

I started my summer fieldwork in July, 2013 in Lahore. I began with tracing the contours of the river Ravi in Lahore, creating a visual archive through photography. My original plan was to focus on a community of small dairy farmers in Shahdarra. However, once I began interviewing municipal officials, real estate agents in the area and residents of Shahdarra, and as my newspaper research progressed, my attention was drawn to the New Lahore Ravi Megaproject. The project area centers around the Ravi, and so was directly related to my research. Therefore, I began contacting officials from the various government departments involved in the project.

I also interviewed people in the proposed project area: how had they heard of the project that I'd learnt about through an advertisement in an English news daily? What was their source of information? How was the project going to affect their properties and livelihoods? From real estate property agents, shop owners, residents, to people who owned land in the project area, and heritage and environment conservation societies and NGO personnel, I solicited a wide range of opinions on the proposed project: these ranged from expectations of a rise in property prices to laments that the project would "channelize" and hence further harm the river Ravi in what was seen as "yet another example of Lahore's unsustainable expansion and urbanization".

I also interviewed members of the River Ravi Commission, including the original petitioners. These very detailed interviews made clear why the legal proceedings had come to a standstill and why progress on proposed bioremediation had stalled. I studied the legal literature around this litigation, including the case law relied upon. My interviewees were kind enough to share the extensive literature with me. I also interviewed other environmental lawyers based in Lahore.

In the last phase of my research I visited the National Archives in Islamabad. I focused on National Assembly debates from the 1962-1964 period. This was extremely useful historical research that enabled me to consider the Indus Water Treaty in a new light – it is often forgotten that the treaty was signed by General Ayub Khan at a time when the national assembly had been dissolved. This is telling as far as the 'making of policy' in Pakistan is concerned. My study of Assembly debates brought to light the widespread resentment amongst (then) East Pakistan assembly members vis-à-vis the treaty and the massive funds that would be spent on building replacement works in the Indus Basin in (then) West Pakistan.

I relied on this research to write two papers. Versions of these were presented at: The Annual American Anthropological Association Conference, Chicago, November 2013 – my paper was titled "Producing scarcity, killing a river, and creating crises: water's pasts presents and futures in Pakistan's Punjab". I was also Chair and Co-organizer of this panel titled 'Scarcity, Adequacy, Excess – watery values and the materiality of politics'.

The Forty-second Annual Conference on South Asia, University of Wisconsin-Madison, October 2013 - my paper was titled "*They killed the river!*": The Afterlives of the Indus Waters Treaty—temporality, scarcity and sovereignty. I was also Chair and Organizer of this panel titled 'Pasts, presents and futures of the Indus'.

A second paper drawing upon my summer research was presented at the International Conference on "Social Change and Security Imperatives: Leadership and Democratic Governance in Pakistan", December 12-13, 2013, organized by the Center for Public Policy and Governance (CPPG), at the Forman Christian College (FCC). My paper was titled "How democracy spread(s) through dictatorship: reconsidering the Indus Water Treaty, 1960".

My AIPS-funded summer research has been crucial to the development of my research proposal and a research paper that I am now preparing for publication.