



NEWS OF THE

# SUSTAINABLE HYDERABAD PROJECT

ISSUES 03 AND 04 - AUTUMN/WINTER 2010/11

## EDITORIAL<sup>1</sup>

by Prof. Elinor Ostrom, 2009 Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences\*



The Megacity Project „Sustainable Hyderabad“ aims at changing institutions and reforming governance structures at local and regional levels and linking this to higher national levels in order to cope with the impact of ongoing and predicted climate change. The question arises whether this is a reasonable strategy. Neither a megacity nor a country can solve the global problem of climate change by acting alone. If only one city or country in the world tried to solve climate change – even if it were one of the wealthier cities or countries in the world – this would be a grossly inadequate effort. Even if we assume that a group of global players would finally act together, what we might see in the end could be a typical prisoner’s dilemma situation, where those defecting are free-riding on the efforts of the cooperating players.

For these reasons, waiting for a single worldwide “solution” to emerge from global negotiations is problematic. Indeed, considerable disagreements exist even among the major states as to how large a reduction in emissions is required, as witnessed in the December 2009 negotiations in Copenhagen. Major debates exist over a number of key issues related to achieving efficient and fair mechanisms at a global level. Who is responsible for the current and immediate future levels of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere? Who should bear the primary burden of paying for solutions? And could the various “remedies” proposed to reduce carbon sequestration actually help solve

other environmental concerns?

Waiting for effective policies to be established at the global level might be unreasonable. Indeed, given the decades-long failure at an international level to reach agreement on efficient, fair, and enforceable reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, continuing to wait may lead to missing the chance to make significant adaptations and mitigations in time to prevent tragic disasters. There has been too much focus on achieving a given reduction of greenhouse gas emissions rather than recognising the grave risk we face. Reducing emissions now is more urgent than reaching an international agreement to reduce emissions by a given percentage, which might not be achieved for some time into the future. We do not face a situation where little harm is caused by overuse until we pass a given threshold, as may be the case with some renewable resources. Further, given the importance of technological change, without numerous innovative technological and institutional efforts at multiple scales, we may not even begin to learn which combined sets of actions are the most effective – and politically and institutionally feasible – in reducing the long-term threat of massive climate change.

In addition to the problem of waiting too long, solutions negotiated at a global level, if not backed up by a variety of efforts at national, regional, and local levels, are not guaranteed to work well. While the level of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may be relatively uniformly distributed at a megascale, the impacts of climate change differentially affect regions depending on their geographic

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## Calendar

- 17-20 May 2011  
National Workshop of Sustainable Hyderabad Project
- 14-17 June 2011  
9th International Conference of the European Society for Ecological Economics, Istanbul
- 14-17 September 2011  
The International Association for the Study of the Commons (IASC), 2011 European Meeting in Plovdiv
- 12-14 October 2011  
International Conclave on Climate Change at ESCI Hyderabad



<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Elinor Ostrom (2010): A Multi-Scale Approach to Coping with Climate Change and Other Collective Action Problems. *Solutions* 1 (2): 27-36.

\* Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science; Senior Research Director of the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana University, Bloomington, U.S.A.

location, ecological and economic conditions, prior preparation for extreme events, and past investments. The people most hurt by impacts may not have adequate representation at higher levels and may be unable to articulate clear ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help them adapt to the variety of threats they face.

We need to recognise that while many of the effects of climate change are global, the causes of climate change operate at a much smaller scale. To avoid a misunderstanding: revealing the problems associated with policies of large-scale governmental units related to climate change and other environmental issues is not meant to challenge the need for global policies related to climate change. The intent is to balance the heavy focus in policy literature on the need for global solutions as the primary strategy for coping with climate change. Extensive research on institutions related to environmental policies has repeatedly shown that creative, effective, and efficient policies, as well as disasters, have been implemented at all scales. Dealing with the complexity of environmental problems can lead to “negative learning” by scientists and policy makers at all scales. Reliance on a single “solution” may in fact result in more of a problem than a solution. As devising policies related to complex environmental processes is a grand challenge, reliance on one scale to solve these problems is naïve.

Considering both the complexity of the problem and the multiple local-level causes of climate change, we have to conclude that waiting for effective policies to be established at the global level is indeed unreasonable. Conventional approaches tell us that there are only two options to deal with managing common resources: either privatisation or management by governments. However, this view may hinder progress, especially when considering the

multiple facets of climate change issues and the complex nexus of resource use. Instead of focusing on conventional approaches and global-scale efforts, a novel multi-scale approach to the problem of climate change might prove more effective by further encouraging experimentation and learning, self-organization, and participation. Moreover, to solve climate change in the long run, the day-to-day activities of individuals, families, firms, communities, and governments at multiple levels need to change substantially.

This combined multi-scale approach is at the heart of the Megacity Project „Sustainable Hyderabad“. Its focus on local and regional scales, combined with interactions of national-level plans and policies on climate change in India, is what makes it part of such a strategy. In addition, it emphasises experimentation and learning by practicing trial and error, training and education, and communication and discourses using pilot projects and capacity building. Furthermore, changing lifestyles and enhancing sustainable initiatives by local communities are recognised as conveyors of change, able to combat poverty and promote equity and to build trust.

A series of cooperative actions initiated by the Sustainable Hyderabad Project targets a climate-friendly urban development and, in particular, the crafting of robust urban and peri-urban institutions and governance structures. I am convinced that through this strategy, which connects to multiple scales, a domino effect can be achieved overcoming the paralysing notion that a global solution is a prerequisite for further action. The Sustainable Hyderabad Project has the distinction of taking the task seriously, how institutional change can actually be put into practice by organising processes integrating research, interaction, and communication in a complex and dynamic action situation.

