

ForUm Newsletter

Forum for Urban Futures in Southeast Asia

Network of Southeast Asian and German Experts

Issue No. 6, May 2007



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EDITORIAL



Finally, it is the turn for Malaysia to be responsible for this issue of the Newsletter. ..what a challenge after the high standards set by the previous issues. But with Christine's ever-ready assistance, things are almost completed, especially the photographs, even before I ever began! Thanks Christine.

Looking back, the Summer School has come a long way – 3 Summer Seminars in three countries since 2005! The only thing is the question of nomenclature: why “Summer”? Whilst we understand the European roots, notably, none of our seminars had been held in summer so far. But that is not important. More so is that we have had wonderful quality meetings so far. However, we will have to be vigilant that we do not rest on our laurels. That is so essential that towards the end of the Cagayan De Oro meeting, Dr Johannes and myself felt it is important for us to come out with a model or framework to guide us along our theme for this year – urban driving forces, lest we will be talking about a thousand and one things which probably bear little relevance to our theme. It will be helpful, as such, if participants try and understand the model and frame their paper presentations within that context, when we next meet in Cambodia. I personally believe that while there is room for other topics of discussion, we need to be able, at the end of the day, nail down precisely what are the urban drivers before the next theme on “Urban Coherence” comes around in 2008. Perhaps, it is even appropriate that the definition and framework for next year's theme be thrashed out now so that participants can readily orientate themselves to a focussed discussion come 2008.

In terms of organisation and programme contents and activities, the seminar in the Philippines has been very successful. Topics discussed were wide-ranging as can be seen from the attached programme. Though there were times when commuting to project sites were exceedingly long relative to the time spent in the sites (of course, it is hoped that our next host, Cambodia will have learnt from this and will exercise more care in planning in this respect) overall, the participants have enjoyed themselves as evidenced from the photos that have been arranged by Christine in this issue. Congratulations and thanks to the organising team in the Philippines.

One of the off-shoots of the Summer Seminars is the possibility of staff and student exchange between the various universities, some of which have been highlighted in previous issues. In

this respect, the Department of Geography, University of Malaya was able to send a group of students on a fieldwork to Jogjakarta in May 2007 with the excellent cooperation of Gadjah Mada University. A report of that “first” student exchange can be read in this issue. Hopefully, this may stir up further interest in exposing students in the Southeast Asian region to learn more about their neighbours through field visits. Truly, the fruits of the Southeast Asian-German Network are gradually and surely developing.

Finally, it is my pleasure to welcome new members to the Summer School, which speak of the strengthening and fortification that is necessary in a forum of this nature. New blood, fresh ideas give live to the debates and fellowship in the Summer School. Nonetheless, it may be necessary, in my personal opinion, to continually examine the composition of the Forum lest the academic component be subdued in a sea of urban practitioners, NGOs and bureaucratic institutions. That is important because, in the final analysis, without the conceptual and theoretical overview of the academicians, the Forum may become just another commonplace discussion of urban problems and issues.

Enjoy this issue of the newsletter with sweet memories of the times we travelled, discussed, debated, expounded, and frolicked together! And see you again in Cambodia.

“Viva la ForUm”

Prof. Lee Boon Thong (Malaysia)

A Review of the Summer School in the Philippines

By Christine Knie

Dear colleagues and friends,

It is already more than one month since we came back from our Summer School in the Philippines, a very exhausting but also wonderful 14 days. At the beginning of the conference we stayed in Metro



Manila for five days, and Imelda Baleta, our "little sunshine" arranged a very delicious start with "singing cooks and waiters" to strengthen and prepare us for the dense programme of more than 40 presentations and discussions.

In Manila, we contacted the German Embassy, the

European Chamber of Commerce, the German Program of Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) and the



National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). We had the opportunity to visit the Headquarters of the ADB (Asian Development Bank) and to learn about their programmes concerning urban development in the Philippines. In addition, local NGOs like UPICOB (Urban Poor Institute for Community Building, Inc.) and SIBAT (Science and Technology for the Urban Poor) presented their programmes concerning urban poverty. Organised excursions to the various relocation sites and projects gave us a deeper insight of the enormous task facing Manila's attempt to rehabilitate the poor.



With a lot of local helpers and the wonderful support of Imelda - and last but not least the good companionship in our group - we even managed the very horrendous traffic of

Manila. Besides the lively lectures on urban traffic, we learned about urban development and decentralisation in the Philippines, relocation of informal



settlements as well as urban river bank management, etc.

We warmly welcome new participants from Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos and the Philippines who joined this Summer School, and it is of great benefit for

our network that we are able to extend our contact network. We are very glad that in this Summer Seminar, a new partner country is involved - Lao



PDR (contact addresses and special interests of all new participants can be found on the ForUm Homepage).

The Manila session ended as it started with a relaxed evening of singing and dancing.

We bid farewell to some of our friends from Indonesia and Thailand who had to leave earlier. Besides various traditional and

common songs from all countries, we enjoyed a new "Manila Summer School Song" with a text composed by our wonderful "Club 50" to the tune of "Que sera, sera" (see Box).



When I arrived in Manila
I met my friends from SEAsia
They are so pretty and handsome
I fell in love with them.

When we visited the project sites
The trip took so long we thought we'd never arrive
Day after day, it was the same,
We thought we'd go insane

Que sera sera
However tiring they were
We enjoyed the trips so much
We want some more long trips

Now the pretty girls from Indonesia
They're leaving us now,
They're breaking our hearts
As for our Thai friend
We bid adieu
We hope to see you again.

Que sera sera...



ForUm - Club 50, Manila 2007



For the second half of the programme, we flew to Cagayan de Oro, the "City of Golden Friendship" located in the north of Mindanao. Dr. Boy and his colleagues arranged a warm-hearted welcome and salutation at the airport and guided us to SEARSOLIN, our lovely home for the next few days.

The City Government of Cagayan de Oro as well as Xavier University supported the programme in Cagayan and completed the welcome with a "Barrio Fiesta" - a wonderful event with traditional singing and dancing organised by Mrs. Gatuslao, Dr. Boy and Dr. Holmer.



We learned about the history and the rapid growth and development of the city, visited "Del Monte" pineapple plantation, one of the major investors in the region and enjoyed a beautiful afternoon in an ethnic village, which is one of the tourist attractions of the area. We were also acquainted with relocation sites and programmes and the Mayor of Opol introduced his "points system" for



good governance. We gained an insight into the allotment garden schemes for the urban poor and were very impressed by the "Ecosan Toilets" and composting methods of Dr. Holmer's programme. There were new Philippine participants from the university, the city government, and NGOs who joined the programme and shared their expertise about



urban programmes and challenges. Besides illustrative and enlightening country-specific presentations on practice and research from all over Southeast Asia, we discussed several options and opportunities for the future of the network and prospective activities: Prof. Hadi from Indonesia introduced the idea of a new Urban and Peri-Urban Study Centre in Yogyakarta; we discussed how to integrate e-learning into the network, Prof. Kraas spelt out the ForUm concept and networking programme; and Prof. Lee and Dr. Hamhaber sketched out a flowchart of Urban Driving Forces.

To relax from the very exhausting programme, some of us went white-water rafting, others shopping, visited the beach, took jeepney rides (local transport) or just sipped nice fruit cocktails at the night market of Cagayan.



After the evaluation of our programme with useful hints and suggestions for the future contents and organisational setup, a delightful farewell party completed this Summer School in the Philippines which has been a good start into the new networking concept of our ForUm for urban futures.

A big "Thank You" to all participants and hosts for your excellent contributions and lively discussions, the wonderful staff members from SEARSOLIN and special thanks to all the local coordinators in Manila and Cagayan de Oro.



We all are looking forward to the next Summer School ... Cambodia we are coming!

