

AUICK

Action Plan Progress Report, 2010

**The Context and Influence of the Asian Urban
Information Center of Kobe**

(April, 2010)

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Introduction

Two thousand and eight marked the first time in history that more than half of the world's population (3.3 billion people) lived in urban areas. According to the UNFPA *State of World Population 2007* Report, by 2030, this figure is expected to rise to 5 billion people. Asia's urban population rose from 200 million in 1950, to 1.4 billion in the year 2000, and is expected to nearly double to 2.7 billion by 2030. As urbanization is an unstoppable phenomenon, there is a need to adequately prepare for the challenges that it generates, rather than focusing on ways to exclude people from cities.

The Asian Urban information Center of Kobe (AUICK) was jointly established by Kobe City Government and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in April 1989, to build extensive information and human networks with medium-sized cities in Asia, for assisting in the resolution of population and urban problems. The organization facilitates the spread of information among Asian city governments to build their welfare provision capacities, by forming links among Kobe City, Asian local governments, academic institutions and UNFPA. Concretely, AUICK arranges studies, publications and semi-annual training workshops in Kobe, on issues related to population and development, whose themes are guided by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Training is important as a core component of human resource capacity building, which is central to the quest for sustainable development. However, its influence on participant stakeholders is often difficult to assess without a measurable outcome. In AUICK's case, senior government officials of nine AUICK Associate Cities (AACs) have formulated Action Plans at its workshops since 2005, to implement in their cities. The plans define steps to address the issues faced by their cities, and reflect lessons that participants have learned at the training workshops, and are a measurable outcome of the workshop programme.

This study aims to show the context of AUICK, its history and support, and then assess the influence it has on its stakeholders, concretely through the implementation progress of Action Plans formulated by AAC government officials at AUICK workshops between 2005 and 2008. This will provide a case study of a capacity building organization, recommendations for the AUICK programme, and justification for its continued support, expansion and/or replication.

1. Kobe City and its Relevance to AUICK

This chapter will outline demographic, economic, international and political characteristics of Kobe City, and their relevance to AUICK, to show the context for AUICK's building of its associate cities' capacity for improved welfare provision.

1.1. Population and Economy

In 1868, the population of Kobe was around 20,000. This grew to 135,000 by 1889 (the year Kobe became a city), and a pre-World War II level of over one million. The destruction of the War drastically reduced the population to 380,000 by 1945, which grew back in parallel with post-war reconstruction and industrial development. As a port city, Kobe's economy grew around its shipping, shipbuilding and steel industries. With intense economic growth in the 1960s, the city's population grew by an average of 18,000 people per year, reaching 1.3 million by 1970. This created a need for more land, an issue addressed by the 'Mountains to the Sea' Port Island project, which reclaimed land by cutting mountain tops and transporting earth to the sea. The project, largely financed by the issuing of Kobe City Bonds, was completed in 1980, and repeated to build Rokko Island. Such projects characterized the success of the urbanization

of Kobe, greatly attributed to the vision of Dr. Tatsuo Miyazaki, Mayor of Kobe for nearly twenty years until 1989. AUICK's establishment support can also be attributed to his vision.

Despite economic slowdown in the 1970s, a growing birthrate influenced population increases of around 8,000 per year, but in-migration and population growth slowed when the main industries, Kawasaki and Kobe Steel, were relocated away from the city, and the global oil crises of 1973 and 1978 prolonged economic slowdown into the early 1980s, when many young leaving to look for employment, and the effects of previous steep declines in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), meant Kobe had the twin-challenge of a declining and increasingly ageing population.

The greatest postwar impact on the population and economy of Kobe came in January 1995, when the Great Hanshi-Awaji Earthquake left over 6,000 people dead and thousands homeless. It reduced the population by over 100,000 to 1.4 million people. During reconstruction, damaged port facilities replaced by fashion houses, a university and an airport, reflected the city's changing economy. Now, despite a high standard of living, policy makers face the economic implications and increased welfare needs of an ageing population. In 2008, people over 65 numbered 330,000 (21.3%), one in five of Kobe's population of 1.55 million. They are increasing in number by 10,000 a year, set to reach one in four by 2014, and then one in three by 2050.

The economy of Kobe City is relevant to AUICK, providing around two-thirds of its financial assistance, and facilities that workshop participants visit and learn from and try to replicate. Kobe's population changes are important to AUICK, as they show the need for the formulation of population-based policies by city governments. Population and demographic transition is of cross-cutting relevance to all of Kobe's welfare provision, which is the North-South element of AUICK's programme of information dissemination and training. This enables AUICK's associate cities to learn effective policies to counter-measure issues arising from their cities' population changes.

1.2. Internationalization

Since Kobe Port, along with Yokohama, opened Japan up to the world around the time of Japanese rule by Emperor Meiji, foreign trade, settlers and influences have characterized the city, which has developed an international outlook toward cooperation and programmes for international development. Year round, the city organizes international events and fairs, and has wide-ranging associations for international educational and cultural exchange. The main body for such arrangements is the Kobe International Center for Cooperation and Communication (KIC), the international division of the Kobe City Government, which facilitated the establishment of AUICK, and has co-supported the organization for two decades. As well as the 1987 *Asian Conference on Population and Development in Medium-sized Cities*, which led to the formation of AUICK, Kobe has hosted such international events as the Portopia Expo in 1981, the 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction, and the G-8 Environment Ministers Meeting, in 2008. From its history, Kobe's international characteristics are inextricably linked to the mindset of its citizens, and their support for an organization which, rather than Kobe's citizens, has international administrations and citizens as its stakeholders.

1.3. Recovery from Disaster

A unique feature of Kobe City's development is its repeated recovery from massive devastation. During World War II, air raids destroyed much of the urban area, leaving virtually all residential housing destroyed. The city has also experienced flooding and landslides from its Rokko Mountain range onto the urban area. Most Recently, an earthquake of 7.2 on the Richter scale whose epicenter was on the nearby Awaji Island, struck on 17 January, 1995. The destruction to the city was catastrophic, with 67,000 buildings completely destroyed, and 55,000 partially destroyed, and more than 200,000 people evacuated in the immediate aftermath. During this time,

the government had to maintain health care and sanitation services, and learned valuable lessons on community preparedness for disasters. After the earthquake, the city government set out 'standards for a safe city', a new culture of volunteerism took hold for citizens to assist one another, a *Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Museum* was established to inform on recovery process, and there was extensive re-building of the city's infrastructure. Perhaps as it more recent than other disasters, Kobe's recovery from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake has had great relevance to AUICK. As well as forming the backdrop of the AUICK *Second 2007 Workshop on Maternal and Child health Care in Natural Disasters*, recovery from the earthquake is another 'cross-cutting' issue, as it enhanced Kobe's experience in health care provision, volunteerism, sanitation, demographic changes, emergency service organization and citizen information networks, all of which are covered by AUICK's training workshops, technical support service, publications, and inform Action Plans formulated for implementation in AUICK Associate Cities.

1.4. Services to Citizens

A unique characteristic of Kobe City Government is the long tenure of its officials, who start in ward offices, where they get to know the needs of citizens at first hand. Officials in administrative positions are effectively employed for life to serve the city moving every three years between departments, to build up a broad knowledge of the workings of the city and its administration, and a commitment to the city and its citizens' requirements. Kobe was the first city in Japan to have a sewage network, which stretches back to 1872, when it was initiated in the foreign settlement area, and has covered the whole city since 1985. Universal primary education has been achieved, and highly advanced health care facilities gave Kobe, with the rest of Japan, the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. For the elderly, silver colleges, employment and activity networks facilitate their active role in society, and the city is constantly looking for ways to expand the care provided to them and improve the increasingly burdened social security pensions system. Since the earthquake and its aftermath, a culture of volunteerism has sprung from the assistance given to victims in Kobe and spread throughout the country. The urban greening movement has also had its roots in the city, whose Rokko Mountain range was completely covered with greenery in the early 1900s. In the dissemination of these experiences to other Asian cities, the relevance of Kobe City to AUICK is apparent as a valuable backdrop for the studies, and more recently the workshops, which AUICK has conducted.

2. The History and Activities of AUICK

2.1. Establishment and Support

In 1984, a team from Michigan University and Nihon University Population Research Institute (NUPRI) carried out a comparative study on the development of Kobe City and Singapore as port cities, supported by UNFPA. This established a working relationship among those entities with Kobe City. UNFPA also supported a series of other studies and conferences focusing on urbanization, population dynamics and development, including the *International Conference on Population and the Urban Future* in 1980 in Rome; and the *Mexico City Conference on Population and Small and Medium-sized Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Barcelona Conference on Population and the Urban Future*, both held in 1986. The representatives of NUPRI, the University of Michigan and UNFPA involved in the 1984 Kobe-Singapore study advocated for the 1987 *International Conference on Population and Development* to be held in Kobe. The 1987 conference aimed to highlight the role of medium-sized cities in their countries' development, and the lack of their financial and administrative capacities to solve the issues connected with their population growth and neglect

in overall development planning. It revealed that there was a lack of coherent national policies to define and manage their roles in national development. The conference declaration recommended that UNFPA support the development of a network to link officials of Asian medium-sized cities, to assure that action be taken on the findings of the conference. Representatives of UNFPA, Kobe City Government, NUPRI and the University of Michigan took the necessary steps to ensure that this recommendation came to fruition, and on 12 April 1989, AUICK was established as a cooperative agreement between the City of Kobe and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

In the years since AUICK's establishment, Kobe City Government has provided around two-thirds of AUICK's financial support, while UNFPA has provided the other third. Each is critical for the other to continue.

2.2. 1989 – 2004: AUICK's Activities for Capacity Building

Upon its establishment, AUICK's first activity was to conduct an inquiry of mayors and administrations of 270 Asian cities, to find out the issues that they commonly shared, and that thus needed to be addressed. The administrations of 128 cities in 8 countries responded, each outlining problems and issues affecting the population and development of their cities. The inquiry found that urban populations were increasing by up to 3% per year, and that cities were lacking physical infrastructure to deal with this increase. Administrators sought capacity building technical information, so, the course of AUICK to take as an organization would be to facilitate the exchange of information so help solve those problems. Further inquiries followed, each revealing urban administrators' concerns on expanding urbanization and population related issues, such as migration, family planning, urban air and water pollution, traffic and other related issues. Each inquiry was followed by an in-depth study and the dissemination of its findings. Lessons learned incorporated successful practices and policies of the cities, and the cities' characteristics in terms of location and site, population growth and development, quality of life, autonomy, human administrative capacity and turnover, need for capital, and family planning programs.

The outcomes of the inquiries were published and disseminated to an increasing audience, and a way to achieve a more practical outcome, AUICK began to arrange workshop training seminars in 1996, for participation by Asian local government officials of the departments related to each of the workshop's themes. While research on commonly shared issues will undoubtedly assist city government policy formation, there is also a strong argument for such training programs, in that education and training represent an investment in people, and so are important ways to put a capacity-building approach to development into practice. Eight annual seminars between 1996 and 2003 were held on themes of primary and reproductive health care, environment, medical care and welfare, public utilities, waste management, HIV/AIDS, ageing issues, and urban policy. To reach a wider audience of developmental planners and related institutions, a Newsletter and website / database also further disseminated their findings. Throughout the course of its activities, AUICK was provided guidance by its International Advisory Committee, made up of scholars and political figures of prominence in Asia, as well as a domestic committee of such persons in Japan.

2.3. 2004 – 2009: Working with Nine AUICK Associate Cities

In 2004, the importance of capacity development for good urban governance had never been greater. Reflecting on the tenth anniversary of the ICPD Programme of Action, the 2004 UNFPA State of World Population Report called for "the mobilization of political will and funding" to improve maternal and child health, gender equality, educational advancement, poverty reduction, environmental quality and improved development partnerships. In the same year, upon the advice of its International Advisory Committee, and to create a stronger focus for its activities, and therefore a more tangible outcome, AUICK selected a core group of nine cities as principal

‘stakeholder’ AUICK Associate Cities (AACs). They were chosen according to their location, size, proximity to academic institutions, and population and developmental needs. With a specific group of cities, measured and continuous developmental assistance could more conceivably be provided, and ‘critical masses’ of trained personnel within those cities would be built to address challenges in an ongoing manner, and in doing so could become model cities in their countries. The cities selected were Chittagong (Bangladesh), Weihai (China), Chennai (India), Surabaya (Indonesia), Kuantan (Malaysia), Faisalabad (Pakistan), Olongapo (Philippines), Khon Kaen (Thailand), and Danang (Vietnam).

To achieve the commitment to the AUICK program of the mayors of these cities, the 2004 *AUICK Associate Cities Conference on ICPD Tenth Anniversary Review: The Current Status and Future Challenges of Asian Medium-sized Cities*, was held in Kobe. It was attended by 166 participants, which included AACs mayors and representatives, the Director of UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Division, UNFPA Country Representatives, representatives of academic partners, and the Mayor and other senior officials of the Kobe City Government. Each of the nine cities’ mayors signed the conference declaration, which achieved the commitment of every AAC to both send senior officials to AUICK workshops, and to incorporate the ideas and policies that the officials brought back from those workshops in the administrations of their cities (AUICK, 2004). Subsequently, all mayors have sent senior officials to all biannual AUICK workshops, with few exceptions, underlining the success of the 2004 conference and its declaration. AUICK secretariat members have met with the mayors, as well as UNFPA officials, during monitoring visits to assess the AUICK Program. Although termed ‘workshops’, the meetings also incorporate best practice study dissemination, discussion and city report presentations by each AAC representative. This maintains the South-South (AAC–AAC), as well as the North-South (Kobe–AAC) element to AUICK.

