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NMSHE NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINING THE HIMALAYAN ECOSYSTEM

State Media Workshop on
Climate Change Reporting

Itanagar, April 10 – 12, 2018

IHCAP Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme

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A REPORT

State Media Workshop on Climate Change Reporting

Itanagar, April 10 – 12, 2018

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: **Dorjee Khandu State Convention Centre, Itanagar**

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

CONTENTS

Summary

The three-day *Media Workshop on Climate Change reporting* was inaugurated by Mr Bamang Felix, Minister IPR & Water Supply, Government of Arunachal Pradesh at Dorjee Khandu State Convention Centre in Itanagar on April 10, 2018.

Mr. Omkar Singh, PCCF & Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, Arunachal Pradesh, Ms. PN Vasanti, Director General, Centre for Media Studies (CMS) and Ms. Shimpy Khurana, Commnucation Officer, IHCAP attended the inaugural session.

Addressing the audience Mr Bamang Felix, said, “I would like to thank IHCAP and CMS for putting up a conference on a highly most relevant topic in Arunachal Pradesh. Climate change should be the only topic we should talk about in our daily lives.”

Addressing the media, he added, “information, education and communication are very important. Media can help in communicating all aspects relating to climate change to the public and assured that the government will extend full support in this endeavour.”

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. Ms. Khurana also briefed the participants on the media fellowship program which is being run in partnership with CMS.

Shri Omkar Singh, PCCF & Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, Arunachal Pradesh addressed the participants. He mentioned, “Arunachal Pradesh has a large area under forest and tree cover which is about 81%. Forest flora comprises of more than 5,000 species and more than 500 species of orchids. Apart from this, the state is bestowed with many other plant and animal species which includes clouded leopard and snow leopard and bio diversity hotspots.”

Mr. D. Dohu Robin, Dy. Director (Environment) & Programme Coordinator, (PI, NMSHE) and also the Nodal Officer for Climate Change Cell gave an overview of the State Action Plan on Climate Change.

Ms. P N Vasanti, Director General, Centre for Media Studies (CMS) in her welcome address stated that sensitization and training to media is necessary to take the right messages about climate change to people and motivate them to take action at the local level. She informed that 12 workshop are planned in all the Himalayan states in collaboration with IHCAP.

Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire, in his presentation on Media and Climate Change, spoke about the mitigation policies and adaptation strategies followed in the north-eastern states and the three most impacted areas agriculture, water resources and livelihoods. Mr. Sharma shared successful climate adaptation stories from north-eastern states, as a result of some of new adaptation initiatives.

On the second day of workshop, the participants undertook a field visit to Potin village, a drive of 60 kilometres from Itanagar. Villagers are sowing black cardamom and cultivating tea to maintain green cover and generate a sustainable livelihood.

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

The panellists included Mr. Gandhi Darang, Senior Journalist, Echo of Arunachal, Mr. Nalong Mize, Integrated Mountain Initiative, Arunachal Pradesh, Mr. A. K. Shukla, Additional PCCF, (Environment & CC), Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Mr. D. Dohu Robin, Dy. Director (Environment) & Programme Coordinator, (PI, NMSHE) and also the Nodal Officer, Climate Change Cell and Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire. Mr Shukla announced that the state climate change cell would meet journalists on a regular basis to share information on climate initiatives.

Inaugural Session

April 10, 2018

The three-day *Media Workshop on Climate Change reporting* was inaugurated by Mr Bamang Felix, Minister IPR & Water Supply, Government of Arunachal Pradesh at Dorjee Khandu State Convention Centre in Itanagar on April 10, 2018.

Mr Omkar Singh, PCCF & Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, Ms. PN Vasanti, Director General, Centre for Media Studies (CMS) and Ms. Shimpy Khurana, Commnucation Officer, IHCAP addressed the inaugural session.