Warm regards! Christine

(Photos by: Dr. Mercado, Prof. Kraas, Dr. Hamhaber, Mr. Raditya and Mr. Rathmony)

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE SUMMER SCHOOL PHILIPPINES 2007

**Dr. Anselmo B. Mercado
SEARSOLIN, Xavier University
Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines**

I. INTRODUCTION

Reflections are always subjective no matter how much the reflecting person desires to make them objective. This reflection paper is not an exception. I therefore ask for your indulgence and apologies for some descriptions that may be inaccurate or deficient and for comments that may be offensive or hurting to anyone. This is also not meant to be a comprehensive evaluation or assessment of the Summer School Philippines 2007 (SS 2007), but merely reflections by the writer. For whatever it is worth and may positively contribute, I offer it to the "ForUm" (South East Asian – German Forum of Urban Futures).

The SS 2007 took place in two places in the Philippines. The first leg was in Metro Manila from March 18 – 23. Then it moved to Cagayan de Oro City from March 23 – 31, 2007.

II. THE METRO MANILA LEG

The Settling Down and The Welcome Dinner:

The SS 2007 began in Manila with the arrival of most of the participants on March 18. The participants were billeted at the "New Horizon Hotel," a good hotel, with good facilities and with a convenient location relative to access to our field visits, shopping and food centres. The welcome dinner on March 18 was held in a restaurant called "Singing Cooks and Waiters Restaurant" because of the fact that the restaurant's cooks and waiters indeed entertained the diners with their variety and lively rendition of Filipino folksongs as well as western music while efficiently serving them with good Filipino food.

Indeed, the music was good, the food sumptuous and delicious. However, it wasn't so much the food and the entertainment that mattered to me. It was more the fellowship of the participants, many of whom became good friends and partners since our first Summer School in Cologne, Germany in 2005, which was further forged by the second Summer School in Jogjakarta, Indonesia in 2006. The welcome dinner was a good initial activity to renew friendships and acquaintances and to meet the new participants.

The Programme of Activities:

From Day 1 to Day 6 in Metro Manila, the programme was "loaded." I was impressed with the variety and the number of presentations and the planned fieldtrips lined up for the Metro Manila leg of the SS 2007. Various agencies, offices and institutions from the government, private institutions, NGOs, Peoples' Organisations (POs) that had programmes and activities in the Philippines related to Urbanisation were engaged in the SS 2007. Presentations were also made by the SS 2007 participants from different countries. All these indicated that good and meticulous planning and preparations went into the making of this programme by the "ForUm" network coordinator (Ms. Christine Knie, Germany) and the Metro Manila coordinator (Ms. Imelda Baleta, Philippines).

Practically all presentations were relevant, interesting, well prepared and well delivered. Active participation from the participants with their comments and questions made the sessions engaging and interactive. The fieldtrips were also interesting even though we spent a good part of the time on the road weaving in and out of Metro Manila traffic and travelling to visit some low-cost housing projects and squatters' resettlement areas located in distant places.

Those "not-too-comfortable" journeys should be expected from a developing country like the Philippines. Being on the road, however tiring and inconvenient it was, had some positive aspects, such as being able to see and observe a kaleidoscope of sights (people, houses, structures, businesses, transportation system, the life styles, the urban as well as the rural landscape, etc). On my balancing scale, the pointing tip was definitely on the positive side.

Lessons Learned:

The paper presentations, fieldtrip experiences, informal discussions, friendships and camaraderie, etc. of the Manila Leg of the SS 2007 offered a variety of lessons I learned from. Let me offer the following thoughts that might be useful to the SS 2007:

1. The Metro Manila Reality, the Complex Challenges and Positive Developments.

The complex reality of Metro Manila, the Filipino mentality and culture (like any other culture) can be quite confounding to foreigners. No doubt Filipinos themselves have to deal with their own complex issues and the challenges to development. Being a Filipino myself and having gone to Metro Manila (I am from Cagayan de Oro City) so many times since my grade school, high school and college days in the 1950s-60s up to the present, I have seen the historical, physical, social, economic, political and other cultural changes and transformation of Manila and its neighbouring cities from the distant past, the recent past, to what it is today. At times, I have seen the city so bad -- dirty, polluted, noisy, congested, with traffic problems, hot and humid particularly during the summer months, with floods in certain areas during the rainy months, poor quality of life -- a place I could not be proud of, a place I could not and had sworn I would never live in.

After the SS 2007 fieldtrips and seeing Manila, I must say Metro Manila had gone a long way from being what it was. In recent times, there have been many improvements in the physical looks, the infrastructures, the environmental aspects, socio-economic aspects, in the various institutions, etc. Metro Manila has really become an ultra modern city in a developing country.

The driving forces of Metro Manila's development-- government bodies (national and local units), businesses (big, medium and small), and various civil society institutions and organisations (schools, churches, NGOs, sectoral groups, informal groups, etc.) -- have taken and played more active roles in addressing the development challenges and contributing to the significant improvements in the city. However, The Metro (or Mega) city has still a long way to go to be a "top quality" city in every way. It still has many aspects to be desired. After all, development does not take place overnight because it is a complex phenomenon. Observing the Metro city today I would not be as critical of it as I was. I am more hopeful and optimistic than ever before about Metro Manila's prospects to become even better. However, I am not saying I would now like to live there if I had a choice. I still have my biases against living in big cities.

2. The Philippines has multi realities (multi-faces) as "modeled" by Metro Manila.

First of all, there is the great divide between two worlds: the world of the few rich, the "upper crust" of society (with their abundance of wealth and resources and their socio-economic-political power); and the world of the majority poor, the "grassroots" (the landless, squatters, people with none or limited resources and socio-economic-political power). Development has indeed taken place in the Philippines but development has mostly benefited the "upper crust" and has barely seeped down to the "grassroots."

Second, there is a great imbalance and difference in the levels of development between the urban and rural areas. Urbanisation, industrialisation, globalisation have hastened economic development in the urban areas, while the rural areas have greatly lagged behind. This imbalance will certainly affect the overall development of the country. The "urbanisation" phenomenon and its related problems will continue unless this imbalance of development will be rectified.

Scholars, experts, students, and practitioners of development cannot and should not overlook these realities. They must be addressed comprehensively, economically, politically, socially and morally -- to bring more benefits to the "lost, the last, the least, the lowest" in society. Otherwise, without a conscious effort to help the "disadvantaged" in society, I feel like what we are doing in the Summer School will only be an "exercise" of our intellectual, educational and professional status instead of making a difference in society. The Summer School must have a more meaningful purpose other than these.

III. THE CAGAYAN DE ORO LEG

Getting Down Immediately to Business:

The group of participants enplaned for Cagayan de Oro on March 23 arriving in the "City of Golden Friendship" with some flight delays. In spite of it, the group did not waste any more time but proceeded to resume the Summer School (Cagayan de Oro portion) which began with brief up-date reports from the various partner-organisations about their programmes and activities in their own countries.

Setting the Right Tone for the Summer School:

The following day's programme started with what to me was very appropriate because it set the tone for the Summer School – the "down-to-earth" presentation by Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas (University of Cologne, Germany) giving the group a general framework of relevant areas to study about the phenomenon of urbanisation taking place in Southeast Asian cities. In her framework, she posed five key questions: What is happening? Where and When ...? How...? Why ...? Who are the "Urban Driving Forces?" As I listened to her presentation I added a few more questions that might be included in the framework of the study on urbanisation, namely: What are its effects, consequences and impact on society and on the various sectors? Who are benefiting and losing? Can it be regulated, controlled, and governed for the common good and how? Are there "best practices" to learn from, adopt and apply to the different countries?

