

Rural to urban transitions and the peri-urban interface

*Identifying, mapping, and understanding
peri-urban areas in India and Pakistan*



Report of the Dissemination workshop
October, 30-31st, Hyderabad



Acknowledgement

SaciWATERs greatly acknowledges the financial support of the US Department of State Grant for the project titled “Rural to Urban transitions and the peri – urban interface: Identifying, Mapping and Understanding Peri-urban Areas in India and Pakistan” of which this was a concluding event organised for disseminating the research outputs.

Concept and Compilation: Poulomi Banerjee, Karthik Sesan, Arjun Surendra,
and Chirantana Kar

Editing support: Karthik Sesan

Designing: Md. Abdul Fahad

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Background of the workshop

South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaciWATeRS) in association with Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) Islamabad, Pakistan and East West Center, Hawaii, USA organized a dissemination workshop on 30th and 31st of October, 2013 at Hotel Avasa in Hyderabad, India. This workshop was organized to disseminate the research findings of the project titled “Rural to Urban transitions and the Peri-urban interface: Identifying, Mapping, and Understanding Peri-urban Areas in India”. The findings highlighted the theoretical understandings of the concept of peri-urban interface, identification of indicators for the quantitative measurement and delineation of peri-urban areas, and impact of periurbanization process on water and food security, migration and governance in selected peri-urban villages of Hyderabad and Lahore.

The workshop was a

platform to share findings of the research conducted in two countries and to receive valuable suggestions and comments from a wide group of researchers, academicians, policy makers and media personnel.

“Landscapes and trajectories of development in both India and Pakistan are so similar.... and hence a juxtaposition of the project results from these two areas was critical in understanding the challenges and working towards solutions”



About the Project

Peri-urban areas occupy large portions of the landscape of the global south, are home to millions of people, face serious environmental and health hazards and lack effective governance and policy support. With this understanding the project delves into the aspect of rural to urban transitions and the peri-urban interface in India and Pakistan with a purpose to understand, identify and map the peri-urban areas in the two countries. It is a two year project supported by U.S Department of State grant. The project was led by the East West Center, Hawaii (USA) in collaboration with SaciWATERs, Hyderabad (India) and SDPI, Islamabad (Pakistan).

The project attempts to engage experts, scholars, promising young professionals, and students from India and Pakistan in a complex research problem in order to develop mutual interests and relationships around the topic of rural to urban transitions and peri-urban interfaces in South Asia. Every effort is being made to assure that women are well

represented in all groups. Researchers and students are connected through face-to-face and virtual interactions like webinars, video conferencing and will soon be developing academic papers, policy briefs and other documents to disseminate the results of the policy relevant research.

Specific objectives of the meeting were:

- To enable researchers compare the status, quantification and impact of peri-urban areas in Pakistan and India
- To engage into valuable discussion on research methodology and findings with an eminent group of policy makers, media personalities, researchers, academicians and environmental activists
- To deliberate on the role of media in Indo-Pak cooperation
- To facilitate opportunities for collaboration, networking, communication and policy advocacy

Participation

The workshop participants included urban policy and water management professionals, policy makers, practitioners, scholars, students and

activists from India, Pakistan and USA. The participants list is available in the annexure.1.

Structure of the workshop

It was a one and half day workshop organized into seven sessions. Day one consisted of inaugural sessions, followed by media panel and two technical sessions. Day two began with sessions on policy makers and environment activists.

Afternoon consisted of site presentations from India and Pakistan followed by concluding sessions on summarizing the main points and way forward. The programme schedule of the two day workshop is available in the annexure 2.



Opening of the workshop



The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. R P Khajuria IFS (Member-Environment), Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority, (HMDA), Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute and Ms. Ashima Sherazi, chief editor and anchor, Dawn TV, Pakistan. The inaugural session was subdivided into three parts beginning with snapshot and presentation on key research findings in

India and Pakistan and part two was deliberation on policy issues associated with periurbanization process in both the countries.

