bureau, Kobe City Government, made a presentation, "Beautiful Green Mountains and its Utilization".

Mr. Takahashi explained the protection and role of the greenery focusing on the Rokko Mountains. He mentioned that at the beginning of Meiji era (1868-1912), the Rokko Mountains were almost barren of trees. Now it is difficult to believe that just over 100 years ago they were completely bare and that white, weathered limestone that eroded and produced flash floods. In 1903 tree planting began and by 1930 the mountains were much as they appear today, completely covered with trees and bushes.

Now the greenery of Rokko Mountains plays an extraordinary role in the followings:
- Absorbing CO₂ emitted from 1.5 million citizens.
- Creating a beautiful urban landscape.
- Providing an accessible natural recreation site.
- Nurturing a hometown-oriented outlook.
- Preserving the natural environment where a wide range of natural life forms live.
- Preserving the mild and good urban environment.

After the lunch break by a pond in the Rokko Mountains, the group moved to the Kobe Municipal Arboretum. Mr. Kazuo Ichino, Director of the Arboretum and Mr. Mitsuru Murao, technical staff, outlined the site and guided its facility.

The Arboretum was built partially on top of an old landfill in 1940 and the group was able to observe such evidence of that fact as exhaust openings for gas from the waste under the soil, land subsidence and different soil layers. However, the ordinary visitors do not recognize them, since the plants and trees are so well maintained and hide them discretely. In addition, the discharged waste water is properly taken care of.
The site was full of people since hydrangeas, Kobe’s city flower, were in bloom. Along the trails the participants were greeted by many local people who were photographing, painting and just strolling and enjoying the color. The city had made the mountains into a truly fine outdoor place of enjoyment for all citizens.

After some enjoyable moments full of flowers, Mr. Tanaka continued guiding us back into the heart of town, to a small neighborhood park, Rokkomichi Kitte Park. Ms. Atsuko Sato, Representative of the Managing organization of the parks in the area, met and gave the group an explanation on the park.

The participants found a pleasant park of 8,000 square meters in a densely built neighborhood with apartments. The area was extensively damaged by the 1995 earthquake, essentially destroying all buildings.

The City government suddenly came up with a master reconstruction plan that included a number of parks. These were the areas designed precisely for disaster refugees to be accommodated in the event of an earthquake, where temporary shelters and utilities could be quickly mobilized. But it was also a neighborhood of people who talked with one another and formed something of a real community. Though many were displaced and scattered, they heard about the City government plans and quickly mobilized themselves. "You are not going to plan this at city hall alone," they said and demanded government listen to them. To its credit the City government did precisely that. Now the neighborhood committee manages the park that it helped to design and build. It gets an annual grant of about $10,000, runs a lovely community center, rents out the hall for weddings, plants flowers in the park and generally manages things.

The group then drove around town observing the greenery. In the past 40 years Kobe has planted hundreds of thousands of trees along all roads. The medians of roads are planted with flowers. Street corners and wide sidewalks sport planters filled with flowers and greenery. Most of the planters and trees are cared for, watered and fed, by local volunteer groups.

All the participants were impressed by the greenery of this urban area. Heavy urban traffic moves briskly. Trucks from the massive port facility are diverted away from the center by major elevated east-west freeways that make commercial traffic flow swiftly and efficiently. Busses and cars, with a few trucks and vans roll along city streets beside greenery and flowers. The wide sidewalks accommodated pedestrians and bicycles, with parking for bikes and motor scooters. Even the corner police station is decked out in flowers.

Dr. Ness noted that "Kobe is a busy, productive, healthy, and very beautiful city. This is what a city can be given leadership, favorable economic conditions and a deeply industrious people with a rich aesthetic sense!"

10th Day: Wednesday, 28 June
Morning Session

The morning session was assigned to the action plan working hours for the participants’ final presentation.

Afternoon Session

A whole afternoon was devoted to the presentation of the final action plans. Dr. Hirofumi Ando and Dr. Gayl D. Ness facilitated the session. (See the details on page...)
11th Day: Thursday 29 June

To sum up this workshop, the participants had a meeting for review and evaluation of the workshop. The participants exchanged their views and opinions frankly about the workshop. Then the closing ceremony was held. Mr. Kazutoshi Sasyama, Special Advisor of AUICK and Former Mayor of Kobe, honored their achievements during the workshop and handed a certificate to each of them. One of the useful suggestions from the review session was to form a network through e-mail among the participants so as to continue the exchange of information and experiences, especially with regards to the progress being made in the work plan.

After the official closure of the workshop program, Mr. Sasyama hosted dinner for the participants.

The workshop program was highly regarded by all the participants. They noted it had very good mix of classroom sessions, field visits, an exchange of experiences and an opportunity for the participants to reflect on the environment situation in their own cities and where and how improvements can be brought about.

Most of the program components received very positive evaluation from all the participants. In particular, they were greatly impressed with the presentations of the Best Practices in Weihai (China) and Chittagong (Bangladesh), since they were well presented and gave the participants first hand experiences to tackle with the environmental issues.

Through the visits to the municipal environment facilities, they learned the importance of popular participation and increasing citizen's awareness in order to preserve natural resources. They also learned it is an arduous task for the city administrator, but it is a strategy that pays large dividends. They also learned that how important it is to manage the waste treatment properly as well as preserving the environment by their site visits and interaction they had with Kobe city administrators.

The participants were also fascinated by their visit to Minamata City and learning of its tragic history of mercury contamination caused by the single company. It was a dramatic and eye opening experience and some of the facts shown there may have been hard to acknowledge. However, knowing about what happened there motivated all the participants to work for the protection of their cities by applying what they learned to environmental protection.

The discussion with the Kobe citizens at the Open Forum, UNFPA Seminar, also stimulated the participants further to tackle problems they are facing in achieving the goal of environmental protection in urban planning.

AUICK's new guideline on the preparation of the action plan development is still evolving. Most of the participants submitted ready-made action plans since a rather detailed note on the action plan had been given prior to the workshop. They should have been provided with some general suggestions on the action plan and advised to bring the basic groundwork information before arrival in Kobe. They should also have been informed that the action plan should be finalized at the end of the workshop incorporating some of the information and experiences they learnt from the workshop.

As a whole, all the participants were gratified that the workshop gave them full opportunity to increase their understanding of the population and environmental protection in urban planning, through the lessons, especially the hard experiences, shared by the experts and administrators in Kobe and Minamata City. As Kobe City started to manage waste treatment after the first plague victim in Japan was found in Kobe, and as the distressing disease experience has led Minamata City to undertake a vast environmental protection program, the status of human welfare is characterized by a dynamic balance of interactions between natural and man-made forces. And no matter how great an amount of money or effort is spent, it is often impossible to return a once-polluted and all but destroyed environment to its original state. This workshop was especially successful in that it emphasized the importance of developing appropriate and timely policies for contributing to the improvement of welfare of the people not only in their cities, but in the world as a whole.

Editor's Note:

(1) The details will be uploaded to the AUICK web-based database at http://www.auick.org/database/training/2006_1ws/2006_1ws.html

(2) The photographs with "™" are provided by the Kobe City Government.
City Reports and Action Plans

Chittagong

Mr. Kazi Mobasher Ahmed Hashemi
Ward Commissioner,
Ward No.2: Jalalabad Ward,
Chittagong City Corporation,
Bangladesh

CITY REPORT

Administrative Organizations and Duties for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection

Under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of Bangladesh, six units are responsible for urban planning and environmental protection.
1. Department of Environment (DoE)
2. Conservancy Department of City Corporation
3. Department of Coastal Forestry, Department of Forestry
4. Department of Inland Forestry, Department of Forestry
5. Department of Urban Plantation, Chittagong City Corporation
6. Air, Water and Soil Pollution Control initiatives in the urban areas

Current Status and Challenges of Environmental Administration

Chittagong City Corporation (CCC) now collects garbage for almost 60% of the city's households. Inorganic (polythene, plastic, metal, iron, silver, aluminum, paper board/hard board) garbage is recycled through a certain system, which has already been developed in the city area. Organic garbage is used for producing "Organic fertilizer" through composting, and the remaining hard garbage particles are utilized for producing "Firewood". CCC also has taken many initiatives for beautifying the city and protecting the environment. Much of this is done through the plantation project, planting saplings in city parks and gardens, open-spaces, and along roads, medians, roundabouts, footpaths, hill sides, and river banks. Moreover, CCC has programs to make school children aware of the plantation and environmental activities in the city. At the same time, CCC organizes a "Plantation Fair" every year for motivating common people towards the plantation activities.

However, the urban areas still experience critical environmental and pollution problems, since the City has not been developed in a planned manner and proper urban planning guidelines have not been implemented. The challenges of environmental administration that the city faces are as follows:

1. Rapid growth of slum areas: Unplanned and haphazard growth of slum areas is taking place at different locations, which is polluting the urban environment.

2. Industrial waste: Tanneries, garment factories, a steel mill, brick manufacturing and other industries are the cause of considerable pollution. CCC needs a strong policy framework regarding industrial waste management in the near future to address the future demand of the increasing industrial activities in the city.

3. Unplanned hill cutting: Chittagong is a hilly city bound by the Karnaphuli River and the Bay of Bengal. Because of unplanned hill cutting, the greenery in the hills is being destroyed and the hills are being leveled for developing housing settlements. As a result, the drainage systems, canals and the Karnaphuli River are becoming silted. Flash floods occur during the monsoon period which create environmental and health problems. Recently the government has imposed a ban on unauthorized hill cutting. As a result, hill cutting has been reduced to a considerable extent in the city and adjacent areas.

4. Medical and Clinical waste: Chittagong city has some 35 to 40 hospitals, clinics, health centers and nursing homes. Because of the absence of an incineration plant in the city, some hospitals and clinics are disposing their wastes in an unplanned manner. The CCC hospitals, maternity hospitals and health centers treat their own medical wastes properly. However the private hospitals/clinics create a great threat to the public health in the city since they dump their medical wastes improperly.

ACTION PLAN

Chittagong is a city of high density experiencing the related urban problems of solid waste management and environmental pollution in some of the peripheral...
locations. The central part of the city is inhabited by around 25000 people/Sq. Km. Unplanned development along with hill cutting and destruction of green areas are taking place in the city where land prices are very high. We need to address the problems from the City as well as community level.

A. Solid Waste Management

The following programs can be undertaken to address the garbage disposal problems in the city areas:
1. The City Wards’ disposal of garbage in the Open Dustbins will be brought under Community Level Management, and the Tri-cycle "Rickshaw Van" services can be introduced in those communities as soon as possible.

2. Motivational programs will be undertaken to educate house wives, house maids, school children and common people through Community Meetings, leaflets, mailing etc. under the guidance of Ward Commissioners.

3. Dustbins polluting the surrounding environment will be removed from the communities to the Primary and Secondary road locations, where City Corporation vehicles enter and carry the garbage.

4. People's participation is essential for this type of activity and Social and Community Organizations will be developed under the leadership of Social Elites like Retired Govt. Officials, University/College Teachers, Religious Leaders, Senior Citizens, and Business men.

5. NGO and private sector initiatives will be encouraged to accelerate the speed of the process.

5. Private hospitals, clinics, and health centers in the city will be motivated and compelled to destroy their garbage in a safe manner. At the same time we need to exert pressure on the central government through the Civil Societies/Professional Bodies and Political Parties to establish an INCINERATION PLANT in Chittagong immediately.

B. Plantation / Greening Programs

Although the plantation and greening programs are executed successfully in the central city areas, some of the peripheral areas still witness hill cutting and damage to the green areas. The following programs which address the problem with the help of community participation and social awareness will be undertaken:

1. Steering Committees will be formed at the City Ward level under the leadership of the Ward Commissioners to implement and carry out the plantation program in the city wards.

2. Training programs will be undertaken among the volunteers, housewives, and school children to educate them on greening activities.

3. Plantation activities will be carried out under the Ward commissioners that are responsible for ensuring the participation of the local population and for the monitoring of the activities as well.

4. NGO and Private sector involvement will be encouraged along with the respective community people.

5. Programs will be undertaken to encourage community people to carry out and take part in the plantation activities in their own localities (such as road sides, parks, gardens, road medians, open-spaces etc.) The "Plantation Fair" will be arranged locally at the City Ward level to motivate people in favor of urban plantation activities.

