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SUSTAINING THE HIMALAYAN
ECOSYSTEM



A REPORT

State Media Workshop on Climate Change Reporting

Kohima, December 11-13, 2017

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

Venue: **Hotel Japfü (Kohima, Nagaland)**

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 and Environment (GPCCE) of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). In India it is anchored under the Framework Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation (2003) between the Government of India and Government of Switzerland and is being implemented as a bilateral cooperation programme with Department of Science & Technology. The IHCAP builds on capacity and knowledge enhancement related to three pillars—scientific and technical knowledge cooperation between Indian and Swiss scientific institutions; adaptation measures for vulnerable communities; and mainstreaming adaptation policies for improved action in the Indian Himalayan Region. www.ihcap.in

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

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Summary

The three day workshop on Climate Change reporting was inaugurated by the Secretary to the Government of Nagaland for Science and Technology, Dellirose M. Sakhrie (IAS) at Hotel Japfü in Kohima on 11th of December 2017.

The inaugural session was attended by the Senior Scientific Officer, Dr. Zavie Hiese, Mr. Supongnuksi (IFS) Chief Conservator of Forest, State Nodal for Climate Change, Ms. Annu Anand, Head, CMS Advocacy and Ms.Shimpy Khurana, Communication Officer, IHCAP.

Ms. Dellirose M. Sakhrie in her inaugural speech spoke about the important role of media in creating awareness on climate change discourse. Sakhrie acknowledged that the media coverage on climate change can contribute significantly in shaping public perception and attitude towards the issue. She further expressed that a programme of such kind will bridge the gap between the researchers, policy makers, civil societies and the public as they are the important stakeholders in combating climate change.

Communication Officer, IHCAP, Ms. Shimpy Khurana, gave an introduction and objective of IHCAP and said that the mountain ecosystem around the world is particularly vulnerable and affected by climate change. She stated that the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation has organized five workshops and have planned for few more in the Himalayan states in 2018 and 2019. Ms.Khurana acknowledged that Nagaland has taken a leadership role in understanding the importance of climate change and its impact on growth and development and has taken noteworthy steps to deal with impending climate stress on natural ecosystems.

Mr. Supongnukski, IFS, gave an overview of the State Action Plan on Climate Change and underlined the role media, the civil society and the Church in promoting adaptation solutions in the state.

Head of Advocacy, Centre for Media Studies, Ms.Annu Anand gave welcome address and introduced the objectives of the workshop.

Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire, took over the first session on Media and Climate Change where he spoke about the mitigation policies and adaptation strategies followed in the northeastern states and the three most impacted areas agriculture, water resources and livelihoods. Mr.Sharma shared successful climate change adaptation stories from northeastern states as a result of some of the existing livelihood and rural development schemes.

On the second day of workshop, the participants undertook a field visit to Thizama followed by a visit to L Khel, Kohima where coffee plantation project and watershed programme are being implemented by villagers with the help of Department of Land Resources.

A panel discussion was conducted on the third of the workshop with the aim to bridge the gap between the media, scientists and the civil society. The panelists included Mr.Amba Jamir, Executive Director, The Missing Link (TML-India), Mr. Supongnukski, IFS, Chief Conservator of Forest, Mr. Imotemsu Ao, Global Open University, Mr. Ditho Katiry, Scientist C, NASTEC, Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire.



Inaugural Session, December 11, 2017

The three day workshop on climate change reporting was inaugurated by the Secretary to the Government of Nagaland for Science and Technology, Ms. Dellirose M. Sakhrie, IAS, at Hotel Japfü, Kohima on 11th of December 2017.

The inaugural session was attended by the Senior Scientific Officer, Dr. Zavie Hiese, Mr. Supongnuksi (IFS) Chief Conservator of Forest, State Nodal for Climate Change, Ms. Annu Anand, CMS and Ms. Shimpy Khurana, Communication Officer, IHCAP.

