

Shubh Kal

We change with climate change

Capacity Building Workshop Report
*Building the capacity of community radio reporters
for climate change reporting*



Project name
From Information To Knowledge And Action

Submitted to
Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

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CDKN – SHUBH KAL

“From Information to Knowledge and Action”

Capacity Building Workshop Report

Building the capacity of community radio reporters for climate change reporting



Venue: TARA Gram – Orchha, Madhya Pradesh

Dates: (1st workshop) September 29th – October 1st, 2012

(2nd workshop) November 6th – November 8th, 2012

Development Alternatives (DA) organised two capacity building training workshops under the CDKN – Shubh Kal, 'From Information to Knowledge and Action,' project to enhance climate change journalism capacities of the community radio reporters in Bundelkhand – a semi-arid and drought prone region in Central India. The CDKN Shubh Kal project aims to strengthen community knowledge on climate change impacts and adaptation measures by facilitating the integration of grassroots voices into local scientific research and policy dialogue using the medium of community radios.

Two 3 day workshop sessions and training activities were conducted at DA's TARA Gram



Radio reporters register for the workshop

campus in Orchha, Madhya Pradesh. The training focused on building climate change journalism skills of the community radio reporters from four different community radios – *Radio Bundelkhand, Lalit Lokwaani, Chanderi Ki Awaaz and Radio Dhadhkan* – in the Bundelkhand region of central India. These community radio reporters belong to the local communities of Bundelkhand. They speak in the local dialect and are well aware of the social issues of this region. In the first workshop conducted from 29th September 2012 to 1st

October 2012, station managers, radio reporters and village volunteers from two radio stations (Radio Bundelkhand and Lalit Lokwani) participated. In the second workshop held from 6th to 8th November 2012, station managers and reporters from the other 2 radio stations (Chanderi Ki Awaaz and Radio Dhadkan) participated. Some of the radio reporters of 'Radio Bundelkhand' and 'Lalit Lokwani' who had undergone training in the first workshop also participated in the second round of the capacity building workshop held in November 2012. A few print journalists from local newspapers were present during both the workshops. A complete list of all the participants who attended both the workshops is given at the end as Annexure 6. Annexures 1 to 4 provide the thoughts of four radio reporters (one from each participating radio station) on what they learnt during these capacity building workshops.

The objectives of the capacity building workshops were as follows:

1. To strengthen the capacity of community radio reporters, village level volunteer reporters and print journalists (from local newspapers) to understand the impacts of the changing climate on agriculture and other sources of livelihood in the semi- arid region of Bundelkhand in Central India.
2. To build their capacity to ask the right questions to local scientific experts and policy makers (local government line department officials) regarding climate change information which can then be communicated to the community.
3. To train them to capture local concerns, knowledge and practices from the community and communicate them back to local scientific experts and policy makers, which can help in making more robust policies relating to climate resilient development.
4. To enhance their journalistic skills and train them to make interesting and effective climate change stories.

Before the participants undertook these capacity building workshops, they were not completely aware of the vulnerabilities associated with climate change. In addition, the reporters were not confident in conducting interviews on climate change issues, especially with the experts.

Out of these 4 radio stations, only Radio Bundelkhand reporters had some previous experience on climate change reporting at the community level. Rest of the radio reporters from the other 3 radio stations had not previously made any programmes related to how climate change is impacting the agricultural sector and the farming community. So, for them the training was very useful in first giving them an understanding of climate change issues globally, nationally and locally. Besides providing the reporters with an understanding of climate change issues affecting farmers in Bundelkhand – the workshops also focused on improving their journalistic skills and teaching them how to make interesting climate change stories and programmes.

The strategy employed at the workshops included providing both theoretical and practical experience to the attending participants. The participants learned about the fundamentals of climate change journalism as well as directly interacted with villagers, local scientific experts and government officials to collect information. Additionally, the workshops incorporated skill enhancement of the participants through creative tasks such as conducting mock interviews, producing radio plays and short radio stories. These workshops also provided a platform for knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences between community radio reporters from different radio stations.