A Balanced Programme of Activities:

The activities that followed were according to a programme formulated by the network coordinators (Ms.Christine Knie, Ms.Emma Rae Gatuslao, Dr. Robert Homer and Dr. Anselmo B. Mercado). It was a well thought-out and well-prepared programme that put in quite a good "balance" of classroom presentations, classroom workshops by groups, and fieldtrips related to urbanisation in Cagayan de Oro City (one of the major cities and "growth centers" of the Philippines) outside of Metro Manila. Well-selected local resource persons from the academia, government, NGOs and peoples' organisations (PO's) gave interesting presentations on their assigned topics and on the projects/sites visited by the group. There was a conscious effort to present the City as comprehensively as possible in such a limited time -- from various aspects as business, infrastructure, housing projects (high end, middle class, low-end), historical and socio-cultural sites, some recreational places, some development projects, etc.

Participants from the various countries (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand) also presented their papers on urbanisation as experienced in their own countries. Our German partners presented "Ideas, Opportunities and Sample Applications of E-Learning" for the ForUm network. In practically all activities (classroom and field), good and active interactions and participation by the group took place.

Some Cultural and Social Events:

Filipinos are noted for their gaiety, friendliness and good-nature traits. Due to this unique Filipino character, it is not unusual to see serious events held anywhere in the Philippines sprinkled and flavoured with joyful and entertaining cultural activities. And so it was with the SS 2007. The "Barrio Fiesta" experienced by the participants at the beginning of the SS 2007 Cagayan de Oro leg was one example of such an event. And so also was the "Solidarity Night and Fellowship Dinner" at the end of the Summer School.

The participants also experienced similar activities in the previous Summer Schools in Cologne, Germany (2005) and in Jogjakarta, Indonesia (2006). I believe that such activities have social, educational and cultural values in that they enhance the camaraderie and spirit of the group. They are enjoyable and they present some cultural lessons to learn from. These kinds of activities are well worth their costs and hopefully should be continued in the subsequent Summer Schools.

The Asian character, in general, is fun-loving, nature-loving and is at its best in informal settings. Asians, however, can also work hard and can put on a good show in formal or academic settings. These traits were evident in all the three Summer Schools I had attended. They were manifested in various ways -- the informal meals we had had together, the impromptu entertainment programmes, the water-rafting and similar recreational and tourism activities, cultural shows, some shopping, etc. -- in sum, the various ways that the group had had the "breaks" from the formal activities. Somehow, these informal "breaks" had made us really unpretentiously and warmly "human," not merely "cold"professionals and academicians.

Lessons Learned:

1. Cagayan de Oro: A "Model" City

I wrote a poem about Cagayan de Oro City, a personal view of the city. For the participants who had come to visit and see the City, perhaps they would appreciate the poem more. In a nutshell, I had called the City a "model" city for several reasons.. First of all, it is a friendly city in the true sense of the word. Having grown up in this city, I can attest to the friendliness of the people, their care and concern to maintain that character, to make it always as peaceful and as progressive as it has been. Secondly, it is a hub and centre of business (finance, market, production, manufacturing, etc.), education, social, cultural, recreational, service (government and non-government), etc. It is one of the fastest growth centres in the country.

However, with this growth and development is a price, as they say, -- the price of traffic problems, inadequate infrastructures, environmental pollution of all sorts (noise, garbage, smoke, etc), un-regulated sidewalk vendors, lack of recreational and green parks. etc.. As "model" city (note the quotation marks), it is teaching other cities "how not to be," how to avoid the problems that the City of Cagayan de Oro has experienced in the process of growing. It is easy to point the fingers at the "powers-at-be" for this situation. Somehow, these issues must be resolved with the help and participation of all stakeholders if the city should become a genuine Model City.

2. The Visit at Opol Municipality: Learning from Its experience

About twenty kilometers from Cagayan de Oro along its northwest sea coast lies the Municipality of Opol. A small group of participants (remnants of SS 2007 participants after a good number of others had gone home ahead of time) made a visit to that neighbourhood town. The Municipal Mayor, Mr. Dixon Yasay, received the group at the Municipal Hall where he made a very interesting presentation about the many aspects of the municipality. I believe this is a classic case of a major city-and-peripheral town relationship which will eventually and inevitably converge and develop into a Metro City – an interesting phenomenon of urbanisation specially for students of urbanisation.

3. The E-Learning

The presentations and the workshops on the concept of the "E-Learning Modules on Urbanisation" were interesting. For one, this is the wave of the future. Second, this is one way that the ForUm network can extend, expand, and make a bigger influence on the public at large. Therefore, I suggest that we consider this with seriousness as one of the 'do-able' common projects for our ForUm network. Perhaps, some trials could be made with a subject area that is not complicated (we start step-by-step, from simple subjects to more complex ones eventually). Many issues were raised about the E-Learning model and methodologies, such as the standards of the E-lectures/presentations, regulations, E-structure, students and methods of enrolment, grading system, administrative structure, payment schemes, etc. Those are very relevant issues to settle. I believe, there are answers to those issues. Let us put on our thinking caps together and generate those answers.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS:

Let me conclude by saying that our Summer School 2007 in the Philippines was as enjoyable, as educational, and as "loaded" with various interesting presentations and fieldtrips as the previous Summer Schools in Cologne, Germany and Jogjakarta, Indonesia. The level of discussions and interest had remained high. The SS 2007 group had lost some of the previous participants but it also gained new ones. The group spirit and camaraderie, I believe, had not waned. The group, in fact, had composed new songs that enhanced its solidarity.

Our "ForUm" leaders had kept the group "on their toes", so to speak , so it would not get side-tracked from the main objectives of the network and to keep its standards at a high level.

As a co-organiser and co-host of the Summer School 2007 Philippines, I am grateful to all – the ForUm leadership, Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas (ForUm supervisor), Ms. Christine Knie (ForUm network co-ordinator), my co-coordinators in the Philippines (Ms. Imelda Baleta, Ms. Imma Rae Gatuslao, Dr. Robert Holmer), our co-hosts (the City Government of Cagayan de Oro and SEARSOLIN, Xavier University), all our resource speakers and guest presenters, the hosts of our field visits, my co-participants, and all who in one way or another had helped in making the SS 2007 a success. My special word of appreciation and gratitude goes to the German Academic and Exchange Service (DAAD) for supporting the ForUm network and its endeavours.

Cambodia		Indonesia		
Mr. Meas Kimseng STT- Cambodian NGO Linking designers, artists and community Phnom Penh 	Prof. Hadi S. Yunus Faculty of Geography Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta 	Dr. Eni Harmayani Faculty of Agricultural Technology Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta 	Mr. Oedijono Harsoyo Faculty of Agriculture Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta 	Mrs. Alia Fajarwati Faculty of Geography Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta 
Indonesia			Lao PDR	
Mrs. Rika Harini Faculty of Geography Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta 	Mr. Djaka Marwasta Faculty of Geography Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta 	Mr. Raditya Jati Yayasan Bintang, Indonesian NGO, Yogyakarta 	Mr. Phomma Veoravanh Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction Vientiane 	Mr. Thenkham Thongbonh Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction Vientiane 
Malaysia		Philippines		
Mr. Tan Thean Siew Consultant for Town Planning and Real Estate Development Penang 	Mr. Jose Antonio League ADB Manila, Local Government Development Foundation 	Engr. Alexis Sabines College of Agriculture, Xavier University Cagayan de Oro 	Prof. Noel Cornel Alegre Capitol University Cagayan de Oro 	Ms. Joselyn M. Salcedo City Governm. Unit (LGU) Cagayan de Oro 
		Mr. Roland G. Barangot Planning Office, Opol Misamis Oriental 	Mr. Roland B. Crainhog Local Governm. Unit (LGU) Opol, Misamis Oriental 	Ms. Roquesa Raquel D. Eduave Local Governm. Unit (LGU) Cagayan de Oro. 
		Thailand		Ms. Paulita R. Roa Historical Commission Cagayan de Oro 
NEW PARTICIPANTS ForUm Summer School - Philippines 2007			Vietnam	
			Mr. Yuthasart Dhabharabudr Faculty of Architecture Khon Kaen University 	Prof. Dr. Manat Suwan Faculty of Geography Chiang Mai University 
			Mrs. Nguyen Thi Kim Dung Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM), Hanoi 	

