



Horn of Africa Regional Media Training on Integrated Risk Management & Disaster Risk Reduction

Wash and Wills Hotel, Mbale, 22nd - 24th January 2019

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**Climate
Centre**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EA	East Africa
EMR	Environmental Management & Restoration
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HOA	Horn of Africa
IRM	Integrated Risk Management
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa's Development
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PFR	Partners for Resilience
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
WEMNET	Water & Environment Media Network

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate Change is a science but it is also an economic, social and political hot potato. As a news story it is both complex and contentious to report. Complex because the science itself has been contentious partly because of the politics around it. On one hand stand denialists on the other stand firm believers who are backed by scientific evidence. The politics of Climate Change in Africa come face to face with the growing hunger for industrial growth and the needs of economic transformation with leaders touting the continent's insignificant footprint in carbon emissions. *While Africa increasingly faces more disasters linked to climate change, limited scientific knowledge based on home grown research leaves journalists working on the continent torn between narratives largely propagated by the west.* The political leaders are caught in exactly the same maze. As a result, the reporting is incoherent and often communicates little if at all.

Emergence of far right leaders in the Global West like the United States of America where the very scientific basis of climate change has come under attack leaves journalists at a cross roads. Reporting the effects of climate change related disasters has thus remained the only easier and safe place for journalists to navigate as the other story by its nature often clashes with journalistic norms of newsworthiness, immediacy and is hard to compress into a narrative.

Therefore, moving from the science, the scientific theories, the disaster, the immediate human effect, the required humanitarian response to the political and social dynamics, economic cost of disaster and the cost of restoration and resettlement to discussing mitigation becomes a whole new ball-game.

For journalists, ability to thresh out the different issues and develop them into story angles while remaining alive to the primary cause which is the nerve centre—Climate Change—requires learning and relearning. Beyond Climate Change as a complex concept, terms used in the discussion like IRM/DRR were found to be particularly challenging to journalists.

The regional workshop in Mbale sought to untangle this critical labyrinth putting technical people together with journalism practitioners where science and policy meet with those whose job it is to cover events for information and education. The rich mix in age, gender and experiences (the experience ranged from two years in the newsroom to 30 years and

totalled to over 200 years' experience in one room), full host country representation and representation from Ethiopia created an incredible learning and sharing experience.

However, one thing stood out, while journalists cover disasters and have heard that Climate Change is a cause of natural disasters, few knew exactly what Climate Change means and this cut across, young and old. It was also apparent that while laws and policies exist at national level and Uganda has signed a number of international instruments, few knew about them.

A field trip to one disaster area, in Bududa district and another to witness the launch of a relocation program in Bulambuli district helped provide the 360 degree angle to the story adequately capturing cause and effect. Government response and the inevitable clash between strong cultural attachment to one's area of birth and the fear of the unknown.

Story angles on government policy and its execution, the inevitable effect of politics and politicians and most importantly economic and social apprehension that makes people risk death over safety in the face of disaster.

There is also abundant evident reality of sheer helplessness and a surrender to God for many victims who have no capacity to move and secure themselves or even influence those with power to select who gets moved to safety first or last if at all. Interviews by the team of journalists revealed a fear that the most influential well connected and not necessarily the most vulnerable stood a higher chance of early relocation.

The elderly, the orphaned and the widowed presented the most at risk as they lack the know-who and energy to approach decision makers to secure space for themselves on that list for relocation.

At the Bulambuli resettlement site, Prime Minister Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda pledged that the relocation would be handled transparently.

These present different angles to the story of the effects and challenges of climate change, a rich harvest for both writers and broadcasters.