The lead trainers in the workshops were Mr. Joydeep Gupta – Director, thethirdpole.net and Ms. Neelam Ahluwalia – CDKN Shubh Kal Project Manager, Development Alternatives. With many years of experience in environmental journalism, both the lead trainers emphasised to the participant reporters - the importance of making balanced, focused and interesting climate stories that are relevant for their audience. Ms. Sutul Srivastava, Ms. Harshita Bisht, Ms. Jyoti Nair, Mr. Nicholas Martin and Mr. Chandra Prakash Niranjana from the CDKN Shubh Kal Project Team at Development Alternatives assisted the lead trainers in conducting the workshops. Dr. Krishna Murari – an agricultural expert from Development Alternatives provided the scientific expertise and knowledge on climate change impacts on local farming in Bundelkhand.

DAY 1 – THEORETICAL EXPERIENCE

Before incorporating real world practical experience in the workshop, it was necessary to clear the fundamentals of the participants on vulnerabilities of climate change, potential adaptation options and the objectives of the CDKN – Shubh Kal project. A pre-workshop reporter's survey was conducted to gauge the understanding of climate change issues among the participants.



Radio reporters participate in an ice-breaking activity

The survey highlighted that the participants strongly connected climate change with deforestation and decreasing forest cover. Their understanding on the difference between climate and weather was particularly low.

The workshops began with simple ice-breaking activities to help members from different participating community radios get to know each other.

CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

An interactive presentation was given by Dr. Murari, an agricultural scientist from Development Alternatives on the causes and impacts of climate change globally, nationally and locally. This presentation was made in Hindi. He explained the science underlying the concept of climate change by citing global examples and relating them with local impacts. Mr. Khare (Print journalist, Dainik Bhaskar newspaper) and Mr. Dalchand (Reporter, Radio Bundelkhand) described the climatic changes and impacts that they



Dr. Murari's interactive presentation on the causes and impacts of climate change

had personally observed over the past several years in Bundelkhand including evident shifts in weather patterns, health, crop yields and livestock. The participants related climate change to deforestation, air and water pollution, use of chemical fertilisers, vehicular emissions, plastic use and industrialisation. According to the participant's feedback, Dr. Murari's lecture familiarised the reporters with the basics of climate change science and the local relevance of such issues. Keeping the climate change understanding of reporters in mind, a simplified approach was used to explain tricky climate change related terms. Additionally, a 'Climate Change Guide' was provided to the workshop participants to help them deal with the challenges of climate change reporting.

CDKN SHUBH KAL – THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY RADIOS IN COMMUNICATING CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

Following the theoretical understanding on climate change concerns, the radio reporters were well versed with the need for communicating these issues to the vulnerable rural communities. Using a power point presentation, Ms. Sutul Srivastava (Rural Communications Executive) and Ms. Jyoti Nair (Climate Change Researcher), Development Alternatives explained the role of community radios in communicating climate change information to the three stakeholders (farmers, local scientists and local line department government officials) in the CDKN Shubh Kal project.



Ms. Srivastava discusses the role of community radios in reporting on climate change

They described how community radio reporters can reduce the gap between scientific researchers and communities by creating awareness, providing simplified information to communities and informing policymakers about local needs and issues. This presentation introduced the participants to the key objectives of the CDKN Shubh Kal 'From Information to Knowledge and Action' project. To make the session more interactive, a participatory approach was used to involve the journalists in the discussion.

CLIMATE CHANGE JOURNALISM – WHY SHOULD WE BOTHER ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?

To enhance journalistic skills of the reporters, Mr. Joydeep Gupta from Third Pole, Ms. Neelam Ahluwalia and Ms. Harshita Bisht from Development Alternatives highlighted the importance and unique challenges of reporting on climate change issues. This session was enlivened by animated pictures, pictorial diagrams and photographs concerning climate change information of different ecosystems from various parts of the world and interactive activities. The trainers informed the participants that climate change and other environmental issues will move to the forefront of global concerns during our lifetimes, making such issues one of the biggest stories of the century. It was then reasoned that the effects of climate change are directly linked with the daily lives of the communities, thereby making it vital for journalists to cover such stories.