Urban Impressions - ForUm Summer School in the Philippines 2007
Photos by: Dr. Mercado, Prof. Dr. Kraas, Dr. Hamhaber, Mr. Raditya and Mr. Rathmony

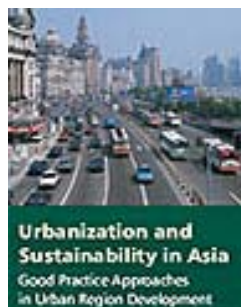


Joyful moments of ForUm Summer School in the Philippines 2007
Photos by: Dr. Mercado, Prof. Dr. Kraas, Dr. Hamhaber, Mr. Raditya and Mr. Rathmony



LITERATURE SUGGESTION

Urbanization and Sustainability: Case Studies of Good Practice



Books, Periodicals, Studies, and Reports
On-line edition: Free of Charge

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ISBN: 971-561-607-0
Publication Date: November 2006
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The book presents case studies of good practices on sustainable urban development from 12 Asian countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam. It provides insights into current issues, management approaches, and investment types in urban development in the Asian setting. It also provides other examples of good practices in sustainable urban region development in the context of more advanced economies. It is a useful reference for city managers, political leaders, and professionals responsible for planning and managing the development of cities

Foreword

Development in Asia is tied to the growth of sustainable cities. Economically dynamic cities are central to future economic growth and continuing reduction in poverty. Cities are the main locations of production, trade, and productivity growth, which provide the basis for rising standards of living. Perhaps, for too long, the discussion of development in Asia has ignored its spatial dimensions.

Over the next 25 years, Asia's urban population will grow by around 70% to more than 2.6 billion people. An additional billion people will have urban habitats. This transformation will involve major change for Asian societies with new forms of housing, employment, consumption, and social interaction for individuals and communities.

In view of this situation, the Asian Development Bank is preparing a new urban services initiative. However, little literature has been published on good practice sustainable urban development in Asia. Most studies focus on specific case studies with little reference to cross-country lessons. Therefore, it was decided to commission a book with the primary objective of disseminating knowledge about good practices in sustainable urban region development in Asia.

The Cities Alliance, a global coalition of cities and their development partners committed to scaling-up successful approaches to poverty reduction, was a natural partner for the book, and has co-financed its production. The Asian Development Bank is an active member of the Cities Alliance, working with other members to support cities implementing financially sustainable strategies to upgrade slums and promoting inclusive long-term development strategies.

The book provides an overview of urban region development in Asia and considers how it might be made more sustainable. It examines urban development policies and "good practice" case studies in 12 countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

We hope the book will encourage discussion on the development of Asian cities and help in the development of policies and more sustainable practices.

BINDU N. LOHANI

Director General and Special Advisor to the President on Clean Energy and Environment
Regional and Sustainable Development Department
Asian Development Bank

ON DRIVING FORCES – AN APPROACH AT CONCEPTUALISING THE URBANISATION PROCESSES AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Johannes Hamhaber (University of Cologne) & Prof. Dr. Lee Boon Thong (University of Malaya).

At the outset of our Summer School programme, we have agreed upon a three-stepped approach to urbanisation and urbanism within our Forum network. The first year 2007 ought to focus on 'Urban Driving Forces', the second year 2008 on 'Urban Coherence', and in 2009 on 'Urban Civil Society'. As we have experienced a wide and instructive range of presentations and field trips, we can now make an effort to translate our knowledge, expertise and given examples into these terms.

During the last few days in Cagayan de Oro, we found that it was necessary to ensure that our focus of discussions remains on the theme of "Urban Driving Forces". Thus, we attempted to structure the idea of 'Urban Driving Forces' tentatively into a more conceptual framework. Not only that, it is hoped that this conceptualisation will provide a framework for the final discussion on urban driving forces that will be held in Cambodia towards the later part of the year.

Starting from the idea, that driving forces (DFs) are triggers of change, very different phenomena may be tagged as 'driving forces'. Is globalisation, a worldwide phenomenon, a driving force? What about the role of urban managers such the mayor and the city government? Maybe poverty can be seen as a driving force for it is certainly in attempts to redress poverty that cities are oftentimes restructured. Then, what about the urban transportation network (including public transportation) and its impact on urban redevelopment? What about inter-city expressways that facilitate mobility and connectivity? Obviously, there are drivers within the city, such as actors (persons, groups and organisations), structural entities (e.g. traffic infrastructure), social structures (poverty), and institutions (that is both, organisations, rules, regulations and laws etc.) – and beyond all this lay further drivers related to globalisation and global change. This has lead to certain confusion about the meaning of the term – if everything can be a driving force in urban agglomerations, the term loses its meaning and usefulness. For a start we may roughly define endogenous DFs, that is, DFs that are generated from within (a city/country such city policies, industrialisation policies) and exogenous DFs, that are generated from without that sometimes are beyond the control of the state or city because the forces are from outside the country (e.g. globalisation).

A multi-layered DF-'model'

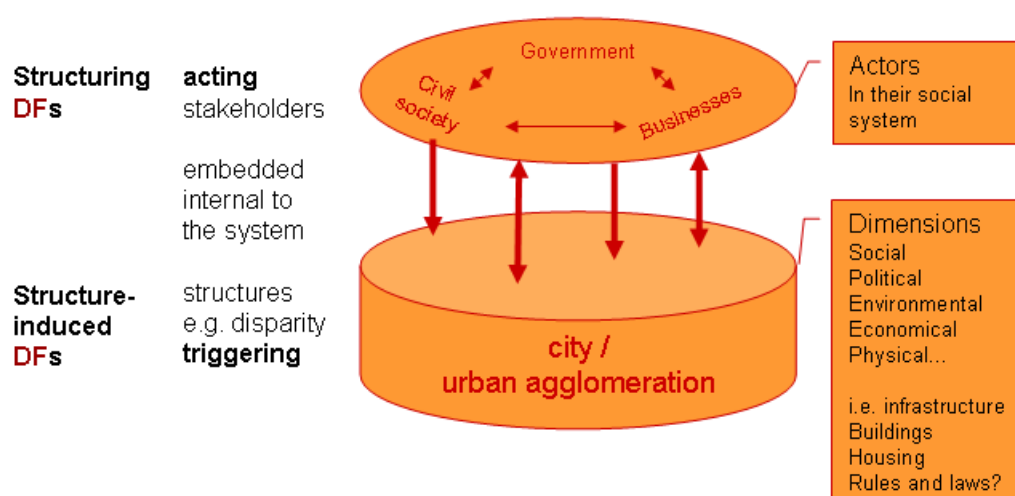


Figure 1. A simple model of the interactions between actors (which induces the structures) and dimensions (which, in turn, influences the stakeholders).

Figure 1 shows a simple 'multi-layered model of driving forces'. It places the urban agglomeration at the very core, and sees the city as an integrated system of two layers:

- At the bottom is the **structure or dimensions** of the urban areas, including all physical features such as buildings, infrastructure, the physical environment and the like. Also included here are social structures such as socio-economic disparities, institutions (laws, rules etc.) and other structural features that make up what we might call the urban structure. This obviously encompasses several dimensions, the physical, the social, the political, and the economical. The urban system is utilised, governed and steered (if possible) by a set of **agents/actors**, which can be split into three major institutionalised groups, namely the governmental actors, the economic (or business) actors and the civil society. These actors are endowed with certain resources (financial, personal or positional, or simply political power) and are linked in a social system. (It may well be argued whether to include also the affected, the poor and/or migrant population as additional actors generally, though with lesser resources and weaker ties to the former three. Nevertheless, it may be more appropriate to see them as "dimensions" rather than as actors).

Approaching this system we may distinguish a double set of internal driving forces from within which are embedded in the multi layers.