## Announcement

The Sustainable Hyderabad Project is proud to announce the launch of a new publication series called *emerging megacities*. The first two volumes present background reports and stakeholder studies conducted within the project in 2009 and 2010. From 2011 onwards, papers published within the series will cover further research topics that are relevant for megacities in general. Contributions from megacity researchers and scholars from all over the world are welcome. Being a discussion paper series, submitted papers will be reviewed by an external committee, while at the same time they will also be eligible for submission to journals. For further information on the *emerging megacities* series, please contact: christine.werthmann@agrar.hu-berlin.de.

## NEWS FROM THE PROJECT .....



### SUSTAINABLE HYDERABAD PROJECT GOES TO HYDERABAD FOR CONFERENCE

by Jens Rommel and Bhuvanachithra Chidambaram

The *International Association for the Study of the Commons* (IASC) publishes *The International Journal of the Commons* and organises bi-annual international conferences

to provide a common forum for academics, practitioners, activists, and policy makers. With the topic ‘Sustaining Commons: Sustaining Our Future’ (10–14 January 2011), this year’s conference had a strong focus on environmental sustainability, natural resource management,

urban commons and India. As the conference took place in Hyderabad and the announced topics perfectly matched our research agenda, we gratefully presented and discussed ongoing research of our Project. Parts of our work on climate change, energy, food, institutions, traffic and water were presented to an audience of more than 700 colleagues from all over the world.



Christian Kimmich Presenting his Research at IASC

On Monday the 10th, a pre-conference workshop with eleven parallel events took place. The Division of Resource Economics (RESS) from Humboldt University organised one, hosted by Prof. Hanisch, Dr. Thiel, and Mr Weigelt, where 'Analytical Frameworks as Learning Heuristics in Common Pool Resource Research' was discussed. In the evening of the same day, among others, the Guest of Honour, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests from the Government of India and Elinor Ostrom, Nobel Laureate in Economics and member of the scientific advisory board of our Project, officially opened the conference. On Tuesday and Wednesday, several hundred research papers were presented and discussed in parallel sessions: among them papers from the project partners. Mr Kimmich, for instance, presented a paper with the title 'Challenged commons: electricity governance and provision for groundwater irrigation and the impact on common-pool tank irrigation in dry land agriculture in Andhra Pradesh, India'. On Thursday the 13th, field trips were organised by different

local research institutes. The International Water Management Institute, for example, hosted an excursion to Medak district, North of Hyderabad, where canal, lift and tank irrigation coexist in one single village.

The last day of the conference was again reserved for paper presentations in parallel sessions. A special 'Sustainable Hyderabad Panel' under the title 'Analysing governance dilemmas in Megacity development' – chaired by Dr. Reusswig and organised by Prof. Hagedorn, Prof. Hanisch, Dr. Zikos and Ms Werthmann – included five presentations based on our project's findings on: electricity (Julian Sagebiel – IfG), 'Road space as urban commons' (Dr. Jain and Dr. Dienel – NEXUS), road traffic and transportation (Ms Chidambaram – RESS and PTV), agriculture (Ms Mallegowda – IfG) and food (Ms Gandhi – RESS). The vibrant discussion with numerous colleagues attending the session will certainly further improve our work; meanwhile, many new contacts with colleagues working on similar topics have been established. In other sessions during that day, Mr Rommel, Ms Werthmann and Dr. Zikos (RESS) presented and discussed findings from recent research.

Summing up, the 13th Biennial Conference of the IASC was a wonderful experience and a great opportunity to present our research. Outcomes of the many discussions and plenty of newly established contacts will be of great use for future research. We would like to thank the organisers for their great efforts in making this conference an all-around successful event. The next biennial conference of the IASC will be held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2013 and the European Meeting of the IASC will take place from 14–17 September 2011 in Plovdiv, Bulgaria. We are looking forward to these events to present the next phase of our research on the emerging megacity of Hyderabad.

## COOPERATION WITH THE EXHIBITION ENERGY = WORK

by Markus Sailer, curator

We need energy to live – and to keep up our lifestyle. But in times of climate change, energy becomes a global issue. How can an exhibition make those complex connections understandable for everyone?

The exhibition *Energy = Work* showed the visitors a three step approach towards global energy issues:

\* 100 Watts – the power available in the hu-

man body.

\* 6,000 Watts – the average power available to every person in Germany.

\* 2,000 Watts – the average power available to every person in the world – if energy was distributed equally.

This last section demonstrates different "energy cultures" in countries like India, Haiti, and Japan – and how big the global energy de-

## Announcement

Preliminary Announcement of the International Conference "Management of Water in a Changing World: Innovations and Integration of Science and Technology", Maritim Hotel & International Congress Center, 12–13 October 2011, Dresden, Germany.

[www.bmbf.wasserressourcenmanagement.de/de/590.php](http://www.bmbf.wasserressourcenmanagement.de/de/590.php)

## News

Tropentag 2010 was held from 14–16 September 2010 in Zurich (Switzerland) with the theme "World food system – A contribution from Europe", held by International Research on Food Security, Natural Resource Management and Rural Development. There were five posters presented in the conference on different themes by our megacity project colleagues: one each from PhD students Shaik Zakir Husain, Rajeshwari S. Mallegowda and postdoctoral researcher Raveesha Siddaiah and two from PhD student Saikumar C. Bharamappanavara. The conference gave participants exposure to current international research projects and activities in different universities and institutes. The programme and discussions at this international platform were inspiring and encouraging for our project colleagues, who gained precious insights about their research fields from the new ideas, information and knowledge circulating at the conference. These can add value to their future contributions to the scientific community.