Ms Annu Anand (Head Advocacy, CMS) in her welcome address stated that sensitization and training to media is necessary to take correct messages about climate change to people and motivate them to take action at the local level. She informed that the Kohima workshop is the sixth in the series of such workshops. Five such workshops have already been held in Almora (Uttarakhand), Imphal (Manipur) Gangtok (Sikkim), Shillong (Meghalaya) and Aizawl (Mizoram). She further briefed the participants that the objective of the workshop is to improve qualitative reporting on climate change in the media and remarked that around 200 journalists from the five states have been trained.

Ms Dellirose M. Sakhrie in her inaugural speech spoke about the the important role of media in creating awareness.

Ms. Sakhrie acknowledged that the media coverage on climate change can contribute significantly in shaping public perception and attitude towards the issue. She further expressed that a programme of such kind will bridge the gap between the researchers, policy makers, civil societies and the public as they are the important stakeholders in combating climate change.

The newly created Nagaland State Climate Change Cell would soon review the State Action Plan on Climate Change in selected sectors, she added.

The climate change cell would also undertake vulnerability and risk assessment due to climate change in the agro-forestry sector. Subsequently, it would carry out vulnerability and risk assessment at the block level, besides helping various government departments and stakeholders to understand and find solutions to address climate change in the state.

“The government of Nagaland has taken a very systematic and proactive approach towards the formulation of the state action plan, and in line with this the climate change cell is working with line departments to have a complementary and synergistic output,” Mrs Sakhrie added.

Communication Officer, IHCAP, Ms.Shimpy Khurana, gave an introduction and objective of IHCAP and said that the mountain ecosystem around the world is particularly vulnerable and affected by climate change. She stated that the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation has organized five workshops and have planned for few more in the Himalayan states in 2018 and 2019. Ms.Khurana acknowledged that Nagaland has taken a leadership role in understanding the importance of climate change and its impact on growth and development and has taken note worthy steps to deal with impending climate stress on natural ecosystems. She added that under IHCAP training of State Climate Change Cell on application of risk and vulnerability assessment framework will be undertaken and finally a map of vulnerability risk assessment for Nagaland will be developed.

Technical sessions

Overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change, impacts and adaptation with focus on the Himalayan Region.

Post tea break, the first part of technical session began where the participants gathered to engage in presentations on various topics by senior thematic experts, scientists and policy makers.

Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire, was the moderator for the first session.



Climate Change and Media

He highlighted on the changes in temperature and an overall view of climate change with reference to Northeast India and Nagaland in particular. Mr.Sharma also added that climate has shown warming of 0.89 °C over 1901–2012, which is mainly attributed to anthropogenic activities. He further said that in the North East region, the rise in temperature with from 1970s to 2010s ranges from 1.8 to 2.1 °C. In addition, Mr.Sharma remarked that Nagaland has seen steady rise in both minimum and maximum temperatures over the past 100 years. Four districts - Wokha, Zunheboto, Tuensang and Phek - have registered an increase in minimum temperature of over 1.6°C. He also spoke on the various impacts of climate variability such as delay in rainfall events, long dry spells during monsoon, unseasonal rainfall during harvest season, deficit or low rainfall – seasonal, drought, high intensity or excessive rainfall events, floods, extreme weather events such as heat waves and hail storms.

Furthermore, more elaborate understanding on writing a climate story was explained by Mr.Sharma where he said that journalists must appreciate that climate change is not an event but a process. He said that the challenge in climate change reporting is to link local environmental stories to bigger platforms and further encouraged the media to link local stories to larger discussions on climate change.



Introduction to State Action Plan on Climate Change

Mr. Supongnukshi, Chief Conservator of Forests and also the Nodal Officer for Climate Change gave an overview of the State Action Plan on Climate Change.

He said that the State Action Plan was released on June 30, 2018, with 25 government departments involved in preparation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and was approved by the GOI towards the end of 2014 and operationalization started with the support of GIZ (German Development Corporation) as identified by the MOFCC.