The administrative levels and number of workshop participants between 2004 and 2009 were as follows:

Administrative Level of Participant	Number of participants	% of total
Head of Department	46	44.7
Deputy Head of Department	27	26.2
Below Deputy Head / Technical Level	30	29.1
Total Number of Participants	103	100

Since 2005, each participant has formulated an Action Plan for implementation by his/her AAC government department. This has added a quantifiable, results-based outcome to the workshop project, which reflected UNFPA’s commitment to building the capacity of countries in the region to manage their own solutions to emerging and persistent development challenges. Chapter 3 of this study will assess the implementation status of those plans, in order to understand the ways that AUICK has influenced the provision of welfare to citizens by the nine AAC administrations. The relevance of these nine cities to the AUICK programme can be seen in the characteristics that they share with, and what they can learn from Kobe and each other.

Chittagong, Bangladesh

Chittagong is the second largest city in Bangladesh, a major seaport. It covers 155 square kilometers and has a population of around 3.6 million. It serves as a commercial centre for Bangladesh, and houses some 40% of the country’s heavy industry. The city is growing at an annual rate of 4.5%, and some 60% of its population are migrants from neighboring districts. Its economy has grown rapidly since independence in 1971, but wealth is grossly unbalanced, and challenges are faced such as rapid unplanned urban growth, high child and maternal mortality rates, disease, unemployment, pollution, poor waste management and sewerage systems, and

lacking power supply and civic facilities. The city has been hit by flooding and earthquakes, as well as mudslides, which affect slums built into its hills. There is also high crime and some political and social tension. The City has implemented successful urban greening and female employment promotion projects, and has a strong network of NGO activity.

Weihai, China

Weihai Municipality, in China's Shandong Province, has a population of 2.5 million, a large number of 'floating' residents, and 420,000 in its central city area. It was one of China's first coastal cities to open to the world, and is backed against mountains. The city's infrastructure and economy have developed rapidly, and its environmental policies have won various national and international awards, including the UN *Habitat Scroll of Honor Award* in 2003. The city faces issues concerning housing, medical care, education, transportation, and employment, and an increasingly aged population.

Chennai, India

Chennai (formerly 'Madras'), in Tamil Nadu State, is India's fourth largest city. Its population is around 5.0 million, with floating population of 1 million, and an annual increase of 200,000. The coastal city covers 174 km², and has automobile, textile, chemical, I.T. and film industries. The city has had a successful rainwater harvesting and waterway clearing policies (such as the Chennai City Rivers Conservation Project, funded by the World Bank), as well as slum housing, health and employment schemes and a family planning program. Slum areas are expanding though, and there is much traffic pollution, and the city's topography leaves it exposed to flooding in the rainy season, and the city was badly hit by the 2004 Sumatra Earthquake Tsunami.

Surabaya, Indonesia

Surabaya, Indonesia's second largest city, is located on the northern shore of Java, has a population of around 3.5 million and covers an area of 326km², and is a centre for trade and commerce for East Java. Its community-based development is characterized by successful community greening, projects have high citizen participation. Issues the city faces are have come with rapid urbanization; lack of urban infrastructure, financial capacity and human resources. There is high poverty, and polluted water supplies, as well as infectious diseases, flooding and pollution. Education and health care lack funding, and the elderly population is beginning to become an issue to be addressed too.

Kuantan, Malaysia

Kuantan, the state capital of Pahang, has a population of 350,000 people, and covers an area of 2,000 km². It has developed rapidly since 1980 from a booming timber industry, and is now a commercial centre for the east coast of the Malaysian Peninsula, and produces palm oil, rubber, cocoa, and petrochemicals, as well as housing machinery manufacturing and other heavy industry. The city has introduced successful mangrove greening and low-cost housing programs. Issues affecting its development are water management and unplanned settlements lacking basic amenities, roads and drainage. Unlike other Asian cities, Kuantan does not suffer from earthquakes, volcanoes and typhoons, but it does experience annual flooding.

Faisalabad, Pakistan

Faisalabad has a population of around 2 million and covers an area of 168 km². Its many large industrial units include many textiles and textile processing plants, and it also has the largest agricultural university in Asia. Successful industry and housing schemes in small towns, suburbs and rural areas create job opportunities, but issues still need to be addressed concerning sanitation and safe drinking water (with no natural drainage system), food supply, health care

and education. The city also has electrical power shortages, and lacks programs to promote the welfare of its aged citizens. Rapid unplanned growth and population increases have also led to more slum dwellers and highlighted the need for improved urban infrastructure.

Olongapo, the Philippines

Olongapo, a port city on the northeast coast of Subic Bay, has a population of 250,000 and covers an area of 185km². Over the last two decades, the city has recovered from the closing of a US Navy Base as the city's main industry, as well the volcanic eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. The city has developed an integrated solid waste management program, vendors' cooperatives and local community organizations. It aims to become a successful free port city and a centre for commerce and tourism. Issues faced by the city include unemployment, poverty, maternal and infant mortality rates, and inadequate waste and sewerage systems with a restricted water supply.

Khon Kaen, Thailand

Khon Kaen Municipality is a local administrative organization covering an area of 46 km², with an urban population of 118,441. The city is a banking and commercial hub, a centre for fish net production, and an important centre in the regional transportation network of the northeast. Main products include rice, tapioca, cassava chips, flour, textiles, fish, carpet, vegetable seeds, and paper pulp. The city also houses many educational facilities, including a major national university. As well as steps to develop its educational facilities, the Municipality has had successful family planning programs which have rapidly reduced infant and maternal mortality rates, and it is addressing the issue of solid waste management through composting, segregation and recycling, with residents converting waste into organic fertilizer. Poverty is an issue, especially among the farming community, which also leads to urban migration.

Danang, Vietnam

Danang is Vietnam's fourth largest city, with a population of over 800,000, and covering 1,256.2 km². Its main industries are service, manufacturing and construction, agro-forestry, fisheries and tourism. The city has had successes in infrastructural development and greening of its environment, and health care and life expectancy are improving. The population growth, partly due to in-migration, has meant that urban planning, such as housing provision, is a problem. Poverty is an issue, with low quality agricultural products and low consumer demand, and waste disposal and fresh water are also limited. Danang is regularly affected by typhoons and floods, for which it has built up effective early warning and evacuation procedures.

Relevance to AUICK of the AACs

In order for AACs to benefit from the North-South and South-South elements of AUICK's programme, they should in face common developmental issues and contextual characteristics in which to address those issues. Kobe is a port city in Asia, with a rapidly ageing population of 1.5 million people, so a city with similar characteristics can learn applicable lessons from AUICK. Information on the AUICK Associate Cities shows that they have the need for developmental assistance to improve welfare provision, and that the problems they face have been largely overcome by Kobe. They also share characteristics with both Kobe and each other. As Kobe in the past, Chittagong, Surabaya, and Weihai are all port and industrial cities. Surabaya and Khon Kaen have strong community networks that actively take part in health care and environmental activities. This is important in that the role of civil society can be instrumental towards building the capacity of the vulnerable groups. In Weihai and Surabaya, environmental and greening projects have gained national recognition. Many of the cities have, or will need to plan for ageing populations. For South-South sharing of information, factors such as Chittagong's strong NGO network and Surabaya's community-based welfare system are relevant both to the themes of AUICK workshops and the issues faced by other AACs, underlining that eliminating poverty

is a job for everyone, not just governments. Such topics were introduced in presentations at workshops between 2005 and 2008.

The issues of rapid growth, pollution, natural disaster preparedness, waste management, universal education and expansion of infrastructure to address urbanization are faced to varying degrees by all AACs, and these are the themes of AUICK workshops (see Chapter 3). As seen in Chapter 1, Kobe has experienced some related issues to a greater degree, or at an earlier point in its recent history, but this arguably gives it more knowledge and experience to share with other cities' administrations, as well as more reason to do so. It is for this reason that the characteristics of both AACs and Kobe are so important to AUICK, as they are the basis for the influence that AUICK can have as a capacity building organization on its stakeholder cities.

3. The Influence of AUICK - Workshop Action Plan Implementation in the AUICK Associate Cities, 2005 – 2008

Chapter 3.1 explains the workshop Action Plan system, and the first section of each of chapters 3.2 to 3.9 outline how each workshop provided information to participants through the presentations, site visits and seminars. The second sections of chapters 3.2 to 3.9 detail the aims and implementation progress of every workshop Action Plan. Participants completed and sent Action Plan Progress Reports to AUICK between 2006 and 2009 (see *Figure 1*), and communicated implementation progress to AUICK through correspondence, monitoring meetings¹, and a follow-up workshop conducted in 2009². In Chapter 3, the Action Plans are each graded as to their implementation status. Relevant information is also recorded in Newsletters published by AUICK³.

Chapter 3.1 will describe the AUICK Workshop Action Plan System, and Chapters 3.2 to 3.9 outline the eight workshops held between 2005 and 2008, and the aims and implementation progress of each Action Plan made at those workshops, at the time of this study's writing. The plans consist of specific steps to improve citizen welfare in the AACs, based on the lessons learned at the AUICK workshops conducted in Kobe. Workshop themes include HIV/AIDS; primary education; waste management and urban greening; welfare of aged citizens; water and sanitation; and maternal and child health care in natural disasters. The participating officials at the workshops were usually heads or deputy heads of their city government departments relevant to the themes of the workshops.

¹ AUICK Secretariat members conducted monitoring visits to its associate cities to assess the progress of its programme, and specifically the Action Plans formulated at workshops in Kobe. The visits were to Danang and Chittagong (2006); Kuantan and Chennai (2007); Surabaya, Olongapo, Khon Kaen, Chittagong and Danang (2007); Weihai (2008); and Danang, Khon Kaen and Surabaya (2009).

² The First 2009 Workshop on Population and Environmental Waste Management in Urban Planning – Domestic Waste and Greening (Stage II) was arranged as a follow-up workshop to the First 2006 and 2008 Workshops on the same theme, at which Action Plans from those workshops were re-formulated with academic collaborators.

³ AUICK Newsletters are published semi-annually. Issues 43 to 52 contain information relevant to this study.

Figure 1: An extract of one of 38 Action Plan Progress Report forms, completed and submitted to AUICK by workshop participants

CITY OF DLONGAPO
CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

PLAN OF ACTION
AUICK First 2006 Workshop on Population and Environmental Protection in Urban Planning
As of September 26, 2008

Plan of Action	Time Schedule	2006 Progress	2007 Progress
Planning Period			
1. Present the concept of the program to the City Mayor for his approval	3rd Quarter, 2006	The concept on the proposed Waste Reduction Program was presented to the Dlongapo City Mayor, Hon. James Gordon, Jr. during his regular meeting with the Department Heads held last July 17, 2006. In addition, a copy of the said action plan together with the report relative to the said seminar was also submitted to the Office of the City Mayor last July 14, 2006.	Completed
2008 Progress Report			
2. Coordinate with related departments (environmental sanitation and management office (ESMO), city health office, public affairs office, city planning, among others).	3rd Quarter, 2006	Initial coordination was made particularly with the responsible office, the Environmental Sanitation and Management Office (ESMO) after the said presentation of action plan last July 2006. However, the head of said office have suggested then that the implementation of the program be put on hold first subject to further study due to some political considerations.	Continuing coordination is being done by CPDO with the concerned offices of ESMO, City Health, and Public Affairs' Office for the said program.
2008 Progress Report			
Continuing coordination is being done by CPDO with the concerned offices of ESMO, City Health, and Public Affairs' Office for the said program.			
3. Form a CORE Group composed of the offices of environmental sanitation and management, city health, city planning and public affairs	3rd Quarter, 2006	Not yet done. However, the ESMO has included in their plans and programs the creation of another set of officers for its Solid Waste Management Board of the city which was initially organized way back in the year 2002.	The ESMO office had already included in its plans and programs the reorganization or election of another set of officers for the Solid Waste Management Board where the implementation of the waste reduction program will be considered as one of the board's responsibilities.
2008 Progress Report			
4. Contact schools, government agencies and non-government organizations for program trainers	3rd and 4th Quarters, 2006	Not yet done.	The city had already included this activity in the Proposed Solid Waste Cor of Dlongapo City's Solid Waste Project which is now being worked on possible funding by a lending institution.

3.1. The AUICK Workshop Action Plan System

AUICK has incorporated the Action Plan system into its Workshop project since 2005, as a way for the nine AUICK Associate Cities (AACs) to utilize the lessons learned from training programs in Kobe. The Action Plans, formulated by all workshop participants and based on the issues covered by the Workshops, improve service provision based on the specific problems faced by each city. The plans' implementation progress is assessed through monitoring visits, interviews and surveys, and they also provide AUICK with a means to measure the effectiveness of its programme as a whole.

This chapter is based on the findings from monitoring visit interviews and Action Plan Progress Report forms, through which participants detail the implementation status of the specific steps of the plans they have undertaken after returning to their cities from Kobe.