Mr. Gupta discusses the complexity of climate change journalism with the workshop participants

The trainers emphasised the fact that climate journalism is not just about reporting on climate change disasters but also about warning the masses of the adverse effects of approaching disasters. In order to effectively recognise impending environmental concerns, they stated that

reporters need to be capable of identifying the emerging trends that

may impact the communities they cover. This will allow media reporters to play an important role in preparing communities before the onset of a crisis. The trainers explained the role of climate change reporters to the journalists telling them that it is not only to spot trends but it is also to inform their communities on potential solutions and climate resilient adaptation measures. They emphasised that the reporters should understand that they have the ability to make people aware of potential climate risks and to help communities prepare and adapt to climate change.

Ms. Neelam Ahluwalia (CDKN Shubh Kal Project Manager) explained to the participants how radio reporters can act as effective connecting mediums between local policymakers, scientists, and farmers to make balanced and interesting climate stories.



Ms. Ahluwalia talks about how radio can connect communities with scientists and policy makers

Mr. Joydeep Gupta cited the example of the Bundelkhand Package that was introduced for drought mitigation in the Bundelkhand region but due to lack of information, people were unaware of the available benefits afforded by the package. The coverage of such stories by community radios could help inform communities about government schemes and policies that could benefit the region.

Ms. Harshita Bisht (Climate Change Researcher) motivated the radio reporters by telling them how lucky they were to be working directly with communities and thus having access to grass root level issues. This gives them a good opportunity to show policy makers and the wider climate change community - the real face of how climate change is affecting farmers at the ground level and what they are doing to adapt to the changing climate. She also stressed that climate change stories can also have additional angles such as effects on health, migration, livelihoods, livestock etc.



Ms. Harshita Bisht talking to radio reporter Varsha

Mr. Joydeep Gupta concluded the presentation by providing the reporters with information on additional climate resources such as online journalism websites, networks and forums¹ that they could access for gaining knowledge on climate change issues globally and nationally.

¹Online resources included: www.thirdpole.net, www.earthjournalism.org, www.feji.org.in, Media Club of India, South Asian Dialogue on Development, Environment and Democracy

GUEST LECTURES

AVM Sahni, Chief Advisor at Development Alternatives, shared his experiences in agriculture and climate change adaptation work in the Bundelkhand region over the last 30 years with the workshop participants. He told the reporters that the vast majority of what he has learned about sustainable agricultural practices in Bundelkhand is from the farmers in the village communities. “These farmers have a vast pool of traditional knowledge”, he explained. He gave examples of some climate change adaptation practices such as using short duration crop varieties and spoke on the importance of alternative livelihoods and fodder production. Mr. Sahni emphasised that the community radio can be an efficient medium to broadcast valuable information about robust adaptation measures, which can increase the income and productivity of local farmers. He also advised that community radios should broadcast information about health issues and can be an important medium in providing solutions to many local issues.



AVM Sahni, Chief Advisor at Development Alternatives

Special Guest, **Prof. Dr. Harald Kachele, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research, Germany** conducted a small session with the workshop participants. The agronomist explained how the impacts of anthropogenic activities of the developed countries are being felt by poor communities in the developing countries. During this small interactive session, he also shared his agriculture related experiences from Germany and answered the inquisitive queries of the radio reporters on organic farming.



Ms. Ahluwalia played the role of a translator and helped Prof. Dr. Harald Kachele communicate with the radio reporters

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

To enhance the process of assimilation of knowledge gained in the theoretical sessions, the journalists were introduced to a variety of interesting exercises. The main objective of the practical learning was to motivate the reporters to be able to work in different situational contexts, create quality radio shows, imbibe effective communication skills and be able to as journalists select and focus on relevant aspects from the vast flow of climate information available. The practical experience helped them to rehearse the theoretical knowledge and transfer it into real-life situations.

DAY 1 - MOCK INTERVIEWS



Participants conduct mock interviews

Participants were engaged in mock interviews in the second half of Day 1. These mock interviews included role plays– wherein first the trainers acted as village community members, scientists, government officials and community radio reporters to show the reporters how to ask the right kind of questions depending on the story idea. Then, the participants were made to act as farmers, scientific researchers, government officials and reporters and were given different situations to practice their interviewing skills. In the first mock interview, Prachi – a girl radio reporter played the role of a marginal farmer from the Bundelkhand region and Harshita – one of the trainers played the role of a reporter. Harshita highlighted the different sets of questions that should be considered by a reporter when interviewing community members on climate change related issues. Afterwards, other participants conducted mock interviews with each other revolving around topics such as depleting water resources, health issues, climate change adaptation practices etc.



