



Internationale Weiterbildung  
und Entwicklung gGmbH

Capacity Building  
International, Germany

International Dialogue

# Governing Emerging Megacities - Challenges and Perspectives

7 - 8 December 2006  
German Museum of Architecture  
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

# Introduction

Urbanisation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has been reaching new scales in every regard. In 2007, for the first time in history, half of the world's population will be living in cities. An increasing number of people lives in so-called "megacities" with 10 million and more inhabitants, that are often characterised by extreme demographic, economic, social and political dynamics and unprecedented scales of growth, sprawl and aggregation.

Particularly where governance is weak or absent, uncontrolled development brings about severe strains for large parts of the population and the environment. At the same time, cities that are expected to become megacities in the foreseeable future, commonly referred to as "emerging megacities", offer tremendous opportunities for the development of innovative and sustainable solutions for the promotion of good urban governance in line with social cohesion and environmentally sound economic growth. These solutions will have to go beyond an adequate supply of basic necessities such as housing, water and energy supply, transport, health care, access to education, income opportunities, and adequate public administration. Good urban governance aiming at promoting social cohesion has to provide space for dynamic economic activity, sound public finance and political participation of all parts of urban society.

The role of emerging megacities as key factors for national and international development cannot be underestimated: A megacity like Mumbai generates more than a third of India's tax revenue. The attainment of internationally agreed developmental goals such as the MDGs will largely depend on the future performance of existing and emerging megacities worldwide. The 'quality of life' for megacity inhabitants is marked by unprecedented high standards of living as well as precarious life circumstances of many megacity dwellers. Thus, the question of how to achieve more social cohesion in mega-urban societies is at the core of developmental efforts.

A wealth of practical experience gained in the policy formulation for and administrative implementation of different solutions for megacities' problems does already exist. In addition, many international and multilateral bodies such as the World Bank Institute and UN HABITAT have come up with new perspectives and strategies for innovative solutions. It seems therefore good time to offer a platform for the exchange of this wealth of experience. An thorough analysis of practical experience gained and a critical review of theoretical solutions offered will allow to draw conclusions for future action.

Given the special relevance of the experience gained by Chinese and Indian practitioners and researchers in this field, InWEnt strives to make their expertise known not only to interested German experts from the fields of politics, research, private sector, civil society, and development cooperation, but to offer representatives from rich experience. The political dialogue is directed at emerging global "hot spots" of mega-urbanisation not only in China and India, but also in other "emerging powers" facing the challenges of mega-urbanisation. This international forum will be the first get-together in a planned series of "Dialogues with Emerging Powers", to be carried out by InWEnt Capacity Building International on behalf of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The results of this dialogue are expected to feed into ongoing and future research projects of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

# AGENDA

## Wednesday, 6 December 2006

19:00 Welcome Dinner

## Thursday, 7 December 2006

08:30 – 09:30 Accreditation

09:00 – 10:30 Opening

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 13:00 Session 1: Megaurbanisation in China and India – Challenges for Governance

13:00 – 14:00 Buffet Lunch

14:00 – 15:30 Session 2: Water, Health, and Housing – Improving Quality of Life in Megacities

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:30 Session 3: Dangerous Growth? Power, Transport, and Ecological Demands and Constraints

17:30 – 18:00 Summary of the Day

18:00 Departure for Guided City Tour of Frankfurt/Main

19:30 Dinner on Invitation of the City of Frankfurt/Main

## Friday, 8 December 2006

09:00 – 11:00 Session 4: Part of the Solution – Private Sector Contributions to Public Service Delivery in Megacities

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break

11:30 – 13:30 Panel Discussion: Mayors' Forum on Governance and Urban Development – Prerequisites to Safeguard Social Cohesion

13:30 – 14:30 Buffet Lunch

14:30 – 15:30 Wrap-up

## Wednesday, 6 December 2006

**19:00**                      **Welcome Dinner**  
Hotel Steigenberger Metropolitan

## Thursday, 7 December 2006

**08:30 – 09:00**            **Accreditation**

**09:00 – 10:30**            **Opening**

Welcome                    **Manuela Rottmann**, Municipal Councillor, Frankfurt/ Main Municipality  
**Klemens van de Sand**, Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry for  
Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)  
**Gerhard Hahn**, Head of Division, Federal Ministry of Education and  
Research (BMBF)  
**Günther Taube**, Head of Department, InWEnt