Ms. P N Vasanti, Director General, Centre for Media Studies (CMS) in her welcome address stated that sensitization and training to media is necessary to take the right messages about climate change to people and motivate them to take action at the local level. She informed that 12 workshop are planned in all the Himalayan states in collaboration with IHCAP. In the past one and a half year, seven workshops have been organized in Almora (Uttrakhand), Imphal (Manipur) Gangtok (Sikkim), Shillong (Meghalaya), Aizawl (Mizoram), Kohima (Nagaland) and one national level workshop in Delhi. She further briefed the participants that the objective of the workshop is to improve qualitative reporting on climate change in the media.

Communication Officer, IHCAP, Ms. Shimpy Khurana, gave an introduction of IHCAP and said that the mountain ecosystems around the world are particularly vulnerable and affected by climate change. Ms. Khurana also briefed the participants on the media fellowship program which is being run in partnership with CMS.

Mr Omkar Singh, PCCF & Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, , Arunachal Pradesh addressed the participants. He said, “Arunachal Pradesh has a large area under forest and tree cover which is about 81%. Forest flora comprises of more than 5,000 species and more than 500 species of orchids. Apart from this, the state is bestowed with many other plant and animal species which includes clouded leopard and snow leopard and bio diversity hotspots.”

He said “Carbon capturing in the state is 40%, which is highest in the country. Sharing the impact of climate change on forests in the state, Mr Singh informed, “change in forest types is projected in the Upper Siang district, western region of Dibang Valley, Southern West Siang and western region of Kurung Kumey district. Thus the biodiversity rich districts of Arunachal Pradesh are projected to be impacted by climate change by 2030s. The annual rainfall is projected to decrease by 5 to 15% in 2030s and increase by 25% to 35% by 2080s. The maximum temperature is projected to increase by 2.2 degrees to 2.8 degrees by 2030s and the increase is projected by 3.4 degrees to 5 degrees by 2080s.”

Addressing the audience, Mr Bamang Felix, Minister IPR & Water Supply, said a discussion on climate change was highly relevant to the state. He recalled that during his childhood it used to be very cold and children used to wear sweaters and jackets while going for Republic Day parade. But, nowadays children go in normal t-shirt. He said, “In my village stream waters were so chill that we were unable to cross, and today I see that the streams have dried.”

Shri Felix said, “Buildings and roads are coming up at a rapid pace in the state without taking in consideration the ecological effect of the construction. He hoped that at the end of the workshop we would be able to present some recommendations to policy makers for adapting climate change.”

Addressing the media , he added, “Information, education and communication are very important. Media is the only medium which can help in communicating the different aspects of climate change to the public and assured that the government will extend full support.”

The minister said “protecting the environment is the responsibility of every individual. State government will give full support in educating the people about climate change, its effects and methods of adaptation.”

Understanding Climate change impacts and adaptation in the Himalayan region

After a short tea break, the first part of technical session began with Mr.Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire, as the moderator.

The session began with a presentation by Mr. Sharma on media and climate change. He highlighted the observed changes in temperature and presented an overall view of climate change with reference to the north-eastern region 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 or man-made activities. He further said that in the North East region, the rise in temperature has been seen from 1970s to 2010s ranges from 1.8 to 2.1 °C.

In addition, Mr. Sharma remarked that Arunachal Pradesh has seen steady rise in both minimum and maximum temperatures over the past 100 years. Maximum temp has risen by 0.35 degree, minimum by 0.25 degree. Maximum temperature is projected to increase by 2.2 to 2.8 degrees during 2030s, as per data given in the SAPCC. He also spoke on 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.

Overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)

Mr. D. Dohu Robin, Dy. Director (Environment) & Programme Coordinator, (PI, NMSHE) and also the Nodal Officer for Climate Change Cell gave an overview of the State Action Plan on Climate Change.

Addressing the participants, he shared that the State Action Plan was made in 2011 and got an approval in 2013.Talking in context of Arunachal Pradesh, he said, “sectors have been identified which are sensitive to climate change in Arunachal Pradesh. It includes, water resources, agriculture, horticulture, forests, biodiversity and others.”