Mr. Gupta conducts a mock interview with a workshop participant

After each interview, the lead trainers as well as other participants provided feedback to help improve the participants' interviewing skills. Some of the feedback that resulted from this exercise is as follows:



Participants conduct mock interviews

- It is important to conduct background research on topics related to the story prior to an interview.
- Asking questions in alternate ways helps ensure that the maximum amount of required information is obtained from the interviewee.
- The interview should be framed in a manner that relevant and important information can be captured in short audio bytes that can be effectively used while making the radio programmes.

- While framing the questions, the knowledge and understanding of the interviewee regarding the topic should be kept in mind. Many may not understand the concept of climate change - therefore questions need to be simplified to be understood by the interviewees.

At the end of Day 1, participants were asked to give their interest areas on what kind of climate stories they would like to cover in the villages on Day 2. The participants showed their inclination towards issues such as the impacts of climate change on agriculture, water resources and migration. Depending on their area of interest, the participants were divided into groups of three. The trainers created the groups in such a way that the participants from the different radio stations were distributed among different groups. This approach helped the participants obtain an experience of working outside their comfort zone. It also ensured that the participants had an opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences with reporters outside their own radio station.

DAY 2 - FIELD VISIT TO VILLAGES

During the two capacity building workshops, the reporters were taken to different villages where they got diverse stories on climate change issues and sustainable adaptation options being practiced on the ground. Following is a list of villages visited and the prevailing situations therein:



Radio reporters interview village women in Rajapur village

Rajapur village: A few years back, the people of this village had collected resources and money with the help of a local civil society organisation to construct a check dam to address the problems of water scarcity in the village.

Papawani village: This village is majorly dependent on rain fed agriculture and has been suffering with problems related to water scarcity. The village community did not have efficient irrigation measures and water crisis was a huge problem in the village.

Baruasagar Phutera village: This village is known for vegetable farming in the region. In order to adopt sustainable agricultural practices, some members of the community here have used adaptation practices such as organic farming and agroforestry.

The reporters were split into three groups to visit these different villages. Each group of reporters was accompanied by one trainer (CDKN Shubh Kal team member) to guide them in the process of their interviews with the farmers. Field visits to the villages provided the reporters an opportunity to directly interact with communities and understand how climate change concerns are touching their lives and how they are using local adaptation options to cope.

In the second half of Day 2 after returning from the field visit, the three different groups presented their experiences and stories that they had collected from the villagers. Thereafter the lead trainers directed them to sit in their respective groups and based on their



Radio reporters crossing the check dam in Rajapur village to go and meet farmers working in the fields on the other side

conversation and interviews with the farmers in the different villages and knowledge gained from the preceding day's climate change presentations and discussions - make a list of questions that they would ask the local scientists and the local agriculture department government officials (local policy makers) that they would be meeting the next day. Each of the three groups then presented their list of questions. Reporters from the other two groups were encouraged to give



Radio reporters work on questions to ask scientific experts and local government officials

suggestions and inputs to the presenting group. Techniques of interviewing experts like cross questioning etc. were explained by the lead trainers to the participants using different examples. This interactive brainstorming session helped the reporters to prepare themselves better for the interviews to be conducted with the experts on Day 3. The lead trainers emphasised to the participants that they must inculcate the habit of doing their homework before going into the field as it is a pre – requisite for good journalists. A list of questions suggested by the participants for the experts is attached at the end of this report as Annexure 5.

DAY 3 - VISIT TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS



Radio reporters interview a scientist at NRCAF

On their visit to the scientific research organisations namely Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) – the government's agriculture information centre, National Research Centre for Agroforestry (NRCAF) and Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), the reporters gathered a

range of information regarding climate change adaptation techniques being promoted by different research organisations. The participants were divided into the same three groups as on the previous day when they visited three different villages. Each group visited one research organisation accompanied by a member of the training team (CDKN Shubh Kal team member).

