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Workshop Report

Arrival Cities: Researching with New Migrants



Organised by

Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi

Centre on Migration Policy and Society, Merton College, University of Oxford

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Background of the Workshop

In 2020, after a nationwide lockdown in the backdrop of the Covid-19 pandemic, India witnessed the starkly visible plight of migrant workers. Millions of hungry, thirsty, and tired migrants, stranded in their destination cities were doing all that they could to reach their native places. What was more appalling than the indignity and helplessness of the migrants was the sheer apathy and ineffectiveness of the state apparatus in responding to their needs. Through the years 2020, 2021 and 2022, Participatory Research in Asia – PRIA, New Delhi and several other civil society organisations, academic institutions, researchers and think tanks came together and started deliberating on the issue of migrant workers.

What followed was numerous policy recommendations of what might enable a safe and dignified migration within the country. During this time, PRIA came in contact with Prof Michael Keith, Dr Mayanka Mukherjee, Prof Tim Schwanen, Dr Bhawani and hosted an online workshop to explore the different ways of doing research with the migrants and urban informal. The research's most important and unique characteristic was approaching the migrant workers as research partners in the process. The conversation that took place a year ago, triggered a deeper interest to further explore this issue in a more participatory way, mentioned by Dr Kaustuv K. Bandyopadhyay, Director, PRIA in his opening remarks.

A 2-day workshop attended by 26 participants championing the work on issues of informality and migration across the country from both the academic and practice world, was an effort to expand the conversation. This was a directed effort to learn from their wealth of knowledge and vast experience about how new migrant workers arrive in cities with the expectations of better life and livelihood for their families and communities. The objective was also to look for knowledge gaps in our collective understanding of migrant workers and research priorities which could contribute to the research design. Methodologies and ways also had to be explored to produce meaningful knowledge 'together with' rather than 'on' – recently arrived migrants.

The insights developed during the event will feed into a bid for external research funding, led by researchers at the University of Oxford with PRIA as a key partner in India.

Objectives of the Workshop

Migration to urban areas is a key characteristic of the rapid growth of India. Cities are becoming an epicentre for employment opportunities. Most of the migration that these cities experience is that of the informal workforce as distress migration. In arrival cities, like Delhi, migration poses several challenges with respect to service provisions including housing, water supply and sanitation, healthcare, and transportation among others. Migrants seek to get by and get ahead in many different ways upon arrival but often carve out a life in the informal cities – the *bastis*, work sites and facilities beyond the reach of the state.

Dr Bandyopadhyay highlighted the objectives of the workshop:

1. Identifying the current knowledge gaps on migrants and informality with a particular focus on the new migrants.
2. Understand the participatory tools and methods that the participants had used in the past for their work in urban informality, with an aim to map all those tools that have been useful and not only place the migrant workers at the centre of research but also as partners in the research process.
3. Exploring and mapping the interest of participants to remain engaged in this research process.

Backdrop of the Proposed Research – NEWER

Prof Michael Keith, Director of the PEAK Urban Research Programme and Director of the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) at the University of Oxford, talked about a current programme PEAK Urban which is funded by the UKRI Global Challenges Research Fund.

The programme is running in partnership with five institutions globally – the University of Oxford (UK) African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town (South Africa), EAFIT University (US), Peking University (China), Indian Institute of Human Settlements (India) and has been running for the past four and a half years with 102 professionals across four sites – Cape Town, Medellin, Beijing and Bangalore to produce fundamental changes in the approach to cities and to ensure that the researchers can both think like a city and support cities to become sustainable for the future.¹ The programme seeks to explore and produce ground-breaking research on the greatest issues facing the contemporary city². It tries to understand the **P**rediction and projection in the city, analyse what type of urban structures and socio-material systems are **E**merging, explore how cities **A**dopt knowledge from different knowledge traditions and find out how **K**nowledge can be exchanged globally to build capacity in cities, nations, and the multilateral system to deal with prediction and projection, with emergent urbanisms of socio-material systems and with the imperative to adopt interdisciplinary knowledge.

