

Water Governance and Emerging Conflicts in a Peri-urban Space of Hyderabad

SaciWATERS
Hyderabad, India



HYDERABAD AND ITS PERI-URBAN AREAS



HMDA	
Area	7100 Sq. km (650sq km core city)
Population	9.40 m
Blocks	40
Municipalities	3
Gram Panchayat	813
Rate of growth of pop	26%(2011-2011)
Groundwater dependent	

Source: Map constructed by SaciWATERS; data from Census of India.



VULNERABILITY IN THE PERI-URBAN SPACE

- Though observed rainfall is same (900mm) number of rainy days have shown a decreasing trend
- Increased recurrence of droughts 2001, 2014 and 2015
- Annual mean maximum and minimum temperatures increased by 1.5 and 1.75 deg. Celsius in the last 7 decades
- 50% bore well failure in periurban Hyderabad in the last 2 years
- Disappearance of 70% of water bodies in HMDA in the last 20 years. (HMDA earlier had 3086 tanks)
- Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Lack of institutional support



PERI-URBAN WATER GOVERNANCE

Formal actors

- Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, HMWS&SB
 - Coverage area: 688.24² km
 - Percentage of household served by piped connections: 40% of the metropolitan area
 - Frequency: daily; ranges from 10 min to 1 hour
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, RWS&S
- Irrigation Department, GHMC, HMDA

Relation between HMWS&SB and RWS&S

- Bulk purchase of water from HMWS&SB by RWS&S
- Provision of water to a rural area in special cases (if village is the source of water for HMWS&SB, pipeline passing through the village)

Formal Rules and Laws

The AP Water Land and Trees Act, 2002 (AP WALTA), Mission Kakatiya, Mission Bhagiratha

Informal actors

- Neeradis (failed)
- **Private water vendors (unregulated)**

IMPORTANT TO SEE...

- How different formal and informal actors interact to generate new forms of conflict and cooperation around water resources, but also reproduce or transform existing ones?
- 5 villages are selected from the periurban Hyderabad
 - Bowrampet
 - Ethnor
 - Chitkul
 - Peddapur
 - Anajpur



EMERGING PATTERNS OF CONFLICTS

- Periurban water conflicts are not driven by scarcity, but misappropriation of resources, breakdown of traditional norms, rules and emergence of unregulated private market
- Conflicts ranges from local between individuals/groups to regional between panchayats and state utility providers(HMWSSB) HMDA
- Conflicts has different dimension: latent tensions, quarrels to more violent agitation and fights
- Violent conflicts are seen in case of domestic and drinking water sharing across industries, community and government
- Agitation of the en route villages to access the water pipelines is often violent in nature
- Private water treatment plants are emerging as new water lords determining the access and exclusion

EMERGING PATTERNS OF CONFLICTS

- Conflicts are latent across diversified livelihood groups mediated by institutional arrangements and power structure
 - *Tensions between traditional rainfed paddy cultivators and powerful commercial sugarcane cultivators in the village of Peddapur expressed into petty fights, farmer's suicide*
 - *Encroachment and violation of WALTA act by industries, real estate agents leading tension quarrels across livelihood groups*
- Violent conflicts often translates into organized movements and institutional transformation
- Cooperation creating fencing in of opportunities and exclusion

KEY QUESTIONS

- How such emerging conflicts in peri-urban space do not only reproduce and reinforce established power relationships based on caste but also importantly transform them?
- To what extent current adaptation policy of the Government of Telangana takes these factors into consideration?



Thank You