He added that steering committee meetings are held headed by the Nodal Officer as the Convenor. Mr. Supongnukshi explained the policy initiative taken by the Government and listed the sectors identified which are Integrated Agriculture, Water Resources, Forest and Biodiversity, Urban Habitat and Transport, Health, Energy and Cross cutting issues. He said that it depended on individual departments on how to take the action plan forward and therefore an integrated approach is required to work together.

Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture in Nagaland

Dr. Dipak Chetri, Joint Director of Department of Agriculture, spoke on the changing trends in temperature, rainfall and occurrence of moderate drought in the state impacting the food production in the state of Nagaland. He said that the hilly state has initiated steps to revive traditional rice as well as millet varieties which over the years gave way to high yielding crop varieties for various reasons.

The impact of temperature in rice production system has its effect leading to stunting and affecting yields. In addition increase in temperature leads to newer diseases and insects and need of irrigation with reduced water facility, said Dr. Chetri in his presentation.

Some of the strategies adopted by the state as adaptation to climate change include new varieties which are drought resistant and heat resistant, traditional rice and millet with changes in land use, inclusion of watershed management.

The official also mentioned various institutional measures such as implementation of seed exchange and farmer-led rice breeding programme by GIZ's NER-CCA, SLEM projects by UNDP, support on draft state LUP: UNDP, support on draft Nagaland water policy: GIZ, support on DPR preparation on Indigenous rice conservation & sustainable utilization: NAFCC- MoEFCC, GoI, support on NSAPCC preparation by IISc Bangalore- GIZ, early stages of implementing the NECCAP by KfW-DoNER, GoI

Some of the mitigation process carried out by State Agriculture Research Station (SARS) was explained by Dr. Chetri in his presentation, where he mentioned about the local gene pool conservation and research of promising varieties and seed exchange programme to be initiated with the involvement of the communities engaged in both jhum and terrace cultivation.

He concluded his presentation with a key message which said that the state has a need for developing processes for community led adaptation that are rooted in local institutions.

Watershed Management for Sustainable Development

Dr. Menesetuo Tseikha, DPO, Department of Land Resources, spoke on the initiatives taken by the department of Land Resources in and around Nagaland over the years.

Human activities over the years for urbanisation and agriculture have directly or indirectly led to deforestation. Considering the adverse effects of Global Warming on the environment through choices of land use, the Department of Land Resources seeks to integrate strategies for better utilisation of natural resources said Dr.Tseikha in his presentation.

He spoke about the department implementing schemes of watershed management (PSKSY-WDC), WMP, rubber plantation, coffee plantation, tea plantation, spring-shed development, essential oils and aromatic plants and livelihood development.

He highlighted the positive aspects on environment through the implementation of the scheme in his presentation. He said that holistic and integrated watershed treatment plans are formulated through application of scientific tools, thereby conserving soil and moisture including rain water harvesting and agriculture and allied activities, forestry, horticulture, fishery and livestock development.

Mr.Tseikha mentioned that PMKSY is a well- known programme among rural people. It is people centric and also fits well into the jhum system.

He added that other than providing an alternative to jhum farmers for permanent economic means, the rubber plantation also provides several environmental conservation benefits such as carbon being sequestered at 680 MT per Ha, conserve soil, reduce soil erosion and runoff water losses and increase in ground water level and moisture content of the soil.

Stressing on the benefits of coffee and tea plantation, he said that it reduces soil erosion and runoff losses, stabilising the steep slopes. Therefore in this manner it conserves the natural habitat for birds, insects, and animal species, he added.

Spring shed development was an initiative started in 2015 which essentially focuses on recharging streams and rivers, enhance availability of water for domestic and agricultural use.

It also enhanced agriculture-based livelihoods, decrease in water borne diseases by making sure of sanitary protection of the spring recharge area, leading to soil and water conservation, boost in biomass production and growth in the flora and fauna he said.

He added that the implementation of the schemes by the Department of Land Resources should not considered as an alternative or sustainable livelihood rather its show the rural community a way to improve usage of natural resources and take up activities which can regain degraded lands, boost productivity and restoring the ecological balance.