- Firstly, structural phenomena may trigger and induce change or the need for change. This is true, for example, in the impact of physical features, such as traffic infrastructure that induces a pattern of ribbon development. The need for the conservation of heritage buildings, sites or precincts within the cities may bring about preservation and a different set of urban policies. This is also true for socio-economic structures, such as income disparity or poverty which creates social pressures and thus triggering migration flows. That is what we might call '**structurally-induced DFs**'. Simply, these are driving forces that come about because of the existing urban structures.
- Secondly, there are actors 'in the driver's seat', that is, people, organisations, and commercial establishments with their respective interests, agenda and functions who either negotiate or plan the urban present and its possible futures. Their decision-making triggers developments and changes (which then constitute the dimensions). We have labelled these as '**structuring DFs**'. Simply, these are driving forces that structure the city.

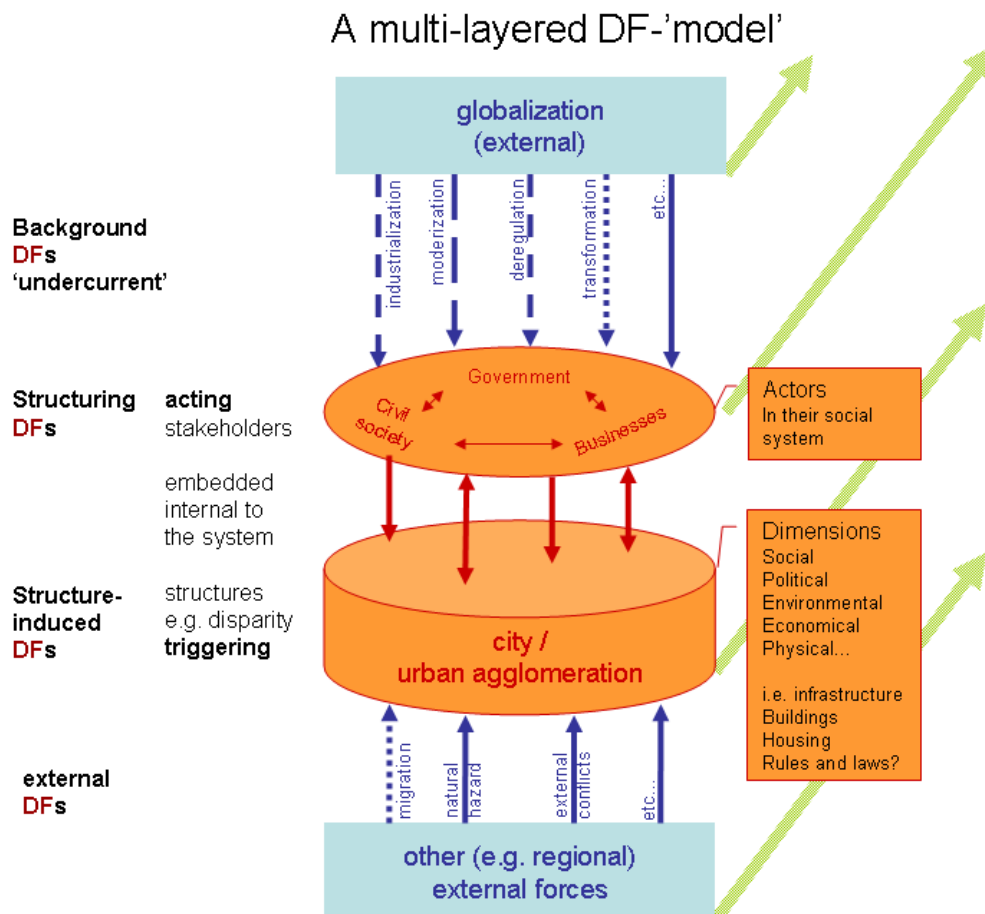


Figure 2. A model of endogenous and exogenous driving forces in the Southeast Asian city.

Looking beyond the urban, there are forces and flows from the outside that influence and affect the urban system (Figure 2). They might reach from a global scale right down to local or endemic regional forces. The waves of changes on a global level might be seen as a stage and background, and these processes might change the fate of cities like a strong undercurrent redirecting a raft. Examples would be the process of globalisation with, at the moment, a strong and almost uncontrollable trend towards privatisation, deregulation (economy) and modernisation (society); or the environmental global change (e.g. with its potential impact on natural hazards, flash floods, etc.) These have been labelled as '**background DFs**'. The nomenclature tends to be slightly misleading. Depending on the extent of the country's embeddedness in the globalisation process or economic competitiveness, the impact of 'background DFs' will vary. In the Southeast Asian context, which abounds in regional economic cooperations and growth triangles, the major megacities are consistently influenced by these background driving forces in their search for economic competitiveness. In other words, most of the actors and their consequential dimensions in Southeast Asian cities are invariably tied to these exogenous background forces.

Focussing on rather regional perspectives, the triggers outside the city system also reach from physical/environmental features (natural hazards) to socio-economic/demographic phenomena (immigration of foreign labour, regional migratory trends, regional political conflicts, etc). These forces have been named here as '**external DFs**'. The 'situational' processes themselves do not constitute driving forces but the consequential impact of these processes in the cities in terms of informal and precarious settlements, refugees, and temporary shelters are driving forces. As an illustration, wars and conflicts that push refugees to cities should not be construed as driving forces but the deluge of refugees temporarily located in cities become a **dimension** for structure-induced driving forces. Similarly, push-pull factors of rural-urban migration are not driving forces but the consequential development of slums and squatters in cities become another **dimension** for structure-induced driving forces.

Finally, all these forces work **in space over time**. The process of urbanisation in Southeast Asia has only been of significant proportions within the last three to four decades. Therefore there is a suggestion to focus on a time-frame of one to two generations, i.e. from around 1960s/1970s until today, case studies dependent. This does not exclude persistent historical facets which are obviously important especially to understand existing structures and policies, though in these cases they might be understood as structurally-induced DFs. However, we felt that the **contemporary** processes and flows within the urban system should be at the core of our interest, especially in attempting to formulate theories and models of rapid contemporary urbanisation in the Southeast Asian region over the last few decades.

Obviously, this conceptual schemata is far from being fully consistent and complete. The objective is to allow for paper presentations and case studies to be embedded into this framework and achieve a focus. There is, however, some flexibility that is interpretationally valid or even subsumed in the analysis. In order to illustrate this, two examples may help. Example 1: An analysis of the World Bank policy framework and its impact on a mid-size urban agglomeration in Southeast Asia would focus on the background DFs and take a closer look at the response of the urban system, either at the actor's level or at the structural level (induced changes in land use, poverty etc.). The embedded DFs might well, but do not necessarily need to be included. Example 2: A research on the resettlement of urban poor people would see poverty as an embedded structure-induced DF, as a trigger for action, and the engaged or affected parties as actors, and therefore as embedded structuring DFs.

We envisaged that the framework will incorporate most of our case studies and our ideas. If so, it should enhance the mutual understanding, and provide for better comparison between different case studies, between urban systems, and between countries. We are well aware that there may be a few possible "grey" areas of research or "overlooked" topics, the presentation of which may help to consolidate this model of driving forces which we hope will concretise and project our first theme in the summer seminars of 2007.

Prof. Lee & Dr. Hannes

Malaysian Students Fieldtrip to Jogjakarta: a report by Prof. Lee

For ten days from 2nd May to 12 May 2007, 23 students from the Department of Geography, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur scoured the entire landscape of Jogjakarta and its vicinities from the beach to the volcano, from the CBD to the urban periphery, from the informal settlement and globalised village to the earthquake-battered hamlets, from the limestone caves to the unique conical hills, from the pottery industry to the agricultural farms (see the programme below for details of the trip).