He briefly touched upon the work his team is engaged in on how cities try to rationalise the way they function to mitigate the effects of climate change on migrants and to adapt their resources and infrastructure accordingly. The research is around settlements near Najafgarh Nalah which is key in creating a stigmatized micro-spatiality in the city where the migrants can reside. It is also an important source of water for their different occupations, including leather dyeing, human hair recycling, and plastic waste recycling, amongst others. The spatiality created by the drain provides space for segregating plastic waste which is the key part of the local economy of most of these settlements.

Prof Michael also introduced participants to a course on Shaping Urban Futures that Oxford University has launched on Coursera.

¹ <https://www.peak-urban.org/peak-impacts>

² <https://www.peak-urban.org/>

<https://www.coursera.org/learn/shaping-urban-futures?action=enroll&courseSlug=shaping-urban-futures&showOnboardingModal=check>

Stressing the necessity of work in this direction, Prof Keith and his team now want to take their work forward in the context of rapid changes like technology, climate, etc. taking place globally over recent years. Given that the global economy has largely stalled in many parts of the world over the last 5-6 years, there are development and climate crises. According to the United Nations, there could be 1.5 billion climate migrants in the next 30 years, with Europe and America accounting for 15 per cent of the world's urban population by 2050. Another 2.5 billion people are expected to join the world's urban population by 2050, with Asia and Africa accounting for 90 per cent of the increase. This massive scale of movement in the cities depicts that a migration crisis is to come, which is more challenging for the informal sector workers because informality is multi-dimensional.

The interest in the informal migrants arriving in new cities that was developed as a result of previous work and learning became the genesis of a project called Newcomers' Wellbeing in Cities that Expand Rapidly (NEWER). The ethos and principles are similar to the PEAK Urban. Objectives of the NEWER Programme are:

1. Examine if and how fast-growing cities enable newcomers to live well and live better.
2. Identify changes in housing, labour and employment, healthcare and transport that will enable newcomers to flourish.

The NEWER would include transdisciplinary integration across academic disciplines and the co-creation of knowledge and responses with non-academic collaborators. A combination of anthropology, ethnography, analysis of health data, transport data, and telephone records would be undertaken for the analysis.

Three cities, Delhi, Johannesburg, and Medellin would be studied for the purpose of the project. Four domains of urban life that are important to well-being viz. Housing, Work, Healthcare, and Transport will be studied.

Dialogue on the Concept of NEWER

Migrants are a diverse group who come to cities for different reasons ranging from accessing services like healthcare to working as construction workers, from different geographies and cultures, different gender and age groups, as individuals or with families. Some of the migrants settle down while some forever remain migrants. Therefore, defining the category of migrants is important for a meaningful outcome to the research. Gender should be considered a crucial element to study. The effects of climate change both at source and destination would provide a good analysis of push factors from rural areas/smaller towns as well. Since many migrate with families, education can be included as a service provision in research.

There is a huge knowledge gap in housing infrastructure for these migrants keeping in mind the existence of several cities within a city. Another area of exploration could be the tier 2 and tier 3 cities that are becoming new arrival destinations. In recent years, the growth rates in metropolitans

like Delhi and Mumbai have been negative. The pressure is on new destination cities as these locations are not prepared to respond to this emerging urbanization and population increase. Therefore, studying these locations can give us a broader urban response agenda for better future preparedness. Since Delhi has a fractured governance system, it is not advisable to select it as research site.

The struggle and hostility between the incoming migrant population and the existing native population should also be interesting to look at, given the recent times. The distribution of employment opportunities and resources available between local and migrant population often seem to be a cause of conflict.

Synergies with Initiatives of Indian Academic Institutions and Civil Society Organisations

This session explored the synergies between the research proposal and various initiatives of academic institutions and civil society organisations which are directly or indirectly related to the well-being of migrants across India.

