



A REPORT

Media Workshop on Climate Change Reporting

Imphal, December 3-5, 2016



IHCAP Indian Himalayas
Climate Adaptation
Programme



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Department of Science & Technology
Ministry of Science & Technology
Government of India

NMSHE NATIONAL MISSION FOR
SUSTAINING THE HIMALAYAN
ECOSYSTEM



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Media Workshop on Climate Change Reporting

Imphal, December 3-5, 2016

Jointly organized by **Centre for Media Studies (CMS)**, **Department of Science and Technology (NMSHE)** and **Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP)** under **SDC**

Venue: **Hotel Imphal (Imphal, Manipur)**

About Centre for Media Studies (CMS)

Established in 1991, CMS is a not-for-profit, multi-disciplinary development research and facilitative think-tank. It endeavors to work towards responsive governance and equitable development through research, advocacy and capacity building in social development, environment, communication, media, transparency and governance issues at local and national policy levels. Its flagship programme in environment sector is VATAVARAN, a leading international festival of environmental films.

Find more details at: www.cmsindia.org

About Indian Himalaya Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP)

(Strengthening Capacity on Climate Science and Adaptation in the Indian Himalayas)

Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) is a project under Global Programme Climate Change (GPCC) of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). In India it is anchored under the Framework of Science and Technology Agreement of November 2003 between the Swiss Federal Council and the Government of India and is being implemented as a bilateral cooperation programme with Department of Science and Technology. IHCAP builds on capacity and knowledge enhancement related to three pillars- increasing knowledge on impacts of and vulnerability to climate change of the Himalayan socio-ecological system; enhancing capacities of academic and public institutions to address climate change; creating awareness, informing stakeholders and disseminating knowledge in the Indian Himalayan Region, Hindu Kush Himalayas and beyond.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Summary | 1 |
| Inaugural session | 2 |
| Technical sessions | |
| Overview of state action plan on climate change, Impacts and adaptation with focus on the Himalayan region | 4 |
| Climate change impacts and adaptation – livelihoods, agriculture, biodiversity | 7 |
| Field visit | 9 |
| Media Roundtable – Bridging the gap | 11 |
| Feedback by Participants | 12 |
| Annex 1- Programme schedule | 13 |
| Annex 2 – List of participants | 15 |
| Coverage | 16 |



Summary

The three-day media workshop on climate change reporting was inaugurated by Governor of Manipur Dr Najma Heptulla at Sangai conference Hall of Hotel Imphal in Imphal on December 3, 2016.

The inaugural session was attended by state environment minister, Sh. Hemochandra, Dr Shirish Sinha, Deputy Director cooperation, Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation and Ms. P N Vasanti, Director General, CMS. The workshop brought together the climate change experts and media professionals all over the state with the objective of improving the coverage of reporting on the subject in the state.

Dr. Najma Heptulla, Sh. Hemochandra and Dr. Sinha released the manual, 'Himalaya Climate Change and the Media' on the occasion. After welcoming the gathering, Dr. Sinha, presented the overview of the IHCAP and described the activities and objective of their program in detail.

In the inaugural session, Dr. Heptulla expressed her happiness over the media workshop and stated that media has a powerful role in generating awareness and motivating communities at the local level. The environment minister Shri Hemochandra and other speakers expressed the need to prepare the communities for climate change with climate resilient agricultural practices and other adaptation approaches. Shri Singh informed the gathering that Manipur had taken a lead in formulating the state climate change action plan and was now taking follow up actions to implement adaptation measures.

The Minister also stated that the Directorate of Environment had earmarked separate provision for capacity building of media persons. The state government would also look into the need for providing greater support in the form of fellowships to young environment journalists.

In the first technical session, a detailed presentation was made on what the Indian Himalayan Climate Change Adaptation Program (IHCAP) is all about, and explained the initiatives has been taken under the program in terms for capacity building of different stakeholders or in terms of climate change vulnerability assessment.

The state action plan on climate change and Manipur's vulnerability profile was discussed elaborately to have an understanding of the impact of climate change on different natural resources found in the state. Given the vast impact of climate change on the Himalayan ecosystem and biodiversity, Dr. Dinabandhu Sahoo spoke about the 'bio-economy mission' being spearheaded by the Institute of Bio-resources and Sustainable Development, Imphal. In addition, the impact of climate change on rice cultivation followed by the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) was discussed as a sustainable agricultural practise.