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP

CARE in partnership with “Partners for Resilience Strategic Program” seeks to influence policies and support effective policy implementation in the Horn of Africa. Countries under the partnership include; Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan. Partnership for Resilience Strategic Plan (PFR) has leveraged funds to undertake policy influence of selected policy frameworks under the Horn of Africa component (HOA) that has representation from CARE Uganda, Red Cross Climate Centre, Wetlands International (Kenya Office) and CORDAID. The consortium has a costed regional Partnership Strategic Development Plan (2016 -2020) which guides implementation of regional strategic actions. The consortium works within country and regional partners experienced in policy research and implementation and advocacy.

Under the partnership CARE is responsible for the practice trajectory and capacity building of CSOs and other actors in Integrated Risk Management. Under the HOA, there is a planned capacity building for media so that they are able to monitor the extent which governments are complying with regional policies and influence regional bodies.

The PFR HOA programme document mandates the alliance members to build capacity of media and CSOs in understanding Integrated Risk Management (IRM) and mainstreaming risk into development programmes, plans and policies. Additionally, engaging the media is important to ensure harmonized, well researched and continued dialogue on pertinent issues regarding IRM. CARE International in Uganda together with Red Cross Climate Centre organized a three-day regional Media Practitioners’ training workshop on Integrated Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction from 22nd to 24th January 2019. The workshop brought together 34 (9 females and 25 males) journalists from selected media houses in Uganda and Ethiopia, while Kenya was represented by The East African staff based in Uganda. Worthy to note is that the National media which is regional had at least 7 staff attending.

The major objectives of the training workshop were:

To strengthen the capacity of the media to report, program and advocate for policy implementation in the Horn of Africa.	To build capacities of the media to use media platforms to discuss IRM principles in the region.	To disseminate and publish the reports and generate issues paper to keep dialogue on climate change frameworks at regional and national level.	Understanding and application of selected policy frameworks for instance; CAADP/ NEPAD, SENDAI framework, IGAD- DRR program and the EAC climate change systems.
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1.2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for the training was two pronged; presentation including power point and written papers as well as interactive discussion that were designed to blend engagement of participants with trainees during the sessions to bring out active participations and shared learning experiences. A field trip was further organized to Budada to provide a hands on analysis for journalists to understand evidence based reporting.

1.3 WELCOME REMARKS

Facilitator: Kandole Annet, Program Manager, CARE

The workshop started with welcome remarks from Ms. Kandole Annet, the Program Manager CARE International in Uganda. She thanked participants for accepting the invitation and attending in big number, thanked Mr. Venex Watebawa (WEMNET) for the mobilization. She introduced the facilitators and was happy to have a government representative - Assistant Commissioner, Ministry of Water and Environment, Mr. Bob Natifu. The lead facilitators for the training were Mr. Charles Mwanguhya, and Mr. Gerald Tenywa experienced journalists with 19+ in reporting with the National media Group and the New Vision. Other facilitators were Mr. Shaban Mawanda – Red Cross Climate Centre.

“Sometimes we report about what interests us, but we need to raise issues that affect communities. For example, GBV, climate change, effects of disasters, funds mismanaged and so on.” said Annet Kandole.

She observed that as young journalists there is need to have a number of role models in journalism whom to learn from on how to write balanced and credible stories that impact communities. In her own words ‘Sometimes we report about what interests us, we need to raise issues that affect communities. For example, Gender Based Violence, climate change, effects of disasters, funds mismanaged and so on.’

Ms. Kandole gave highlights of programming at CARE and emphasized that all programs are implemented with a gender lens, looking more at women and girls, it is evident that during disasters women and children are more affected, men are not overlooked they are however, encouraged to support women to raise issues that affect them at household and community levels.