With the introductory speech by Dr. Anjal Prakash, Executive director, SaciWATERs, a snap shot of the entire project was presented by Dr. Poulomi Banerjee from SaciWATERs, Hyderabad and Ms. Anam Khan from SDPI, Islamabad. This session

was meant to provide an overview of the project and to set forth the foundation for further discussions in detail successively.

Dr. Banerjee gave a glimpse of the evolution of the project in three stages: The first stage was a qualitative assessment of the periurbanization process in India focusing on five cities, namely Chennai, Ahmedabad, Patna, Guwahati and Chandigarh. The periurbanization processes in Pakistan was assessed focusing on Lahore. The second stage of the project dealt with quantitative measurement of the level of

periurbanization process in India and delineation of peri-urban areas in Hyderabad, India. The final stage was to understanding its impact on water and food security, governance and migration in selected sites of periurban Hyderabad and Lahore. Ms. Anam Khan's presentation was a pictorial introduction to the peri-urbanization process in Pakistan. She talked about how there was a spurt of posh housing schemes coming up in Lahore which looked typically peri-urban which had a rural feel to it but aspired to be urban.



Periurbanization Process in Pakistan and India - Part 2

Part two of the inaugural session was a Policy Panel Discussion chaired by Dr. Sumeet Saksena from East West Center, Hawaii, USA, the Principal Investigator for the project with the panel comprising of Mr. R P Khajuria IFS, (Member-Environment), HMDA , Dr. Jasveen Jairath, Save Our Urban Lakes (SOUL), Hyderabad, Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, Executive Director, (SDPI), Islamabad.



Dr. Sakena kicked off the discussion by giving an overview of the project and mentioning its aims and objectives. He mentioned that this was essentially a Track 2 public diplomacy project funded by the U.S Department of State grant and anchored in academic research, which aimed at fostering great cooperation between various agencies in both the countries. He made a mention of the recently conducted video conference

between students from Hyderabad Central University, India and Iqra University, Islamabad, Pakistan and how it was an excellent opportunity for these students to get themselves acquainted with ground realities of peri-urban areas in each others' countries. He concluded his introduction of the project by mentioning focus areas for both project teams i.e. food security and migration for SDPI and water security and governance for SaciWATERS.

Rural to Urban transition.....project....successful example of track 2 Public Diplomacy...it brought multiple stakeholders from India and Pakistan into one platform.provided an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with ground realities of peri-urban areas in two countries

The first speaker from the panel was Dr. R P Khajuria IFS, who spoke from the vantage point of a government body and their understanding of the periurbanization process and its challenges. He talked of gaps in governance in spite of the presence of planning bodies and how a lack of understanding of the peri-urban

landscape dynamics could be an important reason for the existence of these gaps. The speaker appreciated the need to study the periurbanization process and the concept of

doing it through an academic research of this kind. Importantly, he talked of the expectations that probably a government body would have through such a research and how practical policy recommendations would be something that they would look forward to as an output. He mentioned how the HMDA's

jurisdiction spreads to 5 areas around Hyderabad, of which 3 falls under the peri-urban classification. This only reiterated the importance of understanding this concept and its ensuing challenges. It is here that policy recommendations and planning guidelines from such research project would contribute well.



Dr. Jasveen Jairath, the second panelist started her talk by reflecting on Ms. Anam Khan's introductory presentation and the pictures she showed the reign and talked about how the landscapes and trajectories of development in both India and Pakistan are so similar. Dr. Jairath brought forward an activist's perspective to the discussion

by talking of the political influence on most decisions around investment and under investment in public schemes.

Dr. Suleri from SDPI, Islamabad brought in the perspective from Pakistan to the table. He stressed on the point of not confining periurbanization to a physical space and talked about how cultural

urbanization has taken place much more actively in Pakistan and with it has brought about a quantum change in production and consumption patterns. Dr. Suleri called the peri-urban areas as the movers and shakers of politics and talked about the political landscape of Pakistan where different parties have different identified bases, rural, urban and peri-urban. He concluded by saying that these divisions in political ideologies have the capacity to impact political landscapes and is worth deliberating upon.