Ms Mukta Naik from the **Centre for Policy Research** shared her experience from her PhD fieldwork. She was looking at affordable rentals for informal migrant workers in medium cities like Kishangarh, Ajmer, Mangalore, etc. These cities are extremely disempowered and access to governance mechanisms is more so challenging. In larger metropolitan cities, gender needs usually are around safety. While in medium cities, women have to overcome barriers at the household level and also within urban socio-structures defined by discriminating factors of caste, class, etc. Her recent work interest is social protection, particularly for women and children and migration governance. There are different forms of invisibility that exist in the broader category of migrants. Flexible and contextual policies for migrants (within the state and inter-state) are the need of hour. The methodology adopted was long unstructured interviews with the bureaucrats which were then analysed using the discursive interpretive analysis.

Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE) is a not-for-profit development organisation working with urban informalities and urban issues ranging from water, sanitation, livelihood, and health for the past 20 years. Dr Barsha Poricha shared recent research with 100 settlements near Barapullah Nalah. Their research approach was also similar to that of Oxford's Najafgarh Nalah as the intersection between livelihood creation and stigmatised spatiality. CURE is working with IIT incubated firm INRM on plastic management.

CURE works both on action and research with a feminist lens. They have consciously made sure that their research is not just extractive, but rather empowering in nature. The knowledge co-produced should be useful to communities as well. So, CURE has developed many participatory tools and instruments including a feminist toolkit. One of the most interesting tools of participatory research was the use of the semiotic approach.

Prof Binti Singh, **Kamla Raheja Vidyanidhi Institute for Architecture and Environmental Studies**, Mumbai shed light on the Institute's work on informal settlements of Mumbai using

technology and geospatial data. She shared some of the breakthrough work KRVI has done like the Dharavi landscaping. Working towards developing resilient communities, KRVI believes in empowering them with granular level data to negotiate with authorities for better infrastructure, amenities, etc. To ensure the sustainability of the efforts, children and youth are engaged in the development of gaming-based learning applications. This helps them understand the environment better in a more playful manner. KRVI engages in multiple inclusive research projects with the community like designing residual places under the metro pillars. The method used is primarily visual representations.

Aide et Action works around the dynamics of the destination and source of migrant workers. Focusing on sectors like construction and brick kiln, they have closely looked at family migration in the states of Telangana, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and parts of Andhra Pradesh closely looking at family migration. The work in destination cities is around the portability of basic amenities and entitlements of the seasonal migrants. The major challenge that remains is the unavailability of the database on migration, shared Mr Umi Daniel from the organisation. Though Aide et Action is trying to work with the government to track migrant workers at the village level with the support of Anganwadi workers. Certain important policies including the One Nation and One Ration are long pending in Parliament. Other policies that are in place are male-centric and the same for all kinds of migrants. Due to unfavourable policy support, migrants don't want to make permanent settlements in the destination city. All their earnings from the city go back to building a life in the village. More diverse policies like that in the State of Kerala would be in the interest of migrants.

Ms Nandita Bhatt from **Martha Farrell Foundation** added insights from her work with women domestic workers and how MFF looks at well-being from a safety lens. During Covid-19, MFF conducted a study on real-time data on sanitation and the shifts in the life of domestic workers. The work focused on ways to overcome the invisibility issue among domestic workers. They have been using collectivisation as a method to break the silence and give validation to the voices of the community. With the use of art-based methods and mapping done by the members of the community, the people are equipped to comprehend and solve their needs.

Dr Sharadbala Joshi from **Anant National University** has worked with construction workers in Gujarat. She shared an experience where she witnessed private building owners renting rooms to migrant labours. These buildings would have rooms ranging up to 50-100. On average four migrants would share a room. These private-sector rental spaces are affordable for these migrant workers. Based on the research, even the most skilled migrant labour would be able to earn a maximum of Rs.1000 per day. But those earning minimal wages are also willing to pay more for proper housing with basic amenities. Thus, the affordable rental policy can work. Government can make sure to apply a ceiling to the rent in these privately owned buildings. The government's role would be to ensure access to basic amenities through regulations.