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**Action Plan (Solid Waste Management) by Quarters**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motivation and Training (Women, Children and House Maids etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introducing &quot;Rickshaw Van&quot;</td>
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<td>Withdrawal of Community Dustbins</td>
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<td>Public Awareness for Hospital Waste Management</td>
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<td>Organize Pressure Groups for establishing Incineration Plant</td>
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<td>Establishment of Incineration Plant</td>
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<td>Industrial Waste Management Campaign</td>
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<td>Enforcement of Law</td>
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Action Plan (Urban Plantation/Greening) by Quarters

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<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
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<td>2Q</td>
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<tr>
<td>Formation of Steering Committees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selection of Plantation locations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inviting the NGO/Private sectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing Plantation Activity</td>
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<td>Ground Work for Plant Fair in the City Words</td>
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<td>Plantation Fair at Ward Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
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Weihai

Mr. Pingyi Sun
Vice Director,
Weihai Environmental Protection Agency,
Weihai Municipal Government,
China

Environment in Urban Policy Making

Weihai, as a newly developing coastal city, enjoys many preferential policies and a unique location. With these advantages a rapid development of the city and economy was inevitable. Weihai has paid great attention to environmental protection, discovered a sustainable development path for the economy and society, and created an eco-city. Weihai has successfully explored its options in this regard, by asking two reputable universities, Tongji and Tsinghua, to cooperate in developing the general plan of Weihai, concerning issues such as landscape, resources, transportations, weather, and economic and social development. In the last 18 years Weihai has rejected more than 300 medium and large scale projects with a total investment about USD 800 million because these projects did not fit the developmental plans of Weihai to maintain a clean environment. Nonetheless the economic growth of the City has remained vigorous and sustainable.

Current Status and Challenges of Environmental Administration

At present, the national economy of China is developing rapidly. With the increasing tension and rhythm of social and economic activities, the possibility of environmentally polluting accidents increases greatly. Environmentally polluting accidents are very harmful to human health, to the ecological environment and to economic development. The government of China pays increasing attention to the issue of environmental emergencies, but because of the lack of advanced technology and limited funds, the capacity for responding to environmental accidents is behind that of the developed counties.

After China opened up to the outside world, Weihai developed rapidly. With its developed harbors, airport, railway station and highway net, Weihai became a cargo distribution center for national and international trade. The
cargos would contain such things as a large quantity of oil, and dangerous chemical substances that have a potential for a serious polluting accident. Should a polluting accident occur, it would not only cause damage to the cargos and influence national and international trade, but would also cause serious environmental pollution affecting human health in the region. It could even bring harmful impacts to the environment of Japan and other neighboring countries. Therefore, capacity building on environmental emergency in Weihai is very important both for the environmental and social, national and international reasons. Weihai City has already achieved its recognition as a "National Environmental Protection Model City" and also has been awarded many titles as an environmentally friendly city. The next goal of Weihai is to construct an eco-city.

**ACTION PLAN**

1. **Goal**

   Construct an eco-city. Capacity building for an environmental emergency is on the top of priorities.

2. **Target area and population**

   The targeted area is the land and sea area under Weihai city's jurisdiction. The population is 2.5 million.

3. **Activities**

   1) Establish an efficient response organization. The organization must consist of Police, Environment Protection, Medical Treatment, Rescue, Safe Surveillance, Epidemic Prevention, Traffic, Communication and other departments, headed by the mayor or vice mayor.
   2) Conduct training. Invite experts from developed countries to give lectures on environmental emergencies. Send technicians to developed countries to work with their counterparts for technical training to improve staff skills.
   3) Establish an environmental emergency database. Investigate the harmful substances that are produced and used in Weihai; identify the substances, their locations and amounts; identify the types of accidents that could occur and what responses should be taken.
   4) Upgrade the environmental emergency response equipment that includes monitoring, communication, transportation, and rescue materials.
   5) Educate the public. Use TV, radio, newspapers, workshops and other methods to publicize the knowledge of the environment, enhance public awareness on the environmental emergency, to ensure that the public can take correct countermeasures for environmental emergencies.

4. **Action Plan by Quarters**

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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3Q</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Create an inter-agency steering committee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Establish an environmental emergency database.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Improve the preparedness for the environmental emergency in the local community level</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Upgrade the environmental emergency response equipments</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Public education</td>
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5. **Monitoring System**

   The monitoring process should be carried out by the Environmental Protection Bureau. The indicators should include the creation of the steering committee, establishment of the environmental emergency data base, the hardware and software preparation at the local community level, the trained staff, the acquisition of proper environmental equipment and the improvement of public awareness on environmental emergency.

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**CITY REPORT**

**Administration of environmental protection**

The Department of Solid Waste Management of the Municipal Corporation of Chennai is responsible only for the Solid Waste Management in the city. Urban development and urban planning are carried out by a separate body called the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority. They are responsible for overall city planning with inter-departmental co-ordination. They are also responsible for regulating the growth of buildings, industries, trade and commercial activities and creating a master plan for constructing and maintaining infrastructures as well as strengthening the existing infrastructure.
infrastructure. Environmental protection is looked after by a state body called the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. They are responsible for the enforcement of the Environment (Protection) Act, Air (Prevention of Pollution) Act, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and all the rules, notifications and stipulations made or issued under the above legislations. Their main role is to regulate and monitor the functioning of all the trade, industrial and commercial activity, which would produce any hazardous material to the environment. Water Supply and Drainage arrangement for Sewage is carried out by another separate city body called The Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. They are responsible for the supply of drinking water through and the collection, conveyance, treatment and disposal of sewage through the sewerage system.

Current Status and Challenges of Environmental Administration

The major components that would pollute the environment at present include solid wastes; storm waters that bring sewage into the streets under heavy rains; vehicle emissions and noise. The solid waste processing facility is yet to emerge. There is no processing facility running in the entire country operating to its full capacity. There is a lack of common technologies or common plant design free from patent’s rights. Plants have to be set up only on risk and with utmost care at all stages. The existing landfills are crude open dumps. Now only controlled dumping of waste is as follows: disposing the waste in layers and covering them with available construction and demolition waste materials. The landfills are in existence for more than two decades. They were originally located away from habitation clusters, but they have all become surrounded by housing plots and massive colonization. The people surrounding the landfill now protest the existence of the landfill stating that it is a source of health hazard to them. It is difficult to find new land fill sites even as much as 50 kilometres from the city. Those require more vehicles for transportation, more drivers, more fuel which greatly increases the haulage-cost.

2. Constraints

The major constraint at this time is a jurisdictional one. Hazardous wastes are under the control of the State government’s Pollution Control Board. That Board will have to undertake a survey of the city’s industries to identify hazardous wastes and develop a control system for those wastes. This will require a proposal to the State Chief Minister, through the Chief Secretary, who will then direct the Pollution Control Board to take the necessary action.

For the separation of wastes at the household level, the City Corporation has appropriate authority and responsibility. This is the responsibility of the Zonal Officers who control activities at the city wards. The Zonal Officers are under the control of the Joint Commissioners for Health, Education, and Revenue and Finance. A proposal for organizing household waste separation will be given to the City Commissioner. The plan will involve some reorganization of household collection. Presently household wastes are separated into two categories: combustible and non-combustible. The new system will require a four part separation: combustible, compostable, recyclable and inert.

3. Action Plan

1. Develop a written proposal for a State managed industrial survey. Write a proposal for the State Pollution Control Board to survey all industries in the city. The proposal will be reviewed by the City Commissioner. The survey will test industrial wastes to determine levels of hazard and will propose appropriate controls. The proposal can be written within one month for transmission to the State Chief Secretary.

2. State survey of Chennai industries. The State’s Pollution Control Board will carry out a survey of the city’s industries and draft a plan for appropriate control. This will be done within about six months.

3. Write a proposal to the City Commissioner for
Household Waste Management. A proposal with specific steps to be carried out will be written for the City Commissioner. The proposal will be reviewed by the Chief Engineer, who has responsibility for the Solid Waste Management Department. A decision on the plan will be made by the Commissioner. This will take about 2 weeks.

4. Design receptacles to be distributed to households. This can be done within six months.

5. Education for new waste management. Ward level programs will be developed to instruct people at the ward level on how the new separation program will work. This will be organized for the second half of 2007 to be ready for the opening of the new plants at the end of 2007.

6. Distribution of new receptacles to households. This will be done at the end of 2007, just before the new plants become operative.

7. School education program. A program for instruction in the schools will be developed to introduce the new waste management system to the school children. Meet with education Deputy Commissioner to plan a school curriculum on the new waste management program.

8. Design the new special curriculum. It is assumed that the Deputy Commissioner on Education will develop a special curriculum for the schools concerning the waste management program. That will probably be done in the second half of 2006.

9. Education program in schools. New special curriculum to be launched in the schools in the first half of 2007.

10. The new system is planned to be operative by the beginning of 2008.

11. Monitoring the new system. Solid Waste Management Department officers will work with Zonal and Ward managers to examine waste separation at the ward level. This will be done throughout the first year of the new system's operation, all of 2008.

12. Maintaining the system. The Solid Waste Management Department will design the procedures for maintaining the system and will carry out maintenance and improvements as needed.

### 5. Action Plan by Quarters

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<th>Action</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Write proposal for State</td>
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<td>2. State action on survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Proposal on household separation management</td>
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<td>4. Design new receptacles</td>
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<td>5. Ward education program</td>
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<td>6. Distribute new receptacles</td>
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<td>8. School curriculum development</td>
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<td>9. New curriculum in schools</td>
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<td>10. New system operative</td>
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<td>11. Monitoring</td>
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<td>12. Maintaining system</td>
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Surabaya

Ms. Henny Dwi Ferita
Officer,
Investigation and Evaluation,
Environmental Impact Control,
Environmental Management Agency,
Surabaya City,
Indonesia

CITY REPORT

Administrative Organizations and Duties for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection

In accordance with local regulation no. 15 in 2005 on the organization of local technical institutes, the Environmental Management Agency of Surabaya City has regional authority for protecting the environment. The national and provincial governments also provide the legal basis for Surabaya Mayor's Regulation no. 62 in 2005, which establishes the environmental controlling committee.

Current Status and Challenges of Environment Administration

A major cause of pollution today is centered around Surabaya's river.
- The river is used as the disposal site for domestic and industry wastes.
- There are many unauthorized buildings and dykes on the river.
- The original irrigation function of the river has changed into drainage function, but the river lacks the capacity to handle the amount of discharge.
- Flooding is a major problem during the raining season, with negative implications for road traffic and construction.
- The flooding is caused by the inadequate infrastructure for handling city drainage.
- In the 19 districts, there are areas with inadequate drainage and sitting water

Waste Problems
- Inadequate infrastructure for collecting and managing domestic wastes.
- Industry Waste inadequate use of the Waste Water Treatment Plant (IPAL).
- Hazardous and Toxic Waste (B3) is not yet completely handled.
- The lack of temporary disposal sites and difficulties in finding new sites.
- The lack of garbage transportation vehicles (118 units, 10 units have serious damage) and heavy equipment (19 units, 4 units have light damage).
- A clean environment has not yet been developed.
- NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) phenomena.
- The lack of culture of recycling of waste.

ACTION PLAN

1. Problem
The increase of both domestic and industrial waste disposal into Surabaya River.

2. Target Population
The targeted population is 67 percent of Surabaya’s inhabitants who are the receivers of clean water service. The number of Surabaya city inhabitants in 2005 was 2,614,850 people, therefore the targeted population is about 1,751,549 people.

3. Action Plan
- Develop a master plan for environmental protection of the river;
- Establish reporting system: organize local groups to report on pollution (investigation and testing samples of waste water);
- Hazardous and toxic waste inspection;
- Environmental impact monitoring and control;
- Increase human resources;
- Spread of environmental information;
- Form an Environmental Region Roles draft plan;
- Execution of Celebrating Water and Earth Day, Blue
Sky Program, a sustainable coastal campaign;
• Movement of "Planting One Million Trees";
• Environmental Competitions;
• Create and maintain an ambient air monitoring station;
• Execution of good environmental governance;
• Environmental sanitation;
• Arrange a database for environmental status;
• Take sample of water, soil and ambient air;

• Management and controlling of ground water;
• Greening of the Environment (tree planting: angsana and mangrove);
• Execution of cleansing drainage program and greening of river dikes (community development and awareness);
• Environmental license service;
• Increasing income of environmental permit and potency data;

4. Action Plan by Quarters

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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establish reporting system on environmental damage and pollution</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous and Toxic Waste inspection</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Impact monitoring and controlling</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase human resources</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread environmental information</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form an Environmental Region Roles draft</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution of Celebrating Water and Earth Day, Blue Sky Program, a sustainable coastal campaign</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement of &quot;Planting One Million Trees&quot;</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold a competition of environmental scientists, Maintenance of ambient air monitoring stadium</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution of good environmental governance</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Sanitation</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrangement of database and environmental status</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking samples</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and controlling of ground soil water</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greening the environment</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the Prokasih (River Cleaning Program), regional data around the river and the river streams will be needed;
For elucidation of the environmental problem, regional data will be needed on the industries and companies that may potentially pollute the environment.