Figure 1: CARE Program Manager, Annet Kandole, give opening remarks

2. INTRODUCTION TO IRM/DRR PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES

Facilitator: Mr. Mawanda Shaban, Red Cross Climate Center

2.1 INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT

The aim of this presentation was to explain the principles and practices of Integrated Risk Management (IRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The session highlighted key principles of Partners for Resilience and critical definitions and terminologies in IRM. In summary IRM was explained as a systematic process of reducing disaster risk through anticipative, absorptive, adaptive and transformative actions, taking into account the effect of climate change and the role of ecosystems. It addresses the drivers of risk, the capacities and assets of communities and individuals and their enabling environment. IRM is looking at how communities cope with occurrences such as disasters. We look at 3 major pillars, Ecosystem, the changing patterns – Climate – Disasters, and how they lead to development as shown in the diagram below. He urged journalist not to only use policies on any disasters like Ebola, drought, floods, and climate change etc. but also to use what is on the ground for instance indigenous Knowledge.



Disasters have the potential to reverse development gains. Poor and marginalized communities are often adversely affected, with disasters trapping them in a vicious cycle of poverty and vulnerability. The risk of disasters is worsened by climate change, population growth, urbanization, the degradation of ecosystems, and uncontrolled economic development.

2.2. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTION

Disaster Risk Reduction is the mechanism, practices, policies, systems that would enable communities live with the occurrence, while Climate Change Adaptation relates to how one copes with the changing weather patterns, about knowledge of our seasons, ecosystems, policies and practices that help us to adapt, e.g. irrigation, early warning and evacuation plans, awareness raising etc.

Group work on DRR, CCA, EMR synergies

An exercise was given on the nexus of disaster risk reduction, climate risk management, ecosystem management and restoration.

Activity phrases were provided on pieces of paper and members were requested to place them where they contribute to the three areas (Climate Change Adaptation, Environmental management & restoration Disaster Risk Reduction or an activity that intersects all the 3 circles).



Figure 2: Journalists discuss during group work

Key aspects of integrated risk management

- Putting people at center stage, building on local and traditional resources and knowledge
- Linking humanitarian and development domains by focusing on livelihoods,
- Addressing risk at a landscape scale.
- Managing and restoring ecosystems.
- Working on different time scales to ensure adaptive planning.
- Linking local realities with global processes.
- Integrating disciplines and approaches to encompass different risks;
- Partnering with communities, CSOs, government, knowledge, institutes, private sector, media and how are they communicating together.

Emerging issues from participants:

Members observed that journalists may write and publish an article on early warning signs and the leadership does nothing to implement solutions and calamities happen. There is need for more voices and involvement of different stakeholders in the mitigation processes.

3. GOVERNMENTS COMMITMENT TO DRR/CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ROLE OF JOURNALISTS

Facilitator: Bob NATIFU– Assistant Commissioner, Climate Change, Ministry of Water and Environment

Bob Natifu observed that, as government they are equally hit by all the consequences of climate change, temperature increase and since 1990 emissions have been on the rise. It was observed that politicization, poor coordination in the implementation of policies and conventions are some of the reasons why the policies in place have not worked well enough. Other reasons could be:

- Because science alone cannot propel us to action.
- Knowledge or information model (KAP gap) assumption that information and understanding are sufficient for behavioral or policy response
- Communication alone does not close the science and action gap there is need for alternatives and that is why we need media to act.
- Moser 2009 notes that imposing a deluge of scientific facts and technocratic solutions on a populace without discussing and awareness of risks and choices is likely to lead to resistance and opposition
- Understanding the science will help identify the appropriate framings, messages
- Face to face communication is more persuasive than mass media communication, it is more personal and allows us to gauge how information is being taken.

It was noted that NEMA which oversees forests and wetlands need to be in charge and take action against illegalities in the ecosystems. Ministries concerned should be talking to each other and agree on implementation. There is need to enact climate change policies based on district specific.

In light of the presentation, journalists were advised upon how climate change communication should be shaped. The Journalists need to carefully consider the following;

- The purpose is very key, i.e. communication objectives, Audience Analysis, Key Messages, Communication Tools and Action Plan
- Who is the audience for the communication?
- What kind of information do they need?
- How can it most effectively be presented to them?
- Use best-practice approaches from the communications industry.