During each Workshop, the participants (usually the heads of city government departments relevant to the issues covered) are given guidelines on effective Action Plan formulation. When making the plans, participants decide the problem(s) to be addressed, and the resources and support (administrative, educational, public, NGO, media etc.) necessary for effective implementation. A timeline for each Action Plan shows when every step is to be taken, and the steps usually amount to about 18 months' implementation. The plans, though, are usually for projects sustainable or expandable beyond that period. They are formulated to get the approval of AAC mayors, and to be realistically achievable with each city's available resources. In many cases, small pilot projects are started, with a view to their future expansion from the momentum achieved by their initial implementation period.

For this report, the implementation status of each Action Plan is explained chronologically by Workshop, based on monitoring and surveys conducted from 2007-9. Each plan is awarded one

of the following four categorizations as to its implementation status in 2010:

- Non-implementation** - *the plan has not been implemented*
- Partial implementation** - *initial steps of the plan have been taken*
- Substantial implementation** - *the majority of the plan's steps are carried out*
- Full implementation** - *implementation of the plan is achieved*

Over the course of eight workshops from 2005 to 2008, a total of 71 participants have made Action Plans, which they have then tried to implement in their cities. *Table 1* shows the implementation status of each Action Plan of the nine AACs, as of 2010.

Figure 2. Action Plan Implementation Status of nine AUICK Associate Cities (AACs), by AUICK Workshop

	First 2005 Workshop	Second 2005 Workshop	First 2006 Workshop	Second 2006 Workshop	First 2007 Workshop	Second 2007 Workshop	First 2008 Workshop	Second 2008 Workshop
Chittagong, Bangladesh	F	N	S	P	P	S	N	-
Weihai, China	F	F	F	F	F	F	S	P
Chennai, India	F	N	N	P	F	F	S	S
Surabaya, Indonesia	F	N	F	F	S	F	F	P
Kuantan, Malaysia	N	F	F	N	N	S	P	P
Faisalabad, Pakistan	P	F	F	N	S	F	N	P
Olongapo, Philippines	F	F	F	S	N	F	F	F
Khon Kaen, Thailand	F	F	F	F	S	P	S	N
Danang, Vietnam	F	F	F	P	F	F	S	S
Key:	F	Full	S	Significant	P	Partial	N	Non-implementation

As can be seen from Figure 2, total of 71 Action Plans were made at AUICK Workshops from 2005-2008. At the time of writing, 35 of the plans (50%) are fully implemented, 13 plans (18%) are significantly implemented, 11 plans (16%) are partially implemented, and 12 plans (17%) are classified as non-implemented⁴.

⁴ It should be noted that of the 12 Action Plans categorized as 'Non-implemented', only 3 are known not to have been approved for incorporation into the respective Workshop participants' city administrations. In the other 8 'non-implemented' cases (excluding one deceased participant), the plans' progress is incalculable due to the transferal of participants from their positions, or non-communication of Action Plan progress to AUICK.

3.2. First 2005 Workshop on Adolescent Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS

The First 2005 Workshop on Adolescent Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS, held from 27 June to 7 July, was arranged to coincide with Kobe's hosting of the 2005 International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP). The participants attended the complete ICAAP program of lectures by international experts on AIDS education; political and community leadership; drug use; prevention and treatment strategies; the sex trade; mother to child transmission; self-help, support and caring for carriers of the HIV virus; vaccination and adolescent health; and chemotherapy and gender issues. It focused on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention, especially for the more socially vulnerable youth. AAC participants from the Health and Family Planning Departments of their city governments learned from students of the Kobe City College of Nursing about peer counseling to promote awareness on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, visited Kobe health facilities, and took part in a UNFPA/ AUICK public forum on adolescent healthcare. The Director of the Asia and Pacific Division of UNFPA presented to the workshop on "Young People and HIV/AIDS in Asian Countries: Challenges and Actions".

First 2005 Workshop Action Plans

Chittagong

With the spread of HIV/AIDS a growing concern, Chittagong's plan promoted peer education programs for college and university students, with local media support. Funding came from GTZ Germany (an international cooperation enterprise), peer educators were trained, local HIV/AIDS related NGOs connected, and a referral network and an STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) clinic were established. Baseline and final studies showed the plan's successes.

Plan status: full implementation

Weihai

For infectious disease prevention, Weihai's Action Plan set up an internet-based information service on HIV/AIDS, two peer counseling organizations, and HIV and sex education courses in junior high schools. The Women's League Commission NGO cooperated with the Children's Hospital to provide health checks for 5,000 people. Weihai Center for Disease Control officials visited their international counterparts to exchange information. The plan arranged advanced training to sixty doctors and contraceptive availability in every 3+ star hotel.

Plan status: full implementation

Chennai

In 2005, Chennai's state, Tamil Nadu, was considered a high-risk HIV/AIDS area. The Action Plan studied vulnerable groups and injecting drug users, and trained 4,209 health workers on STI, and 256 school teachers, student and street children peer-educators. The plan additionally trained 106 medical officers and 700 paramedical staff on cervix cancer. Contraceptive promotional items were distributed, and three hundred condom vending machines installed around the city. A UNICEF sponsored consultant was appointed for improved school AIDS education, and the plan initiated advocacy for school information centers and educational programmes. Exhibitions at cultural festivals and art competitions increased HIV/AIDS awareness among citizens.

Plan status: full implementation

Surabaya

From Surabaya's first recorded case in 1997, incidents of HIV/AIDS had reached 300 by 2004. The plan increased lacking awareness and trained officials on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. A family planning NGO, Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja (PKBI), developed training material for nine local health centers' staff to educate junior high school students. Peer-educators were trained in 31 elementary, 25 junior high and 8 senior high schools. Three teachers and three

students at 10 junior and 10 senior high schools formed and trained ‘adolescent communities’ with increasing membership. The plan initiated health screening in schools, and counseling centers and out-of-school adolescent communities in sub-districts.

Plan status: full implementation

Kuantan

A plan was made to inform Kuantan’s 80,000 adolescents on sexual and reproductive health issues through youth-friendly clinics, and treat youths with HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies. It was not implemented though, as a similar project was planned by the Pahang State Health Department.

Plan status: non implementation

Faisalabad

With little HIV/AIDS awareness and no counseling services in Faisalabad, the Action Plan proposed a volunteer peer-counseling service and a pilot testing and counseling center, to encourage and educate on condom usage and train female health workers in reproductive health. The Executive District Officer for Health oversaw implementation with the Population Planning Department. Local NGOs collaborated and an international UNDP sourced NGO provided funds. The media launched awareness campaigns, but the plan’s full implementation was not communicated to AUICK.

Plan status: partial implementation

Olongapo

The Action Plan for Olongapo initiated HIV/AIDS information and counseling services, with mass-media support. AIDS Society of the Philippines (ASP) and UNFPA conducted the “Interface Workshop of Local AIDS Councils of Olongapo City and Davao City”, and UNFPA-funded reproductive health classes educated 14-24 year-olds. The Department of Education developed textbooks to incorporate reproductive health and HIV/AIDS into the school curriculum. Trained peer-counselors informed out-of-school youth, and NGOs supported school-to-school symposia on STI and HIV/AIDS. Olongapo City passed a resolution for annual budget allocation for HIV testing kits for the Hospital AIDS Core Team (HACT), and local NGOs monitored and evaluated the overall Action Plan.

Plan status: full implementation

Khon Kaen

With 5,599 confirmed cases of HIV/AIDS in Khon Kaen Province in 2005, the Action Plan arranged teacher and peer-educator training in academic institutions to build community youth networks. The Provincial Health Office and NGOs trained HIV health care volunteers and local industrial leaders, set up the Youth Development Fund of Khon Kaen with local and international organizations, and conducted a seminar on AIDS prevention and control. Networking among schools, hospitals, health centers, district HIV/AIDS networks and youth leaders provided health care and preventive measures for 500 schools, installed 40 condom machines, and produced and distributed 30,000 information leaflets. The Provincial Health Office also arranged educational programs to decrease unwanted adolescent pregnancies.

Plan status: full implementation

Danang

With increasing HIV/AIDS cases and low adolescent awareness, Danang’s Action Plan established pilot youth-counseling programs for 5,000 students, with media support. Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS courses educated health workers, and AUICK workshop lessons guided hospitals and health centers to make Action Plans. Funding from Save the

Children maintained help lines at counseling and health centers, and media programmes and hospital leaflets/posters provided information support. Monitoring meetings among Youth Unions and the Association of Family Planning arranged quarterly work plans to sustain the Action Plan.

Plan status: full implementation

3.3. Second 2005 Workshop Universalization of Primary Education for the Poor

Achieving universal primary education by 2015 is the second of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Second 2005 Workshop, from 13 to 23 November 2005, incorporated presentations by Kobe Education Department and City Officials on the “Administration Mechanism of Japan and Outline of Kobe City”, “Education Policy and Economic Efficiency”, the “System of Elementary Education in Kobe and Japan”, and “Educational Financial Aid System in Kobe City”. Workshop participants held discussion sessions on the role of local government in primary education and visited Kobe’s elementary schools in rural and urban districts. The UNFPA Representative of Mongolia also participated in the workshop, presenting on the goals and activities of UNFPA in terms of universalizing primary education.

Second 2005 Workshop Action Plans

Chittagong

A plan for Chittagong proposed school attendance studies to encourage parents, the media, social and religious groups and NGO collaboration for increased attendance, and teacher training and peer-counseling for street children. The participant’s transferal though, impeded the plan’s implementation.

Progress: non implementation

Weihai

Weihai’s Action Plan advocated for new schools and increased training and facilities in rural and urban areas. It led to the building of four new schools (two primary, one middle and one combined), reducing class sizes in the municipality, and increased access through allocation of 473 school buses. Also under the plan, teachers under the age of 45 were re-trained, 225 qualified teachers were sent for training in Singapore, and 876 primary and middle school teachers received Internet training. Free compulsory education began in Autumn 2006 for rural, and Autumn 2007 for urban students, and incidental and textbook costs were covered from Spring, 2008.

Progress: full implementation

Chennai

The Chennai plan aimed to increase primary school enrollment and completion by improving standards of decentralized education through community participation. Here too, the transferal of the workshop participant prevented the plan’s implementation.

Progress: non implementation

Surabaya

The plan for Surabaya aimed to increase primary school attendance (with special focus on slum-dwellers) through free schooling to children of low-income families, increased teaching staff and training, and curriculum and facility improvement, through an education budget proposal for funding. Again, the participant’s transferal prevented implementation.

Progress: non implementation

Kuantan

To maximize educational resources and their availability to all children in Kuantan, the Action Plan for the Municipality proposed to synchronize educational institutions, community heads and NGOs, to ensure support to the poor for primary education enrollment. A committee gathered relevant data and implemented the plan, ensuring poor families' receipt of aid. The District Education Department approved the plan's successful implementation.

Plan status: full implementation

Faisalabad

With Faisalabad's low primary education level, the Action Plan collected data on enrollment and dropouts, arranged funding for the poor, and improved infrastructure and teacher-training. Financial support for materials came from the Zakat Fund, a Saudi Arabian development assistance funding organization. One third of the city's schools received additional infrastructure and educational facilities, additional teacher training and counseling was arranged, and a new government policy provided free textbooks and tuition to all students. Enrollment increased by 9-10% per year in the two years after the plan's implementation.

Plan status: full implementation

Olongapo

High dropout rates in Olongapo led to an Action Plan to improve education, schools and infrastructure. The plan advocated for increased scholarships under a new *Master Plan for Universalization of Education for Urban Poor*. As a result, the Mayor raised education to the second highest priority of the city's 10-point agenda, reflected in additional legislation and ordinances. Scholarships were provided to 3,187 students in 2005-'06, 3,962 in 2006-7, 1,927 in 2007-8, and 2,882 in 2008-9. The plan led to the *Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)*, and arranged volunteer student counseling, and meetings among representatives of 60 urban poor communities. Expanded funding, policy formulation and education of urban poor parents are now considered.

Plan status: full implementation

Khon Kaen

The economic downturn of 1997 left many people in Khon Kaen poor and out of work, and children lacking education. The Action Plan arranged vocational training in municipal schools in slum communities, and free education and financial support until employment age. An Assistance Center was set up to educate underprivileged poor children aged 2 to 6, through story-telling, painting, songs, plasticine modelling and Thai and English Alphabet training. Children in Municipal schools were provided with stationary, shoes, bags, books and uniforms. All schools in Khon Kaen Municipality provided free education to the underprivileged, and homeless children received vocational training in hairdressing, vegetable growing, fisheries and baking. An out-of-school education centre was also established, and volunteer teachers educated and monitored poor, homeless and disabled children.

Plan status: full implementation

Danang

Increased migration and rapid urbanization left many children out of education by 2005. The Action Plan set out to increase enrollment in kindergartens, provide migrant worker training and their children's education, and financial assistance for the poor. Public information on child health was increased, and schools coordinated with parents and the district government to prevent dropouts. As a result, each school now conducts parent-teacher meetings, health checks and annual immigrant student and enrollment surveys. Teacher screening and training and evaluation meetings improve education, equipment and textbooks. The local government has incorporated

primary education universalization into the local socio-economic development plan, leading to increased orders and budget allocation and scholarship schemes to help poor families.

