All together now: Oral testimony, theatre, media, debate
How one community’s concerns reached a national audience
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Introduction

This case study demonstrates Panos’s integrated approach to communication for development: combining first person testimony, relationship-building, inclusive dialogue and working with the mainstream media so that the voices of people most affected by development issues contribute to national-level understanding and decision-making.

It examines the long battle by the fishing and farming communities on the shores of Pakistan’s Manchar Lake to achieve national recognition and action on the pollution caused by a government-led land drainage project that has steadily been destroying their livelihoods and health.

Panos London and Panos South Asia, local and national civil society organisations (CSOs), the community of Manchar, and local and national media worked together on a range of communication activities and outputs culminating in a People’s Assembly in 2007. The different activities, and the strength of the media coverage they generated, drew provincial and national government officials into dialogue, resulting in a number of positive outcomes for the people of Manchar Lake.

The story of Manchar Lake suggests there is no single – or quick – route to achieving dialogue between those with power and those who lack it, and ultimately effecting change. However, by examining the successes and challenges of the integrated approach used in this case, this document outlines ideas that could potentially be applied in other situations.

Key lessons include the following:

- making direct voices of affected individuals central to the public debate, enhances the relevance, legitimacy, inclusiveness and accessibility of that debate
- using a number of communication methods, and producing different outputs in order to engage a variety of audiences, is important
- building relationships and mutual understanding between communities, NGOs and the media significantly increases awareness and strengthens advocacy campaigns
- local stories can raise national interest if they are conveyed well
- involving local elites and gaining their support is crucial in reaching higher-level policymakers.

For the foreseeable future, Manchar Lake will remain polluted and the fishing families who have been forced by the damage to leave the area are unlikely to return. This case study raises bigger questions about other large infrastructure projects (including other water projects) to be considered by Pakistan’s government and its international donor partners.

Development projects should be designed and implemented with the involvement of affected communities, and include effective social and environmental impact assessments. Vibrant and vocal civil society and the media are essential in providing public scrutiny and accountability. They help ensure that communities’ views and needs are included in development decisions and actions affecting their lives and livelihoods.

The activities described in this case study took place before the devastating flooding of 2010. The challenges facing the community living around Manchar Lake have been compounded by flood damage.
Manchar – a dying lake

Manchar Lake in Sindh province, Pakistan, is one of Asia’s largest freshwater lakes, covering between 50 square km in the dry season and 250 square km in the monsoon. It is a major source of water in an arid region that is also one of Pakistan’s poorest. The lake once teemed with fish and birds and supported an estimated half a million people through a variety of economic activities, with the main source of income being fishing.\(^1\) Yet a large land drainage project, which included the construction of flood embankments and artificial channels linking the River Indus to the lake, has brought with it devastating pollution. Agricultural chemicals and industrial waste pour into the lake from the Right Bank Outfall Drain (RBOD), which was built by the government of Pakistan in the early 1990s to improve the drainage of waterlogged agricultural lands in northern Sindh.

The result is that the lake has been steadily deserted by its fish and wildlife, and by many of the families who lived off its resources. An estimated 50,000 people including many fisherfolk have been forced to migrate from the area.\(^2\) Those who remain – often too poor and indebted to contemplate moving away – are left battling spiralling debts, ill health caused by contaminated water, and dwindling fish stocks. Some work the land, but yields have been badly hit by the salination of the increasingly waterlogged soil. Farmers and fishermen who were once self-sufficient have become demoralised and desperate, as the environmental damage surrounding them continues unchecked.

### Advocacy gains strength

In the mid-1990s a local organisation, the Mallah (boatmen) Association, held protests and demonstrations at village level but to little effect. In 1999, Shirkat Gah, a leading women’s rights organisation in Pakistan, became involved in the issue and commissioned research on the impact of the RBOD on local women and the environment.\(^3\) The findings convinced Shirkat Gah of the severity of the case, and they presented it to the Pakistan Network of Rivers, Dams and People, a national advocacy forum, in 2001.

Armed with evidence and convinced of the need for collective action, in 2002 Shirkat Gah supported the local community by facilitating the formation of the Manchar Bachao Ittehad (MBI, or the Save Manchar Alliance), which mobilised and brought together fisherfolk with farmers. Shirkat Gah also collaborated with the community youth group Young Samaji Tanzeem (YST).