(2) Making Progress
• Do the industries and companies responsible for pollution make suitable reports?
• Are environmental pollution reports properly handled, and have some measures been taken?
• Is there any improvement in social awareness concerning management of the environment including reforestation?
• Is there any progress in tree planting? Is the river free of garbage?
• Is the number of pollution reports increasing or decreasing each year?

5. Monitoring System

Life Environment Control Department executes action plans through:
(1) Reviewing and Collecting Data
• For monitoring activities, companies will be grouped by their function;
• For the reporting system, collect opinions from society and take action against violators;

Illegal Waste Disposal from Industries

AUICK Newsletter No.47 22 November 2006
Kuantan

Mr. Nazruddin bin Ismail
Director,
Urban Services and Environment Department,
Kuantan Municipal Council,
Malaysia

CITY REPORT

Current Status on Environmental Administration

The Kuantan Municipal Council (KMC) has a population of 350,000 people (year 2000 census) and is expected to double by the year 2020.

Presently the amount of solid wastes produced is about 500 tons daily, consisting of 300 tons domestic and 200 tons industrial and construction wastes. The present sanitary landfill is nearly filled up and a new planned for construction by the end of this year. To prolong the life of the landfill, the Kuantan Municipal Council embarked on a 3R program five years ago but it is not receiving a good response from residents.

ACTION PLAN

1. Problems and Goals

To reduce the need for new landfill sites in the future, Kuantan Municipal Council needs to review the method of 3R program implementation.

2. Target Population

- Housewives
- School children (primary schools, year 1 to 6)
- Businesses (hotels, restaurants, and etc.)

3. Resources and Constraints

Presently the 3R program is under the Health Development Division of the Urban Services and Environment Department consisting of one Divisional Head and one Unit Head. To run the new 3R program, three supporting staff will be required to do monitoring and to follow up with the target population.


```
               Mayor
                 ↓
                  ↓
Secretary

                     ↓
Other Departments

                     ↓
Urban Services and Environment Department

                     ↓
Other Departments

                     ↓
Cleaning and Health Division

                     ↓
Health Development Division

                     ↓
Maintenance Division

                     ↓
Administration Division

                     ↓
3 Management Units

                     ↓
Health Education Unit

                     ↓
Waste Minimization Unit

                     ↓
Other Programs

                     ↓
3R Programs

                     ↓
Housewives

                     ↓
School children

                     ↓
Businesses
```

5. Action Plan

- Meet the Mayor and secure approval on proposal to revise the 3R program.
- Modify the present 3R program based on the AUICK Workshop experience to the existing KMC’s 3R program.
- Recruit three new staff.
- Conduct special training for the three new staff, Division Head and Unit Head.
- Modify the present steering committee’s program on how to separate and dispose domestic solid wastes.
  * Monthly meetings to decide procedures;
  * Wastes separating categories;
6. Monitoring System

Data collection on 3R recovery - weekly, monthly, quarterly.

### 3 year timeline for the revised 3R program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Meeting with the Mayor</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Recruit new staff</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Special training for Division Head and Unit Head New staff</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Modify the present steering committee program Meeting</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Strengthening logistic and supply: posters buckets or containers</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Implementing the 3R program trial run basis Make Compulsory</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Monitoring Weekly collection Monthly collection Quarterly collection</td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Faisalabad**

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad
District Officer, Solid Waste Management, City District Government Faisalabad, Pakistan

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**Environment in Urban Policy Making**

In Faisalabad District a Strategic Policy Unit has been constituted under the direct supervision of the District Coordination Officer. This unit in consultation with other departments of the City District Government helps the City District Nazim and District Coordination Officer to make policies for the District including environmental protection.

**Priority Issues**

Inadequate collection of solid waste and unsatisfactory disposal at the landfill site posing environmental degradation and health hazards include the following:

1. Faisalabad City's 2.3 million residents daily generation of garbage is about 1,150 tons, but the lifting capacity of the department is about 900 tons per day. This is because of the inadequate number of waste lifting vehicles available to the department. Most of the vehicles are old and outdated.
2. There are no formal facilities to reduce the size of waste through reuse or recycling.
3. There is no facility to weigh the waste.
4. The primary collection of waste from households and...
the sweeping of roads is unsatisfactory due to the inadequate number of sanitary workers;
(5) The hazardous waste from hospitals and industry is dumped untreated along with the municipal waste;
(6) Open dumping is carried out at landfill site.

ACTION PLAN

1. Measures to be taken

I. Improvement in primary collection
At present, 3,115 sanitary workers collect the household waste and waste from roads and streets. Keeping in view the government standard is one sanitary worker for 500 populations, 4600 sanitary workers are required for the primary collection of the waste. Thus an additional 1,485 sanitary workers are required. The number of sanitary workers will not be increased in the coming years. Instead of increasing the number of sanitary workers, mechanical road sweepers will be purchased. Two road sweepers will be purchased every year. This action will be taken because the operation cost of mechanical road sweepers will be less than the wages and other benefits provided to sanitary workers.

II. Door to door Waste Collection System will be introduced in the high and middle class areas, for which cost covering fees will be levied in the first year of the action plan. This facility will be extended to slum areas in the second year of the action plan.

III. People will be educated regarding cleanliness, collection, and segregation of wastes at the household level through corner meetings and through radio and television via local cable network.

IV. Pilot projects will be set up for segregation at source. These pilot projects will be introduced in the schools, colleges, universities and government institutions. Paper, cardboard, plastic glass and tin will be collected separately from the other waste.

V. From primary school to university level the students will be involved and taught about the importance of segregation at source and recycling. These students will be used to educate the community.

VI. NGOs and private companies will be encouraged to establish community based segregation at source, with separate collection and waste recovery projects in different areas on BOT basis (build operate and transferred). These NGOs or private companies may collect some fee from the community for this service.

VII. Waste composting plants will be introduced at the household level or street or union council level.

VIII. Solid waste management technical system will be improved by purchasing new machinery in the first year of action plan.
(1) Dumpers (5 ton capacity) 10
(2) Tractors with front end blade 4
(3) Bulldozer for the landfill site 1

(4) Excavator for the landfill site 1
(5) Front end loader for the landfill site 1
This machinery will improve the waste lifting capacity by 150 tons per day and most of the daily generated waste that remains unlifted will be removed from the city on a daily basis.

IX. A regular system for weighing the waste at a weighing bridge at the landfill site will be established in the first year of the action plan.

X. A workshop for the repair of vehicles will be improved. At present only minor repair and tire mending facilities are available. Facility for major repair will be provided.

2. Improvement of Hazardous Management

Two government hospitals in Faisalabad have the facility for safe disposal of waste through incineration, while other private hospitals and clinics do not have this facility and their waste can be observed at Municipal disposal site (fifth depot).

The Government of Pakistan has established hospital waste management guidelines and rules in 2005. In line with these guidelines all hazardous clinical waste will be segregated at source from the non-hazardous waste by hospital administration and will be lifted and transported by the City District Government Faisalabad to the two government hospitals where enough facilities are available to incinerate this waste. Incineration charges will have to be paid by the private hospital. In the forthcoming fiscal year an appropriate vehicle (fully covered, free of sharp edges, with back door locks) will be purchased by the City District Government to carry this waste. Protective clothing and training will be provided to the workers and drivers involved in carrying this waste.

3. Industrial Waste

The main industry in the city is the textile industry where white cloth is manufactured, dyed and processed. This industry is the main source of water, air and land pollution. This industry will be shifted out of municipal limits at the beginning of the second year of the action plan.
### 4. Action Plan by Quarters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>1 July 2006~30th June 2007</th>
<th>1 July 2007~30th June 2008</th>
<th>1 July 2008~30th June 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings with the EDO (MS), DCO, and District Nazim. Approval from</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>District Assembly and provincial government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Purchase of machinery</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Education of school children and other students from college</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>and universities for promotion of segregation at household level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Weighing bridge will be installed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Hospital waste carrying truck will be purchased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machinery will start working on segregation at household level and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>door to door collection in high and middle class areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of 2 mechanical road sweepers. Dying and processing industry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>will be shifted outside the municipal limits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Door to door collection and segregation from slum areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 mechanical road sweepers will be purchased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCI will be made and approved by the provincial and central</td>
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<tr>
<td>government.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of vehicle repair workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of landfill site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Olongapo

**Ms. Marivic Jadulco Nierras**  
Planning Officer III, Technical Section, City Planning and Development Office, Olongapo City Government, Philippines

**CITY REPORT**

#### Administrative Organizations and Duties for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection

The primary agency responsible for Environmental Protection in the city is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through its Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) which is under the national government. Because of the growing population of the city, the watershed areas and waters are increasingly pressured. Lack of support from the national government limits the programs that are undertaken by the DENR in the area. However, Olongapo City's work coordination with DENR is doing quite well but needs further refinement in terms of issuing clearance permissions to land ownership and titling to ensure that this will not run in conflict with the approved zoning ordinance of the city.

The city's Environmental Sanitation and Management Office (ESMO) is responsible for managing the solid waste program of the city. By the structure, the Local Chief Executive has direct control and supervision over ESMO in the implementation of the system. The City Health Office complements the work through its Sanitary Inspectors who issue citation tickets to violators of City Ordinances and Sanitation Laws.

With the city government still handling the waste management system, it will be in full control. Expenditures, use of equipment and disposal methods will be better monitored. Government revenues are assured, but only if garbage fees are collected and properly managed. Vehicles and other equipment remain with the government, and may be used for other purposes during emergencies.

#### Environment in Urban Policy Making

Policies in the form of ordinances and executive orders were adopted in the city's solid waste management program. These policies conform to present needs and are adjusted to such exigencies as inflation, fuel price increases, base withdrawal, Mt. Pinatubo eruption, etc.
Fees and rates were adjusted when the earnings in the initial years put the program in a deficit. Between 1989 and 1990, the City Council enacted eight ordinances or measures dealing with the utilization of the landfill area, the rates of solid waste collection fees, the schedules and mechanics of collection, etc.

**Priority Issue and Measures**

The rapid economic development and urbanization experienced by the City of Olongapo in the past decades has also resulted in a decline in the quality of its environment. The most serious environmental problems that the city faces include the following:

a. Most of the river systems in the city are in various states of degradation, which have resulted from the indiscriminate dumping of waste by riverside residents and the heavy siltation of the natural channels. The absence of a central sewerage system in the city also contributed to the pollution of rivers. This has a major impact on the coastal marine waters, as these are the ultimate receiving bodies of water for the waste and pollution that are dumped in the river systems.

b. Proliferation of squatters along forest areas, drainage channels and mountain areas where they can easily occupy land. The increasing population growth due to accelerated development is putting pressure in the upland areas of the city where the watershed areas are located.

c. The declining air and noise quality in the city is another serious environmental problem that needs to be addressed by the city. The increase in mobile sources (motor vehicles) of air pollutants has further aggravated the situation. The adverse impact of the decline in the air and noise pollution of the city is an increase in the occurrence of upper respiratory diseases. The sectors highly susceptible to this are children and the elderly. It is of primary importance that this environmental problem be addressed and its adverse impacts be minimized, if not totally eliminated.

The Environmental Sanitation and Management Office (ESMO) of the city is working on possible solutions to eliminate the riverside dumping of solid waste and other waste materials which is one of the causes of the river pollution. The plans include regular collection of garbage, desilting and dredging of heavily silted waterways, conducting an intensive information and education campaign, coordinating the City Government with the private water company and sewerage companies.

**ACTION PLAN**

1. **Problem**

The present waste generated and dumped at the existing landfill is composed of both compostable and non-compostable wastes. The site faces with funding problems for continued upgrading and has limited area for expansion.

2. **Target Population**

The targeted group is the whole city population.

3. **Resources and Constraints**

Funding is to be shouldered by the city government to initiate the program. The limited budget however, may not make the program sustainable.