Plan status: full implementation

3. 4. First 2006 Workshop on Population and Environmental Protection in Urban Planning

The theme of the First 2006 AUICK Workshop, held from 19 to 29 June, was “Population and Environmental Protection in Urban Planning”. Its participants learned about urban planning of Kobe, and the history and technical aspects of its effective and increasingly environmental waste management system. The Workshop incorporated presentations by Kobe City Environment Bureau and Urban Planning Department Officials on population and urban development, environmental protection, and by UNCRD and Arab Urban Development Institute Officials. These outlined Kobe’s extensive urban greening and highly efficient waste management programmes, and the awareness campaigns that achieved high citizen participation. Participants also visited Minamata, to learn about the environmental degradation and recovery in the city after a mercury-poisoning outbreak in 1956, as well as waste management, recycling and environmental education facilities in Kobe. After learning of the city’s urban and mountain greening projects, they shared AAC waste and greening environmental management strategies.

First 2006 Workshop Action Plans

Chittagong

Chittagong’s urban environment suffers from unplanned waste disposal by 35-40 health clinics and hospitals, and hillside greenery destruction by unplanned development. The Action Plan promoted increased community waste management, hospital waste treatment, and urban greening programmes. Waste management was transferred to the community level in almost 30% of wards, and councilors, NGOs and community members promoted citizen participation in cleaning and waste management in all 41 wards. Around 45 rickshaws were introduced for garbage collection and disposal, and 20% of polluting dustbins were moved away from communities. NGO and private participation was increased in government tree-planting programmes, but planned environmental information leaflet distribution, at-source hospital waste destruction, and waste incinerator establishment were not implemented.

Plan status: significant implementation

Weihai

Weihai is a national and international cargo distribution center, where an oil or chemical cargo accident could have serious environmental and human health implications. The Workshop Action Plan improved citywide environmental emergency preparedness and response capacity by updating equipment for monitoring, communication and rescue. An inter-agency steering committee established guidelines for police, environmental protection, medical, rescue, safety surveillance, epidemic prevention, traffic and communication departments. It developed an environmental emergency response plan and database, and conducted monitoring training with international experts, and investigations into harmful substances and potential accidents. Media and information workshops educate citizens on the plan for their preparedness.

Plan status: full implementation

Chennai

An Action Plan for Chennai proposed industrial waste surveillance to determine hazard levels and controls, new domestic waste receptacles, and school waste management education. However, the First 2006 Workshop participant deceased soon after returning to Chennai.

Progress: non-implementation

Surabaya

A significant environmental problem in Surabaya is poor river water quality, due to industrial waste discharge. The workshop Action Plan increased environmental information provision to companies, domestic waste disposal awareness programmes, and school competitions, with NGO assistance. It trained Environmental Agency personnel to inspect hazardous and toxic waste of companies in 20 districts, and conducted laboratory test sampling of water for a monitoring database. Seawater and air pollution monitoring was increased, and septic tank bio-filters for liquid waste discharge were built in four districts. Subsequently, a new environmental license system has issued 580 permits for industries to carry out appropriate waste disposal.

Plan status: full implementation

Kuantan

Kuantan's population is set to double between 2000 and 2020. To reduce waste burden on landfill sites, the Action Plan increased promotion of the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to housewives, primary school children and businesses. It increased Environment Department staff recruitment and training, modification of waste separation programs, and production of waste separation containers and information posters. A pilot 2,500-person residential community project sent waste segregation plastic bags to 500 homes, and collected recyclable waste. The ultimate aim is for a 22% recycle-rate in Kuantan by 2020.

Solid waste management was transferred to the Federal Government as of January 1 2008, but the Kobe workshop Action Plans continued under the national waste plan for 2007-2010.

Plan status: full implementation

Faisalabad

As of 2006, waste disposal in Faisalabad did not incorporate any segregation or treatment. The Action Plan's integrated solid waste management system purchased equipment (including 10 mechanical sweepers, 416 containers, 200 waste bins and 2,000 handcarts) and employed specialist staff for citizen awareness programmes. Door-to-door waste collection piloted in 8 union councils was then expanded citywide, including slum areas. The plan provided waste composting plants, a landfill weigh-bridge, machinery repair facilities and hospital waste segregation and transportation. Polluting textile factories were relocated out of the urban area, and an EIA for a new landfill site was initiated. Support for the Action Plan came from 'Greenwatch', a UNDP funded NGO.

Plan status: full implementation

Olongapo

To address limited landfill space and non-segregation of waste, the Action Plan by Olongapo City Environmental Sanitation and Management Office (ESMO) coordinated government offices and NGOs to improve waste management and citizen awareness. It increased training and equipment, purchasing seven new recycled garbage collection trucks. An information and education campaign (IEC) raised awareness through leaflet and letter distribution to every home, and collaborated with schools, churches, organizations, barangay (village) and community assemblies, and the mass-media. Waste-management seminars inform the public on the *City Sanitation Law*, and the City Government involves barangay officials, academic institutions and the private sector in policy planning. The plan reconditioned Olongapo's landfill and Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) in 17 barangays, and increased information campaigns and monitoring to reduce waterway pollution. For sustainability, ESMO will advocate for government incentive schemes to households and companies that promote environmental practices. 'Trash-to-Cash' projects are also ongoing.

Plan status: full implementation

Khon Kaen

In the three years prior to 2006, the cost of diesel rose 100% in Khon Kaen. The Action Plan addressed this by building a bio-diesel plant, in a collaborative project with Khon Kaen University. This produces up to 600 liters of oil per day, by recycling used cooking oil collected from restaurants, markets and households. Khon Kaen Municipality saves an annual USD 5,000 by using the recycled oil as diesel for machinery. The local media promotes the project, and local water treatment data shows reduced BOD levels - improved water quality from the non-disposal of oil.

Plan status: full implementation

Danang

The industrialization of Danang necessitates pollution control and improved waste and sanitation management. The Action Plan piloted a home-waste sorting program, and proposed measures improve industrial and medical waste management, in coordination with Danang People's Committee's *Danang Environmental friendly city until 2020* plan. The Action Plan initiated awareness programmes and encourages investment from the private sector. Specialists, waste treatment workers and volunteers were recruited and trained, and an Environment Faculty was established at Danang University. Studies gathered information on potential polluting sites, and polluting factories were moved away from the city. Environment protection laws and waste treatment processes were reviewed, and international investment supports a plan to collect Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) from an old landfill site. The construction of an industrial and medical waste treatment plant is proposed.

Plan status: full implementation

3.5. Second 2006 Workshop on Population Aging and Appropriate Measures for the Aged

The Second 2006 Workshop on Population Ageing and Appropriate Measures for the Aged was held from 30 October to 10 November. Participants, mostly heads of AAC health and welfare departments, learned about demographic dynamics producing ageing populations in many of their cities, now or at various points in the future. In the context of Kobe City's experience of providing welfare and services for its aged, who in 2006 represented around 20% of the Japanese population, city officials and academics presented to the workshop on 'Measures against Population Ageing and the Role of Local Government', 'Population Transition and Administrative Countermeasures for the Aged', and 'Mental and Physical Health Services for the Elderly'. The workshop also focused on the active involvement and contribution to society of the aged, through discussion sessions with senior activists and visits to a senior college and the Lifelong Learning Support Center, as well as to care-based and residential centers.

Second 2006 Workshop Action Plans

Chittagong

Population ageing in 2006 was not a major issue for Chittagong, rather an increasing concern. The city government recognized the need for institutions and policies for elderly welfare, and the Action plan coordinated data collection and discussions with the University of Chittagong toward arranging seminars and workshops on issues affecting the aged. However, the plan's ultimate aim of establishing an elderly welfare policy unit in the government was not realized.

Plan status: partial implementation

Weihai

In 2006, there were nearly 10,000 elderly people without families in Weihai, and a lack of homes for their shelter. The Action Plan achieved support from the Mayor for the allocation of a

10-hectare site to construct a 4,000-bed home for disadvantaged elderly citizens. Funding included 12,000,000 yuan from a city lottery. The home was designed and then built over 18 months, in consultation with Health, Planning and City Construction Bureaus. Medical staff were trained and the center became operational in May, 2008.

Plan status: full implementation

Chennai

The ageing issue was not recognized as serious in Chennai in 2006, but an Action Plan was formulated to enable city planners to develop more nursing and care homes, and proposed data collection, permanent and weekly Geriatric clinics, hospital wards, and activity clubs. Despite provisional discussions and data collection, the Geriatric clinics and wards were not considered urgent, and are yet to be arranged.

Plan status: partial implementation

Surabaya

The Action Plan addressed Surabaya's lack of workers, information, awareness and government support for the welfare of the elderly. Meetings were held among 31 aged care organizations, companies, NGOs, community leaders, women's and youth groups and government departments, to increase care provision. Airlangga University assisted research, new organizations and activity groups were formed with private sponsorship, services were improved for care provision at 6 elderly homes, and the national family planning program (BKKBN) even established an aged unit. Universal participation made the plan a success, and Surabaya City Government increased budgeting for aged welfare by 150 million Rupiahs.

Plan status: full implementation

Kuantan

The Action Plan for Kuantan aimed to gather data for analysis of elderly housing issues and health care services, to provide information to the public and recommendations to the Mayor and key political leaders. It proposed to establish a unit and sub-committee within the city administration, to address issues raised by the analysis, and formulate a Health Service Plan Insurance Scheme. Unfortunately, the plan's implementation status is not recorded, due to the transferal of the workshop participant from his position.

Plan status: non-implementation

Faisalabad

The Action Plan for Faisalabad was to increase public awareness on aged concerns through data collection on family members living with aged people, and meetings with college and university professors and NGOs. Also planned were media participation and consultation with religious leaders. The plan's progress is not communicated to AUICK, and is thus categorized as non-implemented.

Plan status: non-implementation

Olongapo

The Olongapo Action Plan implemented a *Senior Citizen Health Care Plan* to extend health insurance care to the elderly poor, subsidizing premium costs or enrolling them directly, after a survey to reveal potential enrollees. The plan originally aimed to cover 3,500 citizens, but actually covered 9,560 by the end of 2007. The next step is to establish the Senior Citizen Health Care Plan as a permanent mechanism to protect the elderly poor. For this, the Olongapo City Chapter of the Federation of Senior Citizens Association of the Philippines (FSCAP) has been in consultation with the presidents of senior citizen organizations of Olongapo's 17 barangays.

Plan status: significant implementation

Khon Kaen

A three-part plan for Khon Kaen enhanced support to elderly citizens. Firstly, seven health centers serving 80 of the municipality's communities received a 10,000 baht fund for each community from the Office of Public Health and Environment, to develop and improve the efficiency of primary public health management and provide health care and clubs for the elderly. Secondly, 300 baht-per-month funds were arranged for elderly citizens of the 80 communities. (In fiscal 2007, 4,223 citizens received the funds). Thirdly, a 350,000-baht scheme sends elderly citizens to municipal schools to instruct on traditional crafts and local wisdom, under a special curriculum drawn up among teachers and the Khon Kaen Municipality Education Bureau.

Plan status: full implementation

Danang

An Action Plan for Danang advocated a government fund to protect the aged, with the support of NGOs and the community, to provide soft loans to individuals in collaboration with the Poverty Reduction Programme and the Social Policy bank and credit groups. Elderly volunteers would oversee guidance, counseling, and the overall implementation of the plan. Delays in approval prevented full implementation, but free medical insurance to over 80s, financial provision and support foundations were established in each ward of the city. Volunteer student care and activity group services were also arranged.

Plan status: partial implementation

3.6. First 2007 Workshop on Population and Appropriate Water Environment Management in Urban Areas

The First 2007 Workshop on Population and Appropriate Water Environment Management was held in Kobe, from 28 May to 8 June 2007. The participants comprised of a professor and eight senior officials from the AAC water and sanitation departments. Also at the workshop was a UNFPA Hanoi Office staff member, the Director of Asia and Pacific Region UNFPA, the President of UNFPA Tokyo Office, and an Associate Professor of Khon Kaen University. It focused on improving the knowledge of its participants on the links between population processes and water environment management problems. Presentations were given on wastewater management, the effects of pollution on water sources, the provision of safe and sanitary water to citizens, and the objectives and mandate of UNFPA in relation to the provision of welfare. Site visits were conducted to Kobe's water and sewage treatment plants, and a UNFPA Seminar, "Asia's Water in Danger - Population, Urban Development and Water Environment", was held, attended by 200 citizens and students of Kobe.

First 2007 Workshop Action Plans

Chittagong

The Action Plan for Chittagong advocated for increased environmental education. The acting mayor concurred to organize programs in schools and colleges to educate students on water use or the 3Rs (Reduce, Recycle, Reuse), and to increase environmental protection and tree plantation for urban greenery. A specially formed steering committee monitored the plan, and an environmental awareness and water management seminar was organized at one of Chittagong's high schools.

Plan status: partial implementation

Weihai

The plan for Weihai reviewed the city's sewer sludge treatment for improvement based on lessons learned from Kobe. An investigation found the total capacity of sewage treatment to be 105,000

tons, producing 43,300 tons of sludge per day, and operational difficulties from landfill disposal. Research revealed many developed countries to be using the more environmental incineration disposal method. Information gathered from Kobe's facilities, and those in Qingdao, Jinan, Tianjin, and Beijing, was used to advocate for a Weihai incineration plant, whose construction is now being planned.