Mr. Robin mentioned that landslides and forest fire are two major issues which the state is facing. He added, “IIT Delhi and IISc Bangalore had made assessment of the impact of projected climate change on water and forests. Analysis for entire Brahmaputra basin reveals an increase in the annual precipitation of 2.3% for the middle of century (2030s). However, for the Brahmaputra basin lying within Arunachal Pradesh, analysis projects a decrease in annual precipitation of about 5% to 15% by mid-century.” Mr. Robin also shared with the audience the strategies which the state has formulated to address concerns of climate change.

Overview of Climate change impacts and adaptation in Arunachal Pradesh

Prof. S K Patnaik, Department of Geography, Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh, gave an overview of climate change impacts and adaptation in Arunachal Pradesh.

Prof. Patnaik said, “global observations of melting glaciers suggest that climate change is well under way in the region, with glaciers receding at an average rate of 10–15 meters per year.” A large segment of poor people (including smallholder farmers and landless agricultural workers) may be hardest hit, requiring government relief programs on a massive scale, he added.

He elaborated how the mean temperature is rising and what could be various implications of temperature variation on environment, livelihood, agriculture and other sectors. He also gave an overview of the yearly rainfall and a trend which showcases that the rainfall in monsoon months (June, July, August & September) is decreasing by 1.3mm per annum.

Speaking about adaptation measures, Prof. Patnaik shared the various adaptation methods which the state can opt for, like protecting upstream area from excessive erosion / siltation is necessary, protecting natural sources of water and catchment hydrology, augmenting livelihood options to decrease dependency on vulnerable areas, dependency on forest resources to be decreased, preserving germplasm for future use and others.

Impact of Climate Change: Indian Scenario

Mr. A. K. Shukla, Additional PCCF, (Environment & CC), Government of Arunachal Pradesh, shared the impact of climate change on different sectors at national level.

Mr. Shukla said, “climatic stress is common in Indian Agriculture. 70% of the land is drought prone; 12% is flood prone and 8% is prone to cyclones. Frost is common in northern regions, frequent episodes of heat at many places and floods and cyclones in several regions.” He added, as per the fourth assessment report of IPCC there will be an increase in frequency of warm spells, heat waves, events of heavy rainfall and an increase in areas affected by droughts.

He also said that farmers are most affected by climate change. It disturbs agricultural practices, impacts natural resources: soil and water, decreases productivity. He explained that use of recycled water, conservation of water catchment areas and improved system of water management can be some of the better adaptive measure to protect agriculture from climate change.

Impact of climate change on Yak rearing

Dr. Vijay Paul, Principal Scientist, Animal Phycology, ICAR, National Research Centre on Yak, Arunachal Pradesh, discussed the impact of climate change on Yak rearing.

“Yak provides livelihood and nutritional security. The increasing trend of environmental temperature at high altitudes is resulting in heat stress in yak during warmer months of the year. Yak is a unique bovine species that can survive in extreme cold (up to -40°C) and adapt to a poor nutrition and harsh geo-climate of high altitude,” explained Dr. Paul

The total population of Yak in six states in the Indian Himalayan region is estimated to be over 76,000. Arunachal Pradesh has around 18% of the total population, he added.

Climatic variables such as rainfall, cold waves and temperature change have been studied for the two yak rearing districts of Arunachal Pradesh – Tawang and West Kameng. For past few years meteorological data is lacking in this region, researchers from NRCY have collated information from Brokpa nomads who are engaged in yak husbandry in Arunachal Pradesh.

Dr. Paul shared, “Yak can efficiently conserve its body heat during cold weather conditions and has minimal body mechanism to dissipate heat by way of sweating. This makes yak more susceptible to heat stress. The animal alters its respiration rate not only in response to a changing need for oxygen but for regulating body temperature. Therefore, increased respiration acts as a predictor of heat stress, along with other symptoms like panting, reduced feed intake and higher intake of water“Yak rearing is an eco-friendly livelihood for nomads who migrate to higher altitudes during summer and return to lower altitudes at about 3000 meters above sea level during winters. This ensures that their animals remain in almost same ambient temperature all through the year. It helps minimize heat stress. This traditional migratory pattern is getting disturbed with changing weather patterns,” noted Dr. Paul.