Knowledge Sharing Regarding Climate Change

Mr. Ditho Kathiry, Scientist C, Nagaland Science and Technology Council briefed the media participants on the topic of Knowledge Sharing regarding Climate Change.

In his presentation he said that the State Climate Change cell was established in the year April 2017 and was set up under the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE); one of the eight missions of India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

He added that climate change is an emerging issue and therefore there is an urgent need for authentic knowledge to combat climate change. He spoke on creating knowledge management where in challenges such as coordination/linkages, data authenticity, data sharing, platform for storing, sharing and accessing data and researches arise.

He mentioned about the importance of linkages and coordination with the line departments and working in collaboration for effective source of data.

Day 2, Field Visit

Thizama Village

The participants of the workshop gathered at Hotel Japfu and proceeded towards Thizama village which is about 10 km from Kohima town. The visit was led by Mr. Menesetuo Tseikha, DPO, Department of Land Resources. Thizama is a medium size village located in Chiephobozou of Kohima district, Nagaland with 167 families residing. Thizama village is administered by Head of the Village who is the elected representative of the village.

The village has well preserved forests in the last few years with the initiative of the Department of Land Resources, the water sources have been kept clean and maintained regularly by the community headed by the village head. Since the land holding system is community based, therefore the community is at large affected or benefited by the work that happens in the village.

Understanding the adverse effects of climate change on the environment through choices of land use, the department of Land resources integrated strategies for better utilization of natural resources. Dr. Tseikha informed the media participants that holistic and integrated watershed treatment plans are formulated through application of scientific tools, thereby conserving soil and moisture including rain water harvesting and agriculture and allied activities, including forestry, horticulture, fishery and livestock development.

Thizama village has also been selected for coffee plantation where the spring shed project already exists which is developed by the department of Land resources. Highlighting the benefits of coffee and tea plantation, Dr. Tseikha said that it reduces soil erosion and run off losses, stabilizing steep slopes. He also added that it thereby preserves flora and fauna and creates a natural habitat for birds, insects and animal species and is environmental friendly and has few environmental repercussions.



L Khel village

After the visit to Thizama village, the participants visited the next location i. e L Khel located about 8 kilometers from Kohima town. The department of Land Resources had also initiated a water shed programme in the village along with one fishery alongside which caters to the community. Coffee plantation was also seen in the village. Dr. Tseikha explained that coffee is a shade tolerant plant and therefore it contributes in the conservation of forests. This also acts as an alternative to jhum farmers for permanent economic settlement, and an alternative sustainable livelihood source to the rural people, he added.

Spring shed development, an initiative started around the year 2015 in the village. Dr. Tseikha said that it increases spring discharge, recharge streams and rivers enhance availability of water for domestic and agricultural use where communities become more resilient to climate change.



Day 3, Media Roundtable

The third day of workshop concluded with a panel discussion aimed at bridging gaps between the media and the different stakeholders for better climate change reporting.

The panelists included Mr. Amba Jamir, TML, Mr. Imotemsu, Director, Global Open University, Mr. Supongnukshi, CCF and Nodal Officer for Climate Change and Dr. Ditho Katiry, Scientist C, NASTEC, Mr. Dinesh Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire.

The session was moderated by Annu Anand, CMS.

Mr. Dinesh Sharma told the participants that media persons need to be critical and should not always expect information to flow from officials. He also urged media participants to examine critically policies and strategies relating to climate change and point out shortcomings.

Mr. Sharma stressed the importance of connecting with scientists and experts said that unless research activities were translated into concrete plans and policies alone would not help.

Mr. Supongnukshi speaking to the media participants urged them to educate the policy makers as it had more access to information than the latter. He also suggested the media to publish stories of local people from different places. Asserting that local people had adapted to climate change with their own methodologies and experiences, he said their success stories might be helpful for others to adopt various strategies according to the changes in the state.