Impact of climate change on agriculture in the north eastern region of the country owing to temperature/precipitation variabilities was the main discussion point in the second technical session. Also, a discussion happened on the kind of research that is taking place under the National Innovation on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project.

The participants, on the second day of the workshop, were taken for a field visit to Phayeng village (a carbon positive village), followed by a visit to the Karang village, which is a lake island in Bishnupur district. In Phayeng, the participants got an opportunity to interact with the indigenous community members and understand the different ways in which these communities are dedicatedly working towards the conservation of forests with the help of traditional knowledge. In Karang, how the fisherman community has observed a significant reduction in the availability of certain fish species which were earlier found in abundance in Loktak Lake, was the major concern of discussion.

The workshop concluded on the third day with an interactive roundtable session aimed at bridging the gap between different stakeholders for better climate change reporting. Senior editor of the Imphal Free Press, Mr. Irengbam Arun, Dr. T Brajakumar, P N Vasanti (Director General, CMS) Mr. Dinesh C Sharma (fellow, CMS) spoke in the session.

Inaugural session

December 3, 2016

The three-day media workshop on climate change reporting was inaugurated by Governor of Manipur Dr Najma Heptulla at Sangai conference Hall of Hotel Imphal on December 3, 2016.

The inaugural session was attended by state Environment Minister, Sh. I Hemochandra, Dr Shirish Sinha, Deputy Director, Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation and P N Vasanti, Director General CMS.



Welcoming the dignitaries and participants, Annu Anand (Head, Advocacy CMS) highlighted the objectives behind the workshop and noted that this was the first such workshop in the Northeast region being organised in all the Himalayan states under the CMS-IHCAP project of media sensitization on climate change reporting in the region.

Director General CMS P N Vasanti gave a brief account of CMS and its work in the environment and social sectors. Since its inception 25 years ago, CMS has been studying media trends and also supporting media to become more relevant to the development agenda. Over the years, these efforts have been integrated in many forms of research, policy inputs, advocacy initiatives and publications.

The CMS Media Lab, she added, has been monitoring prime-time news and front page coverage of newspapers for the past more than one decade to see if social, environmental and other issues are highlighted in media. These findings show that environmental coverage is very poor in both television and print. As a follow up action, CMS then launched an international environment and wildlife film festival - CMS VATAVARAN- which over the years has become Asia's largest and top five green-festivals globally. Films screened in the festival have been widely used to engage with diverse audiences like students, youth, policy makers and also media. Today over 3000 films are available in CMS library and the footage is made available to all interested media houses. As a result, the coverage of green issues on television has substantially improved.

Governor of Manipur Dr Heptulla said the environment protection was integral to Indian culture for centuries. People never cut trees or killed wild animals. They worshipped forests and rivers. All this, she said, has changed now and we have started polluting rivers, degrading forests and throwing garbage in water bodies like the Loktak lake. "When I came to Manipur and visited Loktak, I found it beautiful. But, now we find that the lake area is shrinking, there is pollution all over. The rivers which feed into the Lake are carrying polluted water and sewage from cities. All this must be prevented and I am committed to work towards this," the governor said. She appealed to the state government and the environment minister to initiate steps to restore the lake.



Expressing her happiness over the media workshop, the governor stated, “I am happy that the media has come forward to talk about environment and climate change. While scientists have been working on different aspects of climate change and state governments are preparing plans for adaptation, media has a powerful role in generating awareness and motivating communities at the local level.”

The governor then released a manual titled ‘Himalayas, Climate Change and the Media’ prepared by IHCAP to serve as handbook on climate change reporting.

Dr Shirish Sinha of Swiss Agency for Development and cooperation (SDC) said IHCAP had been developed under the Global Programme of Climate Change supported by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and was being implemented in coordination with different central and state government agencies. The programme builds on capacity and knowledge in three areas –scientific and technical knowledge cooperation in areas like glaciology, hydrology and climatology; adaptation measures and risk reduction for vulnerable communities in the Himalayan states; and mainstreaming adaptation policies in the states. These three streams cover a wide range of themes - livelihoods, water, agriculture disaster risk reduction and climate resilient development.