This was a great confidence building experience for the reporters because many of them were interacting with scientific experts for the first time. All the reporters were given a chance to ask at least two questions from the expert. During the interview sessions, the experts told the reporters about various scientific adaptation techniques such as water conservation measures, drought tolerant seed varieties, agroforestry concepts, sustainable agriculture practices, fodder varieties for livestock suitable in semi - arid areas, weather forecasting etc. The reporters used this opportunity to ask a lot of questions to the scientists regarding climate change issues relevant to their areas.



Radio reporters discuss their field visit experiences in the TARA Gram campus in Orchha

DAY 3 - VISIT TO GOVERNMENT LINE DEPARTMENTS

To understand the practice to policy connect, the workshop participants were divided into 3 pre-assigned groups and taken to the agriculture and irrigation departments in Jhansi and Niwari. Each group visited one government department accompanied by a member of the training team (CDKN Shubh Kal team member). The reporters told the line department officials about the situation in the village that they had visited on the previous day and the concerns / problems of the farmers there. Each reporter was given the chance to ask at least two questions from the government official. The officials answered all their questions and educated the reporters on various government schemes, policies and subsidies pertaining to climate resilient agriculture in the region.

They expressed their concern regarding lack of staff in the government departments as a result of which knowledge regarding all the government schemes does not reach all the farmers. The officials encouraged the reporters to disseminate information about government's various schemes and policies to the farmers through their community radios.

POSITIVE OUTCOMES

The capacity building workshop proved to be a great experience for the reporters as well as the trainers. One of the participants - Mr. Chandela from the community radio 'Chanderi Ki Awaaz' composed a melodious song on organic farming based on his learning's from the workshop.

DAY 3 - STORY DEVELOPMENT BASED ON FIELD VISITS

After all the three groups came back from their visits to the scientific research organisations and government line departments on Day 3, the lead trainers conducted a debriefing exercise. The participants shared their experiences from the interview sessions with the experts.



Radio reporters prepare their radio story

Following the practical experience sharing, the reporters were asked to assemble in their respective three groups and collate the information obtained from the farmers, scientists and government officials. The lead trainers instructed the groups to review their recorded interviews and develop a short radio story (3 - 4 minutes) based upon the information they gathered on Day 2 (in the villages) and Day 3 (interviews with scientists and line department officials). During this newsroom studio activity session, the reporters scripted and edited three minute radio stories. They made use of

recorded interview clippings from the field (on Day 2 and Day 3), catchy slogans and interesting folk music to produce these stories. The three stories produced by the participants are as follows:

- Advantages of Organic Farming vs. Chemical Farming
- Check Dam – A Boon for Rajapur Village Farmers (A Success Story)
- Water Problems of Papawani Village

These radio stories were then presented to the entire group. Before the lead reporters gave their feedback to each presenting group, the other two group reporters were asked to comment and provide constructive criticism. It was a great learning experience for all the reporters. The main feedback from the lead trainers to the reporters was on making the stories more interesting and engaging from an audience point of view. In all the stories presented, the expert interview bytes used were too long in duration and technical in nature. Farmers would have difficulty in understanding such heavy information. The reporters were told that it is of utmost importance that at the end of any expert's sound byte, the radio anchors must simplify what the scientific experts and line department officials are saying so that the farmers understand the messages clearly.

DAY 3 - RADIO PLAYS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES



Participants perform a radio play

The participants were divided into two groups. They came up with innovative ideas relating to the causes and impacts of climate change and delivered short 10 minute radio plays. The judging panel included Ms. Anuja Shukla - Manager of Radio Bundelkhand and Mr. Joydeep Gupta – Director of Third Pole. The plays were delivered in the local Bundeli dialect with the essence of humor and information. The first group delivered their performance on issues of poverty and migration. The second group showcased a skit that revolved around the issues of the adverse effects of human activities on agriculture - declining soil quality due to excessive use of

fertilisers. The plays were followed by feedback and suggestions from the participants, judges and trainers. Some of the valuable suggestions given are as follows:

- Content and focus of the radio play should be specific. Incorporating too many ideas together leads to confusion and reduces the impact of the story.
- The participants should ensure that the performance does not exceed the time limit.
- The radio plays should be based on an edutainment approach for creating mass awareness.