Mr. Amba Jamir who is a member of Integrated Mountain Initiative and Executive Secretary of the Sustainable Development Forum of Nagaland said that with 70% of Nagaland population already dependent on agriculture, media and policy makers need to wake up to the gravity of the situation as Nagas depend on land and natural resources for livelihood.

During the interaction the representative of Nagaland State Climate Change Cell also informed the media that there will be a web portal where related to climate change issue information can be accessed. It was also suggested by the panel that each line department have an access to the portal for information inputs and updates.

A wish list by the media to the important stakeholders was also listed where in the media participants asked for contact details of subject specialists/experts on climate change so that they could be contacted. Other suggestions made were : hosting talks or discussions on All India Radio, articles or reports to be published weekly or fortnightly for creating a common email where the media can send their queries or reach the experts. Few asked for follow up workshops to keep the media updated and help in providing case studies to write feature stories in the local dailies.

Feedback by Participants

Media participants from the state and different districts had shown a significant level of enthusiasm and keenness throughout the three-day workshop at Kohima, Nagaland. They felt that technical sessions about climate change and adaptation programme were useful and informative. Most of the participants felt that there should be more participation of subject experts and senior journalist from National level, as it will provide them a pan view on the subject.

The participants also found the content of the workshop was very helpful and knowledgeable. Concept of the entire three-day workshop including field visit was appreciated by the participants.

Many journalists turned out for the field visit to coffee plantation, on second day of the workshop, making it a successful event.



Annex – Agenda

Media Workshop on Climate Change Reporting

Jointly organized by the Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India
in collaboration with State Climate Change Cell, NASTEC and
Centre for Media Studies (CMS)

DAY 1: December 11, 2017 (9:30 am to 04:30 pm)	
Venue – Japfu Hotel	
Inaugural Session	
9:30 am	Registration
10.00 am	Welcome address and introduction of the workshop by Annu Anand , Head, Advocacy, Centre for Media Studies (CMS)
10:10 am	Introduction and objective of IHCAP program by Ms. Shimpy Khurana , Communication Officer, IHCAP
10:20 am	Initial Remark by Mr. Supongnukshi , IFS, Chief Conservator of Forest/State Nodal Officer for Climate Change, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Nagaland
10:30 am	Inaugural address by Chief Guest: Mrs. Dellirose M. Sakhrie , IAS, Secretary to Government of Nagaland, Department of Science & Technology
10: 50 am	Vote of Thanks by Arpit Agarwal, Sr. Executive (CMS)
11:00 am	TEA Break
Technical Session I - Overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change, impacts and adaptation with focus on the Himalayan region (11:30 am to 01:30 pm) Moderated by Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire	
11:30 am - 12:00 pm	Media and climate change: Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire
12:00 pm -12:30 pm	Introduction of State Action Plan on Climate Change: Mr. Supongnukshi , IFS, Chief Conservator of Forest/State Nodal Officer for Climate Change, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Nagaland
12:30 pm- 12:50 pm	Watershed Management for Sustainable Development: Dr. Menesetuo Tseikha , District Project Officer, Department of Land Resources, Nagaland
12:50 pm – 01:10 pm	Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture in Nagaland: Dr. Deepak Chetri , DAO Longleng, Department of Agriculture, Nagaland
01:10 pm- 01:30 pm	Knowledge sharing regarding climate change: Mr. Ditho Kathiry (P.I./ Scientist 'C'), State Climate Change Cell, Nagaland Science and Technology Council, Department of Science and Technology, Government of Nagaland
01:30 pm-02:00 pm	Lunch Break

