

von günstigem Wohnraum würden nur die Interessen der wirtschaftlich relevanten Minderheit berücksichtigt. Rüdiger Korff verwies auf eine Schätzung, wonach die Zahl der *replaced persons* durch Entwicklungsprojekte global der Zahl der Bürgerkriegsflüchtlinge entspreche. Als Folge seien, so Berner, Städte wie Sao Paulo oder Dhaka nicht nur fragmentiert, sondern regelrecht zerrissen und befänden sich in einem Bürgerkrieg.

Sozialen Zündstoff stellen für Dieter Läßle, Professor im Department Stadtplanung an der Technischen Universität Hamburg-Harburg, auch die "offensichtlichen Apartheidssysteme" in Städten wie Shanghai dar: Deren Bauboom werde erst auf dem Rücken einer *floating population* von fünf Millionen weitgehend rechtlosen Wanderarbeitern ermöglicht. Ein Phänomen, das Frauke Kraas auch im chinesischen Pearl-River-Delta ausmacht, das mit 48 Millionen Einwohnern zahlenmäßig längst die Größe eines Nationalstaates erreicht habe. Auch hier profitierten kurzfristig agierende *agile firms* und *breathing companies*, die je nach Auftragslage informell Hunderttausende Arbeitskräfte binden und wieder entlassen können, von dieser geduldeten Migration – und entzögen sich somit oft jeder Regier- und Steuerbarkeit. Letzteres ist ein weiteres Beispiel für die Komplexität des Phänomens Mega-Cities, das in diesem Jahr die Agenda zahlreicher Foren und Konferenzen beherrschen wird: hierzulande etwa bei der DGA-Jahrestagung und als Themenschwerpunkt bei den Berliner Asien-Pazifik-Wochen.

Stefan Rother

Governing Emerging Megacities: Challenges and Perspectives InWent International Dialogue Forum

Frankfurt, December 7th-8th, 2006, Architectural Museum

This interdisciplinary conference was organized together with partners from India, China and Germany. It was the first international meeting in the framework of a series of dialogues which will be organized by InWent on behalf of the ministry for economic cooperation and development (BMZ). The results of these meetings will be used in existing and future research projects on the topic of the sustainable development of megacities.

The topic of governing megacities is en vogue – after the wave of urbanization studies. By 2007, half of the world population is already living in cities – and an increasing number will live in megacities, defined as cities of more than 10 Mio. inhabitants. These emerging megacities trigger enormous challenges through their inherent dynamic in terms of demographic, economic, social, and political developments. Particularly, where governance is weak or absent, uncontrolled developments result in severe social and environmental problems. On the other hand, emerging megacities offer tremendous opportunities for future-orientated solutions. The role of emerging megacities cannot be underestimated: one third of India's tax revenue is generated by f.e. the megacity of Mumbai. A balanced development needs solutions which go beyond the supply of the basic necessities as housing, water and energy, health care, access to education, transport and income opportunities. Good urban governance aimed at social cohesion and dynamic economic development is needed.

Therefore, urban governance is at the core of urbanization studies, dominating other aspects like cultural or economic reflections. The academic research initiatives in the field of "urbanization studies" are developing into a highly differentiated interdisciplinary and multi sectorised system of knowledge production. As defined by Frauke Kraas (University of Cologne) and Ulrich Nitschke (InWent), two of the organizers of this dialogue forum, the term *megacity* could be the future term which includes also formerly discussed urban concepts like global

cities (Saksia Sassen) or the mythological "metropolis" (Lindner) – terms which focused on the economic or cultural aspects of urbanization.

Consequently, the forum puts its emphasis on the political challenges megacities have for the national and international regimes. The participants were invited academics, politicians and representatives from NGOs and development aid agencies from China, India, Africa and Germany. The objective of the forum was to offer a platform for reflecting on the practical experiences gained with policy formulations and administrative implementations (as formulated by the World Bank, UN Habitat, Cities Alliance development agencies etc.) as well as to discuss new perspectives and innovative conceptions developed by Chinese, Indian, African and German scientists and politicians.

Structured in five sessions the forum was opened by the mayor of the city of Frankfurt and two keynote speeches given by Frannie Léautier, the vice president of the World Bank Institute, and Paul Taylor, the director of the UN-Habitat. Whereas Léautier defined megacities as the birthplace of globalization and the testing ground for democracy and good governance Taylor generally agreed but put the emphasis on the "soft infrastructure" (vis-à-vis the hard information infrastructure), the human element, as the source for innovation and key variable for "success" of megacities. By "success" he critically referred to the aim of most city governments to reach the status of a "World Class City" which most often is characterized by physical vestiges like clean streets, gleaming skyscrapers, the exclusion of slum dwellers and the absence of popular participatory structures. Therefore he urged to integrate the Millennium Development Goals into the urban governance programs and establish participatory urban planning.