4. **Implementing Agency**

City Environmental Sanitation and Management Office

5. **Implementation Strategies**

- Coordinate functions with relevant government offices and NGOs;
- Orient citizens to the concept that keeping the city clean is the responsibility of everyone (not government alone) and that service has costs;
- Create a program that is simple to understand and easy to enforce;
- Procure equipment that is appropriate and sustainable;
- Strictly enforce the programs with fines and penalties;
- Respect the dignity to every stakeholder in the program.
### 6. Action Plan by Quarters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3Q</td>
<td>4Q</td>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Planning Period</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Present the concept of the program to the City Mayor for his approval</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Coordinate with related departments (environmental sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>and management office (ESMO), city health office, public affairs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>office, city planning, among others)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Form a CORE Group composed of the offices of environmental</td>
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<tr>
<td>sanitation and management, city health, city planning and public</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affairs</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contact schools, government agencies and non-government</td>
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<tr>
<td>organizations for program trainers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Contact related government agencies for support of the program</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Develop information and training materials and set up a web site</td>
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<tr>
<td>for the program</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Information Dissemination in all schools, business</td>
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<tr>
<td>establishments and households</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Conduct training/seminars on Waste Segregation At-Source</td>
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<tr>
<td>and Simplified Recycling Program for the trainers, collectors,</td>
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<tr>
<td>junkshop owners and enforcers/evaluators</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Implementation Period</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Determination of the pilot area</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Conduct lectures/seminars on waste segregation at-source and</td>
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<tr>
<td>simplified recycling programs in the community</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Dry-Run Implementation Try-out in the Pilot area</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Enforcement by persuasion/incentives</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Enforcement by penalties/fines</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Advocacy activities on environmental promotion and protection</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>through a symposium on the city's environment and natural</td>
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<tr>
<td>resources, and ecological development and protection</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. Monitoring System

Conduct monthly review and quarterly meetings.
Mr. Thotsaphon Wong-Asa  
Chief,  
Subdivision of Natural Resources,  
Natural Resources Section,  
Office of Public Works,  
Khon Kaen Municipality,  
Thailand

CITY REPORT

Current Issues on Environment

The price of diesel fuel has risen more than 100 percent in the past 3 years. Khon Kaen Municipal (KKM) Office uses diesel fuel for many machines, on average about 1,200 liters per day, costing an equivalent of 840 US dollars per day. We have therefore been trying to find alternative energy to diesel fuel and biodiesel has begun to be used for alternative energy.

KKM is interested in used vegetable oil and animal-based oil to produce biodiesel as new energy to fuel the machinery of Khon Kaen Municipality. According to the data on used oil provided by respondents who are home-based oil users, it was found that the municipality could collect as much as 251,822 liters of used oil per year, or 839 liters per day. Commercial action has been taken into consideration. The impact on the environment and health of Khon Kaen residents also needs to be considered.

ACTION PLAN

1. Problem

Diesel fuel contaminates air and water, and its price is increasing. By using diesel fuel, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and dust are emitted in the air. As for water pollution, it is very difficult to remove used diesel oil from water. We believe that we have found a method to solve these problems. It also has an advantage of saving fuel budget set for the running of machinery. The key to the solution is biodiesel.

2. Goal

Separate used oil from waste water and by the end of the year, recycle 200 liters of used oil daily.

3. Objectives

- Reduce 200 liters of used oil from waste water per day.
- To achieve expected outcome, the following steps will be taken.
  - Build a recycle plant (Khon Kaen University)
  - Increase efficiency of waste water treatment
  - Reduce air pollution
  - Save budget
  - Reduce cancer disease

4. Target Population

People in the city, especially leaders, students and restaurant industries will be targeted.

5. Resources and Constraints

Funding to initiate the program is on the shoulders of the City government and the university.

6. Implementing Agency

City Natural Resource and Environment Management Office

7. Key Implementation Strategies

- Coordinate functions with relevant government offices and Khon Kaen University
- Set up sub-stations for collection through the leader communities
- Orient citizens, students and restaurant industries to the concept of keeping used oil
- Create a program that is simple to understand and easy to enforce

8. Action Plans

1. Present the concept of the program to the City Mayor for his approval — July 2006.
2. Coordinate with Khon Kaen University, City Health Office, government offices — July 2006
4. Promote program for residents, students and restaurant industries — September 2006.
5. Collect used oil at sub-stations (community office or leaders’ houses) — October 2006.
6. Transfer used oil to the center station (KKM) and send all used oil to recycle plant (KKM) — November 2006.
7. Use biodiesel from used oil in machinery of KKM — December 2006.

9. Monitoring System

Monthly review and quarterly meetings

November 2006
### 10. Timeline for the Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present the concept of the program to the City Mayor for his approval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate with Khon Kaen University, City Health Office and governement offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting the leader communities and invite collaboration in the program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote program for residents, students and restaurant industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect used oil at sub-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer used oil to the center station and send all used oil to recycle plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use biodiesel from used oil for machinery of KKM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote success of program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Biodiesel Machine**

1. Premix Tank
2. Reaction Tank

### Danang

**Mr. Dung Viet Dang**

Director, Department of Transportation and Public Works, Danang People's Committee Vietnam

- Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DNRE), a body of the Danang People's Committee, serves as an administrator of land, housing and maps.
- Department of Construction (DOC): A specialized unit of the People's Committee, assists the People's Committee in implementing State administration of the industrial and civil construction field devising the details and master plan for urban and rural areas, as well as designing and construction at all levels.
- Department of Transportation and Public Works (DOTPW): A specialized unit of the People's Committee, assists the People's Committee in implementing State administration of the transportation, infrastructure, construction, urban management and environment.

### CITY REPORT

**Administrative Organizations and Duties for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection**

Since urban planning and environmental protection cover a wide range of issues, they are handled by multiple organizations including the following.

**Environment in Urban Policy Making**

The legislative context for environmental management already exists. Based on the Constitution of Vietnam,
there are a number of laws and other codes related to environmental protection such as:
- Law on Environmental Protection
- Law on Forest Protection and Development
- Law on Land
- Law on the Protection of People's Health

Specific instruments are available for urban environmental management in Danang. The City Government can issue specific regulations for pollution control. Regarding economic measures, there are a number of measures, such as "polluter pays a charge", natural resource fees, pollution fines and other management instruments.

Overview of the Current Status

In general, the environmental and living conditions in Danang urban areas are not so good. We have some problems with water quality, noise level; and deteriorating natural resources. The main causes are human induced activities. Today the people and Government of Danang are facing many crucial emergency problems, such as increasing air and water pollution, solid waste management; controlling the deterioration of natural resources; increasing provision of health and medical care; and solving transportation and infrastructure problems. To deal with those problems, the Danang urban inhabitants need a comprehensive and effective environmental management system which includes a legal framework, an institutional framework and appropriate management instruments.

Priority Issues and Measures

The most serious environmental problems that the city faces are industrialization and pollution control, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation. The production technology in many factories is backward, which results in extensive pollution. There are factories in housing areas which are noisy and polluting. According to the annual report of DNRE noise is often more than 10 times the accepted level. Most waste water from the latrines, septic tanks and pan/bucket latrines is discharged into the urban sewerage system. The lakes in the urban area are threatened by illegal dumping and housing.

We need some measures to encourage the state and private enterprises to change their technology and to use new, more environmentally friendly, technology. The planning of industrial zones and removing factories from housing areas are priority measures. We also need to set up an environmental protection fund in order to assist companies reduce their pollution. Danang has made considerable and comprehensive investment in the environmental sector, which is shown in some main constructions as sewerage construction and garbage collection construction. Afforestation planning is paid with due concern to facilitate the municipal population's access to clean environment and fresh air. Environmental protection has become an important criterion for the municipal people and an essential factor to attract visitors.

ACTION PLAN

1. Goal
To establish a proper treatment system for industrial and medical waste in Danang city.

2. Target population
With the annual growth rate of approximately 1.9%, at the end of the year 2005 the city has 790,191 persons (not including the workers and the students who move to the city for jobs and study) of which 51.71% are males, 48% workers and 9.6% students. In the urban area, which is approximately 200 square km, accommodates 79% of the population.

There are about 129,000 workers in industrial zones. In the waste treatment field, there are 980 persons involved, of which 510 are males.

3. Strategies to Achieve the Goal
1) Strengthening institution
   • Draft an "environment protection strategy toward 2010"; set up an "Environment Recovery Fund in Danang city" under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources; set up a "Regulation of Waste Treatment" when the appropriate works have been completed at the end of 2007, enforce the regulations at the end of 2008 by the People's Committee.
   • Set up a "Steering Committee for environmental protection strategy in Danang city" to co-ordinate the interdisciplinary activities and combine the environmental protection programs into social-economic development strategies. The Department of Internal Affairs has responsibility for setting up this Steering Committee.
   • From 2006 to 2007, Danang URENCO will pilot the program of "Waste Sorting at Home" in Phuoc Ninh ward of 300 households (15,000 persons) with a budget of 170 Million VND. Operate the "Clean and Green City at School Program."
   • Continue to implement the strategy of removing the factories from the urban center into an industrial zone or appropriate suburban areas. By 2010, remove all the polluting factories from the urban center, the others will
be implemented in steps depending on the finance situation of the city.

- Intensify inspection, examination and supervision of the application of the environment protection regulations to firmly tackle violation of environment protection laws. Draft and promulgate the "Regulation in Compensation for Environment Damage". Examining the quality of the waste treatment process at the rubbish dump periodically.
- Draft the policies to assist the population, reduce tax and subsidy fees for activities in environmental protection at the city; the draft will be completed in 2007 by the Department of Finance and Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
- Study the current situation and devise a basic survey, designed to forecast and warn about the future of natural resources and the environment. This should be implemented by the Department of Science and Technology and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources at the end of 2008.

2) Reconstruct existing organizations
- Change Danang URENCO into a "One member limited company" before 2008 to gradually improve the service quality. Call for capital to invest in the equipment and reduce dependence on the local state budget.
- Set up a new company in 2007 to manage the new rubbish dump to be handed over from the Drainage and Sanitation Project.
- In 2007, upgrade the Company to manage the water treatment plant and drainage network of the city. Make operation regulations; and set expense standards and the finance for the company.
- In 2008, complete the construction of and operate the plant for processing solid wastes into composting fertilizer.
- In 2008, finish the feasibility study and draft a proposal on the LPG Collection and Energy Recovery CDM Project at the old rubbish dump, to submit to the authorities for approval.
- In 2008, finish the feasibility study and draft "Industrial and Medical Waste Treatment Plant Construction Project – 1" phase" to create the potential for investment in 2009.

3) Training
- Collaboration with University of Danang to set up an Environment Faculty.
- Recruit more environmental management specialist for the City Departments, particularly in the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Department of Public Works and Transportation and Industrial Zone PMU.
- Develop a training course to upgrade knowledge for the environment waste treatment workers and staff periodically every 6 months. Develop a program to train volunteers.
- Take part in the co-operation programs with international organizations to exchange experience.

4) Strengthening service and supply activities
- Open areas to collect and carry wastes at suburban and rural areas. In 2009 raise the rate of waste to be collected and carried up to 90%.
- Continue increasing the fee to reduce dependence on the local state budget for waste treatment expenditure. In 2008 increase the waste treatment fee and water drainage fee by 10%.

5) Involvement of NGOs
- Encouraging NGO activities (Women Association, Youths Association, Veteran Association, Children sponsoring Association, etc) to focus on information about environmental protection. Encourage the NGO's activities taking part to consult, inspect, recognize, certify, criticize and monitor the environment projects or programs when required.

6) Involvement of the private sector
- Encourage the private sector to take part in collecting and treating waste by applying for contracts to supply environmental services.