Plan status: full implementation

Chennai

The Action Plan for Chennai aimed to increase waste segregation, education, disposal, development of slum area facilities, and urban greening. Huge funding of Rs.255.32 crores (approx USD 50m) was sanctioned from Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission of the Government of India for the plan's implementation, producing a sanitary landfill, power generation from RDF (refuse derived fuel), waste compactors, transfer stations, 1,600 community bins, and composting facilities for bio-degradable waste for every ward. Over 100 committees of NGOs and resident welfare associations promoted waste segregation with the local media, and schools incorporated weekly environmental lessons and essay competitions from January, 2008. For urban greening, 150 parks were developed, and trees were planted along all major roads and medians.

Plan status: full implementation

Surabaya

The Action Plan for Surabaya tackled the heavy pollution of the city's rivers due to inadequate sewerage, after consultation among government departments, the local university and NGOs. Public amenities, bio-filters and wastewater treatment plants were built in sub-districts, and local seminars and competitions increased water environment awareness. Annually from 2007 to 2009, environmental preservation education was conducted for 600-900 citizens, entrepreneurs, teachers, students and Education Department employees, and the Mayor gave the opening speech to environmental training sessions which incorporated lectures, discussions and practical exercises. The plan increased river water sampling, human resources, environmental impact assessment and regulations, and air pollution and wastewater controls. An environmental database and status report, and a review of the *Surabaya Sewerage Development Program Master Plan* (SSDP) were implemented in 2008. Proposed industrial wastewater treatment plants were not built, as responsibility for this transferred from the Environmental Protection Agency (implementing the Action Plan) to the Public Works Department. As a result of the Action Plan, water consumption is decreasing, and treatment and recycling are increasing.

Plan status: significant implementation

Kuantan

Addressing inefficient sewage treatment plants, the Action Plan for Kuantan proposed larger regional sewage treatment plants to improve water quality and reduce sewage and sillage pollutants. The Sewerage Services Department was replaced by the National Water Services Commission (NWSC), so advocacy had to re-start in 2008. Budget approval is pending delayed site applications.

Plan status: non-implementation

Faisalabad

Sewage treatment lacks and huge population growth have especially strained Faisalabad's water and sanitation infrastructure. The Action Plan conducted a survey on sewer line infrastructure and replacement of outlived/old sewer lines. Pumps and disposal station screens were replaced, open channels and drains were remodeled, or replaced with sewer lines, and sludge machinery purchased. Factories were requested to construct their own treatment plants, and the plan stopped

new factory establishment in the urban area. The media assisted an environmental awareness campaign, and new legislation was made to stop citizens throwing solid waste into sewers and water channels. Proposed school education programs were not implemented, however.

Plan status: significant implementation

Olongapo

The plan for Olongapo advocated cleaning a section of the Pagasa River crossed daily by thousands of commuters to and from the city's Freeport, and near tourism facilities. It proposed partnerships among the city government, community groups, NGOs and schools, to educate and encourage active participation in river cleaning for a model pilot project to be replicated in other areas. Unfortunately though, the plan was not incorporated into the city's overall planning.

Plan status: non-implementation

Khon Kaen

For its water and sanitation infrastructure to remain adequate for projected population growth, the Action Plan for Khon Kaen aimed to reduce water consumption. Baseline data was compiled, which revealed daily water consumption to be 231 liters per person per day. Then, the plan combined media campaigns, citizen awareness activities and partnerships among corporations, universities and community leaders to reduce water consumption. An end line survey is planned.

Plan status: significant implementation

Danang

Before 2007, Danang's drainage system was often flooded during heavy rains, with mixed rainwater and domestic/industrial wastewater. Through consultation among the Danang People's Committee, The Drainage and Environment Sanitation Project Management Board and investors, the Action Plan selected a pilot resettlement residential area, and designed a central wastewater treatment system in consultation with Danang University, as a blueprint for adequate sanitation with minimized land pollution and ground water contamination. Implementation was postponed from March to August, 2008, but is now completed and pending expansion.

Plan status: full implementation

3.7.

Second 2007 Workshop on Maternal and Child Health Care in Natural Disasters

AUICK held its second workshop of 2007 from 27 August to 7 September, under the theme "Maternal and Child Health Care in Natural Disasters". Ten senior officials in charge of the provision of health care services in AUICK's nine Associate Cities attended the workshop. Guest participants and speakers at the workshop were from the UNFPA India Office, Danang University, UNCDR and WHO. Kobe City's experience of securing health care services for mothers and children in a disaster situation, and future disaster preparedness and prevention was a key component of the workshop, in the context of the aftermath of the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Presentations were on "Gender Issues in Natural Disasters", "Lessons Learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake", "Maternal and Child Health Care Services of Kobe City", "Maternal and Child Health Care Services in Natural Disasters from the Viewpoint of WHO", and "Mental Care for School Children in Natural Disasters". Case studies included Chennai's experience of the Tsunami generated by the Sumatra Earthquake in 2004, and Danang's frequent heavy storms. Site visits were to Hyogo Prefectural Kobe Children's Hospital, the Kobe City College of Nursing, the WHO Kobe Center and the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution. An open discussion session was also held with citizens of Kobe on "The Role of Local Government in Securing Maternal and Child Health Care Services in Natural Disasters".

Second 2007 Workshop Action Plans

Chittagong

Chittagong is frequently affected by natural disasters such as cyclones, mudslides and flooding, so the Action Plan formed a Disaster Management Core Committee headed by the Mayor, for crisis management and maternal and child health care provision. With cross-department representation, members include local ward commissioners and community leaders, doctors and engineers. Disaster preparedness training is still lacking, but the Committee arranges media campaigns and community meetings for public awareness, and mobilizes ward officers to establish disaster management committees at the community level. The plan has also mobilized funds and resources for disaster preparedness, adaptable to the needs of the city as they arise.

Plan status: significant implementation

Weihai

For community-wide natural disaster preparedness, the Action Plan by Weihai developed a Disaster Prevention Welfare Community. Headed and funded by the local government, it has over 30 members from medical, emergency and government departments, and a large volunteer network. It works to improve emergency response capacity and establish community partnerships for share knowledge and information sharing on disaster preparedness. Starting in ten pilot areas, citizens are educated on safety and disaster prevention, and produce local maps of hazardous and safe zones in a disaster situation.

Progress: full implementation

Chennai

Chennai experiences almost annual flooding from monsoon rains, but local and national Crisis Management Committees lacked maternal and child health care components in 2007. The Action Plan incorporated MCH into Chennai's Disaster Coordination Committee, focusing on care provision in the first 48 hours after flooding occurs. Field staff and selected NGOs, including women's self-help groups, delivered community training modules, zonal maps of dangerous areas during flooding were produced and distributed, and two schools were identified and equipped as shelters in times of flooding. Additional to the original plan, its network of trainers was then utilized to educate citizens on issues ranging from waste segregation to HIV/AIDS awareness. For sustainability, trainees then educated in their own communities, and leaders were identified to link government and NGO services at the local level.

Progress: full implementation

Surabaya

The Surabaya Action Plan established a Task Force for Disaster and Casualty Management, and published guidelines on disaster prevention and control to educate the relevant sectors, with emphasis on maternal and child health care. Health workers were trained, and MCH seminars and media awareness activities were arranged. The private sector participated in a disaster control simulation in 2008, and local maps were made to show dangerous areas in a natural disaster. As a result, staff members of all public health centers are now trained on disaster preparedness, and 120 of Surabaya's 163 villages are declared 'ready for disaster control'.

Plan status: full implementation

Kuantan

A National Security Department plan for state and district levels gives Kuantan a well-developed disaster preparedness and management plan, but in 2007 this lacked an MCH component. The workshop Action Plan advocated its amendment to incorporate monitoring and relocation of pregnant women to hospitals and other safe environments, and provision of specific maternal and

child health care items in times of pandemics or natural disasters, such as Kuantan's regular flooding. The disaster plan is now annually reviewed and updated, and the MCH component was utilized during flooding in 2008. The amended plan is implemented not only in Kuantan, but also at the level of Pahang, the third largest state in Malaysia. The Action Plan's second element though, a Disaster Management Welfare Community to train citizens, did not achieve sufficient participation.

Plan status: significant implementation

Faisalabad

The city of Faisalabad had not developed disaster preparation strategies in 2007. The Action Plan established a government Disaster Management Cell, focusing on maternal and child health care. It registered the city's 0-5 year-old child-bearing mothers, for their health care provision in a disaster situation. This system has also improved health care access in normal time, initiating a large-scale child vaccination programme, and has also reduced the 30% vacancy in MCH medical worker posts to around 5%, by training community midwives and female doctors. Rural and urban clinics and delivery rooms have been upgraded, and the Action Plan is set to expand to incorporate NGOs and the private sector, while being advocated to the whole Punjab region for replication by other cities.

Plan status: full implementation

Olongapo

Olongapo has a long history of natural disasters, lying in the path of annual typhoons, and experiencing flash floods and mudslides. It also lies on the 'Pacific rim of fire' of fault lines and volcanoes. The workshop Action Plan established a Disaster Volunteer Brigade for community-based preparedness, integrated into and trained by the city's Disaster Management Office to augment its disaster prevention activities. Volunteer activities include making local disaster maps to show at-risk and safe areas, and assisting with flooding preparedness before rainy season.

Plan status: full implementation

Khon Kaen

The Action Plan for Khon Kaen proposed an MCH Care in Disaster Committee for increased emergency management capacities, awareness publications and training. Administrative and financial support for the Committee was not achieved, as natural disasters are not perceived as a threat in the Municipality. Information for mothers on health care in natural disasters (especially storms) was instead integrated into existing MCH Programs.

Plan status: partial implementation

Danang

Disaster contingency planning in Danang lacked MCH components in 2007, so the Action Plan informed local authorities on their urgent need, as this required the collaboration of the Health Department. A special City Committee for MCH in Natural Disasters was created within the government's disaster management organization, which included administration officials, health agencies, and the police and military, which always play a major role in managing natural disasters, like the annual typhoons that hit Danang. Committee members are assigned roles, and an extensive checklist outlines tasks for disaster preparedness. For sustainability, the system is reviewed annually, or after each disaster situation occurs.

Plan status: full implementation

3.8.

First 2008 Workshop on Domestic Waste and Greening - Population and Environment Management in Urban Planning

Similar to the First 2006 Workshop, the First 2008 Workshop had the theme of “Population and Environmental Management in Urban Planning - Domestic Waste and Greening”, held from 28 May to 7 June 2008. Its participants were senior officials of AAC environmental or waste management departments, interpreters and UNFPA Vietnam Office staff. The program included presentations on Kobe’s waste management and urban greening programs, case studies from the AACs, and visits to sanitary landfill and incineration plants, urban parks equipped with disaster prevention facilities, and recycling and environmental education facilities.

First 2008 Workshop Action Plans

Chittagong

For the solid waste produced by Chittagong’s four million people, there is no proper landfill site, leading to open dumping around the city, and environmental pollution. An Action Plan was formulated for a new sanitary 100-acre landfill, incorporating daily soil cover, concrete base, leachate treatment and methane gas release pipes to minimize environmental impact. Media awareness campaigns and local motivational networks were planned for residents’ approval. Unfortunately, the Workshop participant’s absence from his post means a status report is unavailable.

Plan status: non-implementation

Weihai

The Action Plan for Weihai proposed the development of an urban park to contain disaster shelter facilities for citizens, and the construction of a comprehensive waste disposal center for the city’s rapidly growing waste treatment demand. Inter-departmental consultations planned the rebuilding of a large urban park, approved by the government. The project’s completion is due by the end of 2010. The waste disposal center plan secured investment of 0.28 billion yuan, and its planning is complete. Using the BOT (build-operate-transfer) method, civil construction and equipment ordering are underway. The center will be operational by the end of 2010, when it will treat 700 tons of waste per day.

Plan status: significant implementation

Chennai

Aside from some urban parks and roadsides, many areas of Chennai lacked greenery in 2008. The Action Plan landscaped a 3km-by-800m beach on the city’s east coast with greenery, to absorb CO² emitted by increasing visitors. The landscaping provides a natural recreation area with wildlife and plant species, and includes the development of a water line. Implementation is on course for completion in 2010.

Plan status: significant implementation

Surabaya

Annual inter-district competitions in cleanliness and greening activities are held in Surabaya. The Action Plan aimed to increase community participation, and now all of Surabaya’s 31 districts take part, short-listed to 10, and then 3 districts. Media and citizen groups promote the competitions, judged by the local university, NGOs and Surabaya City Government. The Mayor rewards successful districts with the ‘Mayor Challenge Trophy’, and after one year of the plan’s implementation, 1,832 citizens were participating.

Plan status: full implementation

Kuantan

Kuantan's plan was to raise youth environmental awareness through educational and artistic activities, arranged with the Department of Community Services and Tourism and Kuantan District Education Department. Although planned, the competitions are not yet implemented.

Plan status: partial implementation

Faisalabad

The Action Plan for Faisalabad proposed strictly enforced waste segregation and door-to-door collection to cover an estimated 400,000 people in 1,500-2,500 households. Three types of plastic bag for waste segregation would be provided to householders (later purchased) to be filled and taken to special containers. The campaign would involve local media, political leaders, NGOs and students. Unfortunately, the Action Plan's progress was not communicated to AUICK.