The discussion that followed mainly delved with the issues of drivers of periurbanization, informal ties, crime, violence, political leadership etc in peri-urban areas. It was agreed upon that social capital in peri-urban areas can be very strong however accessing the social capital depends on the socio-economic position of the individual in the societal ladder.



“Peri-urban areas are the movers and shakers of politics”

Role of Media in Regional Cooperation- Part 3



Part three of the inaugural session was a Media Panel Discussion chaired by Dr. Abid Suleri from SDPI, and co-chaired by Dr. Arvind Susarla from the University of Hyderabad. The panel comprised of Ms. Asma Sherazi from Dawn TV, Pakistan; Mr. Kinshuk Nag from The Times of India, Hyderabad; and Mr. Zaheeruddin Ali Khan from The Siyasat Daily, Hyderabad.

Dr. Susarla started the session by talking

about the role of language in regional cooperation and how a common language in the case of India and Pakistan is a big positive in enabling cooperation between two countries. Mr. Zaheeruddin elaborated on the positive role played by the Aman ki Asha initiative by The Times of India and Dawn in bringing the two countries together and praised it as a case of brilliant track 2 diplomacy effort. Yet, he reflected on how both Indian and Pakistani media have become too

nationalistic and this is not a positive development at all, this while re-emphasising the extremely important role played by media in improving regional cooperation, especially that of the regional media.

Next panelist, Mr. Kinshuk Nag addressed



the point raised by previous speakers about the role of mainstream media from both India and Pakistan. He pointed out that media in general are becoming exceedingly nationalistic in recent times. He emphasised on the importance of exposure for journalists to neighboring countries, which he believed was largely

absent and was one of the major reasons for the existing narrative in the media.

Ms. Asma Sherazi presented her views with aplomb and inspiring candidness. While there were the gathering disagreed with a lot of the points she raised, she garnered unanimous praise for her candidness.



Ms. Sherazi compared the election campaigns in both the countries and said that while the campaigns in Pakistan hardly have any mention of India, those in India are quite contrary to this and that

Pakistan is a word that still forms the major agenda for many political parties and that the Indian election campaigns are biased against Pakistan. According to her the narrative followed during the upcoming general elections was critical to the direction that Indo-Pak peace efforts would take.

Mr. Kinshug Nag talked of SDPI's anti-nuclear stand and appreciated the independent stand that a policy organization like this took. He tried to analyze the reasons behind Ms. Sherazi's accusation that there was too much focus on Pakistan in Indian media and electoral pitch. He said that the focus had shifted away from India in Pakistan because there was increased focus on the US now. The same, he said was the case with India, in that the focus has to a large extent shifted from Pakistan to China with newer transnational issues emerging and calling for attention like the China-Tibet issue or the transnational water conflicts etc. As far as claim of the next general election being fought on an anti-pak agenda, he said that there was just one political party which had an anti-pak stand and it will remain this way, claiming that it will not make much of a difference to national policies.

All the panelist agreed that there is an increasing need to demilitarize and develop critical confidence building measure in support of peace in both the countries. The ensuing discussions brought out many important issues. Dr. Sumeet Saxena compared the concept of periurbanization with the state of Indo-

Pak relations calling both of them to be fuzzy in nature i.e. to say that while it was a challenge the peri-urban on paper, when one is there, one would know it immediately. Dr. Sheela Prasad made a critical point about the media's tendency to focus only on the mainstream news items in order to garner maximum TRPs. She gave the example of the Orangi

“The concept of peri-urbanization can be compared with the state of Indo-Pak relations both being fuzzy in nature..... media's tendency to focus only on the mainstream news items in order to garner maximum TRPs”

Township in Karachi and the lessons that it had to teach in terms of studying the peri-urban, yet very few people actually know of the existence of such a place, making the need for the media to cover success stories like that of the Orangi Township and grassroot organizational successes from each others' countries.