The first group was declared the winner of the radio play competition. Ms. Anuja Shukla gave them prizes. The runner up group was also given consolation prizes for their amazing performances.



Workshop participants receive prizes for their radio show performance

END OF THE WORKSHOP

At the end of the workshop, another survey was conducted to record the experiences of the reporters and the knowledge they were taking back with them.

Before the workshop came to an end, a brain storming session was held to discuss themes and formats for the radio programmes that the reporters would start producing. Collectively, it was decided to produce radio programmes of 20 minutes duration in 'magazine format style' which would incorporate short radio stories, plays, folk songs etc. The idea was to give relevant climate change information to the audience in an entertaining manner. The reporters decided that they would start making the first few episodes of the CDKN Shubh Kal radio programmes on the following themes:

1. Perceptions of community members, scientific experts and local policy makers on 'what is climate change and its causes?'
2. Views of the farming community members, scientific experts and local policy makers on impacts of climate change on agriculture and other areas.
3. Views of the farming community members, scientific experts and local policy makers on agroforestry as a climate adaptation technique.
4. Views of the farming community members, scientific experts and local policy makers on the effects of chemical farming on agriculture and the potential of organic farming in Bundelkhand.
5. Views of the community members, scientific experts and local policy makers on how climate change has impacted livestock rearing in the region.

EXPERIENCES OF RADIO REPORTERS REGARDING THE CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS

Given below are thoughts of 4 radio reporters – one from each of the 4 radio stations regarding what they gained from the capacity building workshops.

ANNEXURE 1 – EXPERIENCE OF RADIO REPORTER DALCHAND KUSHWAHA FROM RADIO BUNDELKHAND

I am Dalchand Kushwaha from Radio Bundelkhand. I have been associated with making the programs under Development Alternative's Shubh Kal campaign since the last two years. When I attended this workshop, I did have some previous knowledge about how climate change has occurred.



Radio reporter Dalchand interviewing a farmer in Rajapur village

On the first day of the CDKN Shubh Kal training workshop, I came to know that climate change is a global issue and the sources from where we can get additional information about climate change topics. In one of the sessions, many websites were shown which gave information related to climate change.

During this workshop, I learnt that we must be fully focused on the story we do, so that it can become great news. We should not broadcast a story only once. We must also give the story with different angles. Additionally, I have also learnt that whenever we visit a village to make a story, then we must be fully prepared and only focus on the theme that we have come to take interviews on.

On the third day of the workshop, I learnt that we must have full preparation before we go to interview scientific experts and policy officials. In order to make our radio programmes interesting, we must simplify what the experts tell us and also use the medium of radio plays and folk songs to communicate climate change information to our audience.

Most importantly I learnt the important role that I have to play as a community radio reporter to ensure that the community's voice reaches the government officials and vice versa. When the voice of the community reaches the government authorities, then this information helps in determining government policies which affect the lives of our people.

ANNEXURE 2 – EXPERIENCE OF RADIO REPORTER INSAF ALI FROM CHANDERI KI AWAAZ RADIO STATION

There was a training workshop on climate change from 6th to 8th November 2012 at Orchha TARAGram. This was the first time that I was attending a radio workshop. On the first day, the participants were divided into groups of two people who were from different radio stations. They were asked to introduce the other fellow participant. It was an interesting way to break the ice and get to know each other.



Radio reporter Insaf Ali in an ice breaking activity

Before attending the workshop, I had a perception that climate change is a very big issue but did not fully understand its risks and impacts. This workshop helped me understand how climate change is affecting people in all countries. I really enjoyed interacting with the German scientist Prof. Dr. Harald Kachele who gave us some very useful information about how to make organic manure and make the soil nutrient rich. It was very interesting to learn that Germany is promoting organic farming in a big way after having realised the ill effects of chemical based farming. I will definitely promote organic farming in our area by doing stories on organic farming for my radio.

