

**REPORT  
OF  
NINE AUICK ASSOCIATE CITIES**

**First 2004 Workshop  
on UNFPA Goals and Urban Policies**

**Asian Urban Information Center of Kobe  
(AUICK)**

## CHITTAGONG CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> Chittagong is located 280 kilometers from Dhaka. It is situated among hilly terrain on the Karnaphuli River, facing the Bay of Bengal. The city has a long history of trade and port activities and today hosts around 40% of all heavy industry in Bangladesh.</p>				
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> The governing body is the Chittagong City Corporation (CCC), headed by a Mayor who oversees administration and coordination through the Chief Executive Officer. Total expected revenue for the 2003-2004 fiscal period is US \$62,635,748, and planned expenditure is US \$63,582,628.</p>				
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 3.6 Million <b>Density:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> 36.76% <b>Pop. 15-60yrs :</b> 59.49% <b>Pop. 60yrs&gt; :</b> 3.38%</p>		
<p><b>Growth Rate :</b> 1.8% <b>Birth Rate:</b> N/A <b>Infant Mortality:</b> 47/1000 <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> 29/1000</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> 61.5yrs <b>Male:</b> 62.7yrs <b>Female:</b> 60.3yrs</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> 43.2% <b>Male:</b> 50.3% <b>Female:</b> 35.9%</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> 81.7% <b>Male:</b> 84.8% <b>Female:</b> 78.6%</p>	
<p><b>Migration:</b> <b>In:</b> N/A <b>Out:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> US \$362.00</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>	
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City.</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Poverty Alleviation</b> Chittagong is facing rapid urbanisation, high rural to urban migration, and horizontally expanding slum areas. The Urban Poverty Alleviation Project, sponsored by Bangladesh Government, UNDP/UNCHS and CCC, is aimed at improving living conditions among slum dwellers in the city. The spatial limitations of the city mean that low-cost high-rise apartment buildings are the most feasible way to accommodate the large number of poor, and the city needs to formulate planning guidelines for this immediately. Many NGOs are also working to alleviate poverty in Chittagong.</p> <p>❖ <b>Reproductive Health Services</b> The Ministry of Health and Family Planning, under the Government of Bangladesh, is responsible for family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention. The Ministry is now working to supply family planning and health care needs to villagers. HIV/AIDS is not a severe problem at this time, but preventative measures are already being taken by the government and several NGOs.</p> <p>❖ <b>Education</b> In slums, many parents see education as unnecessary and prefer their children to earn money. The Government's 'Free Education Program', 'Food for Education' program and local NGO programs are trying to encourage parents to send children, especially female children, to school.</p> <p>❖ <b>Water and Sanitation</b> Presently tap water is supplied to only 44% of citizens; the target for 2010 is supply for 84%. The city also lacks sanitation and drainage facilities, particularly in the unplanned slum areas.</p> <p>❖ <b>Environment</b> The main environmental challenges for Chittagong include; air pollution, caused by old vehicles and two stroke engines; unplanned growth; no sewerage system; unplanned waste disposal; and water logging, particularly in the low lying and high density areas during the monsoon period.</p>				
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> AUICK has previously trained 8 senior officials from Chittagong City Corporation. Chittagong is proud to be included in the AAC network and hopes that this relationship will ensure mutual cooperation between AUICK and AACs, on achieving environmentally friendly and sustainable development. The Chittagong City Corporation has appointed Mr. A.K.M Rezaul Karim, City Planner and Head of the Department of Engineering, as the Liaison Officer for AUICK.</p>				
<p><b>Other Information.</b> In the future, C.C.C plans to build an artificial water reservoir to ensure an adequate supply of drinking water. This may also be used to generate electricity. A suspension bridge is also planned for the Karnaphuli River to replace existing bridges that are causing a build-up of silt in the river.</p>				