Dr. Arvind Susarla summed up the session and appreciated the intensification of track 2 diplomacy efforts. He called on

both the countries to move beyond broad range regional cooperation attempts to issue specific attempts that could show results. Dr. Susarla talked about the possibility of Imagined Communities and that there was a very real possibility for

obfuscate the power of words/language so as to provide legitimacy to public imagination to freely move within its own ideas and not be restricted by systemic boundaries.



“Media could be both an opinion maker as well as a mirror to societal realities.”

regions to be imagined, designed and constructed, which could be transboundary. He insisted on a need to

The process of Periurbanization: Concepts and Issues

Technical Session 1



The session was chaired by Dr. Marie-Hélène Zerah (Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi) with Dr. Jefferson Fox (East West Center, Hawaii), Ms. Anam Khan (SDPI – Islamabad), Dr. Vishal Narain (MDI- Gurgaon) as panelists. The session began with the presentation of Dr. Jefferson Fox from EWC. He stated that there is no clear definition of the term peri-urban, it could be a place, a concept or a process and that it was important to arrive at a definition as well as identify

such places, especially as there are governance, planning and policy related implications. This is essential as, without such identification and mapping, it will not be possible to estimate the impacts on landscape, livelihoods, environment and human health. He stated that there were major implications for policy makers as the existence of peri-urban areas, is an issue when large areas and populations are caught between the two, additionally, Planners and policymakers need tools for

better targeting public goods and services in transitional peri-urban areas.

The second presentation in this section was by Ms. Anam Khan from SDPI, Islamabad. The presentation gave brief



introduction into the random often unplanned urbanization process in Pakistan. Additionally, there is the issue of migration of people due to employment opportunities afforded by urban areas. She spoke about lack

“The term “peri-urban” has recently made an entry into the consciousness of government planners, with the term being referred to in 2008 in the Punjab Land Use Rules as well as in the Lahore Development Authority Land Use Rules 2009”

of proper resources for education and healthcare in rural areas, fueling migration, ultimately leading to further spread of the urban area, and creation of peri-urban areas. Ms. Khan stated that governance in peri-urban is complicated as often, these areas are under the jurisdiction of more than one administrative unit, due to low capacities of many of these units, there is often a fragmented governance, Lahore has 8 or 9 such units that work without coordination, leading to fragmented development. Thus, Ms. Khan stated that development of these regions requires a participatory approach.

The final presentation in this session was on the “Indian national peri-urbanization report” Presented by Dr. Vishal Narain, Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon. Dr Narain started his presentation with a brief look at the cities covered in the report, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati and Patna. Dr Narain, then spoke about the ecological footprint of periurbanization, highlighting the issue of appropriation of village commons for urban expansion as well as the intense competition for groundwater that arises. On characterizing peri-urban livelihoods,

Dr. Narain stated that livelihoods in peri-urban areas are constructed across both rural and urban spaces and questioned the relevance of rural and urban livelihood programmes. An interesting point brought out by the speaker here was the use of urban wastewater as a resource in peri-urban farming, where urban wastewater, high in nutrients, is used for irrigation and fertilization of crops grown in the area. This has meant that waste water has become an important resource and a point of conflict, though not without



its health hazards.

The post presentation discussion focused

mainly on identification and definition of peri-urban interface. Considering the fact that peri-urban is not place along the peripheries of a city but can be found in anywhere due several reasons, identification and their recognition in the



official planning documents becomes critical at this point. Participants thus suggested that it is perhaps rational to consider periurbanization as a part of extended urbanization, thus it might be rational not to focus too much on definitional typology but to the recognition of its basic characteristics by the planners and policy makers. To this participants further suggested that

census towns can be considered as representatives of the peri-urban interface.