Here is a list of the things that I learnt from my experience at this workshop:

- It is very important to do our homework and research on the topic well to ask the right questions to the various stakeholders so that our story is well balanced and informative for the listeners.
- While interviewing experts, it is very important to listen carefully to what the expert is saying and ask further questions based on what the expert is saying.
- The duration of the story should not be too long so that we can hold the interest of our audience. Ideally a 4 – 5 minute story length is ideal.
- The radio programme should have an entertainment element to it in order to make it more interesting for the audience.
- The radio anchors should summarise what the scientists and government officials say in simple language that can be easily understood by the listening audience (mostly illiterate farmers).

ANNEXURE 3 - EXPERIENCE OF RADIO REPORTER SITARAM FROM LALIT LOKVANI RADIO STATION

I attended both the CDKN Shubh Kal capacity building workshops at TARAGram Orcha. First, I attended a three-day workshop in Orchha in the end of September 2012. There I learnt many aspects related to climate change and how to report on it as a journalist. This workshop was very informative because earlier I was not aware about climate change issues. Our radio station had not made any programmes related to climate change so it was a new subject area for me.

When I returned home after the workshop, I read a lot of climate change related material on the websites that the trainers had told us about. Several questions arose in my mind. When the CDKN Project Management Team offered to my Radio Station Manager if he wanted to send his reporters for another round of training taking place in November 2012, I jumped at the opportunity. When I attended the 2nd workshop, I discussed all my doubts with the lead trainers and got clarity on many aspects related to climate change risks and impacts.

The more I think about this issue – I realise how important it is for me as a reporter to communicate the climate change risks and adaptation measures to our communities to help increase their adaptive capacities. I am really looking forward to making radio programmes under the CDKN Shubh Kal project. This project is giving me an opportunity to take the voice of my community members to the government officials. I am hoping that when the grass root voices reaches the government authorities, this information will help determine government policies for the betterment of our people. Also, as a reporter I can inform my community about the schemes and policies of the government as small and marginal farmers in my area are very illiterate and ignorant.



Radio Reporter Sitaram talks to lead trainer Mr. Gupta about the complexity of climate change journalism

ANNEXURE 4 – EXPERIENCE OF THE RADIO REPORTER SARNAM SINGH FROM RADIO DHADKAN

I attended the CDKN Shubh Kal training workshop at TARAGram Orcha (6th to 8th November 2012). What I found most interesting about the workshop was that it was not just theoretical. The power point presentations made in the first half of Day 1 were quite informative. Use of mock interviews and actual newsroom story scripting and editing sessions were very useful tools in practical learning.

I learnt a lot working in small groups on all the three days. Having fellow radio reporters from other radio stations in my group helped us exchange story ideas. What my group found most challenging was editing a short 4 minute story in 2 hours' time out of the interviews that we did with the farmers, scientists and the government line department officials. It was interesting to hear what the other 2 groups had produced as well. The feedback that we got from the trainers on how to make the stories more focused and interesting for the audience to listen to was very useful for us.

I look forward to applying all the learning from this workshop to make interesting climate change related radio programmes for our listeners.



Radio Reporter Sarnam writing questions to ask the experts with his group

ANNEXURE 5 – KEY QUESTIONS FOR EXPERTS

List of key questions that the reporters asked the scientists at the research organisations and government officials of the agriculture and irrigation departments:

Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)

1. Do we have to feed different fodder types to different livestock types?
2. What is the scope of livelihood in fodder production?
3. How can crop farming be integrated with fodder production?
4. How are your organisation's research findings communicated to the rural communities?

National Research Centre for Agroforestry (NRCAF)

1. What is agroforestry and how is it done?
2. Which trees are most suitable for agroforestry in the semi-arid region of Bundelkhand?
3. Are there any losses to crops in agroforestry?
4. What should be the distance between planted trees?
5. What is the effect on crops by chemicals and pesticides sprayed on the trees?

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Government's Farm Science Centre) and Government's Agriculture Department

1. How is information disseminated on the delay of the onset of monsoon rains?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of organic farming? How can it be promoted?
3. How does the information on the schemes and policies of the government relating to agriculture reach the farmers at the ground level?
4. Is there any provision to give weather related information via community radio?
5. What are the different agriculture and water schemes for the farmers?

Government's Irrigation Department

1. What measures is the government taking to meet the water scarcity needs of the region?
2. What are the various irrigation schemes to help the communities meet their water needs?