## WEIHAI CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> Weihai is located at the eastern tip of the Shandong Province. For 17 years, Weihai's GDP has grown at an annual rate of 18%, and it is regarded as one of China's strongest cities in terms of comprehensive economic strength and investment environment.</p>				
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> The city is administered by the Weihai Municipal Government, headed by a Mayor. Last year the city's GDP reached US \$10,094,180,150, ranking first in Shandong Province.</p>				
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 420 000 <b>Density:</b> 8268 /km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> N/A <b>Pop. 15-60yrs :</b> N/A <b>Pop. 60yrs&gt; :</b> N/A</p>		
<p><b>Growth Rate :</b> N/A <b>Total Fertility Rate:</b> N/A <b>Infant Mortality:</b> N/A <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b>N/A</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	
<p><b>Migration In:</b> N/A <b>Out:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> US \$4000</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>	
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City:</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Infrastructure</b> Before adopting a policy of openness and reform, Weihai's Infrastructure was weak. The city lacked a port, railway station, power plant and airport. Recently the city has been intensively developing infrastructure with projects for large scale transportation facilities, such as an airport, railway and highway; urban public facilities for supply of gas, water and heating; and post and telecommunications facilities. In Weihai, infrastructure needs further development; at present 71.5% of sewerage is treated, central heating is available to 50% of residents and gas supply is at 98.4%. Since 2003, the city has introduced foreign capital into the construction of underground public pipe networks for the urban supply of natural gas and water.</p> <p>❖ <b>Environment</b> Weihai has focused on becoming a model city for a clean and green environment and will continue to develop this strategy. Weihai strictly abides by rules and standards for environmental protection. In recent years the city has rejected over 400 development projects that would cause pollution or use large amounts of energy or water: we would rather develop at a slower rate than encourage industries that would be further sources of pollution. The city is working on maintaining air quality by carrying out projects for a "blue sky, clean sea and quiet city". The city also has an environmental protection website and Mayor's hotline to strengthen public monitoring. At present the quality of air is above the second grade of the National standard. 80% of the urban area has now achieved the noise standard, and the water recycling rate is at 80% of the national standard, and all enterprises use standard sewage discharge. The Weihai Municipal Government is focused on making an eco-greenery system covering the whole city. The total area of public green land is now 1160 hectares and the greenery coverage of the whole city is 40%.</p>				
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> Weihai is a new member of the AAC network. Weihai will benefit enormously from this conference and from future AUICK activities. Weihai will now carefully study the documents of AUICK and UNFPA on urban development. Through close cooperation with AUICK, and by sharing our ideas and experiences frequently with AACs, we hope to make our city more beautiful, while improving the suitability of the living environment, so that we can reach the UN MDGs ahead of time.</p>				
<p><b>Other Information.</b> In 2004 Weihai won the UN Habitat Scroll of Honour Award. The Weihai Municipal Government will hold the First International Habitat Festival from September 1st to 5th, 2004 and we would like to extend an invitation to everyone to attend the festival and inspect Weihai City.</p>				