The overall objective is to strengthen and enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities, and also capacities of research institutions, communities and as well as decisions makers. Therefore, training and capacity building programmes are being undertaken for stakeholders in different states. In Manipur, the programme has begun with media persons, and will cover district-level officials soon, Dr Sinha informed.

State Environment Minister Sh. I Hemochandra Singh assured to extend all possible support from government side in addressing the issue. Manipur, he said, had taken a lead in formulating the state climate change action plan and was now taking follow up actions to implement adaptation measures.

The Minister informed that the Directorate of Environment had earmarked separate provision for capacity building of media persons. The state government would also look into the need for providing greater support in the form of fellowships to young environment journalists.

Ms Annu Anand (Head, Advocacy, CMS) thanked the governor, state environment minister and other guests for their commitment to climate change adaptation.



Technical sessions

Overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change, Impacts and adaptation with focus on the Himalayan region

After the break, the participants reassembled for the first technical session. Mr Dinesh C Sharma, Fellow, CMS, moderated the session and requested participants, including journalists and film makers, to introduce themselves and also to spell out their expectations from the workshop. Most participants wanted to gain more knowledge on environment and climate change related issues so that they could improve their writing. Some of them expressed their interest to know about the fellowship, IHCAP and CMS has announced. In addition, they were interested to explore other opportunities to report on issues like environment.

The facilitator briefed the participants about the flow of the workshop and different sessions. He informed that the first day would be devoted to presentations by state officials and scientists, followed by interaction. After a field visit the next day, the workshop will have a session on media issues on the last day.

The session began with a presentation by Dr Shirish Sinha, Deputy Director Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). He provided an overview of SDC activities in India, particularly the framework agreement on 'Scientific and Technical Cooperation' under which IHCAP had been conceived. SDC also functions as a 'Technical and Knowledge partner' for implementation of National Mission of Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE).

Dr Sinha informed that during first phase of IHCAP (2012-15), various capacity building programmes were held for all stakeholders such as scientists, policy makers, community leaders and media persons.

During the Phase-2 of IHCAP, out-scaling of capacity building across 12 Himalayan states and series of workshops will be held on various thematic areas. These include Climate Science for Adaptation planning and implementation, in partnership with NABCONS; Common Vulnerability Assessment Framework for the India Himalayan Region and training for State Climate Change Cells in partnership with Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and series of media workshops on Climate Change Reporting across the Himalayan states in partnership with Centre for Media Studies (CMS). In addition, a forum will be created for policymakers, legislatures and parliamentarians on Himalayan sustainable development and technical assistance will be provided to state climate cells for design and development of adaptation projects.

Dr Sinha also shared findings of extensive research on integrated assessment of climate vulnerability, hazards and risk done for Kullu district in Himachal Pradesh. The study has highlight on climate-related threats and their impacts on different sectors of the economy, and discusses the main learnings and implications for climate change adaptation and disaster-risk reduction in the district. The objective of the report is to provide a robust scientific basis for planning, developing, and implementing adaptation solutions. Some new findings have also emerged. For instance, the extent of permafrost (or frozen ground) across Kullu till now was less certain. Now IHCAP study shows that up to 420 square km of high elevation land area in Kullu could be underlain by permafrost. A complete risk assessment of glacial lakes has been conducted at the tehsil-scale for the Kullu district. It shows that the greatest threats of 'glacial lake outbursts floods' originate from heavily-glaciated Parvati Valley, with large events potentially reaching the heavily-populated downstream areas of the Kullu Valley.

Dr Dinabandhu Sahoo, Director, Institute of Bio resources and Sustainable Development (Imphal), spoke about the bio-economy mission being spearheaded by IBSD. The mission aims to create new



jobs and livelihood through sustainable production and utilisation of renewable biological resources for food, bio-based products and bio-energy through knowledge-based approaches. All these activities will not only help to generate new solutions for several problems but would also promote climate resilience.