Keynotes                    **Frannie A. Léautier**, Vice President, World Bank Institute  
"Megacities in a Globalising World"  
  
**Paul Taylor**, Director, UN-HABITAT Liaison Office to the European Union  
and Belgium  
"The Role of Megacities for Development - Opportunities and Risks"

**10:30 – 11:00**            **Coffee Break**

11:00 – 13:00

## Session 1: Megaurbanisation in China and India – Challenges for Governance

Background

"Governance" has become a key term for describing the complex arrangements for managing change in modern societies as a whole and cities in particular. In contrast to "government" the term "governance" denotes that there may be more than one actor involved in taking decisions, planning, service delivery or project implementation. For cities, and particularly megacities characterised by social and spatial fragmentation and economic pressure the issue of governance becomes even more critical, raising questions associated with legitimacy, social exclusion, access to resources and political power.

Key Questions

- Which are the underlying systems and principles for governing Indian and Chinese cities respectively? Which are their potentials and deficiencies?
- Who are the actors that should be involved in local governance and what should be their respective roles?
- Can more participative approaches to governance including the civil society lead towards more social cohesion?
- What is the role of local governments for "governing" megacities? Do we need "strong" local governments or good managers of multi-actor processes?

Moderation

**Peter Herrle**, Head of Habitat Unit, Berlin University of Technology (TU), Germany

Inputs

**Aniruddha Kumar**, Director, National Urban Renewal Mission, Ministry of Urban Development, India

**Yong He**, Vice Director, Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning and Design, China

Discussion

Questions and contributions from the floor

13:00 – 14:00

**Buffet Lunch**

14:00 – 15:30

## Session 2: Water, Health, and Housing – Improving Quality of Life in Megacities

Background

In the emerging megacities of the developing economies, access to quality public services like healthcare, drinking water and affordable housing has great bearing on the healthy, inclusive and productive living of the citizens. Considering the low level of services, it is believed that new approaches of improved governance, urban design, financial strength and citizen participation can reinforce the quality of living conditions and produce more inclusive cities. How these objectives can be realised remains the major concern of this technical session with a special focus on India and China.

Key Questions

- What strategies of urban design, construction, maintenance and management are known to foster social cohesion and creating an inclusive city?
- How can the existing institutional mechanisms be improved with respect to transparency, accountability, and decentralisation in order to enhance efficiency, equity, and productivity of the public services?
- Who shall contribute to sustainable service delivery aiming at improving the quality of life of the citizens?
- How can adequate financial resources be secured to render the city services sustainable?

Moderation

**Surinder K. Aggarwal**, Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, India

Inputs

**Baohui Zhai**, Centre for Policy Research, Ministry of Construction, China

**Sheela Patel**, Founder and Director, Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC), India

**Albert Speer**, Architect and Urban Planner, Albert Speer & Partner GmbH, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Discussion

Questions and contributions from the floor

15:30 – 16:00

**Coffee Break**

16:00 – 17:30

### **Session 3: Dangerous Growth? Power, Transport, and Ecological Demands and Constraints**

Background

The fast urban sprawling, intensive energy use and traffic congestion prevalent in most emerging megacities, have exerted severe ecological stresses on both local human living conditions and regional life support ecosystem. Urban sustainability can only be assured with a human ecological understanding of the complex interactions among environmental, economic, political, and social/cultural factors and with careful planning and management grounded in ecological principles. This session is to share approaches, experiences, and lessons in dealing with these problems among different megacities in different development stages.

Key Questions

- What are the ecological strains and main driving forces of rapid urban growth?
- What is the relationship between intensive urban energy use and the environmental effects such as the urban heat island, local air pollution and global green-house gas emissions, the hydrological cycle, and changes to periurban areas?
- How to cultivate eco-mobility in different kinds of megacities to meet the challenge of fast urban growth?
- What kind of adaptive approach should be taken in land use management in fighting urban sprawling?
- How should experiences, methods, and technologies of ecological urban development be transferred between different countries and cultural contexts?