## CHENNAI CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> Chennai (previously Madras) is situated in the northeast of Tamil Nadu, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Beginning as a settlement of the East India Company, Chennai is now India's fourth largest city, and hosts good educational facilities and many diverse industries.</p>				
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> The Corporation of Chennai is the oldest Municipal Institution in India, having been established in 1688. The Madras Municipal Corporation Act, 1919, (amended) provides the basic statutory authority for city administration. The revenue receipts for this fiscal period are US \$133.34 million and planned expenditure is US \$ 131.28 million.</p>				
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 4.7 Million <b>Density:</b> 27,011/ km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> 25% <b>Pop. 15-60yrs :</b> 64.6% <b>Pop. 60yrs&gt; :</b> 10.4%</p>		
<p><b>Growth Rate :</b> 1.7 % <b>Total Fertility Rate:</b> 1.79 <b>Infant Mortality:</b> 23.4/1000 <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> 0.30/1000</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> 65.02 <b>Male:</b> 64.85 <b>Female:</b> 65.20</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> 80.14 <b>Male:</b> 84.71 <b>Female:</b> 75.32</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> 94 <b>Male:</b> 93 <b>Female:</b> 94</p>	
<p><b>Migration</b> <b>In:</b> 200,000 <b>Out:</b> 10,000</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> US \$264</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> US \$ 22</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> 28%</p>	
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City.</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Water Scarcity and Management</b> Annual monsoons are necessary for the water supply; without them the city can suffer from water shortages. Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board supplies about 70 litres per person a day, against the norm of 120 litres per day. The supply of this water is laborious, it is done mostly by water tankers, but schemes to bring water directly from rivers are nearing completion. Under the Chennai City River Conservation Project, action is being taken to clear the city waterways and canals by providing embankments and diverting sewerage for treatment.</p> <p>❖ <b>Solid Waste Management</b> The city generates 3000 tonnes of garbage per day. Collection, transportation and disposal have become a major challenge. 400 collection vehicles and two landfill sites are used, but these sites are filling fast. To reduce the amount of garbage reaching the landfill sites, projects for waste segregation and for composting are being phased in. Action is also being taken to build a central incinerator facility which will be used for the safe disposal of hospital and industrial waste.</p> <p>❖ <b>Slums Expansion and Management</b> Chennai has 1300 slums occupied by 1.3 million people and these areas continue to expand. This expansion is eating into land that could be used for housing projects. Despite dangers from flooding, some people even inhabit lake and water collection-tank areas. Slum dwellers face unemployment, lack of education and lack of adequate health care.</p> <p>❖ <b>Traffic</b> Due to economic growth, the number of vehicles has increased dramatically and at present there are 1.8 million vehicles in the city. Traffic congestion is common, particularly on arterial and main roads. Accidents, pollution and parking problems are related problems. Forms of public transport in Chennai include: buses, suburban railways and the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS).</p>				
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> Our sincere thanks to AUICK for including Chennai in the new AAC network. The efforts taken by AUICK to promote underdeveloped cities, to make them environment friendly, and to develop them in all areas is much appreciated. The new AAC network will assist each other through the exchange of information, ideas, and solutions to the various problems faced by the member cities. Chennai will be able to use this opportunity to improve the standard of living of its citizens.</p>				
<p><b>Other Information.</b> Several greening projects, such as new parks, traffic islands, and tree planting, are now being undertaken. Health care is also being targeted; laboratory facilities are being upgraded and the city is maintaining an adequate supply of resources for the eradication of Malaria, T.B and Polio.</p>				

## SURABAYA CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> Situated on Java island, Surabaya is Indonesia's second largest city. The city has grown as a center for trade and industry services, and is now focusing its development on sustainability, community based development and the preservation of the environment.</p>			
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> Surabaya is governed by a Mayor, who is supported by a Deputy Mayor and a Secretary who oversees 20 administrative departments. Administration covers 33 districts and 133 sub districts. The city's Revenue for 2004 is US \$149,437,800 and expected expenditure is US \$149,437,800.</p>			
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size:</b> 2,662,101 <b>Density:</b> 7,966/km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> N/A <b>Pop. 15-60yrs :</b> N/A <b>Pop. 60yrs&gt; :</b> N/A</p>	
<p><b>Growth Rate :</b> N/A <b>Total Fertility Rate:</b> 1.4* <b>Infant Mortality:</b> N/A <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Migration In:</b> N/A <b>Out:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Floods</b> Floods are typical during the rainy season in Surabaya as the city is in a low-lying area with some sections below sea-level. Other reasons for flooding include: garbage dumping in the river, growth of settlements around water catchments and lack of storm water canals between agricultural and settlement areas. Traffic jams, financial and economic loss can result from floods.</li> <li>❖ <b>Solid Waste Management</b> The city utilises open dumping, landfill, incinerators and composting; however poor management has led to leachate pollution and bad odours at landfill sites.</li> <li>❖ <b>Health and Population</b> Infectious diseases are a major problem and require an immediate solution. Diseases such as typhoid fever and dysentery are present in the city. HIV/AIDS is also emerging as a new threat and while efforts are being made to control all of these diseases, the results have yet to be seen.</li> <li>❖ <b>Poverty</b> There are 249 000 poor people in Surabaya. Aid programs to alleviate poverty include: a health care fund, education fund, small trade credit and managerial aid, and public utility development.</li> <li>❖ <b>Water and Environment</b> Water supply does not reach everyone. 40% of people use well water, public hydrants and mobile tanks. River water quality is poor; as untreated domestic waste water is discharged into the river.</li> <li>❖ <b>Education</b> Education needs to be developed. The main problems are a lack of resources and limited government funding, a low quality of teaching staff, and high tuition fees.</li> <li>❖ <b>Elderly</b> The health care of the elderly is an emerging issue as the number of aged people is increasing.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> Surabaya has been involved in past trainings and an AUICK delegation has visited Surabaya to evaluate the results of those trainings. We hope that AUICK will continue to conduct trainings, will work collaboratively with Surabaya to plan future trainings, and will assist in annual and 5 year plans. Formalization of the relationship between AUICK and Surabaya is very important for us, and we propose an annual conference be held by AUICK to share information among AACs.</p>			
<p><b>Other Relevant Information.</b> In this era of free trade and globalization, Surabaya is continuing its efforts to be competitive on a global level. We are continuing to develop our resources and potential so as to become a service-based city; with a secure position as a center of national and international economic growth.</p>			