Referring to black scented rice varieties grown in Manipur, Dr Sahoo said the area under cultivation of black rice is small and is dwindling further due to changes in weather patterns. In some areas, farmers are being encouraged to use System of Rice Intensification (SRI) to increase yield. IBSD is preparing a genomic database of dozens of black rice varieties available in the state for further studies in enhancing production. The institute is also studying the impact of rising temperature of productivity of black rice by growing some varieties in hotter climates. "We are particularly studying if higher Co₂ in the atmosphere has any impact on nutritional content of black rice," he added. Dr M Homeswor Singh (state nodal office, climate change) made an elaborate presentation on the state action plan on climate change. He said the impacts of climate change were already visible in the state. The Shiroy Lily that used to grow abundantly in Shiroy Hills in past is now decreasing in numbers in Dzuko Valley. Eel-fish, which is commonly known as 'Ngaprum' in Manipur dialect, has reported change in gender, It is increasing in numbers from female to male due to unfavourable climatic conditions in their habitats.



Four priority areas have been identified in the climate change vulnerability profile in Manipur, namely:

- Water Resources
- Forest Resources
- Agriculture and Allied Sector
- Health Sector

In the water resource sector, experts have predicted increase in total rainfall at 20-40 percent by 2020. Currently Manipur is experiencing erratic rainfall, decreasing levels of underground water and drying up of streams, shrinking of wetland, reservoirs etc. Also catchment areas, which are linked with livelihood, are drying up, and people who depend on it are facing extreme challenges.

As far as forest resources are concerned, they are becoming vulnerable due to more and more fragmentation, degradation, conversion, etc.

In Agriculture and Allied Sector due to changes in climatic condition, the experts have predicted decrease in rice yield for about 3-5%, new plant diseases and pest have risen and failure in terms of rain-fed agriculture products with limited adaptive capacity of farmers in new varieties of cropping.

Meanwhile, in the health sector, vector-borne diseases are rising with increasing temperature. In 2016, Japanese encephalitis was reported in Churachanpur district of Manipur, which is a hill district. The transmission window of malaria is now extended for 10-12 months.

The state has developed an institutional mechanism for implementation of the State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) headed by State Level Advisory Committee on Climate Change, which has a 'State Steering Committee on Climate Change'.

The process for developing the state action plan included consultation with state government's line department and agencies; local subject experts from Manipur University, Central Agriculture University, Regional Institute of Medical Science and NGOs etc. And a series of Consultation workshops were also held at the district level as well.

Several climate adaptation projects have been initiated, as a follow up the state action plan. These include reviving of water bodies and promoting water harvesting, such as conservation of Yarelpāt Wetland in (Imphal East), rainwater harvesting at Mayang Langing and biodiversity Park in Ningsingkhul in Jiribam district. Automated weather stations have also been established at 13 places to gather weather information. A project to develop carbon positive model village has been initiated at Phayeng with funding from the national climate adaptation fund.

A lively interactive session followed during which the speakers answered a number of questions, particularly relating to implementation of the state climate change action plan.

Climate change impacts and adaptation – livelihoods, agriculture, biodiversity

Dr. Irengbam Meghachandra Singh (Principal Scientist, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Imphal) presented an overview of impact of climate change on agriculture in Northeast, and Manipur, in particular.