She also pointed out that it is a very recent phenomenon where women are coming alone to cities as opposed to with their families. Hence newer policies and frameworks need to be in place which identify women as migrant workers too. The methods to study the migrants mostly employed FGDs and surveys to gather information and circulate the results. The interviews were conducted by women from the settlements who have acquired skills by working with NGOs.

Dr Indu Prakash Singh from **City Makers Mission International** talked about the policy changes their work has been able to bring. His work with the homeless and the subsequent report that was published, later went to the High Court, allowing NGOs to operate shelter homes for the homeless which previously were under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They employed multiple participatory methods like empathetic listening, collectivisation of community-based organisations, and non-violent participatory tools to tackle brutality by police, rage and drug issues in youth, etc. His work has been instrumental in shaping the government's policy to open schools for shelter and a token system for ration during Covid 19. Their aim is to help create the agency of the community using various tools and policy regulations.

Ms Shweta Gupta from **All India Institute of Local Self Governance** stressed the fact that migrant workers are not a homogenous group. There are multiple subgroups in it- seasonal migrants, women migrants, children, etc. There exist inequalities among these migrant workers based on gender, age, caste, class, native places, etc. Informal settlements are categorized into notified and non-notified slums. The notified settlements have access to basic services like water and community toilets, but non-notified settlements often lack any basic amenities. She briefly touched upon the various studies AILSG is part of. The institute is working to develop small and medium towns and try to reduce the distress migration at the source. The participatory tool used is community self-assessment where the community assess their own challenges and plans to reach out to different stakeholders to access basic services.

Post-pandemic crisis of migrants made **Indo Global Social Service Society** intervene in the space of informal migrants in urban areas. The operational area of IGSSS is in the states of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and North-eastern states. IGSSS started working with street vendors, construction workers and waste pickers. Aravind mentioned that he found working with rickshaw pullers more critical than other occupational categories like waste pickers, construction workers and street vendors. This is because of discrimination based on caste and place, they belong to. The migrants especially waste pickers and rickshaw pullers often belong to lower caste groups. The approach is collectivization and accessing basic amenities like shelter, work conditions, etc. They also try to engage in discussions about where the migrants came from, what made them move, the networks they are associated with, etc. IGSSS is keen on understanding how these migrants engage with the local governance system and is trying to advocate for better labour laws and policies and their implementation. The Organisation is also engaged in inclusive urban planning.

Prof Anil Roy from **CEPT University** shared the findings of the three research studies that they have conducted in over 20 years. A recent study on emerging trends and patterns of urbanization and its contribution from migration in Gujarat (2023), living conditions and terms and conditions of migrant workers in Kochi (2018), and rag picking as an income generation activity in Ahmedabad (1999). In the last decade, 55 per cent contribution to urbanization in Gujarat came from migration. 35 per cent of this migration is inter-state from states like UP, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and parts of the Terai region including Nepal. In Gujarat, metro cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Vadodara receive migrants and urbanization is concentrated in these metro cities only. Though the migration is majorly distressed, the demand for specialised new skill sets, e.g., plumbing is increasing. Another study in Kochi highlighted that the migrant workers, known as guest workers have to register with the municipality for work at a fee of Rs. 500. No such registration is required in the case of professional migrants. These terminologies around migrant workers are a matter of grave concern and hence short-term and long-term migration has to be

clearly defined along with the terminologies around them. It has been observed that these migrants do not migrate with families enabling socialization, in terms of conversing in the local language, and getting married in local communities. But they lacked even basic services like water and sanitation. The third study was conducted in 1999 with 245 women rag pickers in Ahmedabad. These women were previously employed in textile factories and upon shutdown were left with waste picking as a livelihood. They are exposed to acute health hazards. Their income is slightly higher than the limit for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and hence are left out of any benefits that government might provide irrespective of other vulnerabilities they face. That is the reason most of these occupations are carried forward for generations.