\*2003 data

\*2003年データ

## KUANTAN CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> Located 250 kilometers from Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan is the state capital of Pahang Darul Makmur. The topography of Kuantan is composed of low lying coastal areas and hilly hinterland, and the city is known as a growth center for the eastern region of West Malaysia.</p>			
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> The city is administered by The Kuantan Municipal Council, led by the President and assisted by 24 councillors, who are appointed by the state government, and 1323 administrative staff. Expected revenue for 2004 is US \$17,087,307 and expected expenditure is US\$17,613,750.</p>			
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 358,261* <b>Density:</b> 87/km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> 35% <b>Pop. 15-64yrs :</b> 63%* <b>Pop. 65yrs&gt; :</b> 2%*</p>	
<p><b>Growth Rate :</b> 3.6%** <b>Birth Rate:</b> 24.1/1000* <b>Infant Mortality:</b> 6.3/1000* <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Migration In:</b> 87 285* <b>Out:</b> 77 254*</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City:</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Transport</b> The number of vehicles on roads has increased dramatically and is causing many problems, including: traffic congestion, insufficient infrastructure, lack of parking, unplanned road networks, unsynchronized traffic lights in the CBD, and poor attitude of road users toward road rules. To reduce this problem, the city council has undertaken various traffic management measures by formulating more comprehensive transport policies that focus on widening and upgrading roads and public awareness campaigns. The KMC also has a policy that all applications for mega development must include a Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA).</p> <p>❖ <b>Water Management</b> Since 2000, water supply has fallen short of demand: currently the city is able to supply 96% of the city's needs. Several factors limit water supply: ageing and deteriorating pipes, water supply plants at maximum output, lack of coordination between relevant departments, low water pressure and a lack of funds to meet demands. Plans to upgrade the water supply system and control water usage are being developed.</p> <p>❖ <b>Slum areas</b> In Kuantan, most of the squatter settlements are found along the river reserves or on vacant land belonging to the government or private owners. There are 9 slum areas in Kuantan which cover an area of 150 km<sup>2</sup>. These slum areas are inhabited by 2023 people. The slums are congested and lack basic infrastructure such as water supply, sanitation and electricity. The slums have also restricted the development of infrastructure such as roads, drainage, commercial centers and housing schemes. The central government and KMC are developing low cost housing programmes to deal with this issue and the target is 53 900 units by 2005. To date, 10 000 low cost houses have been built in the city to accommodate the poor.</p>			
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> Kuantan personnel have gained valuable insight into urban planning at 2 past AUICK trainings. In the future we hope to receive additional technical training of personnel on planning and urban management. We also hope for financial assistance for social projects and research into areas such as sustainable urban transport. KMC proposes that Liaison Officers meet annually to exchange ideas and knowledge, and we hope that our relationship with AUICK can be enhanced.</p>			
<p><b>Other Relevant Information.</b> As a city facing problems associated with rapid urbanization, KMC feels a duty to liaise and work together with relevant government departments and NGOs to prepare plans of action to overcome these problems, in order to provide a healthy and prosperous life for all citizens.</p>			