The group was led by myself and two other lecturers. The fieldtrip was part of a compulsory graded fieldwork that all Geography students must undergo to qualify for a basic degree. Normally, this fieldtrip would take place within Malaysia. But because of the networking established through the Southeast Asian-German Forum, this trip to Jogja was made possible. Thanks to Dr Hartono (Dean of Faculty of Geography), Universitas Gadjra Mada, and Dr Sukamdi, who responded promptly to all my pre-tour emails and arranged for all the programmes to the minutest details. The site visits every day were accompanied by some staff members and graduate students, which was more than our expectations. Of course, it was a meeting of "old" friends for me as many were those whom I have met through the Summer Seminars. There was, if you would all remember, Joko Pitoyo (SS in Cologne), who met the students at Solo airport; Ms Alia (SS in Philippines), who showed the students the transformation processes in Kampung Prawirotaman (which incidentally is Christine's favourite haunt, I was told); Mr Harsoyo and Dr Eni (both from SS in Philippines), who took the students to a tea factory and other agropolitan development in Kalibawang; and Mr. Joko Marwasto (SS Philippines), who explained the process of peri-urbanisation in Jogja. In addition there were other staff members who accompanied the students in their daily explorations of Jogja. Thanks to all of them whose names appear in the programme below.

For the first time in the history of our Geography fieldwork, we even appeared in the local Indonesian newspaper (see attached)! With a welcome party on the first day and another farewell party thrown in on the last day, it was hospitality par excellence on the part of Faculty of Geography, UGM. "Ribuan terima kasih, UGM."



Climbing the conical hills in the karst landscape of southeastern Jogjakarta.

Visiting the agropolitan development areas in Kalibawang.



UM students paying close attention to Ms Alia as she explains the metamorphosis of Kg Prawirotaman into a "tourist kampung"

Mapping the urban landuse pattern in central Jogjakarta. This project won the best prize for originality and presentation.



Mahasiswa Malaysia Pelajari Pertanian Kulonprogo



Mahasiswa Malaysia di kebun buah naga milik Pemkab Kulonprogo.

KALIBAWANG (KRI) - Pertanian di Malaysia sebenarnya tidak kalah tertinggal dibanding Indonesia. Namun bagi perguruan tinggi di Malaysia ternyata pertanian di Indonesia menarik untuk dipelajari karena memiliki keunikan. Bahkan saat mengunjungi sejumlah objek pertanian di Kulonprogo mereka juga menyatakan terkesan.

Guru besar Fakultas Geografi Universitas Malaysia, Prof Dr Lee Boon Thong PhD mengungkapkan, buah naga merupakan salah satu produk pertanian yang menarik di Kulonprogo. Buah tersebut menurut Prof Lee sebenarnya sudah ada di Malaysia saat ini namun masih dalam skala sangat kecil.

"Makanya kita ingin lihat dan mau belajar. Bukan tidak mungkin mahasiswa kami akan menjadi pengusaha buah naga setelah belajar dari sini," ungkap Prof Lee di sela mendampingi sekitar 40 mahasiswanya saat mengunjungi kebun buah naga milik Pemkab Kulonprogo di Desa Banjarharjo Kalibawang, Sabtu (5/5).

Pada kesempatan tersebut Kepala UPTD Balai Perbenihan dan Pembibitan Kulonprogo, Mudjiono SSI memaparkan seputar pembudidayaan buah naga. Dijelaskan, penanaman buah naga baik di Indonesia maupun Malaysia tidak akan meremui kemulan. Selain itu juga tidak membutuhkan pemupukan khusus.

"Sebab tanaman ini jenis kaktus yang hidupnya di tempat gersang seperti negara asalnya di Mexico. Sehingga kalau ditanam di Indonesia maupun Malaysia yang jenis tanahnya subur maka tanpa dipupuk pun akan bagus. Tapi boleh juga ditambah pupuk asalkan pupuk organik," papar Mudjiono.

Sejak dikembangkan tahun 2001, lanjut Mudjiono, buah naga dari Kulonprogo telah mampu mengurangi ketergantungan impor dari negara lain seperti Vietnam, Cina dan Thailand. Prospek buah tersebut sangat bagus, bahkan saat ini pihaknya belum mampu memenuhi semua pesanan dari sejumlah supermarket besar di luar DIY.

Selain mempelajari tentang buah naga, puluhan mahasiswa Universitas Malaysia Kuala Lumpur ini juga mengunjungi perkebunan teh di Samigaluh dan kakao di Kalibawang. Turut mendampingi mereka, dosen Fakultas Pertanian UGM, Ir Heresyo.

Salah seorang mahasiswa Universitas Malaysia, Su Chin Hui menyatakan kesannya bahwa pertanian di Indonesia cukup unik karena digarap secara tradisional. Sementara di Malaysia, usaha pertanian cenderung menjadi industri, dikelola oleh perusahaan-perusahaan dan menerapkan teknologi maju.

KRI/ANSAN SUSANTO

A local newspaper, Kedaulatan Rakyat (8th May 2007) has a coverage of the visit of the Universiti Malaya students to Jogjakarta.

Fieldwork Programme of Universiti Malaya's visit to Jogjakarta

(* Asterisks indicate topics for project presentations)

Day 1 - Thursday, 3 May 2007		
08.30	Arrival at Adi Sumarmo Airport, Solo and transfer to hotel in Jogjakarta	Mr. Joko Pitoyo
12.00	Lunch	
13.00	Rest	
19.00 – 21.00	Welcome party	Mrs. Widati/Staff UGM
Day 2 - Friday, 4 May 2007		
08.00	Overview of Faculty of Geography	Dr. Hartono
09.00	Overview of Yogyakarta landscape	Mr. Langgeng
11.00	Lunch and Friday prayers	
13.00	*Study of CBD – landuse mapping of Malioboro	Prof. Lee
16.30	*Study of International Tourism Kampong (Kampong Prawirotaman)	Miss Alia F.
18.30	Dinner	
20.00	Briefings	UM staff
Day 3 - Saturday, 5 May 2007		
08.00	Travel to Kalibawang	Mr Harsoyo, Dr Eni Harmayani
09.00	*Agropoitan development and visit to Samugalih tea factory	Mr Harsoyo, Dr Eni Harmayani
12.00	Lunch	
13.00	*(Contd.) Agropolitan development at Kalibawang and visit to naga fruit farm.	Mr.Harsoyo, Dr Eni Harmayani
16.00	Return to hotel	
20.00	Briefings	UM staff
Day 4 - Sunday, 6 May 2007		
06.00	Sunday Morning Campus Market	Aspian & friends
08.00	*Tourism Geography at Borobudur Temple	Aspian & friends
12.00	Lunch	
13.00	*Tourism Geography at 9 th Century Prambanan Temple	Aspian & friends
16.30	Return to hotel	
20.00	Briefings	UM staff
Day 5 - Monday, 7 May 2007		
08.00	Briefings on the southern urban fringe of Yogyakarta (the earthquake's most affected area)	Mr. Widiyanto
09.00	Travel to Bantul	Aspian & friends
10.00	*Survey of the Bantul area	Mr. Widiyanto
12.00	Lunch	
13.00	Ceramic industry at Kasongan Village	Mrs. Sri Rum Giyarsih
16.00	Return to hotel	
20.00	Briefings	UM staff