Exhibition Studio at Energy = Work



## News

To celebrate World Tourism Day and roll-out new tourist promotion initiatives, the Hyderabad Tourism Department and the AP Tourism Corporation organised a colourful one-day fair at the Necklace Road exhibition ground on 27 September. Thanks to Sannihita, a key Indian partner of our project, about twenty local street food vendors were invited to offer their specialties to the public. During his speech, Culture Secretary Mr Jayesh Ranjan highlighted the role of the street food sector as part of Hyderabad's cultural heritage.

## News

The Sustainable Hyderabad Project was presented as an exemplary project of international cooperation for sustainability research during the 7th BMBF Forum for Sustainability, 2–4 November 2010 at AXICA, Berlin. Dr. Srinivasa Reddy Srigiri presented the concepts and activities of the project during a session on 'Germany and India: Partners in Science for Sustainability – From Dialogue to Project Mode'.



Dr. Srigiri at Forum for Sustainability

mand will be in the forthcoming decades.

The exhibition studio *protoypen* invested almost a year of research, including many interviews with scientists and other experts. We are particularly pleased by the support from the Sustainable Hyderabad Project. Thanks to the hard work of Dimitrios Zikos and Lutz Meyer-Ohlendorf, we were able to develop a thorough and yet highly understandable depiction of the interconnections between lifestyles in Hyderabad and a huge potential increase in

## 'FUTURE MEGACITIES IN BALANCE'

Our project successfully participated in the international conference on 'Future Megacities in Balance: New Alliances for Energy- and Climate-Efficient Solutions' (11–13 October 2010), organised by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research in Essen, Germany. Experiences regarding challenges for sustainable development of megacities were shared from different parts of the world and solutions and best practices for climate-friendly and energy-efficient urban development were discussed on the 11th. The following day, the emphasis was on adopting these solutions and best practices through new alliances & partnerships. Researchers from the Hyderabad project chaired three of the parallel sessions besides participating actively in several other sessions during the conference. NEXUS contributed to the Session "Good Practice and Cooperation Examples – Smart Energy Systems" with the case of "Solar Powered Schools for Hyderabad", a presentation by Dr. Jain. Dr. Chelikani (key partner of NEXUS and the Sustainable



Work Package Leader PD Dr. Christoph Dittrich  
INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG  
(CULT – GEO)

## Capacity Building Workshop on Healthy Diets and Climate-friendly Lifestyles

A capacity building workshop for teachers and women "Make the healthy choice an easy choice" was conducted on 4 October 2010 in Hyderabad, organised by Sarah Nischalke, assisted by Anne Dahmen. The objective was to promote healthy and climate-friendly lifestyles and food consumption and initiate discussion on how to address this subject at the level of schools and Anganwadi centres (primary health care centres). The 52 participants consisted of teachers from such schools and centres in Hyderabad and several

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions exemplary for BRIC countries. As a nice complement to our cooperation, I had the pleasure to give Dimitrios and colleagues from the Sustainable Hyderabad Project a tour through the exhibition in February the 12th. The limited time for a detailed discussion afterwards did not allow us to thoroughly explore all windows for cooperation. I am looking forward for further opportunities in the near future.

Hyderabad Project) participated in the panel discussion "Challenging Areas for Megacity Development – Energy, Resources, Planning, Mobility, Governance and Finance". Dr. Chelikani and Project Coordinator Dr. Zikos contributed their input to "The Dos and Don'ts of New Alliances", organised by Dr. Dienel (NEXUS). PTV contributed to the session "Intelligent Transport for Metropolises" with Tanja Schäfer presenting the case of "Adaptation of Transport Infrastructure in Hyderabad to Climate Change". Project Leader Prof. Hagedorn chaired the session 'Multi-level Cooperation and Governance in Megacities'.



Mr Medge, President of Mumbai Dabbawala (left), Prof. Hagedorn (right) and Project Members in Essen

lower-middle-class women.

Misinformation and knowledge gaps in the field of food were addressed and new inputs for school curricula and personal lifestyle changes given. Besides knowledge acquisition and exchange, new ideas for practically addressing healthy lifestyles at school and Anganwadi centres were formulated (e. g. healthy school meals, sessions on holistic healthy lifestyles instead of technical information on food intake). The teachers expressed a need for further training in the varieties of low-cost nutritious options and expressed interest about including the promotion of healthy lifestyles into their programmes.

## “Have you had your lunch – Food and Health Guide for Indian middle classes”

Do you know when to buy which fruits and vegetables? How you can maintain and store pulses in bulk to protect yourself from price hikes and save some money? Where you can buy organic vegetables in Hyderabad? Why vegetarianism contributes to climate protection? Why it should be prestigious to buy at kiranas and street food stalls? Or what a sustainable lifestyle is?