7) Raising knowledge
- Launch a movement to raise popular awareness of environmental protection, enhancing the role of the NGO activities in this field.
- Diversify the investment capital for environmental protection. Ask the local state budget to cover no less than 1% of the total costs in 2008 and increase it to be in accordance with the growth of economic development.
- Raise awareness of environmental protection in the business community; develop training courses to disseminate laws and exchange knowledge; encourage a competition in environmental protection for enterprises and resident communities.
- Post the weekly program on "environmental protection" using the local multi-media and the city's websites.
4. Monitoring system

1. Monitoring system data:

a. Health indicator, survey every 6 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Diarrhoea Cases</th>
<th>Dysentery Cases</th>
<th>Cholera Cases</th>
<th>Typhoid Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases per 1000 capita</td>
<td>Cases per 1000 capita</td>
<td>Cases per 1000 capita</td>
<td>Cases per 1000 capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hai Chau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanh Khe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son Tra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lien Chieu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Water quality in lakes and ponds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>TSS (mg/l)</th>
<th>BOD5 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Coliform (MNP/100ml)</th>
<th>COD (mg/l)</th>
<th>Nitrogen total (mg/l)</th>
<th>Phosphorus total (mg/l)</th>
<th>Tubid</th>
<th>PH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

c. Waste water quality in rubbish dump:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>DO (ml/g)</th>
<th>COD5 (ml/g)</th>
<th>BOD5 (mg/l)</th>
<th>NO3 (ml/g)</th>
<th>NO2 (mg/l)</th>
<th>NO4 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Fe (mg/l)</th>
<th>Cl (ml/g)</th>
<th>Tss (mg/l)</th>
<th>NH3 (mg/l)</th>
<th>Coliform (MNP/100ml)</th>
<th>Ecoli (MNP/100ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. Desired aim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Current data</th>
<th>Aim by 2010</th>
<th>Aim by 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collected and treated ratio of waste</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water quality in lakes and ponds (following the national standard 5945 - 1995)</td>
<td>Type B</td>
<td>Type A</td>
<td>Type A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste water quality in rubbish dump</td>
<td>Type C</td>
<td>Type B</td>
<td>Type A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treated ratio of medical waste</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collected and treated ratio of industrial waste</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers of business in environment service supply</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>More than 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment treatment expenditure against total costs of local state budget ratio</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greenery in the urban area

Renovation activity by school children
Environmental Indicators of each city

1. Land Use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Chittagong</th>
<th>Weihai</th>
<th>Chennai</th>
<th>Surabaya</th>
<th>Kuantan</th>
<th>Faisalabad</th>
<th>Olongapo</th>
<th>Klang</th>
<th>Danang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Total surface area as of December 2004</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>5,436</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>327.37</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,255.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Forest area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area in 1990</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1,565.6 (as of 2000)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>16.82 (as of 2000)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>65.21</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>518.54 (as of 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest area in 2004</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1,891.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>15.99</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>65.21</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>514.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change since 1990</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>99.16 (Since 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of land area covered by forest in 1990</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>28.8 (as of 2000)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>49.68</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>41.23 (as of 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of land area covered by forest in 2004</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>49.68</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Agricultural land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural area in 1990</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>1,721.89 (as of 2000)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>21.25 (as of 2000)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>123.854 (as of 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural area in 2004</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>34.54</td>
<td>1,649.69</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15.29</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>8.35</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>117.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change since 1990</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31.68 (Since 2000)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>94.65 (as of 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land as a % of total land area in 2004</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30.35</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>9.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arable land in 2004</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>43.96</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>129.43</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>81.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land under permanent crops in 2004</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land under permanent pastures in 2004</td>
<td>km²</td>
<td>9.42</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Chittagong</th>
<th>Weihai</th>
<th>Chennai</th>
<th>Surabaya</th>
<th>Kuantan</th>
<th>Faisalabad</th>
<th>Olongapo</th>
<th>Klang</th>
<th>Danang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Municipal waste collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latest year available</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal waste collected</td>
<td>tonnes</td>
<td>43,800</td>
<td>217,000</td>
<td>3,440</td>
<td>8,700 (m³/day)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>26.842</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>209,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population served by municipal waste collection</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal waste collected per capita served</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>930 (g/day)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>273.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Municipal waste treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latest year available</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal waste collected</td>
<td>tonnes</td>
<td>37,600</td>
<td>217,000</td>
<td>3,440</td>
<td>8,700 (m³/day)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>26.842</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>209,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal waste land filled</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.27 (per day)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>80.56</td>
<td>99.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal waste incinerated</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal waste recycled/composted</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.77 (per day)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>19.44</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Hazardous waste generation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>tonnes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>tonnes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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CCC, 2005 | Weihai Statistics | TNPCB | Forestry, Agriculture, Farm, Sea and Fisheries Department | N/A | N/A | Department of Environment and Natural Resources | Community Environment and Natural Resources Office | N/A | N/A |
UNFPA Seminar

AUICK held the UNFPA Seminar jointly with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Tokyo Office at Kobe International House from 1:30 pm to 4:00pm, Friday 23 June 2006. The seminar, subtitled "Population, Urban Development and Environment in Asia," was organized as a forum of AUICK's First 2006 Workshop open to the public, and attended by 160 people.

Opening

The seminar was opened with a welcome address by Mr. Yoshikane Fujimoto, Executive Director of AUICK. He explained that the seminar was conducted with the objectives of raising awareness and understanding of urban issues relating to concentration of population and informing the general public of other countries' experiences, challenges they face, and the initiatives they are taking with these concerns. Then, he introduced Ms. Kiyoko Ikegami, Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office, as a facilitator of the Seminar.

Presentations

Ms. Ikegami introduced Dr. Gayl D. Ness, Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, and Dr. Shoichi Ando, Coordinator, Disaster Management Planning Hyogo Office, United nations Center for Regional Development (UNCRD) as two resource persons to provide presentations on urbanization and environmental issues.

Dr. Ness presented on the history and future of Demographic Transition in Asia and the world. Asia is now experiencing a major transformation of population growth and urbanization. They come from new technologies, such as medical, contraceptive technologies that reduce mortality and increase the welfare of women and children. This rapid population growth and urbanization with new technologies also produce a greater impact on the natural environment. He concluded by remarking that: "In all three cases — controlling mortality, fertility, and environmental damage — the new technologies offer hope, but they also challenge us. They require good governments that are concerned with peoples' welfare, they require governments to make good policies and to work hard to implement those policies effectively. If they do, there is much hope; if they do not, there is much misery ahead for all."

Dr. Shoichi Ando made a presentation on sustainable urban development with disaster safety. Taking the earthquake in Pakistan as an example, he stressed that a community-based disaster management, which UNCRD is promoting, will be the key for mitigating disasters. Although the situation varies by locality, like in Kobe and Pakistan, he pointed out that the fundamental policy will be common to all. He explained that reinforcing buildings to make them safer will lead to improved urban environment, since buildings are its main elements.

Reports from Ten Cities

The ten senior officials from ten Asian cities in charge of environmental protection made brief reports on the history, current status, countermeasures, and challenges of environmental problems in their respective cities and countries.

Mr. Kazi Mobasser Ahmed Hashemi from Chittagong, Bangladesh, reported: Recently Chittagong faces four major urban environmental problems. (1) Slums: without adequate housing, new migrants have moved into unplanned slum areas without appropriate facilities for waste disposal. (2) Industrial waste management: factories often dispose of wastes in an untreated manner. (3) Hill cutting: the tree-covered hill around the city is cut and leveled for development, which leads to erosion etc. The government recently imposed a ban on hill leveling and tree cutting.
Mr. Pingyi Sun from Weihai, China, reported: Weihai has placed high priority on environmental protection, such as controlling water, air, and noise pollution and management of solid wastes. Thus despite the rapid development, the environmental standard of the city has remained high. The city currently meets these challenges for environmental protection. 1) To balance the environmental protection and the economic development. 2) To build the capacity for emergency actions in response to environmental conditions. 3) To improve public participation.

Mr. V. R. Gurumurthy from Chennai, India, reported: Rapid urban growth has brought a great increase in solid waste (currently 3,700 metric tons a day), however, the city does not have the appropriate waste processing facility. The existing landfills are two decades old and the city has included the project of upgrading them to environmentally acceptable standards. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) is monitoring environment quality, such as those of water, air, and soil. The City Rivers are already polluted by unauthorized sewage discharge and the Federal Government has taken steps to rehabilitate them by evolving National River Conservation Project under World Bank funding.

Ms. Henny Dwi Ferita from Surabaya, Indonesia, reported: Surabaya also faces a number of problems caused by rapid urban growth and immigration. The shortage of housing has given rise to slums and an extensive informal sector where people live without facilities for effective waste management. Although the river provides adequate water for the city, it is subject to uncontrolled disposal from both residential and industrial activities. The following projects are now underway: a) increasing public awareness of pollution; b) seeking public reporting of illegal dumping; and c) cleaning the river and planting trees along its banks.

Also, the increasing solid waste from residents and industries has caused environmental deterioration. The countermeasures will include strict conditions for new development and greater enforcement of regulation for waste disposal. Currently, the federal departments, such as Department of Environment, Department of Sewerage Services, and Land Office, have a quarterly joint inspection of business establishment.

Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad from Faisalabad, Pakistan, reported: The lack of disposal capacity and systems for waste management has resulted in uncollected waste in open spaces or illegal dumping. The existing sewage system is far below acceptable standards. Emissions including waste water, noise and odors from various industries in the city cause environmental degradation. The traffic congestion is also becoming a serious problem. The city is committed to overcome these problems by: 1) Allocating 100 million rupees in the next fiscal year to improve the waste management. 2) Launching a new project in coordination with IICA Japan to provide clean drinking water to more citizens. 3) Shifting all the textile factories out of the municipal limits within one year.

Ms. Marivic Jadulco Nierras from Olongapo, Philippines, reported: Olongapo faces the following environmental problems: 1) Illegal clearing of the hilly land around the city has caused erosion, silting and flash flooding. 2) The city lacks a central sewage system and almost a fifth of the solid waste is not properly collected, which leads to water, land, and air pollution. 3) The present landfill site faces shortage of funds for upgrading. The city has been working on several measures to tackle those problems. Declogging works of the drainage systems as well as river distillation is being undertaken, and the provision of infrastructure support is also in progress. A study on the improvement of waste disposal system was already conducted in 2004 with the technical assistance from City of Windsor, Canada.

Mr. Thotsaphon Wang-Asa from Khon Kaen, Thailand, reported: Khon Kaen Municipality uses diesel fuel for many purposes, and consumes 1,200 liter per day. The increase of petrol price becomes a major problem of the city, which is considering biodiesel as an alternative energy source. A recent survey concluded that the municipality could produce as much as 839 liters per day, which is almost 75% of its current needs. The city is now conducting analysis to determine what investment is...
needed and what will be the breakeven point for it.

Mr. Dung Viet Dang from Danang, Vietnam, reported: Under new policies to promote development, Danang has shared with the rest of the country a very rapid economic development. While this has provided resources and opportunities for the people, it has also produced a series of problems. Urban transportation and utilities infrastructures are underdeveloped. There is no public transportation system; about 30 percent of the people lack access to clean water and 12 percent lack adequate sewage facilities. Much of liquid waste which is dumped untreated from residences and industries into rivers, streams and lakes, has caused serious water pollution. The industrial development and the increase of automobiles have caused air pollution.

Mr. Kotaro Okamoto from Kobe, Japan, reported: Kobe City plotted out the "Kobe City Basic Plan for General Waste Disposal (secondary plan)" in February 2001. This plan sees the policy of waste administration largely shift from conventional "proper disposal based on incineration and landfill" to "reduction and utilization based on the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)." The city made changes in disposal categories of waste, and after this waste reduced, recycling has steadily increased. The city calls for a 25% reduction in the amount of waste disposal by 2015, compared to 2003.

After the presentations from the 16 cities, Ms. Ikegami introduced three other speakers: Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mousa Madibo, Urban Planning Specialist, Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI); Ms. Shabana Chattaraj, Programme Specialist, Asia and the Pacific Division, UNFPA; and Mr. A. K. M. Rezaul Karim, City Planner and Head, Department of Architecture and City Planning, Chittagong City Corporation.

Dr. Ali Mahmoud Mousa Madibo told that it is a big challenge to talk about urban development and environment problem, because these issues involve a delicate and difficult balance. From a socio-economic point of view, education, health, etc. will be very important for local economic development. On the other hand, environmental issues recognize no boundaries. He stressed that we, as human beings, need to work together in cooperation to make the world better.

Ms. Shabana Chattaraj mentioned that the world has experienced unprecedented urban growth, especially in Asia. The crowded slums of Asian cities house millions of people living without access to clean water, sanitation and health services. She pointed out that UNFPA sees urbanization in Asia as a challenge and an opportunity, as most Asian countries are only beginning to experience the remarkable shift of people and economic activities. She emphasized that they need to materialize this opportunity for better access to basic needs, while ensuring the environment be protected and preserved for ourselves and the future generation.

Lastly, Mr. A. K. M. Rezaul Karim introduced Chittagong as a city resembling Kobe City, which is beautiful with a bay and mountains. He expressed enthusiasm as city planner and architect, for providing better urban planning using their technology and natural human resources.

Discussion

The discussion open to the floor was facilitated by Ms. Ikegami.

Q: In recent years, disasters both natural and manmade have been increasingly affecting cities. What connection does this have with social poverty?