While discussing on people's perception on peri-urban process Dr. Fox and Dr. Sumeet Saxena talked about their research in South-East Asia, when residents were given a scale to rank themselves on from being completely rural to completely urban the answer varied on what occupation they had, if they were farmers, they tended to answer

feminization of agriculture in peri-urban Kolkata. While talking about her experience working with farmers in peri-urban Kolkata she mentioned that periurbanization has brought change in the labour market. Labour market changed and became more labour intensive and sometimes, females were marginalized from work. Thus the various nuances of the concept of feminization of agriculture need to be appreciated.



more towards the rural end of the scale.

Dr. Chinmoyee Mallik talked about of

Quantification of periurban areas- Technical Session 2



This session was chaired by Dr. Debolina Kundu from the NIUA, New Delhi, Co-chaired by Dr. Vishal Narain, MDI, Gurgaon, with Dr. Sumeet Saxena and Dr. Poulomi Banerjee presenting their respective researches on quantification of PUAs in Vietnam and India respectively. The session started with presentation by Dr. Poulomi Banerjee from SaciWATERS on quantification of periurbanization in India with special focus on Hyderabad metropolitan region.

Dr. Banerjee mentioned in detail about the indicators taken to measure the level of periurbanization process at pan India and

local level. The major findings were at pan India level 39 % of households are exposed to the processes of periurbanization irrespective of their location, while only 0.1% of the total households has displayed urban characteristics.

However about 60.8% of the households confirm to what has been conceptualized as rural. In terms of agricultural intensification Peri-urban areas have showed highest level followed by the rural and the urban. Structural social capital is highest in urban component followed by peri-urban and rural. Cognitive social capital revealed lowest levels in the peri-urban, highest in the rural and the urban being located at an intermediate level. At a regional level study she mentioned that 12 mandals/blocks falling within Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority's (HMDA) jurisdiction are

severely affected by the processes of periurbanization.

The following presentation was given by Dr. Sumeet Saxena of East West Center, Hawaii, USA on measuring and mapping periurbanization process in Vietnam. The important concepts that were studied were agricultural intensification, urbanization and habitat/land cover. Therefore, a combination of both Human and Natural factors were incorporated unlike the earlier quantification exercise which only took human factors in to account. Dr. Saxena showed a few pictures which showed characteristic features of a

roads in-between acres of paddy land, and the despicable state of solid waste disposal resulting in an uncontrolled interaction between domesticated animals and human waste. Dr. Saxena mentioned that though currently small in number (18%), transitional places have the potential to serve as 'incubators' of emerging infectious diseases. He mentioned that under favorable conditions, risks can spread rapidly over the country due to trade and transportation. He further stressed on the fact that traditional ways to classify places fail to identify such transitional places and therefore will fail to facilitate early

warning systems, hence making reinforcing the need to identify such areas with special policy as well and utility needs. Capacity building and institutional strengthening is needed both in rural communities with certain urban characters and urban wards with certain rural characters which is essentially what is



peri-urban landscape in Vietnam like agro-based industries, timber industries,

classified as the peri-urban or transitional space.

Day 2

Interlining Research to Policy and Action-Session one

The day two of the workshop began with key note presentation by Dr. Suvarna IFS, Special Commissioner-Watershed, Department of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh followed by Dr. Jasveen Jairath, Member, Save Our Urban Lake (SOUL). Dr. Suvarna in her presentation stressed the importance of recognition of peri-urban areas in rural planning and development. While elaborating on significance of peri-urban areas as being captured in different programmes that her department is currently undertaking she mentioned that inclusion of peri-urban areas in rural planning is important as many a times project gets stopped due to the fact that area considered becomes part of the municipality. She emphasized on the role of research organizations and NGOs in coming up of some working indicators to identify peri-urban areas for the government.