A range of protesters came together to raise awareness of the extent of the pollution of Manchar Lake, and of the disease, displacement and poverty it was causing. Meetings were held with technical experts, CSOs and local leaders, and demonstrations were organised in Hyderabad, Sehwan, Karachi and Dadu, to raise the issues at the provincial level.

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2. Figure provided to Shirkat Gah in 2008 by Manchar community leaders
3. Shirkat Gah (2002), see note 1

‘Earlier, the population of our village was very large. Now people have migrated away... Manchar Lake has been destroyed over the past 10 to 12 years. This is the reason that all the fishermen have become without work...’

**Allah Bux**
Out-of-work fisherman

‘We have no livelihood... We now survive by begging... Our sorrows are too many... the government should help us, or kill us... we do not want the type of life like the one that we are living.’

**Basran**
Mother from family of fisherfolk
Raising debate on poverty

Supporting marginalised communities to communicate their development needs, concerns and priorities to those who hold power is key to Panos’s mission. In 2005 Panos London started working with Panos South Asia in Pakistan as part of its multi-country Raising Debate project, which aimed to increase public debate on poverty reduction through media and communication activities. The project also sought to identify and address some of the communication barriers that prevent the voices of the poor from being included in debates about poverty. Barriers identified included:

- **Poverty doesn’t make the news:** Despite the fact that 60.3 per cent of Pakistan’s population are living on less than US$2 a day⁴, there is a lack of media coverage about poverty, and thus a lack of public debate on the issue. Poverty is so much part of everyday life in Pakistan that it tends not to be seen as newsworthy. Furthermore, journalists rarely have opportunities to travel outside urban centres to report from poor rural areas where poverty levels are higher than the national average.

- **People living in poverty are rarely heard:** Most people living in poverty have their own perspectives on its causes, effects and the possible solutions to it, but they are generally not asked about these issues by journalists or decision-makers.

- **Poor relationships between NGOs and the media:** There are poor relationships, and often weak or non-existent links, between the media (a powerful channel to create public debate) and NGOs (those working closely with the poor). This lack of understanding – even suspicion – of each other’s roles restricts the media’s coverage of poverty and development and the inclusion of the perspectives of the poor in media coverage.

- **Meetings and debates are city-based:** Public meetings with development decision-makers and/or the media tend to be held in urban areas, involving journeys that time-pressed and resource-poor rural people can rarely afford.

Community member speaking at the Manchar People’s Assembly. People living in rural areas rarely get the opportunity to be heard by the media or decision-makers.

Panos South Asia
Combining approaches, overcoming barriers

In 2005 Shirkat Gah helped Panos London and Panos South Asia identify Manchar Lake as a place where it would be beneficial to do some focused communication work as part of the Raising Debate project. The organisations began working together to find effective ways to continue supporting the community of Manchar Lake in getting their voices and concerns listened to.

Between 2005 and 2007 Panos London, Panos South Asia, Shirkat Gah and the community of Manchar Lake worked together to tackle the barriers that were preventing the local community’s views from being heard. By sharing their contacts and expertise, and combining different communication methods, these groups aimed to generate inclusive public debate on the pollution and poverty faced by the people of Manchar Lake.

Voices of those most affected

At the beginning of the Raising Debate project, in 2005, Panos London trained a team of interviewers in recording oral testimonies. The interviewers, identified by Panos South Asia and Shirkat Gah, included both men and women – CSO workers, journalists and one specialist from an interactive theatre organisation. Following a week-long workshop, the team spent three days with the community of Manchar Lake, recording open-ended interviews with men and women, and encouraging them to express and reflect upon their experiences of poverty and the impacts of the lake’s pollution.

The recorded interviews were carefully transcribed and translated, resulting in a set of powerful first-hand accounts – the direct voices of those living around Manchar Lake. In the meantime, the participating journalists raised awareness of the challenges faced by local people by producing print and TV features based on the oral testimonies.

Theatre for change

The interactive theatre specialist involved in the oral testimony work used her experience at Manchar Lake and the testimonies gathered by the team to develop a piece of theatre with a Sindhi theatre group and two members of the Save Manchar Alliance (MBI). The resulting play drew on the rich content of the oral testimonies and incorporated music, song and dance. It featured the stories of a fishing family and a farming family from Manchar.

The play was designed to present the situation in people’s own words and in an entertaining and interactive way. The audience was encouraged to participate in the action by debating and changing the outcomes of the play.