\* 2000 data

\*\* average projected for 2000-2010

## FAISALABAD CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> Faisalabad is situated 80 miles from Lahore. A center for textiles, it is described as the “Manchester of Pakistan”. The industrial era began in the city in 1934 with the opening of cotton mills, and today Faisalabad is the second biggest industrial city in Pakistan.</p>			
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> The city’s current governing system was established in 2001. The city is governed by an elected body of 162 members (Tehsil Council) headed by the Mayor. For 2004, expected revenue is US\$20,529,918 and expected expenditure is US\$20,512,309.</p>			
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 2,140,346 <b>Density:</b> 17,123/km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> 40.1 <b>Pop. 15-60yrs :</b> 56.6% <b>Pop. 60yrs&gt; :</b> 3.3%</p>	
<p><b>Growth Rate :</b>2.6% <b>Birth Rate:</b> 36/1000 <b>Infant Mortality :</b> 82/1000 <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> 65.0yrs <b>Male:</b> 64.0yrs <b>Female:</b> 66.0yrs</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> 84.0% <b>Male:</b> 93.0% <b>Female:</b> 75.0%</p>
<p><b>Migration</b> <b>In:</b> 52,000 p/a <b>Out:</b>10, 000 p/a</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Solid Waste Management</b> 1110 tons of waste is produced daily. At present the city lacks a proper landfill site and has no recycling capacity. There is a shortage of sanitation workers and vehicles for waste collection.</li> <li>❖ <b>Sewerage and Drainage</b> The sewerage situation affects living conditions and health. 60% of households are connected to street sewerage, 30% discharge into open improved drains and 10% have no discharge controls.</li> <li>❖ <b>Water</b> 60% of the population now has access to piped water, but 40% still rely on hand and motor pumps. An additional problem is the high salinity of underground water sources.</li> <li>❖ <b>Environmental Hazards</b> Vehicular discharge, untreated industrial waste, unsafe disposal of hospital waste and industries such as textiles and grain mills, are the main sources of pollution in Faisalabad.</li> <li>❖ <b>Population</b> Rapid population growth is a continuing problem which results in poor living conditions for residents. Approximately 30% of Faisalabad citizens are now living in the unplanned slum areas.</li> <li>❖ <b>Health</b> Diseases such as Dysentery, Typhoid and liver diseases could be controlled through the provision of clean water, improved sanitation &amp; waste management, and better health facilities.</li> <li>❖ <b>Education</b> Enrolment has more than doubled since 1970, but a funding shortage means that facilities, supplies and teachers are often inadequate or of poor quality.</li> <li>❖ <b>High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates</b> The high rates of IMR and MMR can be attributed to poverty, ignorance and poor health care.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> Faisalabad has sent senior officials to six trainings since 1996. The AUICK trainings have been very fruitful in encouraging a more modern focus on urban issues. In the future we hope to establish a common strategy and develop model approaches that can be replicated in all cities. We hope for the continuous coordination among AUICK trainees and the ongoing monitoring of the results of implementation in participating cities.</p>			
<p><b>Other Information.</b></p>			

## OLONGAPO CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> 127 kilometres northwest of Manila, Olongapo is situated among mountains on the Subic Bay. The city has suffered from losing a U.S Naval Base and from the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. Olongapo is now focused on developing trade and tourism during the next decade.</p>			
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> American rule ended in 1959. Since 1963, the city has been governed by the Olongapo city Government, headed by an elected mayor. For the current fiscal period, expected revenue and expenditure are US \$16,955,042.09 and US \$16,818,198.10, respectively.</p>			
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 194, 260* <b>Density:</b> 106.57/km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> 35.0% <b>Pop. 15-64yrs :</b> 62.0% <b>Pop. 65yrs&gt; :</b> 3.0%</p>	
<p><b>Growth Rate:</b> 1.68%* <b>Birth Rate:</b> 12.9/1000 <b>Infant Mortality:</b> .61/1000 <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> 0.22/1000</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> 99.11% <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Migration:</b> <b>In:</b> N/A <b>Out:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City:</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Poverty Alleviation</b> Numerous factors contribute to poverty. The U.S Naval Base used to employ many local residents and the city thrived from this. To replace the naval base, the city has developed the Freeport Zone; however this has yet to prove economically advantageous. The city's labor force is now generally lacking in skills, and Olongapo is experiencing the national problem of outward migration of educated and skilled workers. The average income for Olongapo is \$202.00 a month.</p> <p>❖ <b>Reproductive Health</b> There is limited funding for reproductive health programs. The local and central governments have a campaign to educate citizens on the problems associated with early marriage, but this campaign has been hindered by a lack of resources. Also, USAID has been running programs in the city's 17 health centers, but these will end in 2005, further reducing our sources of support.</p> <p>❖ <b>Education</b> The city has 13 colleges offering tertiary education, but only one of these is a local government institution offering low cost tuition. Tuition fees at private colleges are too high for most residents.</p> <p>❖ <b>Environment</b> The city is low-lying, lacks a drainage system, and is prone to flooding. Water is supplied by a private company, but some areas are still undersupplied. There is no sewerage system in Olongapo, so sewerage is discharged directly into the river from septic tanks. The city also needs a program to protect forests and to maintain the water quality in Subic Bay for tourism and fishing.</p> <p><b>Traffic</b> Olongapo has more than 20 000 vehicles at present, and these are causing traffic and pollution problems. The city has no method of testing air quality at the present time.</p>			
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> Between 1996 and 2003, Olongapo participated in 6 AUICK training courses on: public health, primary health care, housing, public utilities, solid waste management and sustainable water resource management. Olongapo hopes that in the future AACs can establish common strategies, develop model approaches, maintain continuous coordination, strengthen relationships through sister city partnerships, and refine the role and tenure of Liaison Officers.</p>			
<p><b>Other Information.</b> The city is suffering from a lack of space for further development. The city cannot implement a housing program because there is not enough government land. Also, when the present landfill site becomes full, finding a suitable new site will be very difficult.</p>			