Dr. Paul said nomadic communities were taking several adaptive steps as duration and timing of migration was changing. There is proliferation of yak-cattle hybridization as well as diversification of herds. Yak rearing needs to be preserved as this is the only source of livelihood for nomads. This can be done by rejuvenating degraded pastures, improving livestock healthcare practices and providing feed supplements for yaks. “We also need to develop strains that are less sensitive to heat stress,” he added.

Field Visit

Understanding the adaptation measures for cardamom cultivation Potin Village, Lower Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh

Approximately 25 participants gathered at Dorjee Khandu State Convention Centre for field visit site, Potin village which was a drive of 60 kilometres from Itanagar.

Potin is a small village located in Yazali Circle of Lower Subansiri district, Arunachal Pradesh with total 40 families residing. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raj Act, Potin village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village. Nyishi is the major local community in this village.

India is the largest producer of cardamom with Sikkim having the maximum production and on second is Arunachal Pradesh. “Initially, things were good. We don’t understand what is climate change. But, we witness that vegetable production has gone down and we need to purchase vegetables for our daily consumption,” said Mr. Lishi Baka, farmer of cardamom and tea in Potin village.

Earlier we used to have snowfall and chill winters but now there is no snowfall and temperatures are high during winter season, he added.

“We grow approximately 25000 plants of black cardamom and it takes at least two years for the plant to give the first yield. March to April is plantation season and August to September harvesting is done. We export our products mainly to gulf countries. Normally, we get a yield of 10 quintals (1000 kilograms) in a year and sell it at a price of Rs. 1000 per kilogram in the market but nowadays cardamom yield is low and we are only getting Rs 400-500 per kilogram. The life of a cardamom plant is 4-5 years and after that we can either plant cardamom again or do tea plantation,” Mr. Baka shared.

Black cardamom plantation is very labour intensive and needs a lot of water round the year. “We are only dependent on rainfall as of now but we can also harvest rainwater if we get the support from the department. It will help us in getting water round the year,” a farmer informed the participants. He informed, “Dense plantation has good quality cardamoms. Cardamom is till now the most profitable cash crop and if the government will help us then it will be a great support for us. Apart, from cardamom we grow mango, oranges and other vegetables and fruits plant and all our products are organic.”

“Apart from cardamom we are also growing tea for past four years. and we market it in Ludhiana and Canada too. to tea cultivation we take care of barren land due to Jhum Cultivation. It also prevents landslides during rainy season, he added.

After the visits to cardamom plantation and tea estates, participants had a healthy discussion on different story ideas and clarified their doubts. Finally, it was time to have the food of Nyishi tribe and head back to the capital.

Bridging the gap between media scientist and civil societies.

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

The panellists included Mr. Gandhi Darang, Senior Journalist, Echo of Arunachal, Mr. Nalong Mize, Integrated Mountain Initiative, Arunachal Pradesh, Mr. A. K. Shukla, Additional PCCF, (Environment & CC), Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Mr. D. Dohu Robin, Dy. Director (Environment) & Programme Coordinator, (PI, NMSHE) and also the Nodal Officer, Climate Change Cell and Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire.

The session was moderated by Mr. Dinesh C Sharma.

Mr. 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.

Addressing the media, Mr. Mize said, “The reach of print and electronic media is not much in the remote areas of Arunachal Pradesh. Radio is more effective and is reaching the to the grassroots level.” The problem is that farmers are facing trouble in reaching to the media and the media is also not talking to the farmers. Media can play a very meaningful role to get the information from the farmers directly and help in disseminating it to the scientists, policy makers and other stakeholders, he added.

“In Arunachal Pradesh there is hardly any civil organisation is working on the issue of r conservation. As Arunachal Pradesh is one of the most pristine state and a biodiversity hotspot so there is dire need of having some civil society organisation involved in conservation of these biodiversity.” shared Mr. Mize.

“The state currently does not have a proper data and the government is working towards it. Hence we are dependent on communities and collecting data from them like data on yak and other animal husbandry, which is not a reliable source,” added Mr. Robin

Addressing the participants, Mr Darang said, “Arunachal Pradesh is recognized globally for its forest and biodiversity. However, due to the so-called developmental pressures and monetization of economy, forests are being cleared to convert them into tea gardens, palm oil & rubber plantations, or concrete buildings, thus adding to pressure on native wildlife to move further away from their natural inhabitations. Climate change and rising temperature is also putting pressure on species to move further to fight a losing battle of survival.”