Day 6 - Tuesday, 8 May 2007		
07.00	Trip to Bedoyo tower karst	Mr. Eko Haryono
09.00	*Karst landscape formation and processes	Mr. Eko Haryono
10.00	*Trip to Bribin cave to study karst hydrology and observe discharge station and measurement.	Mr. Tjahyo Nugroho Adji
12.30	Lunch	Jirak Traditional Restaurant
14.00	*Travel to Parangtritis Beach and sand dunes with stop at Panggang Lake (doline)	Mr. Tjahyo Nugroho Adji
16.00	Coastal-aeolian process at sand dune museum	Mr. Tjahyo Nugroho Adji
17.00	Return to hotel	
20.00	Briefings	UM staff
Day 7 - Wednesday, 9 May 2007		
08.00	Briefings on urban growth and peri-urbanisation processes in Jogjakarta	Mr. Joko Marwasto
09.00	*Trip to north urban fringe of Yogyakarta to study peri-urbanisation processes	Mr. Joko Marwasto
13.00	Lunch	Aspian & friends
14.00	*Study of Riverside Slum Rehabilitation (Sungai Code).	Prof. Suratman Worosuprojo
17.00	Return to hotel	
20.00	Briefings and project presentation preparation	UM staff
Day 8 - Thursday, 10 May 2007		
07.30	Travel to Bebeng to study aspects of Gunung Merapi eruptions	Mr. Widiyanto
12.00	Lunch	
13.00	Travel to Kaliurang mountain resort: an aspect of Tourism Geography	Mr. Widiyanto
16.30	Return to hotel	
20.00	Project presentation preparation	
Day 9 - Friday, 11 May 2007		
08.00	Discussion of field trip with UGM Faculty of Geography staff	Dr Hartono
09.15	Project presentation and evaluation	UM staff
11.15	Lunch and Friday prayers	
12.30	Free time: shopping in Malioboro	Aspian & friends
19.00 – 21.00	Farewell party	Mrs. Widati/UGM staff
Day 10 - Saturday, 12 May 2007		
05.00	Departure to Adi Sumarmo Airport, Solo	

ASIDE for a relaxing moment: Lessons on Boy-Girl Relationships (BGR)



R Looking down, facing away from her makes her nervous



✓ Mony shows how to do it: Look straight at her face (SEA-styled) and make her laugh

LOGO CONTEST



Dear colleagues,

ForUm Needs a Logo!

ForUm needs a logo! Please think about it and help to create something to identify our network and to convey the message of networking for Urban Futures.

Please send your proposals before August 31, 2007, as bitmap or vector to Christine via e-mail (christine.knie@uni-koeln.de) or you may also store it at your internet account and send us the URL for downloading.

We will collect all your ideas, bring them to the next Summer School in Cambodia and together we will select the best logo.

The winner will receive a special award!

***Looking much forward to your ideas,
best regards, Prof. Frauke Kraas***

ANNEX

ForUm "Forum for Urban Futures"	
Southeast Asian-German Summer School on Urbanization 2007	
Theme: Urban Driving Forces	
Metro Manila and Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, March 18 to April 1, 2007	
Sunday	March 18, 2007, Hotel "New Horizon"
	Arrival of Participants
	Registration
7:00 pm	Welcome Dinner at the "Singing Cooks and Waiters" restaurant
Monday	March 19, 2007, European Chamber of Commerce
	Welcome * Approaching Manila
	German/European cooperation programs
	NGO Perspectives: Challenges and Best Practises for the Urban Poor
8:30 am	Introduction and Welcome
	"Cooperation in Culture and Education" by Mr. Markus Tschan, German Embassy in Manila
9:30 am	"Economic Cooperation and Activities" by Mr. Henry Schumacher, European Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines (ECCP)
12:00 nn	Lunch Break
2:00 pm	"Driving forces of Urban Poverty" by Mr. Bernard Garcia and Ms. Josie Soriano, Urban Poor Institute for Community Building, Inc. (UPICOB)
	"Urban Food production" by Mr. Sean Maglinte, Science and Technology for the Urban Poor (SIBAT)
3:00 pm	City-Excursion: "Urban Development and Challenges in Manila" – SIBAT Programme for Urban Agriculture
Tuesday	March 20, 2007, Hotel "New Horizon"
	Urbanisation Processes in Manila: National Strategies and Local Problems
	<i>Chairperson: Dr. Johannes Hamhaber, Cologne University</i>
8:30 am	"National Spatial Strategy" by Ms. Susan Jose, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
9:30 am	"Local Problems of Urbanization - the Makati Experience" by Mr. Lito League, Local Government Development Foundation and Ms. Imelda Baleta, ADB Operations Evaluation Department, Manila
10:00 am	Coffee Break
10:30 am	Continuation
11:00 am	"National Urban Development and Housing Framework 1998-2004" by Mr. Ronald Fontanillas, Director, Policy Division, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)
12:00 nn	Lunch Break
2:00 pm	Project Visit: Development of Poor Urban Communities - Angeles City, Pampanga, by Mr. Amos Rivera - Head, Local Urban Poor and Housing Affairs Office (LUPAHO)
7:00 pm	Dinner
Wednesday	March 21, 2007, Hotel "New Horizon", ADB Office Manila
	Institutional Perspectives I: National Urban Development Programs and Strategies
8:30 am	Project Visits:
	Pasig River Environmental Management and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program, by Mrs. Marissa Briones, Head, Public Information Advocacy Committee, Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission (PRRC)
	UBICOP Translocation Program, by Ms. Ms. Josie Soriano
12:00 nn	Lunch Break
	ADB Presentations and Discussions, ADB Office Manila
2:00 pm	"Welcome and Overview of ADB Operations" by Susan Hooper, Public Affairs Specialist, Department of External Relations (DER)
2:30 pm	"Special Evaluation Study on ADB's Urban Sector Strategy and Operations" by Walter A.M. Kolkma, Senior Evaluation Specialist, Operations Evaluation Department (OED)
3:15 pm	"ADB's Views on Urbanization and Sustainability" by K.E. Seetharam, Principal Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist, Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD)
4:00 pm	"Urban Poverty Projects in the Philippines" by Florian Steinberg, Urban Development Specialist, Southeast Asia Department (SERD)
Thursday	March 22, 2007, GTZ Office, Hotel "New Horizon"
	Institutional perspectives II: Decentralisation, Sustainable Economic Development
	ForUm presentations I: Urban Challenges in Indonesia
	Capacity Building International: Development by Education
9:00 am	"Introduction to the Program and Cooperation Activities of GTZ in the Philippines" by representative of the GTZ
	"Sustainable Economic Development" by Mrs. Vahlhaus of the Small and Medium Enterprise Development for Sustainable Employment Program (SMEDSEP)
	"Decentralisation and Urban Development in the Philippines" by Dr. Herwig Mayer, Program Manager, GTZ Decentr. Program
12:00 nn	Lunch Break
	<i>Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Sekson Yongvanit, University of Khon Kaen</i>
2:00 pm	"Agropolitan versus Urban Driving Forces of Yogyakarta City" by Mr. Oedijono Harsoyo, Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Yogyakarta
2:45 pm	"Improving the safety of urban street food" by Dr. Eni Hamaryani, Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Yogyakarta
3:30 pm	"Urban Development of Chiang Mai City" by Prof. Dr. Manat Suwan, University of Chiang Mai
4:00 pm	Coffee Break
4:30 pm	"Development by Education - Introduction of the InWEnt Learning and Consultancy Program" by Dr. Til Schoenherr, Capacity Building International (InWEnt)
5:00 pm	"Tourism Development and the alteration of utilisation patterns in Yogyakarta city" by Alia Fajarwati, Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Yogyakarta