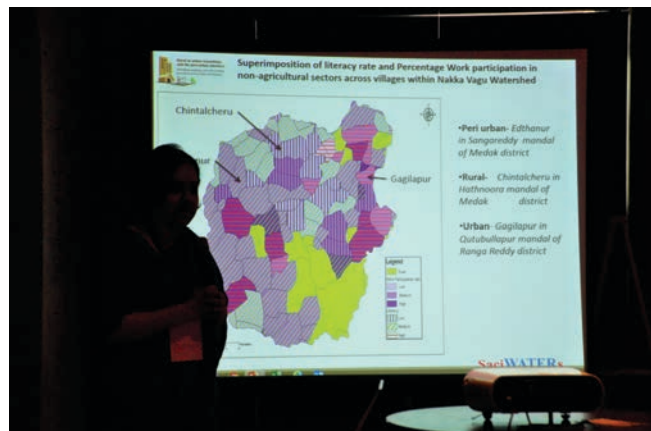
In continuation to this the second panelist Dr. Jasveen Jairath, spoke about the need of research in advocacy. While talking about the lakes in Hyderabad city and its suburbs she mentioned that urban planning should be holistic and comprehensive in nature and lake survival should be inclusive of the planning process. Finally the panelist agreed that there was a need for strategic, long term political action and programme based activities towards understanding and inclusion of peri-urban as a separate entity into the official document and planning processes.

Research Findings- Technical Session 3

The second session of the day was the technical session which showcased the research findings by Ms. Anam Khan from SPDI, Pakistan and Dr. Poulomi Banerjee from SaciWATERs, India. Presentation by both the panelist touched upon the methodology, sampling design, stratification criteria, and preliminary findings. Sixteen indicators were identified that have been considered for the study to understand the peri-urbanisation trend. The indicators were rated as positive one (if urban) and negative one (if rural) The weighted average of these indicators were taken after allotting them values of -1 and 1 and hence the Urbanicity index was identified.

Dr. Banerjee highlighted in her presentation some of the preliminary research findings from three villages falling within Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) area. Taking a watershed based approach the study made a socio-economic category wise analysis. The findings suggested that water security

measured in terms of water availability, access, use and capacity is more critical in peri-urban areas rather than urban or rural counterparts. Even within the peri-urban areas the socio-economic position of the individual determines the degree of water security.



The discussion that followed post the presentation was mostly pertaining to the efficacy of the research methodology used. Invitees enquired about the stratification techniques used in both the studies and suggested a more detail documentation of the research

methodology. The session ended with a sum up from Ms. Anam Khan and Dr. Poulomi Banerjee who said they were open to suggestions in their respective studies as it is pioneering study and suggestion from researchers would value add the output of their study.



The two day programme was concluded with vote of thanks to all participants who were present in the hall and had come out of their busy schedule only to attend the dissemination workshop from USA, Pakistan and different parts of India.

Annexure 1 - List of Participants

Anamika Barua

Anjal Prakash

Arvind Susarla

Bhavna Rao

Chinmoyee Malick

Chirantana Kar

C Suvarna

Debolina Kundu

Jasveen Jairath

Jefferson Fox

Kabita Barul

Kapil Kumar Gavsker

Karthik Seshan

Khan Anam Anwar

Marie Helena Zerah

Niranjana Vedantam

Poulomi Banerjee

Qaiyum Sulehrie M Abid

RP Khajuria

Sai Kiran

Sasmita Rout

Sheela Prasad

Shirazi Asthma

Shrinivas Badiger

Sreoshi Singh

Sumeet Saksena

Suparna Katyaini

Vishal Narain

Annexure 2 - Programme Schedule

Date	Time	Sessions	Chair/Moderator
Day 1: October 30, 2013			
Inaugural Session	9:00- 9:30	Arrival of Participants, Registration, Tea and Networking	
9:00 - 11:00 am	9:30- 9:45	Welcome and objective of the workshop Anjal Prakash , SaciWATERS	Moderator: Anjal Prakash
		Inauguration	
	9:45- 11:00	Snapshot and key findings of the research in Pakistan and India Anam Khan , Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Pakistan Poulomi Banerjee , SaciWATERS	Chair: Sumeet Saksena East West Center, USA Rapporteur: Karthik Seshan
		Policy Panel: Periurbanization Process in Pakistan and India	
		Panelists: R P Khajuria , IFS, Member Environment, Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) Jasveen Jairath , Save our Urban Lakes (SOUL), Hyderabad Syed Murtaza Asghar Bukhari Project Director at Transport Planning Unit, Govt. of the Punjab, Pakistan Abid Suleri , SDPI, Pakistan	
	11:00-11:30	Tea \ Coffee \ Networking	