Answers to many questions concerning food, nutrition, and health can be found in this booklet, which was released at the capacity building workshop by Cult-Geo on food and health in October 2010 and takes up concerns and questions of (lower) middle-class households that came to light during two years of research in 2009/10. The booklet provides traditional healthy and climate-friendly recipes, ranging from snack items to vegetarian and non-vegetarian dishes, using seasonal and regional products. Besides the wide range of recipes, information is given on advantages of and schedules for seasonal and regional consumption, consumer protection agencies are introduced and general consumer-education tips are given. Furthermore, explanations are provided about what climate-friendly lifestyles imply, and health myths and misinformation on Indian diets are dispelled. Moreover, it explains the different kinds of “chemicals” that can be found in food, highlights locations where organic food can be purchased in Hyderabad and gives practical tips for families with small budgets and on the consumption of street food.

One major message that is communicated through the booklet is the prestige that the patronage of small-scale shops and stalls (kiranas, family-run restaurants and street food stalls) deserves, due to their better ecological performance and contribution towards social security. With the help of a large number of (lower) middle-class families as well as our partner institutions, a large range of relevant information has been gathered. Knowledge on sustainable lifestyles as well as tasty recipes for a healthy life have been collected and compiled to preserve traditional knowledge, highlight sustainable ways of living and promote and inspire modifications of lifestyles to increase sustainability and personal health.

The booklet has been distributed through the organizations COVA, the Indian Institute of Public Health, the Centre for Sustainable Agriculture, Sannihita (Center for Women and Girl Children) and the Consumer Service Centre in Punjagutta (Civil Supplies Department) as well as the Integrated Child Development Services Office at Malakpet.



Work Package Leader Prof. Markus Hanisch

**INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATIVE STUDIES, DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE SCIENCES, HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY, BERLIN (IFG)**

### Pairing Technical Innovation with a Cooperative Approach

In September 2010, first meetings between Humboldt researchers (IfG) and representatives of Electricity Distribution Companies were held, during which the feasibility of particular pilot projects were discussed.

In 2011, IfG is planning to conduct a pilot project in which technical innovation is to be paired with a cooperative approach. Apart from improved service delivery and a reduction in generators burn outs, researchers and practitioners expect a drop of total energy consumption among agricultural users between 5 and 15%. With agricultural consumption being an important part of the overall problem of ever increasing energy consumption in and around the megacity, the project may contribute towards realising an innovative strategy in the energy sector. Working together with The Co-



Inspection of Potential Pilot Project Feeders

operative Electric Supply Society LTD, Sircilla (CESS) – a local electricity distribution cooperative – project implementation will start with the installation of technical equipment (capacitors and meters) in March 2011. In July 2011 when agricultural water demand peaks, researchers and practitioners will carry out baseline measurements against which project progress will be measured at a later stage. During all project phases, experts and independent engineers will survey results.



Work Package Leader Christine Werthmann

**DIVISION OF RESOURCE ECONOMICS, HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY, BERLIN (RESS)**

A survey conducted by TERI in 2010 revealed that monthly expenditure for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in urban slums of Hyderabad is about the

same as that for firewood. This raised the question of why so many households are still using firewood (or other biofuels) instead of switching to the “cleaner”, “healthier”, and “more convenient” LPG. The reason for this is mainly

## Announcement

On 21 October 2010, Humboldt University officially launched its ‘Humboldt India Project’ (HIP), uniting the South Asia competences of the university. Concerning its objectives, the ambitious HIP attempts not only to document, but also to inform and organise communication, both within the university and externally, inspiring research on interdisciplinary topics, publishing exciting new research results, and inviting future partners in research, the economy and society, both national and international, to join this initiative.

As a keynote speaker at the HIP launch event, Prof. Hagedorn presented the Sustainable Hyderabad Project, an integral part of HIP. He recounted the great successes the project has achieved so far, while outlining the challenges that had to be overcome. In particular, Prof. Hagedorn focussed on the groups of young researchers working in India and Berlin. All those keen to learn more about this pool of enthusiastic young talents were afterwards invited to view a poster presentation of all projects united under the HIP umbrella. The doctoral students and postdocs of the Megacities project made an astoundingly diverse and insightful contribution with several posters presenting the project. All persons, projects, posters, and events can be viewed in detail on the website of HIP ([www.hip.hu-berlin.de](http://www.hip.hu-berlin.de)), and we cordially invite you to support our initiative.



Household Survey at Urban Slums in Hyderabad





Dr. Zikos Discussing with Students at JNAFAU

### Announcement

XXIV ESRS Congress in Chania, Greece, 22–25 August 2011. The European Society for Rural Sociology Congress will address issues of diversity as sources of inequality or empowerment by looking at: growing inequalities at the global scale and the role of food and natural resources, the multidimensionality of inequality and the importance of diversity and their implications for the governance of European states and institutions. Deadline for submissions: 30 April 2011 at: <http://esrs2011.maich.gr>

### News

PTV held another seminar on sustainable transportation planning at NIT Warangal in September 2010 and will conduct the next seminar at NIT Warangal from 21-26 February 2011.

NEXUS conducted the Seminar "Europäische Großstädte und indische Megacities im Vergleich: Politische Strukturen, wirtschaftliche und gesellschaftliche Dynamiken" ('Large European cities and Indian megacities compared: Political structures, economic and social dynamics') at the Center for Metropolitan Studies, Technical University Berlin.

to be found in the high upfront costs. In order to obtain an LPG connection, households must invest in a stove, a cylinder (security deposit for the cylinder and the cost of fuel), a regulator, documentation charges, and perhaps also in some cooking utensils. This often adds up to an average monthly income, and most households cannot afford these initial payments.