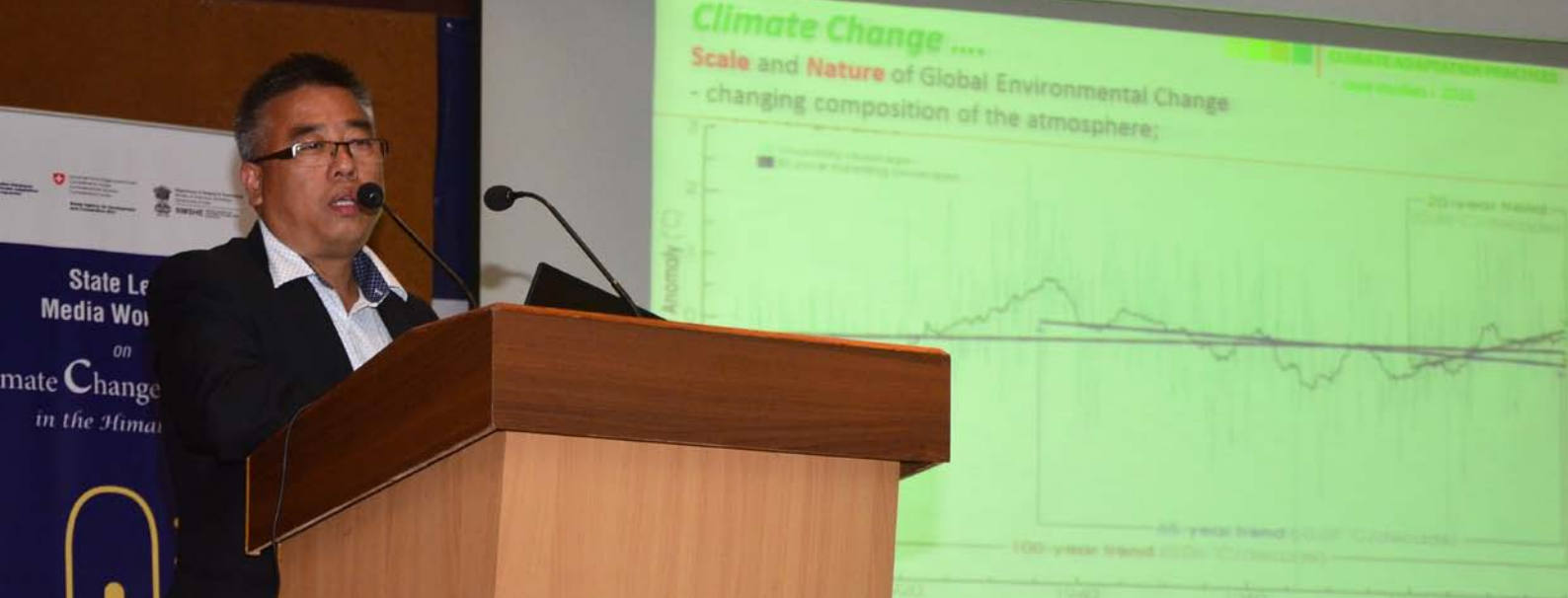
The Northeast region of India is predominantly based on agriculture economy as mineral resources required for industrial growth are poor in the hilly states. Out of 2.55 lakh sq km area, about 4.2 million hectare is under *jhumingor* shifting cultivation. About 3.6 million ha is the net sown area which is rainfed. Therefore most agriculture operations in the region are subject to vagaries of the monsoon. While the region experiences heavy rainfall – 1200 to 1400mm, the distribution of rainfall has become erratic in the past last years. Water is not available for irrigation during the *rabi* season, and many remote hill areas are reporting dry spells as well as shortage of drinking water. The increase in temperature is directly and indirectly affecting agriculture – in both positive and negative ways. This year the region experienced early and heavy intermitten trains and there is a high possibility of less rainfall during the rabi season, which has been the case for the past four years.



Annual average rainfall of the region is around 2450 mm accounting for 10 per cent (42 million hectare meters or M ha-m) of country's total water of 420 M ha- m. But the utilization is only to the extent of 0.88 M ha m, with all the remaining water getting lost in runoff from the hills. At hilltops, the land is absolutely left fallow almost for 6 to 7 months during post-rainy season due to severe water scarcity. On top of this, now rainfall pattern is changing. In Manipur, climate data of the past 24 years shows that minimum temperature is increasing and maximum temperature is decreasing. Due to late transplantation – a result of changing rainfall pattern - rice is becoming chaffy.

Climate change will have major impact on the livelihood of indigenous ethnic people in the region. The changes are visible in terms of surface temperature, precipitation patterns, impact on agriculture sector, insect/pests and plant diseases, water resources, biodiversity and vulnerability to extreme events.

Since climate change poses multiple challenges, focused and long term research is being undertaken under the National Innovation on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project in the NE region. There is scope to improve resilience of agriculture by application of existing knowledge and technology on farmers' field in a holistic manner. Under this project, a critical assessment of



different crops in the region for vulnerability to climatic stresses and extreme events, in particular, intra seasonal variability of rainfall has been initiated, and temperature- tolerant rice and maize varieties suitable for north–eastern hill ecosystem are being identified. Environmentally compatible rainwater harvesting systems with focus on water quality and multiple have been developed and are being evaluated for mass dissemination. Other climate resilient technologies being promoted include roof water harvesting, organic farming, paddy-cum-fish farming, System of Rice Intensification, integrated farming and technologies for enhancing fruit production.