Carbon sequestration of forests of Arunachal Pradesh is very significant in India. Apart from the projected vulnerability due to climate change, forests in the state also face several threats and biotic pressures in the form of shifting cultivation, grazing forest fires, encroachment, commercial plantations and others, he added

“Furthermore, we journalists write or disseminate information only as per available facts and figures. So, I feel that there should be close association and coordination between the media and officials dealing with climate change to share data and information. For example, during our reporting, it is difficult to even locate the weather forecast stations and which authorities are dealing with permafrost and glaciers. We need to bridge the communication gap between the media and scientists in order to combat climate change,” Mr Darang mentioned.

The workshop culminated with a healthy discussion among the participants on various story ideas and how journalists can cover it from a different angle. Certificates were distributed to all the participants.

Feedback by Participants:

The State level media workshop conducted over a period of three days, saw active participation, enthusiasm and keenness from experts as well as media representatives at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. Overall, there was a positive feedback from the participants in terms of the format of the workshop including informative technical sessions followed by a field visit and an extensive interaction session.

Most participants enjoyed the session on “Bridging the gap between media, scientist and civil societies” as it was very interactive and informative about climate change and adaptation programme and the discussion followed by the issues in Arunachal Pradesh.

Some journalist also suggested that the content would have been made more vibrant and engaging by using medium like photo feature, short films and documentary on the climate change and adaptation programme. The participants particularly felt the need for more such capacity building programmes to deeply understand the issue of climate change and to communicate with the rural community members for understanding the situation on ground.

Important takeaways from the workshop, as recommended by some participants, was the understanding that climate change is not an event but a process and so its reporting should be active covering in different dimensions of climate change and could have been made more focus on aspects of reporting like story building, possible source for acquiring information rather than discussion about the issues.

Annex 1 – Agenda

Agenda for the

Media Workshop on Climate Change Reporting

Jointly organized by the Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme (IHCAP) and Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India in collaboration with Department of Environment and Forests, Government of Arunachal Pradesh; and Centre for Media Studies (CMS)

April 10-12, 2018

DAY 1: April 10, 2018 (09:30 am to 04:00 pm)		
Venue– Dorjee Khandu State Convention Centre, Itanagar		
Program of Inaugural Session		
09:30 am to 10:00 am	**Registration**	
10:00 am	Arrival of the **Chief Guest, Shri Bamang Felix, Hon'ble Minister IPR & Water Supply, Government of Arunachal Pradesh**	
10:05 am	Welcome address and introduction of the workshop by **Ms.PN Vasanti, Director General, Centre for Media Studies (CMS)**	
10:20 am	Introduction and objective of IHCAP program by **Ms. Shimpy Khurana, Commnucation Officer, IHCAP**	
10:35 am	*Lighting of lamp by Honourable Minister and other guests*	
10:40 am	Address by **Shri Omkar Singh, PCCF & Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh**	
10:50 am	Address by **Shri Satya Gopal, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Arunachal Pradesh**	
11:05 am	Address by **Chief Guest, Shri Bamang Felix, Hon'ble Minister IPR & Water Supply, Government of Arunachal Pradesh**	
11:20 am	Vote of Thanks by **Ms. P N Vasanti**	
11:25 am	***Tea***	
Technical session I – Understanding Climate Change, impacts and adaptation with focus on the Himalayan region (12:00 pm to 02:10 pm) Moderated by Mr. Dinesh C Sharma		
12:00 pm – 12:40 pm	Overview on Media and Climate Change	Mr. Dinesh C Sharma, Managing Editor, India Science Wire
12:40 pm – 01:00 pm	Overview of State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)	Mr. D. Dohu Robin, Nodal Officer, Climate Change Cell
01:00 pm – 01:20 pm	Climate change impacts and adaptation in AP, overview	Prof. S K Patnaik, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
01:20 pm – 01:40 pm	**Discussion by Moderator on Media Aspects of the Presentation and Interaction**	
01:40 pm – 02:10 pm	Lunch and informal interaction	