Technical Session II- Overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change, impacts and adaptation with focus on the Himalayan region (02:30 pm to 04:30 pm) Moderated by Ms. Shimpy Khurana	
02:00pm-02:20 pm	Presentation regarding field visit: Dr. Menesetuo Tseikha , Department of Land Resources, Nagaland
02:20 pm	Chair's remarks and Q & A session
03:30 pm-04:30 pm	Day end with <i>Tea Break</i>
Day 2: December 12, 2017 (8:00 am onwards)	
08:00 am	Assembly at Lobby of Hotel Japfu, Kohima
	<p>Field visit Coordinator: Dr. Menesetuo Tseikha, Department of Land Resources, Nagaland.</p> <p>Departure for the field visit: L- khel, Kohima village, Nagaland</p> <p><i>Field Visit 1. Spring shed Development project initiated by Deptt. of Land Resources, Nagaland, in Convergence with People Science Institute (PSI, Dehradun) and PMKSY-WDC focusing on regenerating springs, streams and underground flows.</i></p> <p><i>Field Visit 2. Coffee plantation spread in 11 districts having various tree species including plantation crops developed through watershed programme, managed by the rural community and supported by Deptt. of Land Resources, Nagaland</i></p>
02:30 pm	Lunch and Group photograph
Day 3: December 13, 2017 (10:00 am to 02:00 pm)	
Venue- Hotel Japfu, Kohima	
Bridging the gap between Media, Scientists and Civil Society: Round table session Moderated by Ms. Annu Anand	
<p>Mr. Ditho Kathiry (P.I/ Scientist 'C') Climate change Cell, Nagaland Government Xavier Rutsa (Correspondent, Eastern Panorama) Dr. Imotemsu Ao, Director, The Global Open University, Nagaland Mr. Amba Jamir, Integrated Mountain Initiative</p>	
12:00 pm to 12:30 pm	Experience sharing and story ideas on Climate change: Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire
12:30 pm to 12:45 pm	Certificates distribution and Vote of Thanks
12:45 pm – 02:00 pm	Lunch and Departure

Media Coverage

Inaugural and Technical Session Coverage

THE MORUNG EXPRESS

Link: <http://morungexpress.com/nagaland-witnesses-steady-rise-min-max-temperatures/>

Nagaland witnesses a steady rise in min & max temperatures



Media Workshop on Climate Change u

Morung Express News
Kohima | December 11

Nagaland has seen a steady rise in both 100 years. Wokha, Zunheboto, Tuensa temperature of over 1.6 degree celsius.

These observations were made by Dini during inaugural day of the 3-day "Me Himalayas" at the Hotel Japfü, Kohima.

Delay in rainfall, droughts, increasing change, Sharma stated adding, "This is and farming methods."

Key areas to combat climate change
Agriculture, water resources and livelihoods



EASTERN MIRROR

Link: <http://www.easternmirrornagaland.com/media-workshop-on-climate-change-underway/>

Media workshop on climate change underway

By [Kohima Bureau](#) / December 12, 2017 / Comments Off on Media workshop on climate change underway

Journalists asked to take correct messages to people at local level



Resource persons at the three-day media work underway on December 11 at Hotel Japfü, Kohima.

Kohima Bureau
Kohima, Dec. 11 (EMN): Bringing together Nagaland-based journalists under one platform play a significant role in shaping public opinion 'Climate Change Reporting' got underway on event is being jointly organised by Delhi-based Himalayas Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) of Cooperation (SDC), Department of Science and Nagaland State Climate Change Cell. "The need to disseminate scientific research at the stakeholders remain a major problem due to community," said Dellirose M Sakhrie, state s technology, who inaugurated the three-day work While highlighting the implications of climate pointed out that Nagaland has also been going scientific projection indicates that the state will temperature between 1.6 and 1.8 degrees Celsius study by India's North East Climate Change A confirmed that the region is suffering from the people, fields and livestock is devastating and "The government of Nagaland has taken a ver the formulation of the state action plan to add Nagaland state climate change cell was establi

NagalandPost

Link:

<http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/State/StateNews.aspx?news=TKVXUzEwMDEyNTI4Mw%3D%3D>

Nagaland's annual average temp set to rise b 1.60-1.80 C in 2021-50

DIMAPUR, DEC 11 (NPN) : Published on 11 Dec. 2017 11:50 PM IST

Climate change projection for Nagaland has indicated that there will be an increase of 1.60 C to 1.80 C in the State's annual average temperature between 2021 and 2050. This by Science & Technology secretary, Dellirose M Sakhrie while addressing the inaugural programme of a three-day media workshop on climate change reporting at Kohima Monday.