Dr T Brajakumar Singh, Deputy Director, Directorate of Environment and Principal Investigator, State Climate Cell, Manipur) spoke about climate adaptation practices in Manipur with the case study of Phayeng village which is being developed as India's first carbon-positive village. The village is undergoing a silent change to become the country's first carbon-positive village. Under the three-year project, greenhouse gas sequestration will be enhanced through various initiatives so that it overtakes net release of greenhouse gas emissions. The initiatives include promoting integrated mountain farming, introducing climate resilient crops, replacing biomass in cooking stoves with renewable energy, regenerating lost springs, maximizing green cover and protection of natural forests. All this is being done with active community participation and blending with traditional knowledge.

Strategies Applied:

Under the project, the state climate change cell is undertaking capacity building of village people, helping them in developing skills as well as linkage with markets.

- A Village 'Knowledge Center' is being developed for documentation of indigenous conservation practices and assisting the use of eco-system for sustainable livelihood. In addition, the village will have a community-based eco-health resort for Yoga and, natural living. Project also included initiatives to ensure safe drinking water supply for all the inhabitants of the village. For this, various activities have been carried out such as catchment areas treatment; widening of riverbed and water bodies; plantation of medicinal trees, construction of masonry dam and introduction of climate resilient agriculture practices.

Phayeng village could serve as a successful template for community-owned sustainable ecosystem-based adaptation, one that employs a blend of traditional and modern approaches to achieve climate resilience.

Dr Brajakumar then showed a short film on the project in Phayeng.

Field Visit

Phayeng village -a carbon positive village, December 4

The trip began with a visit to Phayeng, a small village in Lamsang of Imphal West District of Manipur located about 17 km from the state capital. The village has population of about 6000 people. The village is known for preserving indigenous culture and knowledge and is now trying to use to make it climate-resilient.

Dr Brajakumar introduced community leaders and representatives of various committees to visiting media team, and CMS staff. He explained how traditional wisdom and modern knowledge are being blended to develop a model carbon- positive village.

The project is being implemented with full community participation through various sub-committees and other Gram Panchayat members.

The visiting media persons learnt, that the village also has other committees like Irrigation; agriculture sector and forest protection.

The octogenarian village cheftain, or 'Khullakpa' in local dialect, Ningthoujam Toyai Chakpa said, "since the time of our ancestors, the forest has been our inextricable part. We worship forest which is an indispensable resource for the village."

The Forest Protection Committee Secretary Ningthoujam Sanjoy informed that the reasons for preserving and conserving the forest has, multi-factors; culturally, socially, environmentally."Looking back from past, we have our traditional and indigenous culture and forest was a part of it and preservation became important for us. Forests are our God, for us ---for living, for food and water, as all the element of living depends on forest".

The village rules prohibit anyone from entering the forest area without permission or knowledge of village heads. Fine are imposed as penalty for entering without permission or doing any harm to forest environment, like cutting trees without permission. Hunting is also controlled in the same way. Villagers can hunt only once in a year in the name of 'Lai-Harouba' (Syvan deity worship) as an offering to the Gods.



During interaction Sanjoy also said, if you go to every house in Phayeng, you will find growing bamboos in its surrounding abundantly. Besides protecting from any possible harsh winds, the family serves their purposes.

Majority of the women folks involves in brewing alcohols (rice wine) but we are looking forwards for smoke-less Chulha. Each house has dug out a small pit to gather kitchen garbage.

During The visit the participants were exposed to various water bodies, agricultural fields, and types of crops cultivated and about benefits of zero-tillage.

Thnaga Village - An Island Village near Loktak Lake

In the second half of the field trip, media persons travelled to Karang island village in Loktak Lake, located in Moirang Tehsil of Bishnupur district. It is situated 7km away from sub-district headquarter Moirang and 43 Km from Imphal. The village population is nearly about 4000 and people have to use boats for commutation. Fishing and farming are major source of livelihood.

During interaction with a group of villagers, in community hall, some of them talked about degradation of the lake and how it is affecting their livelihoods.