Ms **Banashree Banerjee**, an independent researcher, talked about the research she conducted pre Covid 19 in Ludhiana and Amritsar with the Government of Punjab. In Punjab, the migrants were predominantly in the agriculture sector and eventually started to percolate to industries in Ludhiana. These are informal contractual workers in formal workspaces. Other than that, there are multiple sub-groups within the migrant group, for instance, street vendors, and waste pickers near garment industries. Each group gets affected differently. Employment and income are insecure in all these informal spaces. None of the migrants wanted to settle down in these destination cities and was sending a substantive amount of their income back home for children's education, increasing agricultural output and building their life at their native places.

Most of the workers usually lived in *vedas* i.e., private rental complexes composing anywhere between 20-200 rooms. These were low-lying areas situated near industry and had very poor sanitation. Some lived with their families and the rest were individual males sharing the rooms among themselves. The sanitation inspector knows best about these workers as sanitation-based diseases like Cholera are prevalent here. These *vedas* are considered private housing and not slums. There were no regulations in terms of the number of toilets required in these places. Access to sanitation, education and health is almost negligible. The workers faced extreme social exclusion and are always the first ones to be suspected of any unrest in the area. Suggestions to use the CSR funds from these local industries were made to the Municipal Corporation, for improving the living conditions of the workers. Based on the suggestion, Street Vendor Association got allotted space for vending and other benefits including health. the government of Punjab is also drafting a policy to regulate the conditions of *vedas*. The approach that was adopted for the research included structured and unstructured interviews and FGDs. The entry points used were community-based institutions including street vendors association to build rapport and trust.

Mr Chelliah Nambi, **Centre for Social Education and Development** shared his experience from the textile cluster in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu which attracts workers from Manipur, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Southern India. After agriculture, textile is the second largest industry which employs the maximum number of people. The composition of the workforce is usually 50 per cent men and 50 per cent women while 60 per cent comprises migrants (30-40 per cent interstate) and 40 per cent locals. The settlements are tin sheds which become more so miserable during summer. Only five per cent live with their families. In recent years, adolescent girls and young women (between the age group of 15-25 years) also come to work and live inside factories. Their living and working conditions are worse. They are forced to work for more than 12 hours a day. These girls are lured by false promises made by factories and employed workers. The most vulnerable are those belonging to lower caste groups. Harassment in these workspaces is common. The work is assigned based on their castes and references. Since the work follows the assembly line, they don't acquire any additional skills to

work anywhere else when they come back home. The organisation has been engaged in creating awareness and providing legal counselling support to these workers.

Ms Kaveri M T from **Cividep** had something similar to share. She added that the girls and women who arrive experience sexual harassment very often. Referring to another study on rag pickers, she mentioned that the average wage earned by rag pickers is between Rs. 7000-9000/ month. They have no access to government schemes. Because of the systemic issue, their children also engage in a similar profession. Another study which compared the conditions of workers in Bangalore, Delhi and Tirupur showed that Bangalore had better conditions followed by Delhi. Tirupur was the worst in terms of wages, health and living standards. It was also observed that ESI was never used by the workers for healthcare as the timings of hospitals would clash with their working hours. It was also found that workers lack any recreational source and encounter mental health issues. The tools used were one on one discussions with unions and CSOs, FDGs and body mapping (identifying areas of pain and coping mechanisms). Cividep also uses the kobo toolbox and line survey techniques for univariant analysis.

Identifying Knowledge Needs and Mapping of Participatory Research Tools and Methods

The session was designed to explore, identify and prioritize the key knowledge needs and gaps regarding the arrival of new migrants in cities and trace the participatory tools and methods employed by the participating organisations in researching migrants and urban informal communities.

Prof **Tim Schwanen** shared the outcomes from the workshop Oxford University conducted in other research sites with the possibility of some overlaps. He briefed the purpose of the workshop as the co-creation of research questions with participants and understanding of the methods used. During the workshop in Medellin, the questions were centred around trying to understand the reasons migrants take up certain types of jobs and factors other than income, driving migrants to Medellin. Unlike Delhi, Medellin has more housing programmes by the local government for new arrivals. Questions were around whether this housing meets people's needs and what still challenges this system. Participants were curious to understand the access of peri-urban locations to migrants. Another interesting area was around the utilisation of health care facilities available. It was believed that lack of trust was the reason for underutilization. A knowledge gap also existed to understand the kind of transport systems available to peripheral areas and how people learn about their existence and usage. Who acts as a knowledge broker? What other kind of information and knowledge do migrants need? Also, considering the migrant perspective on what measures from the government will make settling in a new city easier."