- A1: It is said that big disasters are occurring as a result of climate change. However, severe damage is caused by unplanned urbanization, which has made those cities vulnerable to disasters. The role of the UN is to aid the exchange of knowledge and opinions. But it is local governments and communities to play a leading role for recovering from disasters. (Dr. Ando, UNCRD)
- A2: Basic education is one of the most simple and important things in the eradication of poverty, so as the development of primary health care, agricultural development and so on. How affective governments are in development services for people counts quite dramatically. (Dr. Ness)

Q: What is the optimal growth rate of urbanization, in order to provide all the necessary urban facilities to the people, such as electricity, water supply, garbage management and education?

- A: All cities are different, so there is no single optimal growth rate. You have to think about the socio-economic background. In future, you cannot stay in a similar status. It may vary because of any natural calamities and so on. Thinking about the overall situation, we need to go for planning. (Mr. Karim)
Q: People migrate because most rural areas in Asia are undeveloped. So shouldn't we concentrate on rural development to minimize urban migration?

- A1: As for the issue of rural development, there is a need for rural development, but that will not stop migration or urbanization. Urbanization is inevitable and every country is going to become heavily urbanized. (Dr. Ness)

- A2: Urban migration also has positive aspects not only negative ones. Especially for women urban migration has done as much for improving conditions in rural areas as many years of rural development programs over much shorter time. Also it is much easier for governments to plan services like education and women's empowerment in urban areas rather than rural areas. (Ms. Chattaraj)

- A3: We consider urban migration as positive aspect to some extent, but it should be controlled. We try to develop 8 suburban cities around Chittagong City with all the urban facilities. (Mr. Karim)

Q: Children are learning about environmental protection, but many don't know just how serious the situation is. How can we educate them best?

- A: By way of volunteer activities, children can raise their awareness about environmental issues. (Dr. Ando, UNCRD)

Q: In order for City of Kobe to reduce its garbage levels, how best can local government, business, and citizens work together?

- A: Regarding waste management, division of the roles played by the national government, local government, and enterprises are regulated by law. For example, "Container Recycling Law" regulates that consumers separate containers when disposing, local governments collect them and enterprises recycle them. To promote recycling society, the government made manufacturers responsible for producing recyclable products. (Mr. Okamoto)

Closing Remarks

Dr. Hirofumi Ando, President of AUICK, summarized some of the main points raised in the presentations and discussions as follows: the population growth and the urbanization cannot be stopped but these cause environmental destruction. What we need to do is to think what we can do to protect the environment. The most important thing is good governance. It is necessary for us to pursue simultaneously environmental preservation and economic development. One of the solutions is the education of the public especially of the young. The active participation by the governments, communities, and NGOs are required to promote 3R (Reuse/ Reduce/ Recycle).

He also suggested that participants also learn from the bitter experiences to avoid the mistakes of the past. He concluded his remark introducing the "Think Globally, Act Locally", which was derived from United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), 1992, Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Hirofumi Ando closed the seminar by thanking the organizers of the forum, UNFPA Tokyo Office and AUICK, as well as Ms. Ikegami for her excellent chairpersonship and all the panelists and participants for making this event a success.
Mainstreaming of AUICK Program Activities through MIS

AUICK initiated the process of “mainstreaming” its activities into UNFPA country programs in 2005 as recommended by Dr. Sultan Aziz, Director of Asia and the Pacific Division of UNFPA and Dr. G. Giridhar, Director of UNFPA Country Support Team (CST) in Bangkok. One aspect of this new strategy involves the establishment of a Management Information System (MIS) in Surabaya, Indonesia, Khon Kaen, Thailand, and Danang, Vietnam.

Mainstreaming through Management Information System

With technical and financial assistance from UNFPA, AUICK has been trying to help increase the administrative capacity of medium-sized Asian cities to deal with population and related development issues. For this purpose, AUICK has organized a series of workshops for senior administrators from these cities to exchange information on “best practices” of Kobe and the other cities. AUICK has also tried to disseminate such information through its publications, including Newsletters, and its website (www.auick.org).

AUICK is now trying to assist selected Asian cities (AUICK Associate Cities or AACs) in developing their own simple but viable management information systems (MIS) so as to readily and continuously provide useful information and data to the mayors and senior administrators to manage more efficiently and effectively issues related to population, development, and environment. Such an MIS is expected to become a model for other cities. It is also anticipated that it would form a part of the national population programs supported by UNFPA. An added aspect is the development of City University Partnerships (CUPs). This is intended to provide an ongoing relationship in which local university experts assist urban administrators in collecting and analysing data for better urban planning. AUICK has initially selected Surabaya, Khon Kaen, and Danang in consultation with its International Advisory Committee (IAC). IAC has taken into account the political commitment and interest of the mayors and senior administrators in the selection process.

The main steps of this exercise include the following:

1. Building up an MIS function — through the existing City office or unit dealing with statistical information. The exercise will be headed by the Mayor and the President of the local university or a senior faculty member. For the execution of the exercise, two committees or groups will be established, namely executive committee (or group) and working or technical committee (or group). AUICK suggests that the Executive Committee is composed of the Mayor and the University President and a few senior City officials related to urban planning and senior University professors, one of them will be directing the work of the Technical Committee. This Committee will oversee the work of the CUP team and guides and support the work of the Technical Committee.

The Technical Committee will be composed of the Senior professor, Senior City administrator, a junior professor in MIS, a few staff from the statistical unit of the City. This Committee is to collect and store the basic population and socio-economic data in the MIS and also analyze them for policy advice for the Mayor and his or senior City administrators. One main task of this Committee is to train a number of City officials including the MIS staff, in collecting and analyzing the basic population and development data, within the framework of the ICPD-POA in Cairo and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

It is critically important that the Mayor gives strong, explicit and sustained political support and encouragement to the MIS. The training should also be provided through close collaboration between the City and the local University or academic institution which can also continue to provide technical support. Another important task will be to identify the data needed by the city to examine its current demographic and socio-economic condition and develop a series of plausible future scenarios to indicate what are likely implications of current conditions and trends.

2. Needs assessment — Identifying the availability and venue of the key demographic and socio-economic data within each of the selected AACs, and assessing the existing and required infra-structural and personnel resources. There is usually sufficient information and data available, but they are scattered in various administrative units or offices. In addition, they are not often organized at the city level but provincial or national levels. The information and data have to be
systematically retrieved and stored electronically in a designated office or unit (MIS office or unit) in each of the AACs. Such an office should be equipped with a decent computer system and staffed with at least two or three qualified officers. Data will be analysed with dynamic modelling procedures to help identify possible outcomes of current conditions and trends. Where necessary data are not available, city and university staff will work out plans for ongoing data collection.

3. Demonstration of MIS capacity — The MIS office, once established, will issue periodic reports of their analyses of the basic population and development data mainly for the mayor and his/her senior city administrators. Initially this policy analysis function may require technical assistance from the local university.

4. Establishment and management of the MIS should be a sustainable effort. For this purpose, as mentioned earlier, AUICK strongly suggests that it should be institutionalized from the beginning through the establishment of an Executive Committee and a Technical or Working Committee. These committees should meet regularly to supervise and support the work of the MIS.

Progress in Surabaya

As for Surabaya in Indonesia, Dr. Haryono Suyono, Member of AUICK International Advisory Committee (IAC), has been in touch with Dr. Bernard Coquelin, UNFPA Representative in Indonesia. He has also established a network between Surabaya and other Indonesian cities and Airlanga University.

On 5 December 2005, the AUICK delegation, composed of Dr. Hirofumi Ando, President, Mr. Yoshikane Fujimoto, Executive Director, and Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, Deputy Executive Director, accompanied by Dr. Haryono Suyono, met with Dr. Bernard Coquelin and two officials of the UNFPA Indonesia Office to discuss the possibility of “mainstreaming” the AUICK activities into the next Indonesian country program.

Progress in Khon Kaen

In April 2005, Dr. Krasae Chanawangse, IAC Member, and Dr. Hirofumi Ando, visited the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) and the UNFPA Office in Bangkok to formulate a CUP-MIS project in Khon Kaen as part of mainstreaming into the UNFPA country program. Dr. G. Giridhar of UNFPA Office in Bangkok kindly provided financial and technical support to the needs assessment missions of Dr. Adis Israngkun, Director, NIDA Training Center, in May 2005. AUICK also invited Dr. Supawatanakorn Wongthanavasu of Khon Kaen University, to assist in establishing the CUP and its MIS project. Dr. Supawatanakorn being in Khon Kaen has close connections with officials of the Khon Kaen Municipal Government.

Following the needs assessment, a proposal was formulated to initiate the exercise which is now in the initial stage of implementation with funding from the UNFPA Office in Bangkok and from AUICK through the University of Khon Kaen.

On 2 June, in Bangkok, the AUICK delegation, composed of Dr. Hirofumi Ando, Mr. Yoshikane Fujimoto, and Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, had a meeting on the implementation structure for establishing the CUP-MIS in Khon Kaen with Dr. Adis Israngkun.

The delegation also visited the UNFPA Thailand Office to discuss the support of the Office for the CUP-MIS in Khon Kaen. They met with Ms. Wassana Im-em, Assistant Representative, and Dr. Jayanti Tuladhar, Adviser of CST Bangkok. Dr. Ando reported on the progress of the CUP-MIS establishment in Khon Kaen, and requested them to convey this information to Dr. G. Giridhar, Director of UNFPA Country Support Team (CST) in Bangkok, who was unfortunately out of office.

On 3 June, the AUICK delegation had a meeting on the establishment of Executive Committee and Technical Committee for the CUP-MIS in Khon Kaen with Dr. Adis Israngkun, and Dr. Supawatanakorn Wongthanavasu. In August, Dr. Giridhar agreed to endorse the MIS project proposal in Khon Kaen with Prof. Supawatanakorn as the Project Director. It will be supported financially and technically by UNFPA Office in Bangkok and AUICK.

Progress in Danang

In August 2005, Dr. Ando met with senior city officials and university faculty in Danang. This included the Vice-Chairman and a number of highly qualified researchers at the University of Danang who are willing to help the city to increase its capacity of population and urbanization management. Dr. Ando has also been in consultation with Mr. Ian Howie, UNFPA Representative in Vietnam, to link more closely the AUICK activities to the UNFPA country program of Vietnam.
On 29 May 2006, an AUICK delegation visited the UNFPA Vietnam Office to discuss the establishment of a CUP-MIS project in Danang. The AUICK team consisted of Dr. Ando, Mr. Fujimoto and Mr. Morimoto met with Mr. Ian Howie, Ms. Tran thi Van, Assistant Representative, and 5 other UNFPA officers to discuss the possibility of establishing an MIS unit in Danang City as part of the new Vietnam country program.

In the establishment of the CUP-MIS project in Danang City, Dr. Ando explained that AUICK seeks the involvement of professors from the University of Danang to work with city administrators in Danang People’s Committee. He requested the UNFPA Vietnam Office to provide technical and financial support so that the population information can be used for more effective city management of the urban problems. He hoped that this unique experience would fit into the new country program of UNFPA in the area of population development.

The concept of the CUP-MIS project, with involvement of professors from Danang University was favourably received. The AUICK delegation received a number of valuable comments from UNFPA officials. They include:

- The Office has started the seventh five-year country program this year, which contains the assessment of the sixth country program under which an endline survey was conducted in 12 provinces. Under the seventh program, the Office is scheduled to do the assessment in four of the provinces which were involved in the sixth program and three new provinces, plus one of the wards from Ho Chi Minh City and one of the Wards of Hanoi. The Office has supported Danang City in information management for more than 10 years, including a needs assessment, baseline survey and endline survey.
- There is already a lot of information from different sources, including UNFPA. An important thing is to work with key stakeholders in this issue, such as the Department of Statistics which has authority to collect and analyze data, the Departments of Planning, Finance, as well as the University of Danang.
- Another issue is to identify what data are available for the various problems facing the city.
- It is also important to develop a long term plan for support of the CUP.
- The MIS is very easy to establish, but maintaining it can be a problem. We must make clear who will be responsible for maintaining the CUP, for updating the MIS and for analyses of the data.

During the visit of Mr. Howie to Tokyo, he met and informed Dr. Ando on 7 October 2006 that his office in principle will support the MIS project in Danang.

From 30 May to 1 June, accompanied by Mr. Ian Howie and Ms. Ha, the AUICK delegation visited Danang City.

In the morning of 30 May, the AUICK delegation visited the University of Danang to ask for cooperation of the University in the establishment of the CUP-MIS project in Danang. Dr. Bui Van Ga, President, assented to the proposal, and promised that he himself would be actively involved in the establishment of MIS in Danang in cooperation with the Danang Peoples’ Committee.