Interactive theatre

Interactive theatre was developed by Augusto Boal, a Brazilian theatre director, during the 1950s and 1960s. It aims to transform theatre from the ‘monologue’ of traditional performance into a ‘dialogue’ between the audience and the stage. Interactive plays, as well as being entertaining, are designed to help people analyse and discuss problems relating to oppression and power, and explore group solutions to these problems. After a performance, the audience is invited to discuss the content and suggest changes to the script, the conclusions and/or the characters. The audience are not merely spectators, but part of the drama, they become “spect-actors”.

Oral testimony

Panos London has been supporting oral testimony projects around the world since 1993. Oral testimonies are the result of recorded, one-to-one, open-ended interviews drawing on personal memory and experience. The one-to-one nature of oral testimony allows even the ‘quietest’ members of a community to participate – it does not rely on people having the confidence to speak up at a public event. The result is a set of powerful first-hand accounts which show the human reality of development. These direct voices can be used in multiple ways – community radio, exhibitions, policy documents – to raise awareness and encourage action.
Following the oral testimony work and the initial media coverage, in 2006 Panos South Asia, Shirkat Gah and community leaders from Manchar started to make plans for a **People’s Assembly** to be held by Manchar Lake. The People’s Assembly was designed to address the problem of the rural poor not being able to attend city-based public meetings. The event drew upon information and ideas that had been generated during many years of work with the community of Manchar Lake, and was founded on the principles of putting people first, inclusive dialogue, and harnessing the power of the media.

The Manchar People’s Assembly took place in January 2007 by the banks of Manchar Lake. Community representatives were involved in its organisation from the beginning, resulting in community participation on an impressive scale. It brought more than 1,200 community members together in dialogue with local leaders and landowners, as well as NGOs, community-based organisations and media representatives.

The assembly focused on the environmental damage stemming from the government-backed water drainage project (the RBOD), and its effects on the communities living near the lake. It ended with the formulation of recommendations for provincial and national policymakers.

Crucially, the assembly turned the traditional approach to public meetings on its head. Rather than having a few powerful people speaking to a largely silent audience, the assembly provided a platform which allowed the people of Manchar Lake to voice their concerns to those in power. This was achieved by staging the specially commissioned play, based on the oral testimonies. The interactive nature of the play enabled people to comment upon their situation and engage in discussion with the media, local government officials and other local elites in the audience in a much less intimidating atmosphere than a question and answer session in a traditional meeting.

The aim was not only to take people’s voices to the decision-makers and policymakers, but also to share the information gathered from the interviews in Manchar with the wider community. Having created an environment that encouraged participation, the play was followed by an open forum, where some of the issues were discussed.

The assembly ended with a panel discussion involving environmental experts and key stakeholders from the local government, community organisations and national CSOs. The panel discussion and parts of the People’s Assembly were recorded by Aaj TV – an important independent news and current affairs broadcaster in Pakistan – with Manchar Lake as a backdrop.
How one community’s concerns reached a national audience

Panos trained male and female journalists and community workers in oral testimony interviewing skills. The interviewers then spent three days in Manchar recording interviews.

One of the oral testimony interviewers was from an interactive theatre organisation – she and her colleagues worked with members of the community to create a piece of theatre based on the testimonies.

A key principle of any People’s Assembly is community involvement in its development and organisation. Community ownership of the event translated into community participation on an impressive scale.

Panos South Asia’s strong relationship with mainstream media, resulted in the People’s Assembly and related panel discussion being broadcast by national TV channel Aaj TV.

The event was covered by BBC radio’s Urdu service. Two documentaries based on the testimonies and the People’s Assembly were also broadcast by three FM radio stations across four provinces in Pakistan.

Television is Pakistan’s most popular form of media. In addition to the national broadcast, the event was also covered by several Karachi-based TV channels and a further Urdu channel.

On 14th January 2007, 1,200 people from the communities surrounding Manchar Lake, NGOs, research organisations and the media gathered at a People’s Assembly by the lakeside to discuss the impact of the pollution of Manchar Lake. Much of the organisation of the event was undertaken by the community itself, so that the event reflected their views and priorities.

People’s Assembly: All together now

The theatre performance, based on in-depth interviews with community members, ensured that the voices of those most affected by the pollution were central to the event and surrounding dialogue. Relationships nurtured with the media meant that national and provincial media participated in the event – there was print, TV, radio and on-line coverage.
Engaging the media

The involvement and engagement of the media was also key to the success of the Manchar People’s Assembly. Part of Panos’s approach is to recognise the media as a sector in its own right, with its own interests and constraints, rather than purely as a conduit for information.