Friday	March 23, 2007, GTZ Office, Hotel "New Horizon"
	Transfer to CDO * Welcome and Orientation * Network Reports
8:30 am	Departure to Cagayan de Oro (CDO)
2:30 pm	Orientation on program and activities in CDO
	Presentation and Discussion, SEARSOLIN
	<i>Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, University of Cologne</i>
3:00 pm	Network Reports and poster Presentations
	Report of the network partners about past and planned activities
4:00 pm	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:00 pm	Cultural Event - "Night Cafe" (Divisoria Streets, downtown CDO)
Saturday	March 24, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	ForUm presentations II: Urban Development and Urban Driving Forces, Case studies Malaysia, Thailand, Lao, Cambodia
	Welcome by the Major of CDO
	<i>Chairperson: Dr. Anselmo Mercado, University of the Philippines, Cagayan de Oro</i>
9:00 am	"Urban Driving Forces - State of the Art" by Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, University of Cologne
10:00 am	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:30 am	"The impact of growth triangles and regional cooperations as a driving force on urban growth and development in Southeast Asia: the case of Penang" by Prof. Dr. Lee Boon Thong, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur and Dr. Tan Thean Siew, Consultant, Town planning and Real Estate Development, Penang.
11:15 am	"Private sector - Driving force of urban development of Phnom Penh City" by Mr. Phann Sithan and Mr. Kimseng, Housing Rights Task Force (HRTF) Cambodia
12:00 nn	<i>Lunch Break</i>
	<i>Chairperson: Dr. Johannes Hamhaber, University of Cologne</i>
2:00 pm	"Urban development and planning in Vientiane" by Mr. Phomma Veoravanh and Mr. Thenkham Thongbonh, Ministry of Communication Transport Post and Construction, Vientiane
3:00 pm	"New peri-urban study centre at Gadjah Mada University" by Prof. Dr. Hadi Sabari Yunus
	Welcome and Cultural Event
7:00 pm	<i>"BARRIO FIESTA" (A cultural activity, program and fellowship) at SEARSOLIN</i>
	Welcome Remarks by Honorable Mayor Vicente Emano, City Mayor of Cagayan de Oro City
	and Rev. Fr. Jose Villarin, SJ, President, Xavier University
	Fellowship Dinner and Cultural Show
Sunday	March 25, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	Off day * Recreation Activities
8:00 am	Recreational day with following options: (1) Whitewater Rafting (eco tourism), (2) City Tour with Shopping, (3) be on our own
5:30 pm	Catholic Mass at XU Chapel (optional)
Monday	March 26, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	Urban Challenges and Driving Forces in Cagayan de Oro I, Urban planning, monitoring and educational program in Cagayan de Oro
	<i>Chairperson: Mr. Phann Sithan, Housing Rights Task Force (HRTF) Cambodia</i>
8:30 am	"Overview of Xavier University's Program Related to Urbanisation" by Dr. Robert Holmer, Xavier University
9:30 am	"Local government perspective of urban planning and the coordination" by Eng. Rosalyn R. Yparraguirre, National Economic & Development Authority (NEDA), CDO
10:00 am	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:30 am	"Monitoring land use/cover change in the Urban Barangays of CDO" by Mr. Mark Alexis Sabines, College of Agriculture, Xavier University
11:15 am	"Potential driving factors of land use/cover change in the Urban Barangays of CDO" by Ms. Yvette Guanzon, College of Agriculture, Xavier University
12:00 nn	<i>Lunch Break</i>
	City Excursion on Urban driving forces, "Transformation and Segregation": History and Development of Cagayan by Ms. Paulita R. Roa
2:00 pm	"Excursion Orientation/ Info materials: City Map, Historical and Other Features of CDO" by Mr. Mark Alexis Sabines (tour guides) and City Tourism Staff
2:30 pm	Excursion: Selected Sites in CDO
Tuesday	March 27, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	Urban Challenges and Driving Forces in Cagayan de Oro II, Peace building in Mindanao, Urban poverty problems and programs in CDO
	<i>Chairperson: Mrs. Joselyn Salcedo, City Environmental and Natural Resource Office, Cagayan de Oro</i>
8:30 am	Reflection of the City Excursion
9:30 am	"Peace building, networking and sustainable integrated area development program, Mindanao" by Ariel C. Hernandez, BMFI (Balay Mindanao Foundation) Inc., and Ms. Sonja Schmelcher, DED (Development service of the Federal Republic of Germany)
10:00 am	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:30 am	"Situation of Urban Poor Communities" by Ms. Cynthia Rosales, Asst. Regional Director, Presidential Commission for Urban Poor
11:00 am	Reactions from a panel of local urban leaders
12:00 nn	<i>Lunch Break</i>
2:00 pm	Orientation on Excursions
2:30 pm	1.Excursion: Allotment and School Gardens with Ecological Sanitation Concepts (Balulang and Carmen)
	2.Excursion: Various Housing Projects (Pueblo de Oro Township)
	3. Excursion: Socialized Housing in CDO, "Gawad Kalinga" Housing Project

Wednesday	March 28, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	ForUm presentations III: Urban Development and Urban Driving Forces, Case studies Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia
	<i>Chairperson: Mrs. Imma Ray Gatuslao, City Tourism Officer, Cagayan de Oro</i>
8:30 am	"Open sky policy investment (globalisation) and its impact on land prices in Phnom Penh" by Mr. Sy Rathmony, Ministry of Land Management and Urban Planning, Phnom Penh
9:15 am	"Housing security and urban poor" by Mr. San Phyrum, Ministry of Land Management and Urban Planning, Phnom Penh:
10:00 am	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:30 am	"Impact of Urban Driving Forces to the development of Khon Kaen city" by Prof. Dr. Sekson Yongvanit, Khon Kaen University:
11:15 am	"Public Participation Design in Local Heritage Management for Tourism" by Mr. Yuthasart Dhabharnabudr, Khon Kaen University
12:00 nn	<i>Lunch Break</i>
	<i>Chairperson: Mr. Raditya Jati, Yayasan Bintang, Yogyakarta</i>
2:00 pm	"The Development of the Yogyakarta City and It's Determinant (1870 to 2006)" by Mr. Djaka Marwasta, UGM Yogyakarta
3:15 pm	"Economic Valuation of Land Conversion and Human Driving Forces in Urban Fringe Area" by Ms. Rika Harini, UGM Yogyakarta
4:00 pm	<i>Coffee Break</i>
4:15 pm	Discussion
Thursday	March 29, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	ForUm presentations IV: Urban development and Driving Forces - case studies Indonesia E-Learning Ideas and Concept for the Network I
	<i>Chairperson: Mrs. Imelda Baleta, ADB Operations Evaluation Department, Manila</i>
8:30 am	"Development of 'Code River' Area as new tourism site of Yogyakarta city" by Mr. Rony Primato Hari, Regional Information Board, City Government, Yogyakarta
9:15 am	Urban Riverbank Pressure: Paradigm of Integrated Management for sustainable Development in Yogyakarta City" by Mr. Raditya Jati, Yayasan Bintang, Yogyakarta
10:00 am	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:30 am	E-Learning by ForUm Network: "Ideas and opportunities" by Ms. Christine Knie, University of Cologne
12:00 nn	<i>Lunch Break</i>
	E-learning Presentation Discussion, Lecture
2:00 am	Sample Lecture -E-Learning by ForUm Network: "Urban Infrastructure" by Dr. Johannes Hamhaber, University of Cologne
3:30 am	<i>Coffee Break</i>
4:00 am	Workgroups on e-learning tools - "opportunities and constraints"
Friday	March 30, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	E-learning Ideas and Concept II Regional Investment: Excursion to Del Monte Fellowship Dinner
10:00 am	Workgroups on E-Learning and Future Activities
12:00 nn	<i>Lunch Break</i>
	Field trip
2:00 pm	Fieldtrip to Del Monte Pineapple Plantation
4:30 pm	<i>Snacks at Dr. Holmers Residence</i>
5:00 pm	Return to SEARSOLIN
7:00 pm	ForUm Network "Solidarity Night" and Fellowship Dinner at SEARSOLIN (With closing program, awarding of certificates, etc.)
Saturday	March 30, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	Good Governance - Opol Municipality Evaluation * Future Activities * Farewell
8:30 am	Discussion and preparation of upcoming activities
10:00 am	Evaluation
12:00 nn	<i>Lunch and Farewell</i>
	"Tabing Dagat" (at the Beach), Opol Municipality/ Misamis Oriental
2:00 pm	Return to SEARSOLIN / Free time
Sunday	March 30, 2007, SEARSOLIN
	Departure
	Departure of participants