The five following sessions were titled "Challenges for Governance in China and India", "Water, Health, Housing", "Power, Transport, Ecology", "Private Sector Contribution" and the Mayors Forum on governance (with 10 participating mayors from African, Indian and Chinese megacities). The first session demonstrated very quickly the different approaches of China and India concerning top-down/bottom-up strategies. While Chandra Shekhar focused on the different attempts, problems and initiatives to raise transparency and participatory structures of urban planning, Yong He (vice director of the Institute of Urban Planning and Design) referred to the new Beijing master plan and the "Olympic strategy" as an successful example for improved urban planning towards a sustainable city development. Nevertheless, the discussion made clear that Beijing and Mumbai face very similar challenges and problems which should be openly discussed. In that respect, Mumbai has even the advantage of already implemented nationwide projects like the "National Renewal Urban Mission".

The second and third session discussed the concrete urban problems. The German architect Albert Speer jr. got the opportunity to elaborate on the innovative and ecological as well as social sustainable factors inside his Chinese Anting project and other city planning projects of his office. Sheela Patel, one of the few NGO lobbyist, director of the Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centers, opened up a new topic for discussion: she reflected on the different discourses of politicians and concerned people. She demonstrated several cases of Slum Dweller Alliances and demonstrated effective measures to reach transparency, accountability and representation of the poor. Zhai Baohui (Chinese Ministry of Construction) tried to please the audience with nice power point pictures but failed to make an argument on the housing problems in China. Wang Rusong (Eco Environmental Sciences, CAS) gave a stimulating presentation on the Chinese energy consumption situation compared to other Asian regions and concluded with the sarcastic statement on the short sighted measures taken by the government in dealing with the resource scarcity.

The second day started with presentations of real estate and energy supply companies from India and China which astonishingly criticized the ineffectiveness of state planning and master plans. The last session, the mayors forum on governance, was the funniest part of the whole dialogue forum. All mayors were asked to make five-minute-statements on their experiences governing a megacity. Most of them just ignored politely this time constraint and started to use that platform to precisely describe their difficulties and challenges governing megacities under their individual national constraints and the pressure of international bodies. Asked by a representative of the KfW Banking Group what each of them would decide to be the top policy priority if they were given 100 Mio. US\$ the answers were quite similar: nearly everybody answered the money would not be enough to face all the overwhelming problems they have. China finally decided for supporting the rural people, Nigeria and Ethiopia for infrastructure measures and India for decentralization measures which support participation.

Frauke Kraas tried to wrap-up the main topics which should or could be the further objective of research on megacities. All in all, this forum was stimulating and rich, although the NGO representatives were underrepresented and their voice to weak inside this governmental-dominated forum.

Nora Sausmikat

Zweite Tagung der DGA-Nachwuchsgruppe Asienforschung

Schloss Buchenau, 8.-10.12.2006

Vom 8.-10. Dezember fand auf Schloss Buchenau, zwischen Fulda und Bad Hersfeld, die zweite Nachwuchstagung der DGA-Nachwuchsgruppe Asienforschung statt. Im nunmehr dritten Jahr kamen Asien-Nachwuchswissenschaftler, die kurz vor oder kurz nach dem Ende ihrer akademischen Ausbildung stehen, zusammen. Die Tagung war einmal mehr durch ihre Interdisziplinarität geprägt, so fanden sich Vertreter der Fächer Politologie, Ökonomie, aber auch viele Regionalspezialisten wie Sinologen, Indologen etc. Alle Vertreter der unterschiedlichen Fachrichtungen wiesen jedoch einen gemeinsamen Nenner auf: das Interesse und die wissenschaftliche Beschäftigung mit Asien. Ihnen bot die Tagung Gelegenheit zur länder- und fächerübergreifender Kommunikation. Es wurde deutlich, dass die wissenschaftliche Beschäftigung mit Asien nicht nur entlang der Grenzen der Disziplinen verläuft, sondern in vielen Bereichen Schnittstellen zwischen den Fächern und ihren Methoden bietet. Wie groß beim Nachwuchs die Bereitschaft ist, über den Tellerrand der eigenen Disziplin zu schauen, wurde im Plenum nach den Vorträgen durch die rege Beteiligung der Teilnehmer deutlich.

Das Programm sah sechs Panels mit insgesamt 19 Vorträgen vor, wobei jedes Panel von einer/einem KommentatorIn und einer/einem ModeratorIn begleitet wurde. Die Referenten befanden sich an ganz unterschiedlichen Stationen ihrer wissenschaftlichen Laufbahn, so gab es sowohl Vorträge zu Magisterarbeiten als auch zu Dissertationen in unterschiedlichen Stadien. Nach der Anreise der Teilnehmer aus allen Ecken Deutschlands und sogar aus Österreich begann am Freitagnachmittag die Tagung mit der Begrüßung durch Christine Berg, Geschäftsführerin der DGA, und Katja Freistein und Lydia Seibel, Sprecherinnen der Nachwuchsgruppe. Es folgte eine ausführliche Vorstellungsrunde der Teilnehmer.

Das erste Panel der Veranstaltung mit dem Thema "Akteure der Entwicklungspolitik" eröffnete Yvonne Klöppner mit ihrem Vortrag: "Dams in Southeast Asia: Conflict Potentials, Actors involved, their Network(s), Strategies and Power relations". Es folgten die Vorträge