In January 2011, TERI and RESS conducted field research in various urban slum areas of Hyderabad, conducting over 60 semi-structured household interviews as well as informal discussions with women and elders in order to better understand reasons for not shifting to LPG and to investigate possibilities for cooperation between households. A key initial finding is that all slums are extremely diverse with regard to socio-economic status, religion, cooperative behaviour and institutional arrangements. Further, diversity within the slums differs: some being composed of rather homogenous while others are of rather heterogeneous households. The next step is now to identify local NGOs that work in slum areas of Hyderabad in order to further discuss a possible pilot project with their support. Local NGOs are regarded as essential "entry points" as they already know the communities and have built trust with local inhabitants.

### Seminars in Hyderabad

A seminar was held at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University (JNAFAU) on 20 January 2011. During the event, titled "Governance, Institutions and the Political Dimensions of Conflicts over Natural Resources", Project Coordinator Dr. Dimitrios Zikos, and PhD researcher Bhuvanachithra Chidambaram focused on the traffic- and transport-related questions of the project. Professor S. Kumar, Head of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, School of Planning and Agriculture, supported the event and opened the fruitful discussion that followed.

Supported by RESS researchers and Prof. Naresh Kumar Sharma from the Department of Economics at Hyderabad University, Dr. Zikos organised there a further seminar on "Exploring Conflicts on Natural Resources from an Institutional and Experimental Perspective" on 24 January 2011.

During both events, more than 60 faculty members, PhD and postgraduate students were introduced to the Sustainable Hyderabad Project and to the role of institutions in environmental discourses as they participated in demonstrative experiments on social dilemmas.



Work Package Leader Tanja Schäfer  
TRAFFIC, MOBILITY AND LOGISTICS, KARLSRUHE (PTV)

Work Package Leader Dr. Angela Jain  
INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION MANAGEMENT AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH, BERLIN (NEXUS)



### Workshop "Walkable City Hyderabad"

At this expert workshop, held on 30 September 2010 at the Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University (JNAFAU), scientists, planners and representatives of public authorities discussed strategies for improvement of the situation for pedestrians. It was organised by a team from the Goethe-Zentrum Hyderabad, Right to Walk Foundation, and JNAFAU together with NEXUS, PTV and the Habitat Forum, Berlin.

The focus was on evaluating the problems faced by pedestrians in Hyderabad and discussing solutions to create appropriate and attractive infrastructure for them. Walkable City Hyderabad follows up on a series of activities initiated in 2009, including the citizens' exhibi-

tion "Ready to Move...!", an online discussion forum, several summits and a conference on traffic and transport ("Citizens Charter for Urban Transport"), where the issue of pedestrian safety was identified as a "most urgent" one.

As one of the discussion inputs, Georg Kern of PTV presented suggestions for improvement of a stretch between Abids and Charminar, where several case studies had been conducted



Impression from the Workshop

in the past months. The options aim to transform this bottleneck into a liveable, public-transport-oriented street, while also improving aspects of its heritage, safety and commercial space. This can be achieved by implementing small yet substantial improvements in existing urban design, e.g. secure crossings or creation of pedestrian-only zones for a few hours on Saturday afternoons.

The well-attended workshop, with its lively discussions, provided encouragement for taking the next step, "which is to come into action and to bring our ideas to the streets", as Dr. Diemel of NEXUS has put it. For this to happen, the locations and options need to be defined with responsible bodies where model pedestrian infrastructures can be built and evaluated.

## Press Release

*The Hindu (1 October 2010): Workshop calls for proper space on city stretches to make them 'walkable'*

The need for proper space for pedestrians on the city stretches was stressed by speakers at a workshop 'Walkable City Hyderabad' organised at the Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University (JNAFAU) School of Planning and Architecture here on Thursday. The deliberations hosted by Goethe-Zentrum Hyderabad and others sought to come out with solution to problems faced by pedestrians in the city. In his presentation, Georg Kern of PTV Traffic Mobility Logistics focussed on the stretch between Abids and Charminar and analysed the bottlenecks and other issues here.

Secure crossings, streamlined parking facilities and closing down select roads for few hours for motorised traffic on weekend were some of the suggestions made by Mr. Kern. The motorised traffic could be closed down on Saturdays between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. on stretches such as Afzalgunj and Sultan Bazar, he said. Town planning, while paying attention to the city outskirts given the developments happening there, should not ignore the town centre, he observed. Those who participated in the workshop included P. Padmavathi, JNAFAU Vice-Chancellor, Amita Desai, Executive Director, Goethe-Zentrum, L. Diemel of Nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research and Gunter Nest of Technical University Berlin. [www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-andhrapradesh/article806008.ece](http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-andhrapradesh/article806008.ece)

## POLICY SECTION .....



### INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP IN HYDERABAD

by Dr. Srinivasa Reddy Srigiri and Lutz Meyer-Ohlendorf

The International Workshop of the 'Megacity Hyderabad' project took place in Hyderabad from 27 September to 1 October 2010. The workshop kicked off with an inaugural ceremony on 27 September at Hotel Golconda. Honourable Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Mr N. Kiran Kumar Reddy; Honourable Ministers of Government of Andhra Pradesh, Mr D. Sridhar Babu, and Mr J. Krishna Rao; along with other dignitaries from the private sector and civil society graced the occasion and addressed the workshop participants. On behalf of the consortium, Prof. Markus Hanisch



Formal Opening of the Poster Session

conveyed a summary of the research agenda and achievements of the project. During the following days, deliberations were conducted by the German and Indian researchers together with key stakeholders on perspectives for adaptation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change for Hyderabad. Research results from different focus fields were presented and discussed in relation to the various National Missions stated in the National Action Plan.