\*2000 data

## KHON KAEN CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> Located in Muang District, Khon Kaen Province is centrally located in the Northeast of Thailand. The tropical/semi tropical climate and flat topography make it suitable for a wide range of crops, although at times it has suffered from both droughts and floods.</p>			
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> Khon Kaen Municipal Council has 24 elected members and it is responsible for the budget and for ordinances. The Mayor of Khon Kaen determines policies, present recommendations to council, and supervises overall administration. In 2004, expected revenue for Khon Kaen is US \$8,883,459 and expected expenditure is US \$38,873,743.</p>			
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 130 582** <b>Density:</b> 2839/km<sup>2</sup>*</p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs:</b> N/A <b>Pop. 15-60yrs:</b> N/A <b>Pop. 60yrs&gt;:</b> N/A</p>	
<p><b>Growth Rate:</b> 4.6%* <b>Birth Rate:</b> 14.4/1000 <b>Infant Mortality Rate:</b> N/A <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>School Attendance Total:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Migration In:</b> 11 755** <b>Out:</b> 19 258**</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> US \$1219.26</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City:</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Solid Waste Generation</b> In the Khon Kaen Municipality, about 70% of waste is deposited at one disposal site in the north of the city. Landfill sites are almost full and Khon Kaen has recognized the need to sort waste and recycle. The city has been learning new technology, from countries such as France, Japan and Germany, for producing bio-gas from garbage and then converting it to fertilizer, which can then be sold. During the next five years, Khon Kaen Municipality will implement a project for a Garbage Sorting Station, which will be used to sort and recycle most of the city's waste. The remaining 20% of unrecyclable garbage will be burnt.</p> <p>❖ <b>Education</b> Educational reform is an important policy in Khon Kaen. In the past, students have followed the generic lessons that teachers have assigned. The learning process has now been reformed, both through the central government and local policies. Learning outside the classrooms is the new technique, and it is designed to allow students to learn on topics of interest, through direct experience. We believe that students have different abilities and aptitudes for learning. The role of teachers is to be facilitators: to instruct students but also find out their unique talents. Teachers can then cater to the education of students according to each individual's interests and talents. Another aspect of the reformed policy is the benefit of integrated education; we can connect subjects, and do so outside of the classroom. Khon Kaen Municipality has also supported the policy of supplying outdoor resources for education. The city has a local museum, a science museum, and playgrounds for children to learn through interaction with nature. Outdoor learning encourages students to learn happily and naturally. We have also included education on garbage and polluted water management in the curriculum; this is to inform students of the problems caused by pollution and to encourage them to become more community-minded.</p>			
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> Khon Kaen's participation in 9 AUICK trainings since 1996 has widened our options for addressing urban problems. KKM hopes that in the future we can share ideas about education and solid waste management with AACs and AUICK. We also hope to be able to draw the attention and participation of specialists in administrative processes to our city. KKM has appointed Mr. Wittaya Tharnchai, Deputy Municipal Clerk, as the Liaison Officer for AUICK.</p>			
<p><b>Other Relevant Information.</b> For the potential of KKM, the administrators are aware of, and ready for, decentralization. To develop our city effectively, we are working cooperatively with local people, private and government departments, and foreign organizations to share ideas, experiences and knowledge.</p>			