Technical session II – Understanding Climate Change and adaptive measures (02:10 pm to 04:00 pm) Moderated by Ms. Shimpy Khurana		
02:10 pm – 02:30 pm	Adaptive measures for carbon sequestration	Mr. A. K. Shukla, Additional PCCF, (Environment & CC), Government of Arunachal Pradesh
02:30 pm – 02:50pm	Impact of climate change on Yak rearing	Dr. Vijay Paul, Principal Scientist, Animal Phycology, ICAR, National Research Centre on Yak, Arunachal Pradesh
02:50 pm – 03:30 pm	Chair's remarks and Q & A session	
03:30 pm – 04:00 pm	***TEA***	
DAY 2: April 11, 2018 (8.00 am onwards)		
08:00 am	Assembly at Dorjee Khandu State Convention Centre, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	
	Departure for field visit	
	Field Visit: Potin Village, Lower Subansiri, AP- *People in the village are indulged in plantation of local spice trees, Nyishi. People addressed the scarcity through self-seedling production and have cultivated plant in the deforested area to attain socio- economic development. Its transforming the areas as carbon sink and prevents landslides during rainy season.*	
01:30 pm to 02:30 pm	Lunch, Group Photograph and Informal Interaction	
DAY 3: April 12, 2018 (10:00 am to 02:00 pm)		
Venue – Dorjee Khandu State Convention Centre, Itanagar		
Media Skill Development &Round Table on- Bridging the gap between media, scientist and civil societies (10:00 am to 02:00 pm) Moderated by Mr. Dinesh C Sharma		
10:00 am to 12.00 pm	Bridging the gap between media, scientist and civil societies	Mr. Gandhi Darang, Senior Journalist, Echo of Arunachal
		Mr. D. Dohu Robin
		Mr. Nalong Mize, Integrated Mountain Initiative, Arunachal Pradesh
12:00 pm to 12.30 pm	Experience sharing and story ideas on climate change	
12:30 pm to 12.45 pm	Presentation of certificates	
12:45pm to 02:00 pm	Lunch and departure	

Annex 2 – Media Registration

S No	Name	Designation	Organisation	City	Email
1.	Yachang Tacho	Editor	The Subansiri	Ziro	thesubansiri@gmail.com
2.	Manoj Singh	Reporter	Of Front	Naharlagun	singhm210@gmail.com
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4.	D. Chumpa	PG Passout		Itanagar	d.chumpa@gmail.com
5.	Ajing Pertin	Reporter	Arunachal Now	Naharlagun	azing@arunachalnow.com
6.	Ninu		Arunachal Mirror		
7.	Talo Tabyo	RJ	Radio City 90.8 FM	Naharlagun	oybat.olat@gmail.com
8.	Mintu Tamuli	Correspondent	Pratidin Times	Itanagar	mtmintu@gmail.com
9.	Zoon Taki	Reporter	Eastern Sentinel	Itanagar	zoontaki8@gmail.com
10.	Jiko Linggi	Editor	Independent Review	Roing	jikolingi@yahoo.co.in
11.	Sonam Jelly Tabi	Reporter	TAP	Itanagar	sonamjellytabi@gmail.com
12.	Amar Sangno	Sub-Editor	The Arunachal Times	Itanagar	amarsangno@gmail.com
13.	Gandhi Darang	Sub Editor	Echo of Arunachal	Itanagar	daranggandhi@gmail.com
14.	Pill Yania	Reporter	Arunachal Mirror	Itanagar	pillyania@gmail.com
15.	Ajoy Roy	Camera person	Itanagar News	Itanagar	rajoyroy39@gmail.com
16.	Tagu Ningee	Dy. Bureau Chief	Hindustan Samachar	Itanagar	
17.	Ayynam Pangin	Reporter	Eastern Sentinel	Itanagar	ayynampangin@gmail.com
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26.	Mukul Pathak	Sr. Correspondent	DY365	Itanagar	gomukul@gmail.com

Media Coverage

Sensitising people key to facing climate change hurdles: Felix

ITANAGAR, Apr 18: Information and Public Relations Minister Bamang Felix on Tuesday called for implementation of environmentally sustainable development policies in the state

Sensitising people key to...

was being reviewed and updated. "Inadequate or ill-informed coverage of climate change does not help in sensitising people, policy makers and politicians. Clear and authentic media coverage on climate change mitigation and adaptation can help motivate people and communities to act," said PN Vasanti, Director General of CMS.