Besides the main programme, two parallel sessions took place at the International Workshop in September 29. The first focused on the "Assessment and Reduction of Urban Carbon Footprints in Hyderabad: Sectoral and Lifestyle based Approaches", organised by Lutz Meyer-Ohlendorf and Fritz Reusswig. Valuable inputs

were provided from a broad range of disciplines. The second parallel session discussed preliminary results of the climate impact assessment tool CATHY. The entire workshop ended successfully with participative designing of pilot activities for achieving relevant National Missions.

During the International Workshop a full-day excursion was organised for the participants, beginning with a visit to a few slum areas in Hyderabad. Mr Mohammed Ashfaq and Mr Jeevan Kumar from Human Rights Forum (HRF) facilitated the excursion group in taking a round in the slums while providing briefing about them and their residents' lives. Following that, staff from Langer House Lake Treatment Authority shared with the group their experiences from a Royal Netherlands government-assisted project. They explained in detail project initiation, social mobilisation, and employment generation for Self Help Groups members. Afterwards, the International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in Hyderabad was visited, where a presentation on "e-sagu<sup>1</sup>: An IT-based personalised agro advisory system" was given by Chief Investigator Prof. Krishna Reddy along with his project colleagues. The ensuing discussion and interaction session between excursion group members and IIIT project staff focused on practical problems facing the success and feasibility of the e-sagu project for the benefit of the farming community. The session ended with a practical demonstration about the working of the e-sagu concept. The Centre for Climate Change (CCC) of the Engineering Staff College of India was the final stop of the excursion. There, Chair Professor and Head of the CCC, Dr. Shalini Sharma, presented its tasks, trainings, activities, projects, and programmes. A discussion session followed closing the session.

<sup>1</sup> Sagu is the Telugu term for cultivation. Therefore the name e-sagu means e-cultivation.



## THEMATIC SECTION .....

**Announcement**

The European Meeting of The International Association for the Study of the Commons (IASC) takes place 14–17 September 2011 at the Agricultural University of Plovdiv (Bulgaria). The title of the meeting is "Shared Resources in a Rapidly Changing World". Themes of the conference are: Multiple Drivers to Change in Common Management; Post Socialist Commons: the Road Ahead; Methods Investigating Complex Common Property Regimes; Multi-level Governance. Further information:

[www.iasc-europe2011.de](http://www.iasc-europe2011.de)

**News**

In November 2010, Sarah Nischalke presented a poster at the Arbeitskreis Geographische Stadtforschung im Entwicklungskontext (Working Group on Urban Geography in Developing Countries), University of Erlangen-Nuernberg on "The Megaurban Food System of Hyderabad/India: Lower middle classes under pressure – Food security between the poles of vulnerability and social advancement".

**Announcement**

34th IAEE International Conference, entitled "Institutions, Efficiency and Evolving Energy Technologies", to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, 19–23 June 2011.

**TOPIC: APPLICATION OF STATED PREFERENCES METHODS IN THE SUSTAINABLE HYDERABAD PROJECT**

by Julian Sagebiel and Jens Rommel

In our project, we are trying to achieve changes in institutions, governance structures, lifestyles and consumption patterns towards a more sustainable Hyderabad in sectors such as water, sanitation, transport, energy and food. On the one hand, we focus on solutions that are climate-friendly and cost-efficient. On the other hand, it is crucial to integrate our stakeholders: not only policy makers, activists or scholars, but especially the inhabitants of Hyderabad. It would be fatal to neglect their wishes and concerns in our analysis and recommendations. Policy changes which do not benefit the population at large would ultimately lead to failure of our project. Usually, our main research interest is institutional analysis, and we formulate recommendations and policy briefs from this perspective. However, politicians, service agencies and the general public often lack necessary basic information on what people actually want and need. For example, hardly anything is known about the actual costs of frequent power cuts incurred by companies seated in Hyderabad. Many data are not easy to obtain from 'the real world', because many goods and services at stake are not traded on markets. There is, for example, no market for the reduction of power cuts.

One possible way to address this problem is simply to ask people what they want. The answers, however, may be biased, overstated, or inexact. We would also not be able to easily estimate the monetary value a person puts on a certain good or service. Economists face these kinds of problems very often when dealing with environmental or public goods and have developed a large tool-kit of Stated Preferences Methods that enable the eliciting of preferences when actual data are not available. Widely applied is the Contingent Valuation approach. Here, respondents are asked to state their Willingness to Pay (WTP) for a certain good, service or political programme. In our project, this approach has been applied three times so far. IfG carried out the first Contingent Valuation study in examining the WTP for a reduction of power cuts. The second study was conducted by RESS and IfG in the Water

Sector and the third study dealing with industrial energy consumers' WTP regarding power cut reductions and increased use of renewable energy, was conducted in October 2010 and is still being analysed by Jens Rommel and Julian Sagebiel. Results of the studies regarding power cuts and the water sector are available in *International Journal of Global Energy Issues*, and in WP 3.2C project deliverables 2010 by Jennifer Meyer-Ueding (IfG) and Jens Rommel (RESS), respectively.