Moderation

**Rusong Wang**, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Inputs

**Frank Weiler**, Senior Sector Specialist, Sector and Policy Division Transport and Communications Asia, KfW Banking Group, Germany

**Manraj Guliani**, Area Convenor, Centre for Urban Systems and Infrastructure, The Energy Resources Institute TERI, India

Discussion

Questions and contributions from the floor

17:30 – 18:00

### **Summary of the Day**

**Ulrich Nitschke**, Head of Division, InWEnt

18:00

### **Departure for Guided City Tour of Frankfurt/Main**

19:30

### **Dinner on Invitation of the City of Frankfurt/Main**

Restaurant Parthenon, Kennedyallee 34, 60596 Frankfurt/M., Tel: 069/ 635419

# FRIDAY, 8 DECEMBER 2006

## 9:00 – 11:00 **Session 4: Part of the Solution – Private Sector Contributions to Public Service Delivery in Megacities**

**Background** The World Development Report (2003), in its pursuit to foster and promote sustainable urban development, has stressed the ecological, economic, and social pros and cons of megacity developments. It is a fact that public and private sectors (have to) pursue different – maybe even contradictory – pathways in their policies towards urban sustainability. Questions in this context include:

- Key Questions**
- How and to what extent does the private sector respond to the Millennium Development Goals?
  - How does the private sector succeed in reconciling ecological and social goals with economic considerations?
  - What about coordination between public and private sector activities?
  - To what extent can the private sector be expected to contribute to public service delivery, and thus to social cohesion, in the future?

**Moderation** **Eckart Ehlers**, Geographical Institute of the University of Bonn, Germany

**Inputs** **Li Zhen Wei**, Vice President, Hopefluent Real Properties, Vice Director of Guangdong Properties' Association Committee, China

**Xinbing Tang**, Director, Strategy and Investment Department, Beijing Energy Investment Holding Co., China

**Peter Wilfred D'Souza**, Senior Manager (Environment Management), Tata Motors Limited, India

**Discussion** Questions and contributions from the floor

## 11:00 – 11:30 **Coffee Break**



11:30 – 13:30

## **Panel Discussion: Mayors' Forum on Governance and Urban Development – Prerequisites to Safeguard Social Cohesion**

Background

Comprehensive decentralisation and the promotion of communal self-administration are key prerequisites to an orderly process of urbanisation in developing countries in general, and in megacities in particular. Both elements are essential for socially, economically and ecologically sustainable development (Local Agenda 21) and, at the same time, contribute to democratisation and an increased participation of the citizens in the respective countries.

Key Questions

- Where and through which instruments has it been possible to contain and enhance the governability of the risks and negative by-products/ accompaniments of worldwide urbanisation?
- Are there successful examples of efforts to purposely turn megacities into urban regions and thus contribute to a decentralisation of the dominant metropolis?
- What happened to approaches to increase the governability of megacities through consequently partition them in sub-districts?
- In the area of urban planning, are there promising approaches based on modern and efficient administrative structures that contribute through participatory development planning to the redevelopment of slum areas, the improvement of the infrastructure and the residential environment?
- Could communal development cooperation become an increasingly promising self-help instrument and one of cross-border collaboration in the future because of the fact that it is indisputably more closely related to the problem?
- What is the possible impact of globalisation on megacity governance? How can we balance local demands with global pressures?

Moderator

**Günter W. Dill**, Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation, former Coordinator of Communal and Administrative Consultancy, Director of the Regional Office Bucharest, Romania

Panel

**George P. Arnaiz**, Governor of Oriental Negros, Philippines

**Fauzi Bowo**, Vice Governor of Jakarta, Indonesia

**Berhane Deressa**, Mayor of Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia

**Johny Joseph**, Municipal Commissioner of Mumbai, India

**Mary Neelima Kerketta**, Additional Commissioner (Special) of Pune, India

**Bola Ahmed Tinubu**, Governor of Lagos State, Nigeria

**Jiuling Xiong**, Deputy Director General Policy, Research Bureau of the People's Government of Beijing

**Changyuan Wang**, Deputy Secretary General, Chinese Association of Mayors, China

<b>13:30 – 14:30</b>	<b>Buffet Lunch</b>
<b>14:30 – 15:30</b>	<b>Wrap-Up</b>
Outlook	<p><b>Frauke Kraas</b>, Department of Geography, University of Cologne; Chair of the Megacities Task Force of the International Geographical Union (IGU), Germany</p> <p>"International Perspectives on Megacity Research in Germany"</p>
Vision	<p><b>Shiling Zheng</b>, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai, China; Chief Curator of EXPO 2010 in Shanghai</p> <p>"Urbanisation and Re-Urbanisation in China: The Shanghai Experiment"</p>
Conclusion	<b>Günther Taube</b> , Head of Department, InWEnt
<b>15:30</b>	<b>Departure</b>