The media was involved from the outset of the project when Panos decided to include two journalists in the Manchar Lake oral testimony interviewing team – a reporter on a provincial newspaper and a national television journalist. A barrier to journalists engaging with issues of rural poverty is that they are almost always city-based and are rarely given the opportunity to travel and work in rural areas. Panos therefore enabled the two journalists to spend several days at Manchar Lake, together with local CSO workers.

The six-day training in oral testimony introduced these journalists to a more in-depth style of interviewing. It also sensitised them to the many effects of poverty and showed ‘the poor’ to be individuals with different reactions and responses, rather than a homogenous group. These new skills and greater understanding informed their subsequent reporting on the issue.

When it came to planning the People’s Assembly, Panos South Asia used its existing relationships with the media to encourage media professionals to attend. Meetings rarely make engaging television or radio, and poverty is often not seen as newsworthy, but the impressive turnout of people against the backdrop of Manchar Lake encouraged the media to travel to a rural area and cover this story. The People’s Assembly, as a mass event, with more than 1,200 in attendance, had the advantage of giving the media something active to film, which was then broadcast on national television.

‘The oral testimony workshop yielded a much more refined and professional way to conduct an interview… I learned not only how to conduct an interview but also the art of putting questions in a way that does not bother the interviewee.’

Yasir Qureshi
TV journalist
Media outputs

Through the process of oral testimony collection, the journalists were immersed in the realities of life for those affected by the pollution of Manchar Lake. The vivid personal stories that resulted provided both the motivation and the raw material for a variety of media outputs.

NGO newsletter

Shirkat Gah’s regular illustrated Urdu newsletter Hamara Mahol (Our Environment) devoted a whole issue to the oral testimonies from Manchar Lake. This was sent to the regular mailing list of 3,000, allowing a wide range of NGOs and CSOs to learn more about the issue. It was also widely distributed at the People’s Assembly.

Documentary television

The TV journalist in the oral testimony interviewing team produced a half-hour programme on the fishing families of Manchar Lake for Aaj TV, as part of a series titled Aaj Awaam Ke Saath (Today with the People). The series features a day in the life of different Pakistani citizens.

Radio features

Two 10-minute radio documentaries were made by Uks, an independent production house in Pakistan. The first focused on the women of Manchar Lake and their concerns about health, sanitation and increasing poverty. It made extensive use of the testimony collection. The second explored the reactions of participants in the People’s Assembly to the dialogue held there. These programmes were broadcast on three radio stations, covering four provinces. Out of a current population of over 184 million, approximately 29 per cent are regular radio listeners, with radio being particularly popular in Sindh province.

Current affairs television

Television is currently the most popular form of media in Pakistan. Over 75 per cent of the population regularly watch television. When Aaj TV made the Manchar People’s Assembly the focus of its 50-minute prime time national current affairs programme Seyaset (Politics), this placed Manchar Lake firmly on the national news agenda.

Other media coverage

Because the People’s Assembly was so well attended by regional and national media, many other media organisations also covered the event, including the Urdu channel Dhoom TV, two Karachi-based TV channels, five Sindh newspapers and the BBC radio Urdu Service and online Urdu website, the latter including an interview with the minister of state for the environment.

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7 ‘Pakistan Communications Profile’ AudienceScapes, available at: www.audiencescapes.org
8 See note 7
Successes and challenges

The multiple communication methods introduced by Panos built on the development and advocacy work that Shirkat Gah was already undertaking at Manchar Lake. It brought different actors together generating new relationships and inclusive dialogue and in doing so, helped to bridge the communication gap between ‘the governed’ and ‘the governors’. The successes and challenges of these communication activities are outlined below.

Successes

Community ownership

Manchar community members were supported from the beginning to present their own case to the wider world. The planning and execution of the People’s Assembly was carried out in close consultation with the lakeside community and the Save Manchar Alliance (MBI) from the start, giving them a strong sense of ownership of the event.

Focus on voices

Community ownership of the People’s Assembly was reinforced by the central focus on voices from the community at the event and in the related media and communication activities. This was made possible through the oral testimony collection, which also added a crucial element to the evidence base built up by Shirkat Gah on the impacts of the pollution of Manchar. The testimonies presented a wide range of personal experiences and responses, shedding light on local people’s own understanding of the situation. These powerful first-hand accounts provided a foundation for the advocacy and media activities that followed.