Media Panel 11:30 - 1:00 pm	11:30- 1:00	Panel Discussion: Role of Media in Regional Cooperation	Chair: Abid Suleri , SDPI, Pakistan
		Panelists: Asma Sherazi , Dawn TV , Pakistan	Co-chair: Arvind Susarla University of Hyderabad, India
		Kinshuk Nag , Editor, Times of India, Hyderabad	Rapporteur: Karthik Seshan
	1:00-2:00	Lunch Break	
Technical Session 1: The process of Periurbanization: Concept and Issues 2:00 - 4:00 pm	2:00- 2:20	Rural to Urban Transitions and the Peri-Urban Interface: Regional Trends Jefferson Fox , EWC	Chair: Marie-Hélène Zerah Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi
	2:20- 2:50	Pakistan National Periurbanization Report Anam Khan , SDPI	Co-Chair: Mukhtaar Ahmed Higher Education Commission, Pakistan
	2:50- 3:10	Indian National Periurbanization Report Vishal Narain , Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon	Rapporteur: Arjun Surendra
	3:10- 3:30	Discussions from the floor	
	3:30- 4:00	Tea \ Coffee \ Networking	
Technical Session 2: Quantification of PUAs 4:00-5:30 pm	4:00- 4:30	Quantification of PUAs in Vietnam Sumeet Saksena , EWC	Chair: Murtaza Bukhari Urban Unit, Pakistan
	4:30- 5:00	Quantification of PUAs in India Poulomi Banerjee , SaciWATERS	Co-chair: Debolina Kundu National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi
	5:00- 5:30	Discussions from the floor	Rapporteur: Karthik Seshan
7:00 pm onwards dinner			

Date	Time	Sessions	Chair/Moderator
Day 2: October 31, 2013			
	9:30- 10:00	Key Note Presentation: C Suvarna , Special Commissioner, Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh	Chair: Prof. Sheela Prasad , Hyderabad Central University (HCU)
	10:00- 10:30	Linking Research to Advocacy and Policy Change: A case of Save Our Urban Lakes, Hyderabad, Jasveen Jairath	
	10:30- 11:00	Tea and Networking	
Technical Session 3: Research Findings	11:00- 11:20	Household survey results from Lahore Anam Khan , Sustainable Development Policy Institute	Chair: Anamika Barua , Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
11:00- 12:00 pm	11:20- 11:40	Household survey results from Hyderabad Poulomi Banerjee , SaciWATERS	Co-Chair: Asma Sherazi , Dawn TV , Pakistan
	11:40- 12:00	Discussions from the floor	Rapporteur: Chirantana Kar
Way Forward	12:00- 12:45	Summarization of main points, policy issues and way forward	Chair: Jefferson Fox , East West Center
12.00- 1:00 pm		Panel: Abid Suleri, Noor Arifa, Shrinivas Badiger, Anamika Barua	Co-Chair: Neena Rao SaciWATERS
	12:45- 1:00	Identification of next phase issues: Jefferson Fox	Rapporteur: Arjun Surendra
	1:00- 1:10	Vote of Thanks – Anjal Prakash	
	1:10-2:00	Lunch Break	

SaciWATERS

B- 87, 3rd Avenue, Sainikpuri, Secunderabad - 500 094, Andhra Pradesh, India

Tele Fax: +91 40 27116721 (line 1), 27117728 (line 2)

Email : info@saciwaters.org; Website: www.saciwaters.org