The AUICK delegation then visited the Danang People’s Committee where Dr. Ando suggested that selected university professors with population and socio-economic development background be involved in the city — university partnership (CUP). The university professors are expected to help not only organize the computer-based database but also providing training sessions on data management as well as data analysis.

Dr. Ando also suggested that two committees or groups should be organized to sustain the project and promote the CUP. One of them is to guide the project and support it politically. This group should be composed of Chairman or First Vice-Chairman of the Danang People’s Committee and the President of Danang University who will be the chair and co-chair of the group respectively, and several officials and professors. The second group is essentially composed of technical people and chaired by a senior professor from Danang University.

During the visit of Mr. Howie to Tokyo, he met and informed Dr. Ando on 7 October 2006 that his office in principle will support the MIS project in Danang.

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Visit to Danang and Chittagong

AUICK sent a delegation to Danang, Vietnam, and Chittagong, Bangladesh from 28 May to 7 June, for monitoring the activities. Both cities are AUICK Associate Cities (AACs).

Visit to Danang

In the morning of 30 May 2006, the AUICK delegation, composed of Dr. Hirofumi Ando, President, Mr. Yoshikane Fujimoto, Executive Director, and Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, Deputy Executive Director, paid a courtesy call on Mr. Tran Phuoc Chinh, Vice Chairman, Danang Peoples Committee. The delegation was accompanied by Mr. Ian Howie, UNFPA Representative in Vietnam, and his senior secretary Ms Do Thi Thu Ha. On 31 May 2006, the delegation had a monitoring meeting with two past participants individually, discussed the implementation of their action plans, and asked for their suggestions on how to improve the future AUICK workshop.

Meeting with Vice Chairman of Danang People’s Committee

The mission began with a meeting with Mr. Tran Phuoc Chinh, Vice Chairman, and other senior officials to discuss AUICK’s activities in Danang City, including the possible development of an efficient information management system through collaboration with the University of Danang, and to plan for the continuing partnership between AUICK and Danang City.

Mr. Tran Phuoc Chinh expressed his appreciation of the assistance that AUICK has given in promoting the capacity building of Danang city officials in the areas of population and sustainable development.

Monitoring Meeting with Participants of the First 2005 Workshop

The delegation met with Dr. Kim Anh Thi Doan Vo, Vice Director, Department of Health, Danang People’s Committee, who attended the First 2005 Workshop on Adolescent Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS.

She reported that there are currently five Youth Friendly Corners in Danang to introduce and strengthen the reproductive health service program for young people. After she came back from the Workshop she set up three of them — one each in two districts and one in a community organized under the Vietnam Family Planning Association. They faced some financial difficulty, but thanks to the support of UNFPA they are now running very well. The last two Youth Friendly Corners in the district health centers are run by the Maternal and Child Health Family Planning Team under her supervision with financial support from the Save the Children US.

According to Dr. Kim Anh Thi Doan Vo, the main problem encountered is the very lack of information among the high school students and children. It also requires many trips, at the cost of time and resources in order to build trust and network at the local level. Sometimes the staff of Save the Children UNFPA accompany her staff. Children and students ask a lot about safe sex and condoms. They are concerned whether they should use other contraceptive methods like oral pills, etcetera. So they ask many sensitive questions. In Vietnam the issue of sex is still very delicate. For every trip they bring some specialists, obstetrician or gynecological staff so that they can give specific answers to their questions.

Prior to the actual setup of the Corners, Dr. Kim Anh Thi Doan Vo conducted discussion sessions with young people to decide on where to set up the corners. In general, they recommended that the Corners should be outside obstetric centers to avoid unnecessary judgment by people.

As for utilizing what she learned from the workshop, Dr. Kim Anh Thi Doan Vo reported that she had applied peer counseling in the youth friendly corners in the health centers. Whenever she carried out those peer counseling sessions, she involved the Save the Children Fund staff. She has also used many different techniques, including role play, and group discussions as to attract young people to the Youth Friendly Corners. She found the peer counseling method to be very useful and necessary for increasing the awareness of the youth about reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.

Dr. Kim Anh Thi Doan Vo has also had a very close collaboration with the Youth Union. Whenever she organized dialogues or discussions on peer education session with young people, there is always a Youth Union presence in attendance.

From the AUICK workshop Dr. Kim Anh Thi Doan Vo
obtained two important lessons: First, the conviction that not only Vietnam but also the whole world is very much concerned about adolescent reproductive health issues led her to draw up her action plan. Second, how to translate the knowledge that she obtained into actions to benefit the people.

For improvement of the workshop program, she made two suggestions.
1. AUICK should select the workshop participants who are more suitable to the workshop topics. What she noticed from the workshop was that the theme is related to health issues but some of the participants came from different backgrounds, and when they made presentations, they were not always relevant.
2. AUICK should improve the timing and program of the workshop. The schedule was too tight and had too many activities. The participants didn’t have enough time to rest or think about what they had learned from the workshop.

Finally, Dr. Kim Anh Thi Doan Vo said, "we have conducted those adolescent reproductive health activities successfully. But, I myself am worried very much about the sustainability of these activities. We don't receive a lot of financial support from the government because it is not really the highest priority here. So, after the workshop I myself had to work with several donors to try to mobilize the funds." She appreciated the support of UNFPA.

**Monitoring Meeting with Participants of the Second 2005 Workshop**

The delegation also interviewed Mr. Huyun Van Hoa, Director, Education and Training Department, Danang People's Committee, who attended the Second 2005 Workshop on Universalization of Primary Education for the Urban Poor. He briefed the participants on the education system of Vietnam.

Since Danang City belongs to the Central Government, the Department of Education and Training (DOET) take direct control of primary education. But the system here is rather different from Japan. The Ministry of Education and Training is the technical brain and the Department of Education and Training here is the advisory body accountable to the People's Committee in all matters related to education in Danang City. Then he acknowledged that the theme of the workshop is very useful to Danang because it is concerned with benefiting the poor people in our city in terms of primary education. In addition, regarding city size, when compared to other cities like Weihai, Peshawar or Chittagong, Danang has certain advantages because it is rather compact.

Mr. Huynh Van Hoa explained the rapidly growing number of school children of immigrant workers as one of the major issues the city is facing now. "People come into Danang from outside. Danang is in the middle of Vietnam equipped with a convenient transportation system including boats, trains, airplanes, and cars. So, the city receives a large flow of migrants. Since Danang is urbanizing and has been establishing industrialized zones, it is also an attractive commercial center to people from other places. Unfortunately, the city has no accurate figures on immigration, or the numbers of school children of migrant workers. They come and go frequently, and don't take long-term residence in the city. But the children of migrant workers are allowed to go to school without fees. The estimated percentage of migrants is maybe 5 to 10 per thousand people including their children. (The total population is about 840,000.)"

"Primary education in Vietnam is compulsory and totally free. Every child will have to go to school when they reach six years of age. If any child does not go to school, they are contacted by local associations and bodies such as the Center for Protection of Street Children, Women's Union, soldiers, as well as the Association for Education Promotion. These associations and bodies are involved in making all the children go to school either to government schools or to some other classes. There are five Centers in different locations of Danang. We also work with charity organizations called the Hand of Hope. They provide free lunches for those children to encourage them to go to school. The center for the protection of street children received certain support in the past from the Lady Mitterand, the wife of President Mitterand of France. She has also mobilized some financial support in France for the street children. These foreign efforts are also very helpful to us to universalize the primary education for the children here."

Mr. Huynh Van Hoa reported another action he has tried to implement during the six months after the workshop. Danang has a 30 kilometer coastline. DOET recently signed a memorandum of understanding with the coastline border soldiers to open evening classes for children of fishermen's families. Those classes are considered a part of the program for universalization of primary education. He also agreed to transfer 100 million dong from the National Education Target Program to the coastline border soldiers for their involvement in education. Just recently DOET and the coastline border soldiers opened three classes.

"For protection of street children," he said, "tomorrow the DOET will sign a memorandum of understanding with the Women's Union. One of the articles within the memorandum is that no women are allowed to let their children be illiterate. That means that they have to encourage their children to go to school. Before signing with the Women's Union, we have worked separately. Now we will work with the Women's Union. In the very near future we will work with the ageing association where the old people will encourage their grandchildren to go to school, or we will work with the trade union or the government workers to ensure their children go to school. It is impossible to do our work without the collaboration of other concerned departments in the city. One of the very important tasks is promoting partnership among the city's different agencies."

Regarding the introduction of reproductive health subjects at the primary school level and junior high school
level, Mr. Huynh Van Hoa stated that reproductive health education is a subject in the junior and high school education. As for sex education or RH education, it is directed to children from 11-19 years of age.

At the workshop Mr. Huynh Van Hoa visited two schools — a school located in a less-populated area about 90 kilometers North-west of Kobe and a school located in a newly developed area near downtown Kobe. He passed on to his colleagues in Danang what he learned. "I was quite impressed to know that how great the investment of the government of Japan in education is." The most memorable experience seemed to be his visit to the school in a mountainous area where he was impressed not just by their warm welcome but also by their good facilities and the investment that had gone into that area even though it was remote from Kobe City. He was also very interested to see that, the Japanese primary schools have a good nutrition service for the school children, and that there were no fat children. The infrastructure for physical exercise was also very good in his opinion. He found that there was close collaboration among the teachers and the parents when he chatted with the parents who came to pick up their children.

Regarding the information on the primary education in the eight cities of other countries, Mr. Huynh Van Hoa stated, "Among the eight educated cities, some of them are poorer than Vietnam and some are richer. But I think the education program from Weihai, and Kuantan have good examples that we should learn from. I shared our difficulties in the educational program with the participants from Chennai and Chittagong."

Mr. Huynh Van Hoa further noted the immigration issue as one of the biggest obstacles to the universal primary education in Vietnam. "First, the immigrants are so poor that they cannot afford to pay attention to the education of their children. Many fishermen come here from Hue or Quang Nam and they bring their families with them. To advocate them to send their children to school will be very time consuming and require a lot of patience. People who come to live and work at the harbor, by the station, also require a lot of time and energy to persuade them to send their children to school. Another issue is school infrastructure. The policy from MOET is to provide a full day of education to the children. But in some local areas, there are shifts of classes in the morning and in the afternoon, between which the students can choose. In Danang, before the AUICK workshop, only 70 percent of the schools provided a full day of education to their children. But now this has increased more than 10 percent. It's a rather high percentage compared to the national average. In some localities, they have to have three shifts for classes — morning, noon, and afternoon."

Visit to Chittagong

The AUICK delegation, composed of Mr. Yoshikane Fujimoto and Mr. Nobuyuki Morimoto, visited Chittagong, Bangladesh, from 4 to 6 June 2006. Dr. Rafiqus Sultan, National Professional Project Personnel, UNFPA Bangladesh Office, accompanied the delegation. Dr. Iftekhar Uddin Chowdhury, Professor of Sociology, University of Chittagong, who has been an academic collaborator for AUICK's activities in Chittagong since 2004, assisted the delegation as an Japanese-Bengali interpreter.

Meeting with a Resource Person for the First 2006 Workshop

In the morning of 5 June 2006, the delegation met with Mr. A.K.M. Rezaul Karim, Architect and Head, City Planning Department, Chittagong City Corporation. Mr. Karim is scheduled to attend the Second 2006 Workshop as a resource person for the best practice on solid waste management and greenery in Chittagong. He gave the delegation a report entitled 'Population and Environment Protection in Urban Planning: A Perspective of Clean and Green Chittagong' which he is scheduled to present at the workshop.

With Mr. A.K.M. Rezaul Karim (back right)

(For the details of the paper, please refer to the "Workshop" article in this Newsletter and to the full text on the AUICK database.)

Monitoring Meeting with Participants of the First 2005 Workshop

In the afternoon of 5 June, the delegation had a monitoring meeting with Dr. Salim Akhter Chowdhury who participated in the First 2005 Workshop on Adolescent Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS. He attended the workshop in the capacity of Health Officer, but when the delegation visited him, he had just been promoted to Chief Health Officer. The meeting was held in his office.

At the outset of the meeting, Dr. Chowdhury said, "In order to secure transparency of administration, a press conference is always held at the start of any new project so as to disseminate information on the policies and activities of the Chittagong City Corporation to the citizens through media such as newspapers." Then, he briefed the health administration of CCC.