Interactive theatre: inclusive and accessible

The interactive drama used local people’s words (from the oral testimonies), involved members of the community in a workshop at which the play was first devised, and presented the issues surrounding the pollution of Manchar Lake in an entertaining and accessible way which encouraged participation by the audience.

Bringing together interest groups

One feature of the play was that it looked at the situation at Manchar Lake from the point of view of both fishing and farming families. In this respect, they echoed an important achievement of the overall campaign. Shirkat Gah recognised from the beginning that these two groups needed to work together, and actively encouraged them to combine forces.

Another innovation which broke down barriers between different groups, including the local elite, was the avoidance of hierarchical seating arrangements at the People’s Assembly – everyone sat on the floor at the same level, regardless of social status or political power.

Engaging the local elite

One significant achievement was the extent to which the community persuaded the local elite of the severity of the environmental degradation of Manchar Lake, and its social and economic impact. Local government officials and landowners attended the People’s Assembly, one of whom called it ‘a truly unique experience’. He believed the Assembly had given hope and confidence to its participants. The result was that local elites united with the people in the demand that senior government officials should come up with effective policy responses.
Challenges

Reaching politicians

No national or provincial level government officials came to the Assembly. At the time, national politicians were reluctant for representatives of the Sindh government to attend any public event about Manchar Lake because they knew they could attract blame for the environmental degradation of the lake.

Another People’s Assembly, held to review and discuss relief and rehabilitation responses to the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan, had more success in this respect, according to the Panos report, Connecting the Dots – not least because the earthquake was not caused by humans, and so there was less sensitivity to the possibility of anti-government feeling.

However, although no national officials attended the People’s Assembly, the prime-time Aaj TV programme on the event captured their attention. In response, the Governor of Sindh province invited leaders of the Save Manchar Alliance (MBI) to Karachi for discussions about the problems and potential solutions.

Participation of women

Training women to carry out oral testimony interviews resulted in equal numbers of men and women being interviewed at Manchar Lake, and therefore women’s words and stories were part of the play performed at the People’s Assembly and the outputs based on the oral testimonies.

Despite this strong representation of women’s experiences and perspectives, local cultural norms restricted women’s active participation in the Assembly itself. Of the 1,200 people who attended, approximately 150 were women. Special arrangements were made so that they could view the theatre performance from behind a screen, but they remained spectators – rather than the active ‘spect-actors’ encouraged by the theatre group.

9 ‘Connecting the dots: poverty, policy and the media: How poor communities use media and communication to influence policy’ Panos South Asia, (forthcoming)

Mollah Bux
Community leader, Manchar

‘...we would have a better impact on our issues and problems if someone from the provincial or federal government were present when the issues related to Manchar were discussed, but neither of them could attend the programme.’
Outcomes and lessons learned

The People’s Assembly was the point at which the community, local and national CSOs, local and national media and communication organisations all came together. The resulting combination of different communication methods and audiences increased the impact of the event.

The People’s Assembly and related media activities together created a voice loud enough to be heard by significant government officials, but it is important to recognise that these activities all built upon almost a decade of work in Manchar by CSOs and by the community itself.

Outcomes

- The Standing Committee on Environment of the National Assembly of Pakistan has officially recognised the need to calculate the costs of the impact of the RBOD on Manchar Lake and the local community.
- The people of Manchar Lake had their voices heard and their concerns recognised – an empowering experience in itself. The sustained campaign has led to consciousness-raising within the local community, as well as outside it. The experience of taking part in sustained collective action created a sense of solidarity and boosted the community’s involvement in decision-making that will affect their lives.
- The Assembly sparked interest in other communities. A predominantly farming district adjacent to Manchar Lake approached Panos South Asia and Shirkat Gah for help in organising their own People’s Assembly, seeing it as an effective way to amplify their voices.
- The project raised awareness amongst local and national media in Pakistan of the realities of poverty, the value of including ‘voices’ in stories, and of covering the lack of representation of poor people in local and national decision-making.
- There is greater potential for coordinated action in the future, now that different actors (for example, local officials, technical experts, local and national NGOs and the media) have been brought together to discuss and formulate policy responses based on information supplied by the community.