In past, fisherman used to catch fishes like 'Sareng', 'Penba' in local dialect, which are not found now a days, the villagers believe is due to a change in water and as well as due to surrounding lake environment conditions. Due to construction of dam (Ithai Dam), the villagers inform that they have suffered lot of problem in fishing, which is the main livelihood for many years. The water level in the lake also rises sometimes due to water blocked by dam.

According to Santomba, a villager, I informed the group that the floating biomass in the lake has also been increasing. The temperature has also increased comparing with past. Many migratory birds, which used to come to the lake area are not been seen much now.



Media Roundtable – Bridging the gap

The workshop concluded on the third day with an interactive roundtable session aimed at bridging the gap between different stakeholders for better climate change reporting. Senior editor of the Imphal Free Press, Mr. Irengbam Arun, Dr. T Brajakumar, P N Vasanti (Director General, CMS) Mr. Dinesh C Sharma (fellow, CMS) spoke in the session. Ms Annu Anand started the discussion by articulating objectives of the session.

Dinesh C Sharma Fellow, CMS, highlighted various environmental movements initiated in India, and pointed out that environment reporting was their by product.

- At present, most climate change reporting is related to events, extreme weather, controversies and international negotiations. Reporting relating to impact of climate change on people and climate adaptation are largely missing.

Climate change adaptation or resilient, is about connecting the Science with the community, with a holistic picture. Climate change reporting is not just an environment story, it goes beyond embracing various aspects like science, energy, water, agriculture, forest, livelihood and communities, and migration and urbanisation etc.

There is no institution or mechanism to bridge up the gaps and the information available or resources may not be enough. So need to go deeper to tell good story

Mr. Sharma mentioned about things to be avoided while reporting climate change story and what to add to complement the stories and trends of reporting that can attract more attention. Participants were introduced to various sites, resources, networking and fellowship opportunities that can help journalists enhance their reporting skills.

Mr Arun asked reporters to look for stories in seemingly ordinary things happening around them. Even something so common in cities like plastic waste can become a big story if properly investigated and followed up. Environmental issues need indepth and continuous coverage to make an impact.

Ms Vasanti said environment reporting needed passion and commitment. Journalists also need to do field work to include impact of climate change on communities, and include viewpoint of people, in addition to that of experts.

- During the interaction, the state climate change cell has also given thought of initiating some kinds of fellowship to enhance reporting and after a capacity building to some select journalist.
- Interaction also stressed the importance of building the capacity to editorial staff like sub-editor, copy-editor to make familiar with the issue. So the essence of any climate change related story doesn't get lost in translation or gate keeping process.



Feedback by Participants

Media participants from different districts had shown a significant level of enthusiasm throughout the three -day long workshop at Imphal. As per the individual feedbacks, structure of the workshop was able to impress the participants as it helped them get a holistic picture of the impact of climate change and the various initiatives being taken in the region. Some participants also felt that the way all the sessions were lined up maintained a steady flow without jumbling the themes associated with climate change.

The field visit on the second day turns out to be the most important and much liked session for some participants. It helped them understand that how valuable resources like water and forests are being conserved by the local communities by making use of the traditional knowledge that has been passed over to them from one generation to another.

Overall the participants found the workshop content to be enriching. However, some felt that more research studies relating to impact of climate change and adaptation aspect in the hill districts of Manipur could have been discussed during the sessions. They believe that majority of the discussions were surrounded around valley. It should rather have been evenly balanced in terms of areas chosen. As suggested by one of the journalists, provision of handouts for later reference could have benefitted more.

There was a general suggestion made by the media persons belonging to both national and regional level media that such media workshops on climate change and environment should happen more often to ensure effective and efficient reporting in the Himalayan region. More documentaries on climate change impacts at the state level could have been shown during the workshop as opined by one of the participant.

The use of layman language while reporting or discussing the impact of climate change for better mass understanding is important, which was also appreciated by the participants during the roundtable session.

Some journalists had also pointed out that a short session about the problems/challenges related to reporting on climate change prior to the field visit could have helped and enhanced the reporting of the case studies from the field. Some felt that the greater participation from the civil society Organisations (CSOs) could have made the roundtable session more valuable in terms of knowing impact at ground level. The idea of bridging the gap between all stakeholders through an interactive discussion session on the concluding day of the workshop was deeply appreciated by the participants.