Plan status: non-implementation

Olongapo

To promote at-source waste segregation in Olongapo, the Action Plan created an information, education and communication (IEC) campaign at grade-school level. In a pilot area of six elementary schools, a planning and monitoring committee was developed to oversee a series of seminars and training sessions. These encourage effective waste segregation and disposal, composting and recycling activities, and were incorporated into school curricula from April, 2009.

Plan status: full implementation

Khon Kaen

Khon Kaen has limited landfill space for increasing waste, creating environmental and health issues. The Action Plan aimed to reduce waste by increasing citizen awareness. Starting in 5 pilot communities of 84, leaders received 3R training with emphasis on *reducing* waste. Partnerships were created among sorting/recycling centers, markets and shops, and citizens participated in idea-sharing discussion sessions, motivational events, and city clean-up days. A target is set to reduce the city's waste from 150 tons/day by 10% to 135 tons/day, and each community is to be assessed, with rewards for model communities. The program will then be expanded.

Plan status: significant implementation

Danang

A similar plan for Danang aimed to reduce domestic waste and increase its collection to 95% by July 2010. Planning support came from Danang University and national and international experts, and the plan proposed to incorporate citizens, local leaders, workers, public unions and schools into the process of domestic waste collection. After surveys, a trial area was selected for community training and provision of recycling bins. The scheme was not successful though, due to lacking waste transportation and treatment budget, and citizen awareness, participation and training. The plan was re-formulated at an AUICK 2009 follow-up workshop, and now incorporates increased investors and sponsors, equipment, stakeholder and citizen education, waste-classification legislation and emphasis on composting and recycling. Moreover, the re-formulated plan is proposed to cover the whole city.

Plan status: significant implementation

3.9.

Second 2008 Workshop on Population Aging and Appropriate Measures for the aged

Also following a workshop of 2006 with the same theme, the Second 2008 Workshop, from 26 October to 3 November, was titled “Population Aging and Appropriate Measures for the Aged”. It was attended by eight senior officials of health and welfare departments of AACs, academic collaborators and officials of UNFPA and DAMANDIRI Foundation of Indonesia. Presentations were by Kobe City and UNFPA Officials, and focused on population transitions toward aging societies, and the need for health and welfare policies directed at elderly citizens to promote their wellbeing and active roles in society. After Best Practice presentations and city reports on each of the AUICK Associate cities, as well as site visits to care homes, education and employment programs for the aged and the WHO Kobe Centre, the participants developed, presented and re-formulated Action Plans, based on lessons learned at the Workshop. The Workshop itself was arranged to coincide with a UNFPA Seminar under the theme of “Aging in Asian Cities – Burden or Opportunity?” This was attended by the Second 2008 Workshop participants, members of AUICK’s International Advisory Committee, academics from the AACs, officials of UNFPA and 140 citizens of Kobe.

Second 2008 Workshop Action Plans

Weihai

With continuing need for shelter for poor and elderly citizens, the Action Plan proposed the building of a Comprehensive Senior Centre, incorporating lessons learned from visits to facilities and institutions in Kobe. A free intensive care center for elderly without children is proposed, to incorporate accommodation, food provision, Medicare and recreational facilities. Its construction is approved by the Mayor, and will cover an area of approximately 300,000 m², and have 500 beds. Its total cost of USD7 million will be covered by local government budget, welfare lottery income, and provincial and state level Civil Affairs Departments.

Plan status: partial implementation

Chennai

In 2008, Chennai urban infrastructure lacked accessibility to elderly citizens, and health workers were largely untrained in elderly care. The Action Plan provided more elderly-friendly infrastructure for public buildings, and has advocated for care-worker training, in consultation with the City Health Department. Upon implementation, the plan was expanded to incorporate non-public buildings.

Plan status: significant implementation

Surabaya

Increased life expectancy in Surabaya has raised the demand for elderly health care. The Action Plan proposed a network on elderly health information, and other community awareness programmes on elderly-related issues, through media and printed materials. The plan is piloted for 10 ‘Posdayas’ (family and community empowerment posts), and its replication is promoted to 43 primary health centers. Planning is proceeding with technical support from Airlangga University School of Medicine and a local hospital, but overall funding, and therefore full implementation, is pending.

Plan status: partial implementation

Kuantan

With rising elderly health care demand and fees but limited budget and facilities, Kuantan planned a new volunteer service to help manage Kompleks Penyayang, a comprehensive day care center established and run by NGOs. The volunteers would help maintain the center, visit elderly

citizens and assist them to attend medical health checks, and provide massage and bathing help to the sick elderly. Despite preliminary discussions with the Social Welfare Department and consultation with the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), the system is planned but not functional, as an operating agency is yet to be established.

Plan status: partial implementation

Faisalabad

As elderly welfare policy formulation was not prioritized in Faisalabad, the Action Plan created government awareness on the need for health and welfare provision, with an ultimate aim to improve the physical, mental and social health and wellbeing of the district's aged, irrespective of gender, caste, religion or status. The initial aim to inform City District Government officials on elderly needs was achieved, but external factors, such as regional instability and lack of basic amenities and services for citizens, mean policies for the aged remain a relatively low priority.

Plan status: partial implementation

Olongapo

The Action Plan for Olongapo established a senior citizens center, based on the Silver College in Kobe. An alternative facility is being used while construction on donated land is pending approval. The center arranges elderly activity groups and promotes skills inventory toward their employment. Data support is through the community based Management Information System (MIS) facilitated by AUICK, and the center's transfer to its purpose-built premises is scheduled.

Plan status: full implementation

Khon Kaen

With Khon Kaen's limited budget, 10,800 of its 14,705 elderly citizens are on waiting lists for assistance, and there is only one volunteer responsible elderly care in each of the municipality's 87 communities. A three-year plan proposes a network of 2,000 trained volunteers to strengthen communities and relieve the government sector's elderly care provision workload. The volunteers would also provide data to assist government policy formulation. Unfortunately, the plan's implementation status is not communicated to AUICK.

Plan status: non-implementation

Danang

Through the Danang Action Plan, the city's government collaborated with NGOs, communities and the private sector, to provide funding for elderly citizens living alone or in poor households. Activity clubs increase their physical wellbeing, and financial support is improving welfare centers. Approval from the Labor Ministry is pending for construction of a new senior center, which will incorporate lessons learned from the AUICK Workshop.

Plan status: significant implementation

4. Understanding AUICK's Influence

This chapter will look at the data presented in Chapter 3 both quantitatively and qualitatively, to understand AUICK's influence on its Associate Cities. Firstly, Figure 3 reminds us of the implementation progress of workshop Action Plans, whose status is categorized as full, significant, partial or non-implemented. The most striking factor here is that half of all Action Plans formulated over the assessed period have been fully implemented. The remainder are significantly, partially and non-implemented in almost equal measure. (*Figure 2* on page 12 shows a detailed breakdown of these plans' status by workshop.)

Figure 3. Comparison of Implementation Status of AUICK Workshop Action Plans 2005 - 2008

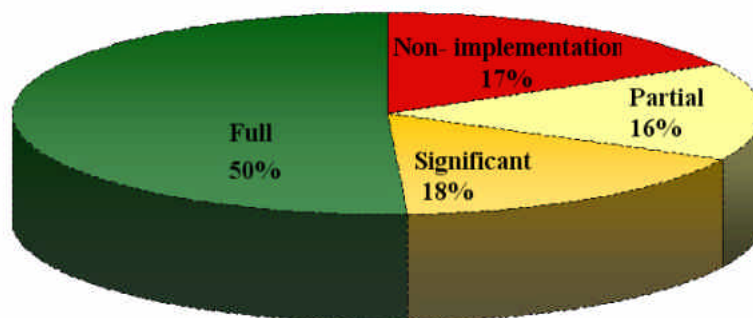


Figure 4 details the 12 Action Plans categorized as ‘non-implemented’. The most common reason for non-implementation is the transferal of participants from their positions (4 cases) and the non-communication of Action Plan progress to AUICK (3 cases). Transferal was common among education department official participants of the Second 2005 Workshop. This might be an institutional characteristic of education departments in Asia. The city with the highest instance of non-implementation was Kuantan. This can be explained by the relatively centralized planning of policies in Malaysia, meaning less autonomy and influence of city planners in terms of policy implementation in their cities.

Figure 4. Non-implemented workshop Action Plans

Workshop	No. of non-implemented Action Plans	City	Reasons for non-implementation of plan
First 2005 Workshop Adolescent Reproductive Health and HIV /AIDS	1	Kuantan	<i>Similarity to state-level plan</i>
Second 2005 Workshop Universalization of Primary Education for the Poor	3	Chittagong Chennai Surabaya	<i>Participants transferred from Department</i>
First 2006 Workshop Population and Environmental Protection in Urban Planning	1	Chennai	<i>Participant deceased</i>
Second 2006 Workshop Population Aging and Appropriate Measures for the Aged	2	Kuantan	<i>Participant transferred from Department</i>
		Faisalabad	<i>Non-communication of Action Plan progress</i>
First 2007 Workshop Population and Appropriate Water Environment Management in Urban Areas	2	Kuantan	<i>Action Plan pending approval</i>
		Olongapo	<i>Action Plan not incorporated into city planning</i>
Second 2007 Workshop Maternal and Child Health Care in Natural Disasters	0	-	-
First 2008 Workshop Domestic Waste and Greening - Population and Environment Management in Urban Planning	2	Chittagong Faisalabad	<i>Non-communication of Action Plan progress</i>
Second 2008 Workshop Population Aging and Appropriate Measures for the Aged	1	Khon Kaen	<i>Non-communication of Action Plan progress</i>

Figure 5. Action Plan implementation status of 9 AACs, by workshop

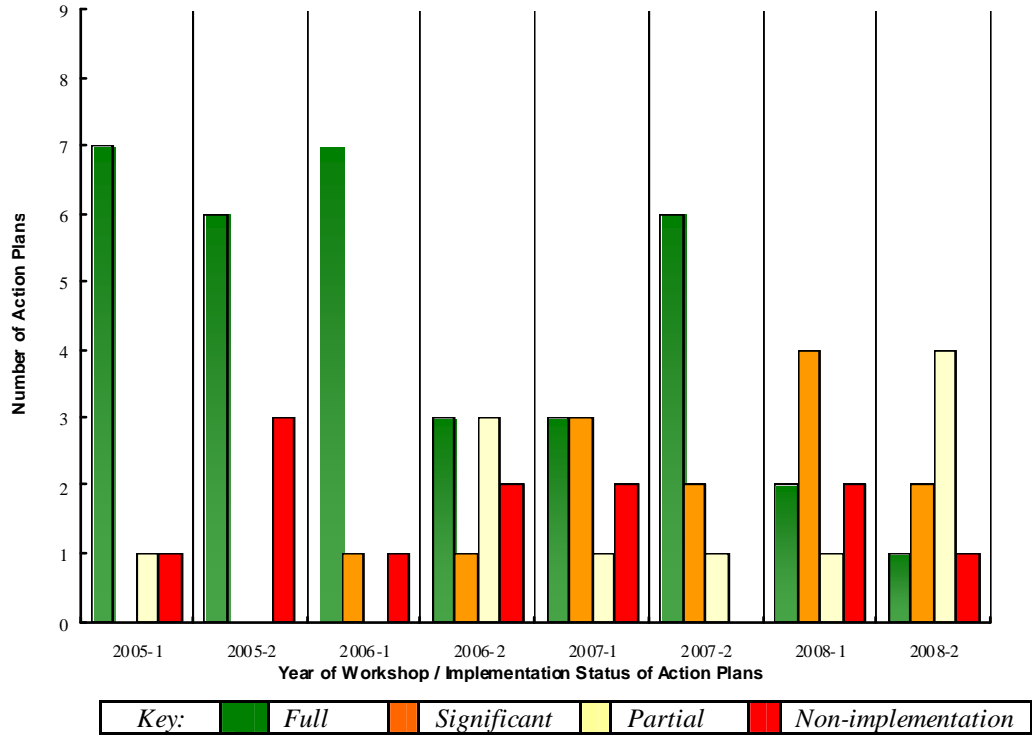
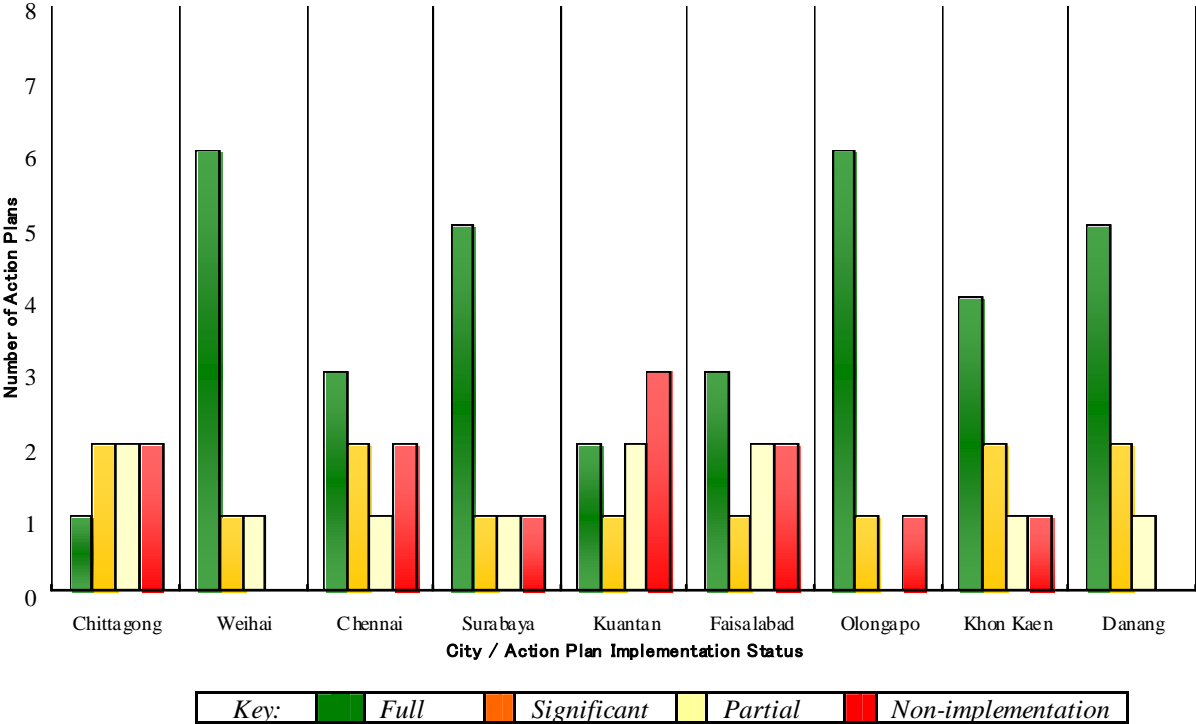