CCC manages six maternity hospitals, 19 charitable dispensaries, 40 Urban Primary Health Care Centers, one Homeopathic College, nine Homeopathic Centers, one Junior Midwifery College, one Institute of Health Technology, 263 Orphanage Centers, one Pharmaceutical Industry, one Bangladesh Kidney Foundation-Chittagong City Corporation Center, and one Diabetic Hospital.
According to Dr. Chowdhury, CCC served a total of 125,374 patients in CCC Charitable Dispensaries, 70,334 patients in CCC Maternity Hospitals, 40,900 patients in Homeopathic Dispensaries and Hospitals, and 255,243 patients in Second Urban Primary Health Care Center under PA-1 during January-December 2005. During January-March 2006, the total number of patients in Urban Primary Health Care Project-II was 29,882.

Then he explained the progress of his action plan after his return to Bangladesh. "Since I returned from the Workshop in Kobe, I have been making efforts to implement my action plan for the prevention of AIDS."
CCC had signed an agreement with Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) to implement the HIV/AIDS program for three years. The expense for his project is covered by a fund of 2 million Euro provided by GTZ. A German instructor recently conducted a one-week training program in Chittagong, and on 18 May seven doctors were sent to Mahidol University, Bangkok, for three weeks of training.

From what he learned, he felt peer education for young people seemed to be quite effective. Therefore, he proposed to presidents of colleges and universities and others concerned to hold a conference to train students to be peer education instructors at each university. Upon the seven doctors return to Chittagong, peer education training will start under their guidance. The target is about 2000 students from four colleges and one university.

He also reported that a committee has recently been formed in order to promote anti-AIDS campaigns in each ward. The committee is composed of 40 district commissioners, health service officers, and representatives of NGOs.

CCC also introduced the Drug Box program to serve the poor in the city in 41 wards with 106 staff. Dr. Chowdhury suggested that AUICK arrange some training programs on Hospital Management, HIV/AIDS prevention and practices for the CCC medical personnel.

Dr. Chowdhury pointed out the problem of the lack of demographic statistics. In Bangladesh, there are no records of statistics such as the numbers of births, deaths and marriages. Legally speaking, a new-born child should be reported to the government within 3 weeks, but the system doesn’t work efficiently. Census surveys are conducted regularly, but their data cannot be regarded as accurate. When a birth is reported a birth certificate is issued. In order to promote the submission of a notification of birth, the Mayor initiated the service to provide the parents who notified the birth of their baby with a maternity set.

Dr. Chowdhury requested to AUICK that it organize a program on hospital management for doctors. It would be very helpful to have training since they are involved in hospital management in Bangladesh. Budget management and health economics are especially important. He also pointed out that it is necessary to improve public health services.

Regarding HIV/AIDS, he stated that CCC has put a priority on professional information on prevention rather than treatment of these diseases because there are only a few HIV/AIDS patients in Bangladesh. He then requested AUICK to provide information on preventive measures.

The AUICK delegation asked Dr. Rafiqus Sultan whether he could establish a plan to prevent HIV/AIDS in cooperation with Chittagong in the future or not. He responded, "As similar programs are being developed by UNFPA Bangladesh Office, we can provide relevant information to Chittagong City Corporation."

Visit to a Municipal Maternity Hospital

After the meeting with Dr. Salim Chowdhury, the delegation visited a maternity hospital, where the delegation had a short talk with the hospital officials about AUICK’s activities in Chittagong. A strong request was made to the delegation that AUICK send obstetricians to Chittagong so that the doctors in Chittagong can learn Japan’s advanced obstetrics directly.

Meeting with the Mayor of Chittagong

In the morning of 6 June 2006, the delegation visited the Chittagong City Corporation and paid a courtesy call on Mr. Mabruuddin Chowdhury, Mayor of Chittagong. The meeting was attended by several CCC senior officials, including Mr. Mostafa Kamal Uddin, Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Kazi Mobassher Ahmed Hashemi, Ward Commissioner, Ward Commissioner, Jalalabad Ward (Ward No 2), Dr. Salim Akhter Chowdhury, and A.K.M. Rezaul Karim.

The Mayor welcomed the AUICK delegation with a flower bouquet and highly appreciated the cooperation of AUICK for the training of CCC personnel.

Mr. Fujimoto on behalf of AUICK extended their heartfelt thanks to the mayor for his understanding and cooperation in AUICK activities. Mr. Fujimoto explained the objectives of the mission and requested the Mayor for his continued support and cooperation in future activities.

In response, the Mayor also recognized the importance and effectiveness of AUICK’s training program, even though the project undertaken by Kobe City and Chittagong City through AUICK is very small. He expressed his hope that, "If we try to deepen the relationship with each other by signing a sister city agreement between Kobe and Chittagong, we will both be able to enjoy the benefits."

The Mayor emphasized the importance of education, including vocational education. He said that Bangladesh people value education more highly than anything else. Cities can advance only when the standard of education is
raised. CCC is working hard so that everybody can have access to education. We also focus on computer and IT education. The Mayor hopes to send our young people to Japan and other IT-advanced nations to study. He wants to see the young people, having studied overseas, spread their knowledge within Bangladesh. Alternatively, skilled engineers could be sent from overseas to Chittagong to act as instructors in engine training programs. If this is possible, the Mayor will extend his full support to provide a venue for them."

The Mayor also remarked that Bangladesh is fundamentally an agricultural country. When advances in agricultural technology are made in this country, Bangladesh will flourish. There is a good port in Chittagong, and a need to train port engineers. He said, "I believe when the port is developed, the city will surely make progress. When Chittagong flourishes, Bangladesh will flourish."

Showing the delegation a trainees list, the Mayor explained about an occupational training program for young poor people implemented by CCC under his leadership. These young people are assigned to actual worksites such as barbers and learn professional skills. After the training, they can receive support from Chittagong to open their own shops.

The Mayor requested the delegation to help CCC develop vocational education for the Chittagong people. He cited an example of a midwifery college managed by CCC and equipped with a dormitory. Currently 30 students are studying there. The period of study is one and half years, and a license is issued to each successful student upon completion. If AUICK considers a training program to accept five or six midwives in hospitals of Kobe for training in advanced maternity practice, it will not only motivate them but also introduce them to the other health professionals of high standard of maternity practice in Japan." The delegation promised him to explore the possibility of accepting medical trainees in Kobe upon their return to Kobe.

The delegation raised the issue of the nomination of workshop participants because an officer from Bangladesh who participated in the Second 2005 Workshop was transferred to another city shortly after returning to Chittagong. The delegation stated, that "As it is a precondition of the action plan that it should be put into practice over 3 to 4 years, we would like to request that participants in the workshop stay in the same position for at least that period after their return to the country, and introduce or train other staff so that they can utilize the knowledge they gain towards their projects." The delegation also emphasized that for the continuation of AUICK activities in the next program cycle of 2008-2011, it is essential to produce visible outcomes of the current project.

The AUICK delegation asked the Mayor for his continued understanding of AUICK's requirements and for cooperation in selecting more appropriate participants for future workshops. They also requested that he give his assistance to the officials who are making efforts to implement their action plans after participating in AUICK's workshops.

Site Visits

After hosting lunch, the Mayor took the team to visit the Midwifery College where he made a speech honoring the AUICK team. Dr. Ittekhar Uddin Chowdhury, Professor of Sociology, University of Chittagong, had briefed the students and staff of the college about AUICK and its development program in nine Asian cities. Mr. Fujimoto and Mr. Morimoto also spoke at the gathering and expressed their appreciation for the efforts the students and staff have been making for serving the poor in the country.

Then, Mr. Karim guided the delegation to facilities related to the best practice on environmental protection including a compressed natural gas (CNG) plant. This full-fledged CNG plant was established under CCC in 2003 to supply CNG at an economical rate (only 1/3 of the price of Petrol/Octane) and to discourage the use of petrol/diesel operated vehicles and thereby reducing air pollution in the city at the same time. Two stroke engine (tri-wheeler) baby taxis were withdrawn from the city streets with the introduction of new environment friendly CNG taxis at the beginning of 2003. CCC is also supporting the car owners.
Then, Mr. Karim guided the delegation to a dumping yard of CCC, where they inspected the recycling plant of CCC for firewood and organic fertilizer.

Collected palm shells are softened into fibrous bundles

Fibrous bundles are compressed by high heat compactors

Produced firewood

Machine drying fertilizer

Residents around the dumping yard picking out recyclable materials from garbage

Tatsuo Yada to Chair AUICK

Following the resignation of Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, Mr. Tatsuo Yada, Mayor of Kobe City assumed the chairmanship of the Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe (AUICK) on 1 April 2006.

Mr. Tatsuo Yada

A native of Kobe, Mr. Yada graduated from Mikage High School in March 1958, and started his career as an official of the Kobe City Government in April 1959. Since then, he has consistently devoted himself to the development of Kobe City and promotion of the welfare of its citizens. His broad experience in city administration includes comprehensive city planning, social welfare, economic affairs, housing and airport development. As an all-round player, the social welfare experience is the richest and most interesting to him.

In April 1994 he was promoted to Director General of the Airport Project Head Office. In April 1997 he was appointed Director General of the Public Health and Welfare Bureau. In March 2000 he retired from the Kobe City Government, and served as Executive Director of Kobe City Social Welfare Council. In April 2001 he was named to Deputy Mayor of Kobe. In November 2001, he was elected as the 15th Mayor of Kobe, and succeeded Mr. Sasayama who had served as mayor for 12 years or three terms. In November 2005 he won re-election as mayor.

In 1971 Mr. Yada obtained a graduate degree from the Faculty of Law, Kansai University. He likes to jog and work out despite his busy schedule. His favorite phrase is "One for All, and All for One". He is a good husband as well as a good father of one son and one daughter with four grandchildren.

Mr. Sasayama continues to work for AUICK

Mr. Sasayama, who is 82 years old, keeps in quite good health, and continues to work actively for AUICK as a special advisor from 1 April 2006.
Meetings of AUICK Committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular Meeting on 22 June 2006

The AUICK Executive Committee held the first regular meeting of FY2006 at the Kobe City Hall on Thursday, 22 June 2006.

In the opening remarks, Mr. Tatsuo Yada, Chairman of AUICK, briefed the committee members on the activities that AUICK has been conducting since its launch of the new strategy in 2004. He promised to continue pursuing AUICK’s goals, and hoped that international cooperation would be further strengthened in the future, especially through the Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI) which sent an expert to participate in the ongoing First 2006 Workshop.

Following the opening remarks, the Secretariat reported the achievements in FY2005. One of the achievements in 2005 was the case studies on the best practices in Surabaya, Khon Kaen, Chittagong and Chennai, which were presented at the workshops.

The training is also one of the core activities of AUICK. In 2006 AUICK held two workshops, inviting senior officials from the associated cities. The themes were "Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS" and "Universalization of Education for Urban Poor" respectively. To assess the effectiveness of the workshops, AUICK Secretariat visited Weihai and Surabaya and held monitoring meetings with past participants.

For purposes of information dissemination, AUICK published newsletter No.44 and No.45, and delivered 500 copies to concerned parties. AUICK Website has also been improved after digitalizing and updating past publications.

The Secretariat presented a financial report for FY2005. Mr. Ueda, auditor of AUICK, reported that the auditors examined all the financial reports and confirmed that there were no problems. The bills on achievements and financial reports for FY2005 were approved by the committee members.

Dr. Kojiro Niino and Dr. Shozo Takayose initiated the subsequent discussion on the further improvement of financial management in compliance with the UNFPA rules and regarding the further strengthening of collaboration between UNFPA and AUICK.

The Secretariat responded that AUICK has been in constant communication with UNFPA so as to ensure the continuation of close collaboration with UNFPA. The Secretariat also recognized the fact that AUICK deserves better and wider recognition as it is a very unique organization, bringing forth appreciable results. The Secretariat communicates with UNFPA the Headquarters and field offices to consult for guidance and inform them of AUICK’s successful activities. Dr. Niino suggested that AUICK publicize more about its specific role and activities. Lastly, the Secretariat presented the outline of the First 2006 Workshop on Population and Environmental Protection in Urban Planning and the UNFPA Seminar scheduled on June 22nd.

Members Attended:

Kojiro Niino (Chair)
President, Kobe Institute of Urban Research

Kiyoshi Saito
Professor, University of Hyogo

Shozo Takayose
Professor, Himeji Dokkyo University

Kiyoko Higawa
President, Kobe City College of Nursing

Kyoji Ueda
Executive Director, International Affairs Office, International Affairs, Culture and Tourism Bureau, Kobe City Government, and Auditor of AUICK

Tatsuo Yada
Chairman, AUICK

Yoshikane Fujimoto
Executive Director, AUICK

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:

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