Annex 1 – Workshop Agenda

| DAY 1: DECEMBER3, 2016 (10.00 am to 12.20 pm) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Program for the Inaugural Session | | |
| 10.00 am | Registration | |
| 10.30 am | Arrival of the Honorable Governor of Manipur, Dr.Najma Heptulla | |
| 10.35 am | Welcome address by P N Vasanti, Director General, Centre for Media Studies (CMS) | |
| 10.45 am | Introduction to the workshop and objective of IHCAP program by Dr. Shirish Sinha, Deputy Director, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation | |
| 11.00 am | Lighting of Lamp | |
| 11.10 am | Address by Chief guest, Honorable Governor of Manipur, Dr. Najma Heptulla | |
| 11.30 am | Keynote address by the State Environment Minister, Mr. Irengbam Hemochandra | |
| 12.00 am | Vote of Thanks by Annu Anand, Head, Advocacy, CMS | |
| 12.00 noon –12.20 pm | TEA | |
| Technical session I -Overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change, impacts and adaptation with focus on the Himalayan region (12.20 pm to 2.45 pm) | | |
| 12.20 pm - 12.40 pm | Icebreaker and introduction of participants | Moderator: Dinesh C Sharma |
| 12.40pm-1.00 pm | Presentation on Indian Himalayan Climate Adaptation Program | Dr. Shirish Sinha, IHCAP |
| 1.00-1.30pm | State Action Plan on Climate Change in Manipur : Planning and Strategies | Dr. M. Homeshwar Singh, Director, Directorate of Environment, Govt. of Manipur. and State Nodal Officer (Climate Change). |
| 1.30 pm – 2.00 pm | Impact of Climate Change on Biodiversity | Dr Dinabandhu Sahoo, Director,Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India. |
| 2..00 pm – 2.30 pm | Question and answer session | |
| 2.30 pm - 3.15 pm | Lunch and informal interaction | |
| Technical session 2 – Climate change impacts and adaptation – livelihoods, agriculture, biodiversity (2.45 pm to 4.30 pm) | | |
| 3.15 pm - 3.45 pm | Impact of climate change in agriculture in North Eastern Region of India | Dr. I. Meghachandra Singh Principal Scientist, Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), Lamphel, Imphal Govt. of India. |
| 3.45 pm - 4.15 pm | Climate Adaptation Practices in Manipur : Case studies | Dr. T. Brajakumar Singh Deputy Director, Directorate of Environment, Govt. of Manipur. Principal Investigator, State Climate Change Cell, Manipur. |
| 4.15 pm –5.00 pm | Chair’s remarks and Q & A session | |
| 5.00 pm | TEA | |

| DAY 2: DECEMBER 4, 2016 (8.00 am to 4.30 pm) | | |
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| 8.00 am | Assembly at Hotel Imphal lobby | |
| | Departure for field visit | |
| | Visitto Phayeng village (carbon positive village site) | |
| 1.30 pm - 2.30 pm | Lunch and Group photograph | |
| 2.30 pm - 3.30 pm | Visitto Loktak Lake | |
| 4.00 pm - 4.30 pm | Tea and informal interaction | |
| DAY 3: DECEMBER 5, 2016 (9.00 am to 1.45 pm) Media Skill Development and Roundtable on ‘Building Bridges among Media, Scientists and Civil Society’ | | |
| 9.00 am - 9.30 am | Presentation on challenge of climate change reporting | Dinesh C Sharma, Fellow, CMS |
| 9.30 am –12.00 pm | Building bridges among media, scientists and civil society | Dr. Ganesh Sethi, Head,Department of Mass Communication, Manipur University |
| | | Dr.T. Brajakumar Singh, Deputy Director, Directorate of Enviornment |
| | | Mr. IrengbamArun, Imphal Free Press |
| | Ms. AnnuAnand, Head Advocay CMS | |
| 12.00 pm – 12.30 pm | Experience sharing and story ideas on climate change | |
| 12.30 pm - 12.45 pm | Presentation of certificates | |
| 12.45 pm - 1.45 pm | Lunch and departure | |

Annex 2 – list of participants

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