East Climate Change Adaptation ; suffering from the impact of climate change was devastating and set to get found that the region had dist ng that the government of Nagaland wards the formulation of the State and State Climate Change was e 'establishing and strengthening C : National Mission for Sustaining in on Climate Change, the Scientific role in creating awareness on a

uld contribute significantly in stating that the need to disseminate issues to all stakeholders re bridge the gap between research of them were important stake hol

: Adaptation Programme (IHCAI :DC) and Department of Science boration with State's Department Change Cell, NASTEC and at Hotel Japfü. , who gave an introduction and o 'world were particularly vulnerable

THE MORUNG EXPRESS

Link: <http://morungexpress.com/nagaland-land-resources-dept-mitigating-climate-change/>

Nagaland Land Resources Dept mitigating climate change

December 13, 2017



Water harvesting structure at L Khel, Kohima Village, constructed by the Department Resources under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

WebIndia123

Link: <https://news.webindia123.com/news/articles/india/20171211/3231525.html>

Workshop on Climate change reporting begins in Kohima

Three-day media workshop or jointly organised by the Indian Swiss Agency for Development Technology (DST) GOI in col Climate Change, GIN, State C (CMS). Addressing the works and Technology Dellirose M S indicates that between 2021 at temperature between 1.6 C and East Climate Change Adaptation from the impact of climate change devastating and set to get worse very systematic and proactive address climate change. She is established in April 2017, to s the state Climate change cell

Field Visit Coverage

DownToEarth 25 years
FORTNIGHTLY ON POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Link: <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/faced-with-climate-change-nagaland-to-revive-traditional-rice-varieties-59331>

Faced with climate change, Nagaland to revive traditional rice varieties
Dinesh C Sharma

Wednesday 13 December 2017

The state government has initiated a Rs 24-crore project, which will be supported by the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change



Traditional varieties of rice will be promoted among farmers as they are the best bet for adapting to changing climate. Credit: Pixabay

THE MORUNG EXPRESS

Link: <http://epaper.morungexpress.com/epaper/edition/157/december-14>

As owners, Nagas must ensure sustainable usage of land

Media Workshop on Climate Change conclusion
collaboration with the Nagaland State Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, State Climate Change Cell, NASTEC, and Centre for Media Studies (CMS), Indian Himalayas Adaptation Programme (IHCAI) of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC),

BusinessLine

Link: <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/science/faced-with-climate-change-nagaland-to-revive-traditional-rice-varieties/article9991990.ece>

Faced with climate change, Nagaland to revive traditional rice varieties

Dinesh C Sharma

rising temperature, erratic rainfall and occurrence of moderate drought are beginning to impact food production in Nagaland. In order to meet the challenge of climate change, the state is now turning to its forgotten resource – traditional food crops which can withstand higher temperatures and water-stressed conditions.

Roundtable Media Conference Coverage



EASTERN MIRROR

Link: <http://www.easternmirrornagaland.com/lack-of-consistent-data-a-challenge-for-climate-change-combat/>

Lack of consistent data a challenge for Climate Change combat

By [Kohima Bureau](#) / December 14, 2017 / Comments Off on Lack of consistent data a challenge for Climate Change combat

Kohima Bureau
Kohima, Dec. 13 (EMN): Lack of consistent data makes policy planning for Climate Change in the eastern Himalayan region including Nagaland a challenge. This observation was made by Amba Jamir, a policy analyst who is also a member of the Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI) during the concluding session of the three-day media workshop about Climate Change Reporting in the Himalayas. The event was organised by Delhi-based Centre for Media Studies (CMS), Indian Himalayas Adaptation Programme (IHCAI) of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC),

varieties which Though farmers lack of knowledge among farmers, as

'land races' of rice lokokchung, etc, and most of different Naga

of indigenous rice ag livelihood and set will be implemented in reboto,

re particularly s. In addition, need new varieties can do just as of pest