Despite its value, Contingent Valuation estimates have certain limitations. It is not easy, for instance, to obtain estimates on a particular attribute of a good or service. Based on the proposition that each good or service consists of several attributes that define its value, good electricity quality, for example, would consist of fewer power cuts, reduced voltage fluctuations and proper service quality from the utility. In order to estimate the effects of changes in these attributes, empirical researchers have developed Choice Experiments. A Choice Experiment can be included in surveys and is usually constructed as follows. From a set of alternative products – each of which is characterised by different attribute levels – the respondent is asked to pick one option. This procedure is repeated for a series of choice sets; the variation in attribute levels ensures that preference estimates for all attributes are available. From the cost attribute, a WTP measure for each particular attribute can be derived. It is, for instance, possible to distinguish the WTP for a reduction of pre-announced power cuts from the WTP for unannounced power cuts. This allows a more detailed cost-benefit analysis than an aggregate WTP for the whole good. Measures to reduce unannounced power cuts – infrastructure improvements and flexible power generation – differ from those needed to reduce announced power cuts: a modern grid and an overall increase of electricity supply.

IfG and RESS conducted a Choice Experiment in which private households stated their preferences regarding electricity quality, including scheduled and unscheduled power cuts, renewable energy in their electricity mix and the organisational form of the distribution company. We presented a paper on this study at the





2010 European Conference of the International Association of Energy Economics in Vilnius. In extended form, it is also available as a Project Deliverable. The results indicate that households can be classified into five groups. We also find that renewable energy does not play a role for most households: only one group out of the five – representing about five per cent of the respondents – is willing to pay extra for environmentally friendly energy. This analysis is helping us to determine the proper policy focus of our pilot projects. We can now easily differentiate between consumer groups for whom green energy matters from those for whom it does not. For the latter group, we know that we will first have to raise their environmental awareness before offering them green energy. These findings have already been discussed with representatives of the AP Central Power Distribution Company and local politicians during our international workshop in Hyderabad in October 2010. Further talks on feed-in tariffs are planned for this year. For widening the discussion and further improving our knowledge, we have submitted a total of four papers on

these new studies to international conferences, e.g. the 34th International Conference of the International Association of Energy Economics, from 19–23 June 2011 in Stockholm and the International Choice Modelling Conference, from 4–6 July 2011 in Leeds.



Solar Lamp at Golconda Fort, Hyderabad

## INVESTING IN THE FUTURE.....

### STUDY AND RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS OF TODAY FOR THE MEGACITIES OF TOMORROW by Irmgard Kasperek, Desk 522 / Special Programmes, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

Under its research focus on “Future Megacities – Energy- and climate-efficient structures in urban growth centres”, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) funds ten international collaborative projects in which German scientists, researchers and practitioners work together with partners in Vietnam, India, China, Iran, Peru, South Africa, Ethiopia and Morocco on drawing up and implementing solution-orientated, innovative strategies for selected cities ([www.future-megacities.org](http://www.future-megacities.org)).

The special programme “Study and Research Scholarships of Today for the Megacities of Tomorrow” is also financed by the BMBF and offers highly qualified students, doctoral candidates, postdocs, senior scientists and senior experts from the above-mentioned countries the opportunity to study or do research in project-relevant subject areas at German universities and research institutes that are contributing to the collaborative projects. On behalf of the BMBF, the German Academic Ex-

change Service (DAAD) implements this special programme.

By integrating DAAD scholarship recipients into the work of collaborative projects, the programme aims to create sustainable networking between the recipients themselves and the German project partners. Consequently, we support senior experts and scientists visiting the German project partners for between 14 days and 3 months, postdoctoral fellows conducting research up to 2 years, doctoral candidates accomplishing their PhD studies for up to 36 months and those working on their Master’s theses for 3 to 6 months. The scholarship programme announcement was published twice, in 2009 and in 2010. In total, DAAD received 218 applications, with 70 coming from India for the Sustainable Hyderabad Project. 36 Indian applicants could be considered among all the 116 candidate scholars in total for all ten projects that the scholarship covered.

A highlight of the Megacity programme was our meeting in Essen. Together with the

### News

Christoph Dittrich moderated the December 2010 issue of the journal *Geographische Rundschau* on „Globalisierung und globale Nahrungskrise“ (Globalisation and global nutritional crisis), contributing to it an article on India; cf. Dittrich, Christoph (2010): Nahrungskrise und Ernährungssicherung im Super-schwellenland Indien. In: *Geographische Rundschau*, 62, 12: 28-33.

### News

European Union Award for Saikumar C. Bharamappanavara

Saikumar C. Bharamappanavara, Doctoral Researcher in Agricultural Economics (Division of Cooperative Sciences) at Humboldt University, received 2nd prize from the University Meets Microfinance Award (UMMA 2009) of the European Union for his (IMRD) Masters thesis. Regarded as “Best thesis” and outstanding research work on microfinance, his “The Performance of Microcredit Organisations – A Comparative Perspective” emphasizes examination of factors influencing the performance and collective action of three microcredit delivery models operating in India, based on empirical research Bharamappanavara carried out in three taluks of Davanagere district in Karnataka state. The Sustainable Hyderabad team gladly presents a brief summary of this research at our website: [www.sustainable-hyderabad.de](http://www.sustainable-hyderabad.de).

Saikumar is currently working on the “Analysis of Self Help Group Microcredit Organisations to Combat Poverty in a Growing Megacity: the case of Hyderabad (India)”. The main focus here is addressing the institutions and governance of urban and rural Self Help Groups (SHG) and understanding the impact of incentives, services offered and further collective-action dynamics among SHG members. The emphasis is on poverty and adaptation capacities of lower-income groups to make lifestyle changes required by the climate change transition process of an emerging megacity.