Figure 5 shows the status of Action Plan implementation by workshop. Notable here is that the implementation status of plans decreases chronologically. Earlier workshops show more fully implemented plans, and by the most recent workshop, only one is complete. Some areas of welfare provision may be harder to influence than others, although workshop themes were repeated between 2006 and 2008, so it seems simply that plans’ implementation increases with time. Most First 2008 Workshop plans are significantly implemented, while the majority from the Second 2008 Workshop are partially implemented. This bodes well for the future, as it implies that the success of the plans will grow with time. One exception here appears to be the relatively low success of plans from the Second 2006 Workshop. This would imply that the importance of population ageing and related policies is not as recognized by AAC administrations those in Kobe, showing the need for increased advocacy in the AACs.

Data on the implementation of Action Plans by city in Figure 6 illustrates AUICK’s stronger influence on Weihai, Surabaya, Olongapo and Danang, medium implementation in Chennai and Faisalabad, and fewer measures incorporated into the administrations of Chittagong and Kuantan. As mentioned in Chapter 2.3, AAC mayors’ support to AUICK is most important, and that of recent mayors in Olongapo and Surabaya is notable, as is the strong community approach to development in Surabaya, which AUICK tries to promote. Also mentionable here is that the four AACs with highest Action Plan implementation are those which share more characteristics with Kobe and other AACs. Faisalabad and Chennai might have fewer commonly shared characteristics with other AACs, while Chennai is one city with fixed terms for its city officials, so ownership of AUICK Action Plans automatically changes, compromising both implementation prospects, and communication of progress to AUICK. In Kuantan, the centralization of policies could be the main reason for non-implementation, so their increased dialogue with national policy makers might ensure that Action Plans are not lost to centralized policy formulation. Chittagong’s lower implementation might be rectified with its higher administrative commitment to the plans, and an institutional agreement with Chennai might counteract the effects of its high rate of city official transferal.

Figure 6. Action Plan Implementation of 8 workshops, by AAC



Further understanding of AUICK and Kobe’s influence on AACs comes from looking at Action Plans in terms of achievement in three areas that are promoted at AUICK workshops in Kobe. These are Government links with NGOs and academic institutions (the latter also promoted by AUICK through City University Partnerships (CUP) to form Management Information Systems (MIS) in the AACs); mayor support; and potential for expansion. Some plans have also had unexpected outcomes beyond their initial aims.

NGO and Academic Links

A number of plans mobilized NGO, academic and social support for their implementation. For adolescent reproductive health and HIV/AIDS plans, local HIV/AIDS related NGOs were incorporated in Chittagong, while Weihai linked the Women’s League Commission NGO with the local children’s’ hospital. Surabaya involved a family planning NGO, Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja (PKBI), and Olongapo achieved UNFPA support in arranging the “Interface Workshop of Local AIDS Councils of Olongapo City and Davao City”, local NGOs supporting school-to-school symposia and monitoring the overall Action Plan. Khon Kaen’s Provincial Health Office trained HIV health care volunteers and local industrial leaders with NGOs, and Danang organized monitoring meetings among youth unions and the Association of Family Planning, who arranged quarterly work plans to sustain the Action Plan. For universalization of primary education for the urban poor, Kuantan synchronized educational institutions, community heads and NGOs, and Faisalabad achieved support from ‘Greenwatch’, a UNDP funded NGO. Khon Kaen’s plan to convert used oil to bio diesel incorporated Khon Kean University. For waste management and greening plans, Olongapo City Environmental Sanitation and Management Office (ESMO) coordinated government offices and NGOs for awareness programmes, incorporating local leaders and academic institutions in policy planning. To improve elderly welfare policies, Chittagong arranged data collection and discussions with the University of Chittagong, Surabaya involved NGOs and Airlangga University, and Danang enlisted NGO support for a government fund to protect the aged. Water environment management plans were

promoted by over 100 committees of NGOs and resident welfare associations in Chennai, and Surabaya's plan coordinated consultation among government departments, the local university and NGOs. For MCH in natural disasters, community leaders linked government and NGO services at the local level in Chennai.

Mayor Support

As well as sustaining AAC participation in the AUICK Programme by their approval of workshop Action Plans, there are also instances where mayors have played key roles related to the plans themselves. In Olongapo, the Mayor raised education to the second highest priority of the city's 10-point agenda, as a result of the plan. The Mayor of Surabaya supported environmental education plan by giving the opening speech at training sessions, and also rewards successful districts in cleaning and greening competitions. The Mayors of Chittagong and Faisalabad (District Nazim) headed disaster management committees with improved emphasis on MCH.

Expansion Potential

Considering the limited technical and financial resources of AUICK and AACs, Action Plan Guidelines emphasize that plans should be actionable within the means of each workshop participant's government department. Some plans though, have shown instances, or potential, for expansion beyond their initial scale.

In Danang, strategies learned in Kobe to increase HIV/AIDS awareness were disseminated to hospitals and health centers for replication in further plans, and proposed expansions to a successful scholarship scheme for urban poor children include funding, policy formulation and parent education. From the First 2006 Workshop, Kuantan's waste management was continued under the national waste plan, showing a clear opportunity for its country-wide promotion and expansion, and Faisalabad's piloted door-to-door waste collection plan was expanded city-wide. Expansions are planned for greening competitions and elderly health care awareness programmes in Surabaya, and a successful Senior Citizen health care plan in Olongapo is now proposed as a permanent mechanism to protect the elderly poor. For disaster management incorporating MHC, government committees, cells and plans are disseminated for replication at the community level in Chittagong and advocated to the entire Punjab region by Faisalabad. And Kuantan's disaster management plan, amended to incorporate MCH and utilized during flooding 2008, has been adopted at the level of Pahang, Malaysia's third largest state.

Unexpected Outcomes

Some plans have yielded results unforeseen at their planning stage. In Chennai, an HIV/AIDS health worker training programme led to additional cervix cancer training. Faisalabad's comprehensive universalization of primary education plan preceded two years of 9-10% enrolment increases. Chennai's environment management plan received funding of Rs.255.32 crores (approx USD 50m) from Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission of the Government of India, and its disaster management plan's network of trainers was utilized to educate citizens on issues ranging from waste segregation to HIV/AIDS awareness.

We have seen the Action Plan steps, 'defined activities' carried out in AUICK's 'primary stakeholder' cities. AUICK has the considerable influence of, at the time of writing and in the author's assessment, the full, significant or partial implementation of at least 35, 13 and 11 plans respectively, incorporating lessons learned in Japan to address issues related the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and encompassing a combined nine-AAC population of more than 12 million citizens. Notably, this has been achieved not through financial assistance to the cities, but through training to build the capacity of urban administrators.

5. Recommendations - AUICK as a Model to be Supported, Expanded and Replicated

It can be seen from the evidence presented in this report that the current AUICK workshop/Action Plan strategy is highly successful. In their current state of 68% significant or full implementation, many can be seen as successfully tested models of welfare provision, which, through AUICK, are relevant to the ICPD and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As such, this study can make a number of recommendations. Firstly, there is a strong argument for the continued support to AUICK, for information and training-based capacity building of Asian city government officials to improve citizen welfare. Furthermore, Action Plan implementation is not currently funded by AUICK, but financial and technical support by the direct involvement of the UNFPA Country Offices would further improve their implementation status. The links and commitment among AUICK, AACs and UNFPA Country Offices can continue to be utilized and strengthened to promote capacity building on a larger scale.

This brings us to a series of further recommendations from the findings of this study, which can have potentially greater implications for the positive influence of AUICK. Firstly, successful Action Plan implementation in the AACs can be promoted to their national governments, who can then be advocated to establish the AACs as training points, with workshops for other cities in their countries, using the Kobe workshop model. Other cities can then address the issues they face, and common region-specific plans can even be drawn up reflecting problems of a similar nature between countries.

With sufficient political commitment, large cities in developing countries beyond the nine AAC countries can also use the AUICK model to create other such organizations, mobilized by an organization like UNFPA through its regional offices, such as those in Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America, where more than ever, sustainable development is far more than poverty reduction, but models are needed for progression towards that sustainability.

Conclusion

The context for the establishment of AUICK were the links created among the UNFPA, NUPRI, Michigan University and Kobe City, which facilitated the 1987 *Asian Conference on Population and Development in Medium-sized Cities* in Kobe, and its recommendation for a clearing house of population and urbanization information to assist the proper development and welfare provision in Asian cities. A context for this network to be successful, though, also lies in Kobe's demographic, economic, political and international characteristics, which provide the technical context for AUICK's activities. These factors, with the guiding principles of UNFPA, the ICPD and the Millennium Development Goals, the guidance of its International Advisory Committee of regional experts, and the support to AUICK of its associate city administrations, are the context for AUICK to be successful as an organization.

This study's findings show the ways in which AUICK is having a significant and positive influence on its stakeholders, through the high rate of successful workshop Action Plan implementation by Asian city administrators to improve citizen welfare. Although it is not possible to measure the capacities of the administrators without its input, AUICK exemplifies that information dissemination and training play an important role in the overall strategy of MDG based poverty reduction, and are vital to participation and empowerment - and therefore to capacity building for improved welfare provision where rapid urbanization is occurring. However, as effects have to continue after external assistance withdraws, and must merge into ongoing processes, then the longer-term influence of Action Plans being institutionalized and

replicated must surely be the next aim and even more successful outcome of the AUICK programme. If the plans outlined in this study are treated as pilot projects, then the *influence* that AUICK has on its Associate Cities is now the *context* for provision of welfare on a larger scale. Community based activities can be simultaneously woven into movements toward policy change in other Asian cities, at the national level, and beyond.

Appendix

Annex I. Tables of AUICK Workshop Action Plan Implemented Steps

First 2005 Workshop on Adolescent Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Chittagong	Improve reproductive health services / disease prevention programmes - Peer Education Program - Partnerships / networks with stakeholders - Mobilize media - Clinical services and referrals	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Weihai	Improve reproductive health / HIV awareness services - Increase investment - Website - Counseling groups - Information dissemination - NGO / international cooperation - Training - Increase contraceptive use	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Chennai	Ensure access to adolescent reproductive health services - Peer education - Training - Awareness literature - Mobilize media - Public awareness events	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Surabaya	Prioritize adolescent reproductive health awareness programme - Adolescent reproductive health services - Training - Peer counseling	✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Kuantan	Increase youth awareness on sexual and reproductive health - Establish youth-friendly clinics	-	Non-implemented (Similar project to be implemented by Pahang State Health Department)
Faisalabad	Improve reproductive health services and awareness - Volunteer peer counseling - Pilot testing / counseling center - Contraceptive promotion - Training - NGO collaboration - Contraceptive education	- - ✓ - ✓ ✓	Partial
Olongapo	Prevent further spread of HIV/AIDS through improved awareness - Training - Lectures - Peer counseling - Mobilize media - School program	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Khon Kaen	Implement reproductive health awareness programmes - Training - School, business, NGO support - Counseling service - Awareness literature - Contraceptive provision	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Danang	Improve reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services to adolescents - Training - Youth counseling - Mobilize media	✓ ✓ ✓	Full

Second 2005 Workshop Universalization of Primary Education for the Poor			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Chittagong	Improve facilities and services to achieve universal primary education - School attendance study - Data provision - Training - Peer counseling to street children	- - - -	Non-implemented (Workshop participant transferred from department)
Weihai	Improve educational facilities and achieve free universal education - Build 4-6 new schools - Increase facilities - Reduce class sizes - Increase school buses - Improved training	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Chennai	Achieve universal primary education - Increase enrollment / completion and reduce dropout rates - Community participation to improve education	- -	Non-implemented (Workshop participant transferred from department)
Surabaya	Achieve universal, affordable primary education - Increase attendance, focusing on slum-dwellers - Free schooling for low-income families - Increase staff/ training - Improve curriculum and facilities - Propose budget allocation	- - - - -	Non-implemented (Workshop participant transferred from department)
Kuantan	Ensure increased access to education through support to poor families - Synchronize educational institutions, community heads and NGOs to ensure receipt of support by poor - Committee to gather data and ensure aid	✓ ✓	Full
Faisalabad	Achieve 100% literacy rate by improved integrated educational resources - Data collection - Funding for poor - Improve school infrastructure - Training - Financial support for free textbooks and tuition - Counseling	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Olongapo	Achieve universal primary education through improved education and infrastructure - Political support for education budget - Improve education, schools and infrastructure - Advocacy programs to increase enrollment / scholarships - 'Master Plan for Universalization of Education for Urban Poor'	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Khon Kaen	Support poor children towards vocational studies - Free education and support to urban poor - Vocational / skills training	✓ ✓	Full
Danang	Improve and increase provision of education to children - Increase kindergarten enrollment - Improve migrant children's education - Training - Scholarships for poor - Training for immigrants	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full