The two overarching questions for the participants to discuss in this session were:

1. *What are the knowledge gaps that we see in terms of the recent studies that we have done?*

- Documentation of how migrants make choices without confusing oneself with the dichotomy of formal and informal as there exists informality within formality and vice versa, was recommended. Additionally, approaching it in a linear manner from informality to formality, should be avoided. Informality shouldn't be looked upon as a problem and rather as a space of creation, and possibility. Informality requires alternative mechanisms of planning which should be very flexible (to cater to diversity in it) and need-based.
- New migrant usually arrives through a social network of friends, family or contractors, and therefore, mapping these social networks is another important aspect that should be covered. Stakeholders like contractors as mediators should also be included in the study.
- Although it is difficult to cover all aspects of well-being, it still needs to be defined in a very comprehensive manner and must include citizenship rights.
- Gender, age and aspirational intersectionality are important aspects that should be looked at.
- Since migrants are a diverse group, as already highlighted in the discussion above, there must be clarity on the type of migrants under study.
- Dr Tandon in his closing remarks mentioned that "*We are not looking at arrival cities rather arriving cities, the process of arriving seems to be the most critical than the destination.*" A broader view of the 'arriving' process to the cities must be taken and looked at from the point of view of circles and avenues they cross when they arrive and that's where social networks and invisible contracting systems need to be explored.
- He suggested developing two study frameworks. One is global, comparative, conceptual and theoretical, deeply rooted in academia while the other should include the experiences of a migrant i.e., arriving as a migrant, and living as a migrant. Here, the theoretical construct based on lived experiences of the selected 4-5 categories of migrants should be developed. This theoretical framework would study their belief systems, and their ways of navigating cities and then develop conceptualisations which interface and interacts with macro theoretical conceptualisations. Macro conceptualisations should not be taken as starting point to look at the migrant workers because that will reduce their reality to our framework, as community knowledge culture is distinct from academic knowledge culture and resides in language, culture and rituals.
- Secondly, he pointed out that along with looking at climate as a push factor, its impact on urban informal settlements should also be looked at. The climate is both a cause of migration and it also hugely impacts urban migrants' living conditions, resource accessibility and livelihoods. So, the impact of climate distress on new migrants in the urban context can also be a part of the research questions.

2. *What are the tools and methods that can contribute to bridging these gaps?*

- Various innovative methods like art-based methods, extensive use of technology, and semiotic approaches were suggested to make the process of research more interactive and participatory instead of extractive. These methods, borrowed from interdisciplinary methods and approaches serve as an abstract way of expressing beyond the verbal narrations. The

semiotic approach is borrowed from psychology. It helps us look at an object from multiple perspectives. An object thus placed could mean different things to different people. This brings in multiple narratives around a single problem.

- The use of social media, documenting the voices of the migrant workers through close interaction with the community, was suggested. Creative community interaction tools like-participatory videos, shorter impactful reports, art, and theatre can be used to ensure the engagement of the community.
- The work that civil society organisations and academicians have been engaged in for so long is in silos. So, a platform to share their work and all the learnings should be curated for mutual learning and the toolkits that are used during this research should be shared among all.
- Migrant workers are constantly under surveillance, they live in workplaces and when they venture outside, they are accompanied by guards barring them to interact with any outsider. Given this context, it is very difficult to access these workers for the purpose of the study. Hence, strategic entry points must be discovered. Creative methods should be thought of to reach out to them, which could either be using a disguise to enter their workspace or finding them during festivals when they visit their native places.
- It was suggested that it is not necessary to come up with one big report, rather small microstudies on the issue can be produced and used for Advocacy. The Judicial system for enabling regulatory reforms can be included for a larger impact.
- Lastly, building trust and rapport are fundamental for conducting any research. The study must be done with migrants rather than on migrants. Thus, engaging the community becomes the key.