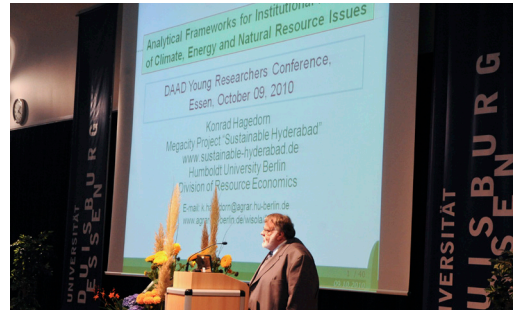
## News

From January to March 2011, Mrs Bhuvanachithra Chidambaram, a PhD researcher at RESS, joined as a Visiting Lecturer the School of Planning of Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University (JNAFAU) in Hyderabad. During this period, the concept of vehicle emission and its calculation process was explained to students by means of the vehicle emission software 'International Vehicle Emission Model'.

## News

The doctoral students in the Sustainable Hyderabad Project presented their research work in the form of posters during the International Workshop at Hotel Golconda in Hyderabad. Bhuvanachithra Chidambaram won the best poster award, which carries a Certificate of Award and a cash prize of 250 Euros for academic purposes. The second best poster award was shared by Ranjan Ghosh, Keerthi Kiran Bandru and Zakir Hussain, each entitled to a Certificate of Award and a cash prize of 100 Euro for academic purposes.

University of Duisburg-Essen, the DAAD organized the "Young Researchers' Symposium on



Prof. Hagedorn at DAAD Young Researchers' Conference

Future Megacities", which was held under the patronage of the BMBF on 9–10 October 2010. Project members – both German and foreign fellows from all ten BMBF-funded projects – were invited to present and to share their research results. Also, fellows from the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG) out of the programme "Megacities – Megachallenge" (University of Cologne), whose regional focus is Bangladesh/Dhaka and the Pearl River Delta

of China, and fellows from the *Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft Deutscher Forschungszentren* (HGF) from the project "Risk Habitat Megacity" (UFZ Leipzig), focussing on Latin America and Santiago de Chile, joined our meeting and gave insights in their research areas. DAAD will publish the discussions, presentations and findings of this fruitful meeting around May this year.

Doctoral and postdoctoral researchers of the Hyderabad Project participated with great enthusiasm in the event. There had been 11 oral presentations and 14 poster contributions about the project in various working groups of the symposium. Prof. Konrad Hagedorn, gave the keynote lecture on 'Analytical Frameworks for Institutional Analysis of Climate, Energy and Natural Resource Issues'. The symposium was an excellent opportunity for these young researchers to learn about experiences from other megacities of the world on similar issues and build networks for future knowledge sharing and collaboration.

## BARRIERS TO GOVERNANCE IN EVOLVING POWER GENERATION MARKETS



**Ranjan Ghosh** employs the epistemological lens of new institutional economics to understand the current context of energy governance for achieving low-carbon trajectories in developing economies. His doctoral research being carried out at HU Berlin focuses on the problems of regulatory commitment in power generation markets. His ongoing thesis project on "Barriers to Governance in Evolving Power Generation Markets", based on the case of Andhra Pradesh, shows that proactive regulation and third-party monitoring by public interest groups results in im-

proved governance. However, there are huge transaction costs involved, not only in the form of 'monitoring, enforcing and renegotiating an incomplete contract', but also in terms of the time lost during the regulatory process. Policy makers should allow a careful infusion in the generation segment of power sector, based on realistic assessments of primary input availability, installing safeguards against opportunistic behaviour and strengthening the regulatory process. During the further course of his thesis, Ghosh plans to study the impacts of deregulation and organisational choice in distributed generation using transaction cost economics.



## Imprint

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## NEW STAFF.....



**Bibhu Prasad Nayak**

Bibhu joined TERI, New Delhi in December 2010 and will be working for the Energy Work Package. He is trained in Natural Resource Economics and has worked on Institutions and Collective Action for Participatory Forest Management in India for his PhD research. He has also worked on issues related to participatory governance of natural resources like water. His research interests include application of New Institutional Economics tools for the analysis of environmental and natural resource governance issues.



**Anne Dahmen**

Anne completed her studies (Diploma) in Geography in 2010 with her thesis on "Urban Governance and Institution Building focused on Social Housing Schemes in the Emerging Megacity of Addis Abeba, Ethiopia". She joined the project as a junior fellow and PhD candidate in September 2010, pursuing her interest in megacity development and participative research. Her work within the project will concern the urban food system of Hyderabad, with particular interest in food governance within – and building resilience of local livelihoods behind – the system of street food vending.



**Reinhold Wilhelm**

Reinhold, who joined the Megacity project in October 2010, works as a new part-time member of the Division of Resource Economics, mainly supporting the coordination team (e.g. in dissemination of research results). For the past two years he has held a position within the Division of Cooperative Sciences as Project Coordinator for the BMZ funded research project 'Making Rural Services Work for the Poor' and has been employed at the Humboldt University Department of Agricultural Economics as a member of the technical staff since 2002.

Reinhold studied agriculture and biology for a teaching certificate at the University of Technology, Munich. After his studies, he gained long-term practical experience in exhibition planning for visitor centers in German National Parks and has focused on event management, congress organisation and public relations work at Humboldt University.

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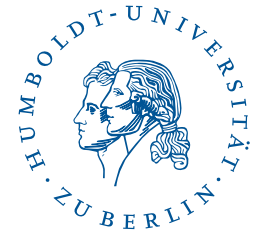
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