IHCAP Communication Officer Shimpy Khurana said a range of activities were being carried out under the project in the region. For instance, under IHCAP, a series of training and capacity building programmes for developing adaptation projects including their financing are already underway across the 12 Himalayan states.

"We intend to train over 2,000 state-level officials through these training programmes. In addition, a new tool called a common framework for Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for the Himalayan states has been developed in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, which will soon be available," she said.

Also under IHCAP, there will be training of State Climate Change Cells on application of framework, and a map for vulnerability and risk assessment for Arunachal Pradesh will be developed.

Managing Editor of India Science Wire, Dinesh C Sharma, Nodal Officer, Climate Change Cell D. Dobo Robin, Rajiv Gandhi University Professor SK Patnaik, Additional PCCF (Environment and CC) A.K Shukla and Principal Scientist, Animal Pr... ...adesh, Dr. Vijay Paul ... journalists from vari... ...s where they will be

Govt will support creating awareness on climate change: Felix

Staff reporter

three-day media workshop

Echo of Arunachal

First Newspaper From The State

Media workshop on climate change adaptation

Eastern Mirror

Link: http://www.easternmirrornagaland.com/yak-in-indian-himalayas-facing-threat-of-climate-change/

Yak in Indian Himalayas Facing Threat of Climate Change

By EMN / April 12, 2018 / Comments Off on Yak in Indian Himalayas Facing Threat of Climate Change

By Dinesh C Sharma | India Science Wire

...igh altitudes of the Indian Himalayan region – is facing the threat ...ion.

...nperature at high altitudes is resulting in heat stress in yak during

Arunachal 24.in

Link: http://arunachal24.in/arunachal-pradesh-to-review-climate-change-action-plan/

Itanagar

Arunachal Pradesh to review climate change action plan

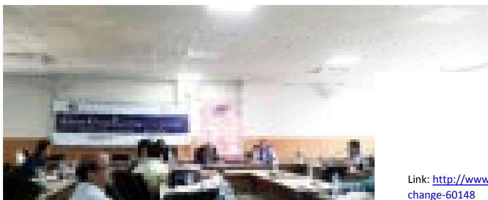
"We will have to undertake information, education ... to sensitize people about climate change- Bamang F...

Itanagar
The minister for information and public relation and ... environmentally sustainable development policies in ... to catch up with development and infrastructure act... that harm the environment.

The Dawnlit Post

RISE WITH THE POST | SINCE 1998

Link: https://thedawnlitpost.com/temperatures-set-to-rise-by-2030/



Media Pillar

...com/?p=7634

...acing threat of climate change

...chal Pradesh)

Down To Earth

FORTNIGHTLY ON POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Link: http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/yak-in-indian-himalayas-facing-threat-of-climate-change-60148

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Dinesh C Sharma

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The increasing trend of environmental temperature at high altitudes is resulting in heat stress in yak during warmer months, also affecting the nomads who rely on yaks for livelihood

Heat stress in yak is affecting the rhythms of physiological responses of the animal. Credit: ISC

Yak – the lifeline of pastoral nomads in high altitudes of the Indian Himalayan region – is facing

Outlook

Link: https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/yaks-in-indian-himalayas-facing-threat-of-climate-change-says-study/310881

Yaks In Indian Himalayas Facing Threat Of Climate Change, Says Study

Yak is accustomed to very cold temperatures and can survive up to minus 40 degrees but finds is difficult when the temperature crosses 13 degrees.

OUTLOOK WEB BUREAU

IHCAP Indian Himalayas Climate Adaptation Programme

www.ihcap.in

CMS

www.cmsindia.org