ANNEXURE 6 – WORK SHOP PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION
Ashok Shukla	Radio Bundelkhand	Station Manager
Jagroop Singh	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Anuradha Dubey	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Varsha Rai	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Suresh	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Anurag	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Prachi	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Ranjeet Singh Yadav	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Tanya Sharma	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Dalchand	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Mona	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Rampal	Radio Bundelkhand	Reporter
Manish	Radio Bundelkhand	Village Reporter
Ramsahaya	Radio Bundelkhand	Village Reporter
Bhagwaandas	Radio Bundelkhand	Village Reporter
Varsha Raykavaar	Radio Bundelkhand	Village Reporter
Santosh Sharma	Radio Dhadkan	Station Manager
Champa Devi	Radio Dhadkan	Reporter
Ramvati	Radio Dhadkan	Reporter
RamshreeChandela	Radio Dhadkan	Reporter
Sarnaam Singh	Radio Dhadkan	Reporter
Kalyaan Singh	Radio Dhadkan	Reporter
Anil Goswami	Radio Dhadkan	Volunteer Reporter
Mahesh Khushwaha	Radio Dhadkan	Volunteer Reporter
Swadesh	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Station Manager
Brajesh Kumar Chaube	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Reporter
Insaaf Ali	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Reporter
Bablu Ali	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Reporter

Siddharth	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Reporter
Krishna Kali	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Reporter
Shabana Bano	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Reporter
Kailash	Chanderi Ki Awaaz	Reporter
MridulShrivastava	Lalit Lokwaani	Station Manager
Seetaram Panth	Lalit Lokwaani	Reporter
KaashiramYadav	Lalit Lokwaani	Reporter
Madan Singh	LalitLokwaani	Reporter
Devendra Singh	LalitLokwaani	Village reporter
Jeetendra Kumar	LalitLokwaani	Village reporter
RakhiSuhiya	LalitLokwaani	Village reporter
Rajendra Khare	Dainik Bhaskar Newspaper	News Editor
Susheel Kumar	ETV Madhya Pradesh	Reporter
Pushpendra Singh	Raj Express	Reporter
Harish Dubey	Desh Bandhu	Reporter
Pramod Kumar	Pradesh Today	Reporter
Kamal Rajput	Janwaani News	Reporter
Joydeep Gupta	Third Pole	Director
Prof. HaraldKachele	Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research	Agronomist
AVM Sahni	Development Alternatives	Chief Advisor
Neelam Ahluwalia	Development Alternatives	CDKN Project Manager
K. Murari	Development Alternatives	Agricultural Scientist
SutulSrivastava	Development Alternatives	Rural Communications Executive
Jyoti Nair	Development Alternatives	Climate Change Researcher
Harshita Bisht	Development Alternatives	Climate Change Researcher
Nick Martin	Development Alternatives	Climate Change Researcher
Chandraprakash	Development Alternatives	Coordinator

About the participant groups



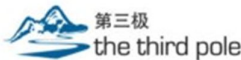
Environment Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO), Government of Madhya Pradesh is registered under the Housing and Environment Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It connects government as well as non-government agencies in solving environmental problems. <http://www.epco.in/>



The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex, UK is a leading global organisation for research, teaching and communication on international development. It acts as a development research and knowledge hub, connecting and convening networks throughout the world. <http://www.ids.ac.uk/>



Kings College London, Humanitarian Futures Group - The Humanitarian Futures Programme (HFP), works to support organisations with humanitarian roles and responsibilities to effectively anticipate and prepare for long term future crises. www.humanitarianfutures.org/



Third Pole Project is a joint project of the Internews Earth Journalism Network and the bilingual environment news website chinadialogue.net that seeks to improve coverage of climate change issues in the Himalayan region and downstream. The Third Pole – based in New Delhi, Beijing, London and San Diego – designs curriculum and carries out media capacity building and training workshops for local and regional groups across Asia. www.thethirdpole.net/



Development Alternatives (DA) is India's leading civil society organization engaged in research and development. DA set up the first Community Radio in the Central Indian region of Bundelkhand. <http://www.devalt.org/>

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Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible developments by combining research, advisory services and knowledge management in support of locally owned and managed policy processes. www.cdkn.org

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