\*2000 data \*\* 2002 data

## DANANG CITY

<p><b>Background.</b> 764 kilometers from Hanoi, Danang is in a key economic area of Vietnam. Danang is considered to be one of the fastest growing developers of infrastructure in the country, and is concentrating on developing tourism, services, manufacturing, agriculture and industry.</p>			
<p><b>Administration and Revenue:</b> The Danang People's Committee, is headed by a Chairman, and is divided into four key administrative areas, each headed by a vice-chairman who oversees related departments and committees. The city also works collaboratively with local agencies of the central government.</p>			
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p><b>Population Size :</b> 752,400 <b>Density:</b> 599/km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>Pop.&lt;15yrs :</b> 26.3% <b>Pop. 15-60yrs :</b> N/A <b>Pop. 60yrs&gt; :</b> N/A</p>	
<p><b>Growth Rate :</b> N/A <b>Birth Rate:</b> 14.75/1000 <b>Infant Mortality:</b> 3.2/1000 <b>Maternal Mortality Rate:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Life expectancy Average:</b> N/A <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Literacy Rates Total:</b> 100% <b>Male:</b> 100% <b>Female:</b> 100%</p>	<p><b>School Attendance: Total:</b> 159, 470 <b>Male:</b> N/A <b>Female:</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>Migration In:</b> 6590 p/a* <b>Out:</b> 6382 p/a*</p>	<p><b>GDP/ per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>PPP/per capita:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>% of Population with &lt;\$1 a day :</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>The Main Challenges Facing the City.</b></p> <p>❖ <b>Urban Planning</b> Danang is a young city with a fast growth rate. The city needs to be extended and developed as there is a pressing need for housing, removal of old buildings and resettlement of displaced residents. The city has completed a comprehensive design for urban renewal and is mindful of housing issues in general policy planning.</p> <p>❖ <b>Hunger</b> Urbanization has seen many rural communities changed to urban wards, yet many of the affected residents have maintained their agricultural livelihoods. These people often have a low standard of living because poor mechanization, weak demand and low quality produce has made agriculture unprofitable for many. Despite this, the agricultural sector remains relatively large.</p> <p>❖ <b>Water</b> Fresh water and sanitation is a problem in rural areas. 65% of farmers live on alluvial coastal plains and underground water is aluminiferous. These low-lying areas are affected by salinity, become marshy during heavy rain and are prone to seasonal floods. Some surface water sources are also affected by tides, and there is an uneven distribution of water sources in mountainous areas. At times, residents in these areas face water shortages, particularly in the dry season.</p> <p>❖ <b>Waste Disposal</b> In 2002, the collection capacity of waste reached only 85% of the city's needs. The volume of waste is increasing, and untreated waste is causing pollution in several water sources.</p> <p>❖ <b>Health care</b> In recent years Danang has made considerable achievements in reproductive and primary health care. Hospitals and major medical centers now have up-to-date equipment; however the equipment at commune medical stations remains insufficient and outdated.</p>			
<p><b>Role and Relationship with AUICK.</b> AUICK has trained 4 senior officials in the past six years. The Chairman of AUICK, Mr. Kazutoshi Sasayama, paid a working visit to Danang in February of this year. Danang is looking forward to the exchange of ideas and experiences with Kobe and AACs on emerging urban issues, and to the continued support of AUICK. Mrs Nguyen Thuy Anh, Head of the Protocol-External Relations Division of the Foreign Affairs department, has been appointed as the Liaison Officer for AUICK.</p>			
<p><b>Other Information.</b> The 'Five Nos Policy'; <i>No Beggars, No Illiteracy, No Murder for Robbery, No Hungry Households and No Addicts</i>, implemented by Danang People's Committee, has achieved encouraging results; Danang now has no illiteracy, hungry households or beggars.</p>			

\* 2001 data