Practical changes in the community

The nature of communication work makes it difficult to trace a direct cause and effect between the People’s Assembly and practical changes for the community of Manchar. However, a number of changes have been experienced since the People’s Assembly.

- In September 2008 the provincial government began constructing a model village with 100 concrete houses for families affected by the pollution of Manchar Lake, including a drug dispensary and a school. The work was completed in June 2010. Sadly, all of these houses – like other local buildings – were damaged by flooding later that year.
- In 2009 the provincial government provided 200 boats, 25 boat engines, fishing equipment (including nets and ice boxes) and 100 bicycles to the lakeside fishing community. The Indus Resource Centre, a national NGO, has provided loans to enable fisherfolk to repair boats and equipment.
- In 2010 the national government installed safe water plants in two villages on the shores of Manchar Lake.
- Measures have been taken to enable the communities surrounding Manchar Lake to benefit from a social protection scheme (Benazir Bhutto welfare cards).
Further lessons

Several lessons learned will feed into the design and development of future Panos London integrated communication projects.

- Community involvement in, and commitment to, advocacy activities is essential. Investment in skills training, networking and other forms of support from NGOs can enable local people to continue the work after donor-funded projects have ceased.

- Employing a range of communication approaches which produced different outputs was effective, as different formats engaged different audiences in the community’s concerns.

- Making development issues accessible and entertaining pays dividends in generating inclusive dialogue. The testimony-based theatre piece staged at the People’s Assembly involved community members in its creation, attracted wide audience participation, and drew the attention of the media, in particular national television.

- Local stories, if covered well, can become issues of significant interest to the national public. It is also important to focus on targeting and strengthening local as well as national media.

- Ongoing NGO support for communities can be critical. The fact that Shirkat Gah committed itself to working on the issue of pollution in Manchar for many years enabled them to build relationships with the community over time, which increased the effectiveness of the campaign.

- Involving and gaining the support of local elites is crucial to putting pressure on higher-level policymakers. For example, a local landlord, the brother of the former Sindh chief minister, attended the People’s Assembly. He told the Save Manchar Alliance, ‘If you organise programmes like this, we will stand with you.’

- If national government officials will not attend local assemblies or meetings, creating an event that attracts the national media enables them to be reached them through other means, such as national television.

- Creating relationships and mutual understanding between communities, local and national NGOs and the media significantly increases the likelihood that the voices of those most affected are heard by those in power.

Endnote

In August 2010, Pakistan faced its worst ever floods. Some 20 million people were affected and the United Nations estimated that more than a fifth of the country’s land was inundated. Approximately 100,000 people living in 75 villages around Manchar Lake were affected, with severe damage to crops and buildings, and loss of livestock. Several NGOs are currently providing support and relief to these communities.

The pollution of the lake, however, has remained on Pakistan’s political and media agenda. Also in August 2010, the Supreme Court ordered the chairman of the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and the chief secretary of Sindh to visit Manchar Lake to see for themselves the damage caused by pollution, and to submit a joint report identifying solutions. Following this, the Supreme Court is monitoring progress on measures, including treatment plants, that aim to create a pollution-free Manchar Lake.
Resources and contacts

Panos London
Manchar Lake oral testimonies can be found at www.panos.org.uk/oral-testimonies/living-with-poverty-pakistan/


Panos South Asia
Resources produced by Panos South Asia in Pakistan include *What it means to be poor: Voices of poverty from Manchar and Sanghar in Pakistan’s Sindh province*, a publication based on the oral testimonies that can be ordered from Shahzad Hooda at the Panos Pakistan office:
Tel: +92 21 3582 4701/2
Email: shahzad@panossouthasia.org
www.panossouthasia.org

Shirkat Gah Women’s Resource Centre
www.shirkatgah.org

Omar Asghar Khan Development Foundation
www.oakdf.org.pk

Interactive Resource Centre
www.irc.org.pk

Aaj TV
www.aaj.tv

Pakistan Network of Rivers, Dams and People
Please see the latest information on this group’s activities on the International Rivers website:
www.internationalrivers.org/en/south-asia/pakistan

Uks Radio Project
www.uksresearch.com/radioprojects.htm

The two organisations below are involved in current flood-relief efforts with the communities surrounding Manchar, in addition to ongoing advocacy efforts concerning pollution of the lake.

Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum
www.pff.org.pk

Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources (TCCR)
www.tccrpk.org

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