First 2006 Workshop on Population and Environmental Protection in Urban Planning			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Chittagong	Address waste management, environmental pollution and greening issues - Citizen training - Rickshaw vans for collection - Community dustbin removal - Incineration plant - Greening awareness programme - Urban plantations - NGO/ private sector involvement - Ward-level plant fairs	✓ ✓ ✓ - ✓ ✓ ✓ -	Significant
Weihai	Build capacities to manage an environmental emergency - Steering committee - Environmental emergency database - Improve community preparedness - Training - Update environmental emergency response equipment - Public information	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Chennai	Improve waste management facilities to manage hazardous wastes - Survey industry to determine waste hazard levels; improve waste management and education	-	Non-implemented <i>(The participant deceased after returning to Chennai)</i>
Surabaya	Manage pollution of rivers caused by industrial and domestic waste - Establish environmental reporting system - Hazardous / toxic waste inspection - Environmental impact monitoring and controlling - Education / greening campaigns - Database	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Kuantan	Reduce waste production through awareness programmes - Modify 3R program - Recruit staff - Training - Modify domestic waste management programme - Awareness material - Domestic waste containers	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Faisalabad	Improve waste education, awareness, collection and disposal - Increase staff for waste collection - Door-to-door collection - Waste management education - Waste segregation pilot project - Waste composting plants - Improve machinery and equipment	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Olongapo	Reduce waste through education / awareness activities - Environmental education - Awareness materials / website - Disseminate information to businesses, schools and households - Training / seminars/ symposium	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Khon Kaen	Separate used oil from waste water to make bio-diesel - Used oil – bio diesel project - Promotion to residents, students and restaurants - Used oil collection / transfer to diesel recycling plant - Use bio-diesel for Khon Kaen Municipality machinery	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Danang	Establish a proper treatment system for industrial and medical waste - Draft strategies / legislation - Pilot domestic waste segregation programme - Remove factories from urban area - Environmental survey - Improve Danang Urban Environment Company (URENCO) service - Waste incineration and LPG production feasibility study - Recruitment / training - Collaboration with Danang University to establish Environmental Department - Increase collection - Collaboration with international organizations, NGOs, private sector and media	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full

Second 2006 Workshop on Population Aging and Appropriate Measures for the Aged			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Chittagong	Increase data on ageing population for policy consideration - Gather data - Disseminate data - Collaboration with experts and universities to arrange seminars - Establish aging unit in government - Welfare policy formulation	✓ ✓ ✓ - -	Partial
Weihai	Build a care center for abandoned elderly citizens - Establish site for construction - Financial resources - Plan and design - Construction bids - Construction - Training - Put into operation	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Chennai	Increase data on elderly citizens and improve care facilities - Gather data for nursing / care home development - Geriatric clinics - Geriatric wards - Activity clubs	✓ - - -	Partial
Surabaya	Strengthen community base with effective elderly welfare programmes - Meetings with care organizations, universities, NGOs, community leaders, youth groups and government departments - Collaboration with national family planning program - Improve elderly care home services - Establish care organizations - Increase funding	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Kuantan	Gather data and analyze issues faced by aged for policy formation - Gather data for analysis - Establish unit and sub-committee - Health Service Plan Insurance Scheme	- - -	Non-implemented (Workshop participant transferred from department)
Faisalabad	Gather data on elderly population for awareness and policy formulation - Gather data - Arrange meetings with colleges, universities, NGOs and religious leaders - Disseminate information through media - Formulate elderly welfare policies	- - - -	Non-implemented (Workshop participant unreachable)
Olongapo	Conduct survey on elderly citizens for formulation of health care plan - Conduct survey - Establish Senior Citizen Health Care Plan - Consultation meetings - Establish permanent plan to protect elderly poor	✓ ✓ ✓ -	Significant
Khon Kaen	Improve support and community participation services for the elderly - Increase financial aid - Increase budget for health centers - Develop senior citizen – youth knowledge transfer programmes - Improve health care management efficiency	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Danang	Establishment of a city fund for protection of the aged - Establish and manage welfare / insurance fund - Elderly group activities - Collaboration with NGOs and private sector - Voluntary care group	✓ - - ✓	Partial

First 2007 Workshop on Population and Appropriate Water Environment Management			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Chittagong	Advocate for programs to increase awareness on environmental issues - Advocacy for Committee formulation - Education initiative advocacy - School, community and NGO campaign advocacy - Civil forum advocacy - College/ school teacher, student, NGO and civil forum gathering - Networking with institutions, donors and NGOs	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ - -	Partial
Weihai	Investigate improved sewer sludge treatment methods - Gather sewer sludge treatment method information - Case studies - Alternative treatment method comparison - Consultation with experts and public - Treatment improvement report to authorities for approval	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Chennai	Improve waste management system - Intensify domestic waste segregation - Improve waste transportation vehicles - Waste transfer stations - Propose waste derived compost, fuel and electricity projects - Sanitary landfill - Prevent waterway pollution - Develop urban greenery	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Surabaya	Improve water treatment planning / facilities; increase environmental education - Sub-district bio-filters and water recycle treatment plants - Environmental education - Review Surabaya Sewerage Development Program Master Plan (SSDP) - Surabaya River sampling - Increase human resources - Database and reporting - School environmental awareness competitions - Company waste water treatment plants	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ -	Significant
Kuantan	Build Regional Sewage Treatment Plants to improve waste water management - Formulate land acquisition plan - Arrange sites for STPs - Allocate construction budget - Construct and launch regional STPs	✓ - - -	Non-implemented <i>(Plan pending approval)</i>
Faisalabad	Improve waste water management infrastructure / environmental legislation - Improve sewerage system - Upgrade pumping machinery and remodel open channels / drains - Environmental legislation - Environmental education in schools - Procure maintenance machinery - Construct sewage treatment plants - Urban industrial establishment restriction	✓ ✓ ✓ - ✓ - ✓	Significant
Olongapo	Arrange river cleaning project with community participation - Task force for pilot project - Gather data - Public information material - Information campaign through education, competitions and mass-media - Community participation - Monitor water quality improvements	- - - - - -	Non-implemented <i>not incorporated into planning of city administration)</i>
Khon Kaen	Formulate plan to reduce water consumption through citizen awareness - Partnerships among corporations, universities and community leaders - Baseline study - Media campaigns - Citizen awareness activities - Endline survey	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ -	Significant
Danang	Implement central waste water treatment system for pilot area - Select resettlement area for experimental project - Sample design studies - Consultation for technical assistance. - Consultation with Danang University and community representatives - Technical information provision - Construction - Information / advocacy campaign to the public	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full

Second 2007 Workshop on Maternal and Child Health Care in Natural Disasters			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Chittagong	Develop a Disaster Management Committee and relief fund - Formation of core committee - Community-based disaster training - Voluntary relief fund	✓ - ✓	Significant
Weihai	Set up City Disaster Prevention Welfare Committee - Research and municipal ordinance on safety promotion - Community development education - Produce hazard maps in each community	✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Chennai	Incorporate Maternal and Child Health Care component into disaster management planning - Expand Disaster Coordination Committee - Prepare zonal maps - Identify and prepare shelters - Select community trainers - Community training	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Surabaya	Build community awareness and participation in disaster preparedness - Establish Task Force for Disaster Management - Disaster preparedness seminars - Awareness literature - Local danger zone maps - Private sector participation	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Kuantan	Incorporate maternal and child health care / improve community participation in disaster management planning - Planning and coordination - Incorporate MCH component into disaster prevention and management plan - Community training	✓ ✓ -	Significant
Faisalabad	Establish Disaster Management Cell in Government and improve maternal and child health care provision - Strengthen Health Management Information System (HMIS) - Registration of all mothers / pregnant women / infants - Establish city government Disaster Management Cell focusing on MCH - Fill vacant health care worker posts	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Olongapo	Develop a Disaster Volunteer Brigade for community disaster preparedness - Disaster Volunteer Brigade establishment - Identify Brigade members - Decide roles and functions - Private sector involvement	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Khon Kaen	Improve disaster preparedness through Maternal and Child Health Care in Disasters Committee - Establish committee for MCH care in disasters - Publish information - Launch guidebook - Community training	- ✓ - -	Partial
Danang	Improve MCH provision during natural disasters - Establish MCH in natural disasters committee - Delegate tasks and responsibilities to committee members - Identify central Point of Contact (POC) in a safe location - Implement annually, review effectiveness after disasters	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full

First 2008 Workshop on Domestic Waste and Greening - Population and Environment Management in Urban Planning			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Chittagong	Construction of a new sanitary landfill - Awareness campaign - Feasibility report - Tender - Construction of roads, weigh bridge etc. - Treatment plant installment - Beginning of operation	- - - - - -	Non-implemented <i>(Workshop participant unreachable)</i>
Weihai	Development of an urban park to contain disaster shelter facilities for citizens - Formulate plan for rebuilding of large urban park - Contract bidding and construction Construction of comprehensive waste disposal center - Planning - Construction bidding and municipal government approval - Civil construction - Equipment ordering - Put into operation	✓ - ✓ ✓ ✓ -	Significant
Chennai	Landscape 3km city beach with greenery - Discussions with citizens, architects and horticulturalists - Designs and estimates - Budget - Construction - Opening of facility	✓ ✓ ✓ - -	Significant
Surabaya	Increase community participation in urban greening competitions - Proposal - Encourage citizen participation - Participant district short-listing - Competition promotion - Award ceremony for successful 'model' district	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Kuantan	Promote environmental education competitions for school children - Propose program and budget - Set up committee to oversee implementation - Launch competition programme	✓ ✓ -	Partial
Faisalabad	Increase citizen participation and improve waste management facilities - Awareness campaigns - Numbering of houses - Plastic bag provision and door-to-door collection - Placement of containers at collection points - Small composting plant installment - Establish sanitary landfill site	- - - - - -	Non-implemented <i>(Workshop participant unreachable)</i>
Olongapo	Implement environmental Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign at primary school level - Identify pilot area - Create committee - Gather information / data and set target output - Meetings with education officials - Prepare Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials - Training - Massive IEC campaign - Launch competitions	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Khon Kaen	Promote model of community participation in waste management - Create partnerships - Arrange meetings to designate activities and set criteria to determine 'model' garbage reducing community - Set up committee - Reward best performing community - Review project for expansion	✓ ✓ ✓ - -	Significant
Danang	Increase domestic waste collection and segregation at source - Community based survey - Conference for proposals - Pilot community training - Monitor waste segregation in pilot community - Establish environmental protection bureaus to provide training - Review and expand plan	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ - ✓	Significant

Second 2008 Workshop on Population Aging and Appropriate Measures for the aged			
City	Action Plan and Steps	Implementation	
Weihai	Build a Comprehensive Senior Center - Arrange site and land certificate for construction - Register project - Funding - Design - Construction - Staff training - Opening of center	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ - - -	Partial
Chennai	Advocate for elderly-friendly public infrastructure / increase health care personnel training - List of buildings requiring elder-friendly infrastructure - Estimates - Construction bidding - Execute works - Train health department personnel	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ -	Significant
Surabaya	Create public information network on issues affecting the elderly - Advocate stakeholders - Public awareness campaign - Promote programme to 53 public health centers - Technical support - Implement programme in 10 public health centers - Evaluation and modification	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ - -	Partial
Kuantan	Establish volunteer elderly care service - Planning meetings with relevant agencies - Mini-workshops - Report and budget - Media briefing - Outreach activities - Volunteer training - Implementation	✓ ✓ ✓ - - - -	Partial
Faisalabad	Create awareness within the government on need for elderly welfare policies - Advocate importance of elderly welfare policies to District Nazim (mayor) - Meetings with relevant departments / religious leaders - Citizen awareness programmes - Strengthen Health Management Information System (HMIS)	✓ ✓ - -	Partial
Olongapo	Establish a new senior citizen activity / support center - Advocacy campaign through media - Allocation of volunteers / other entities for operation of center - Legislation and fund sourcing - Collaboration with civic and private organizations - Data support through AUICK (MIS) - Volunteer training - Implementation	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Full
Khon Kaen	Strengthen community volunteer network for elderly care - Discussions among elderly and volunteers - Project proposal - Meetings among public and private organizations - Volunteer training - Project extension	- - - - -	Non-implemented <i>(Workshop participant unreachable)</i>
Danang	Provide support to elderly citizens and activity centers - Media awareness campaign - Budget allocation - City elderly fund - Improve elderly center care services - Replace elderly clubs in communities - Increase activities of Thai Phien Club	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ -	Significant