As we research to understand the patterns of migrant workers, we use participatory methods such as interviews, focused group discussion and collectivization. As Helen Keller once said, "Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much."

Annexure 1: Programme Agenda

Day 1: Thursday, 9 March

12.30 pm to 02.00 pm	Registration and Lunch
02.00 pm to 03.15 pm	Session 1: Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome, Objectives and Introductions • Introduction to the Research Proposal • Preparations for the Research Proposal • Open Discussion
03.15 pm to 03.30 pm	Tea/Coffee Break and Networking
03.30 pm to 05.00 pm	Session 2: Synergies with Initiatives of Indian Academic Institutions and Civil Society Organisations <p>Co-Moderators: Prof Michael Keith, University of Oxford and Dr Kaustuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay, PRIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing by Participating Organisations • Reflections on Overlapping and Differences
05.00 pm to 05.05	Introduction to Day 2
7.00 pm	Dinner

Day 2: Friday, 10 March

09.15 am to 09.30 am	Arrival and Coffee/ Tea
09.30 am to 09.40 am	Summary of Day 1
09.40 am to 11.00 am	Session 3: Identifying Knowledge Needs <p>Co-Moderators: Dr Bhawani Buswala, University of Oxford and Dr Anshuman Karol, PRIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing for Small Group Discussion • Small Group Discussion • Sharing of Key Points from Small Group and Discussion • Reflections and Consolidation
11.00 am to 11.15 am	Tea/Coffee Break and Networking
11.15 am to 01.00 pm	Session 4: Methods of Knowing: Mapping of Participatory Research Tools and Methods <p>Co-Moderators: Prof Michael Keith, University of Oxford and Nandita Bhatt, Participatory Research in Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing for Small Group Discussion • Small Group Discussion • Sharing of Charts/Posters/Creatives from Small Group Discussion • Reflections and Consolidation
01.00 pm to 02.00 pm	Lunch
02.00 pm to 03.00 pm	Session 5: Future Engagement Moderator: Dr Rajesh Tandon, PRIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping interests and ways forward – Prof Michael Keith • Closing Reflections • Further Communications <p>Vote of Thanks - Dr Kaustuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay, PRIA</p>

Annexure 2: List of Participants

#	Name	Organisation
1.	Anil Roy	CEPT University
2.	Anshuman Karol	Participatory Research in Asia
3.	Aravind Unni	Indo Global Social Service Society
4.	Banashree Banerjee	Independent Researcher
5.	Barsha Poricha	Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence
6.	Biniti Singh	Kamla Raheja Vidyanidhi Institute for Architecture and Environmental Studies
7.	Bhawani Buswala	University of Oxford
8.	Chelliah Nambee	Centre for Social Education and Development (CSED)
9.	Debolina Kundu	National Institute of Urban Affairs
10.	Harshita Umrao	Participatory Research in Asia
11.	Indu Prakash Sinha	CityMakers Mission International
12.	Kasutuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay	Participatory Research in Asia
13.	Kaveri M.T.	Cividep
14.	Mayanka Mukherji	London School of Economics
15.	Meghna Sandhir	Participatory Research in Asia
16.	Michel Keith	University of Oxford
17.	Mohd. Yawar	Housing and Land Rights Network
18.	Mukta Naik	Centre for Policy Research
19.	Nandita Bhatt	Martha Farrell Foundation/Participatory Research in Asia
20.	Nikita Rakhyani	Participatory Research in Asia
21.	Rajesh Tandon	Participatory Research in Asia
22.	Sharadbala Joshi	Anant National University (Centre for Sustainability)
23.	Shikha Srivastava	Tata Trust
24.	Shruti Priya	Participatory Research in Asia
25.	Shweta Gupta	All India Institute of Local Self Governance
26.	Tim Schwanen	University of Oxford
27.	Umi Daniel	Aide et Action South Asia