He urged journalists to familiarize themselves with what connects us at global, regional and national level on climate change frameworks i.e. international, regional conventions that work on climate change and disaster risk reduction – the Kyoto Protocol (1997), the Sendai protocol, UN Framework Convention (1992), Paris Agreement and NDCs 2015. He noted that understanding the risks that are common to different areas is key; e.g. drought, Cholera, earthquakes, floods, armyworms, river Nile, Lake Victoria, the Nile Basin.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Facilitator: Kandole Annet, Program Manager CARE

Annet Kandole observed that there are many international, regional and national policies and conventions on IRM and DRR. She outlined the following frameworks and urged journalist to get familiar with them.

- Programme of Action for implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015 – 2030 in Africa and the Mauritius Declaration
- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the New Partnerships for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa.
- COMESA Policy Framework for Food Security in Pastoral areas – respecting pastoral rights. She gave an example that IGAD gave a loan to Government of Uganda. Some of the key activities implemented are facilitating access to and construction of valley dams in Karamoja. As media we are supposed to monitor the governance of this loan, in addition to how are domesticated and benefiting our country and the region.
- Other policies and programmes are IGAD Disaster Risk Management Programme, EAC Climate Change Strategy and UNISDR initiative "Making cities sustainable and resilient: implementing the Sendai Framework for Disasters Risk reduction 2015 -2030 at the local level for sub- Sahara Africa.

Her appeal to journalists was to monitor and assess the implementation of these protocols in each of the countries, look at them from a media perspective. Analyze the protocols on how they are benefiting us and the local communities.

5. TIPS OF QUALITY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING (CASE STUDY OF FOREST GOVERNANCE)

Facilitator: Gerald Tenywa – Journalist

He began his presentation by highlighting the key aspects of writing a story - what is the story, so what, who cares, what is the stake, what are the issues, what is the context. He emphasized the issue of getting a story from credible sources; get stories from victims/beneficiaries, duty bearers e.g. government, CSOs demanding for accountability, cultural leaders, and religious leaders among others.

Gerald¹ went on to share on good governance, which is about good decision making processes, laws, by-laws, policies, programmes and policies. It is about active citizens and strong institutions driving the process of natural resources management. There are challenges in reporting on the environment and other governance

¹ Gerald Tenywa is an award winner in environmental reporting with 19 years of experience in journalism.

issues, however we have to report about it professionally with well researched facts.

He observed that he writes a story about wetlands without mentioning the word wetlands; as journalists there is need to interpret all terms (whether scientific or otherwise) and make the story simple. It is important to note that communities have information but without a voice, hence the need for a professional journalist to write about their plight.

In addition, **Charles Mwanguhya, the lead facilitator** added the following to characteristics of quality reporting;

An environmental journalist/reporter should look for the difference, report on pre-event such as early warning and mitigation, and also write on the after event. Keep track of what has been taking place – the numbers affected by the disaster, the number of people that has so far died etc. For instance, River Nyamwamba in Kasese will burst again. Has there been any mitigation measure? The journalist job is to ask questions and do the research.

Take note of whose story are you reporting, assess on whom are you telling the story, who is the subject, what and where do you want to anchor that story? “Sometimes Charles noted that journalists get carried off by emotions”.



Figure 3: Charles presents on the technique of environmental reporting

Think about the questions you want to ask or reserve, be conscious on whether it is his/her question, not everyone understands climate change and do not use jargons and abbreviations. There is need to consult experts on different subjects. Assess whether there is a difference on responding to climate change and disaster – your experience can turn into a book. *A good story will include the following levels - what was, what is, and what could happen.*

Mr. Mwanguhya outlines the preparation of the field trip to Bududa

In the year 2018, a mudslide occurred in Bududa killing 30 people. As part of learning, the journalists were taken to the site where the incident occurred. The purpose of the field trip was to assess what journalists can report and whether they have understood DRR and IRM principles so as to put their stories in context. At the time of the training and the field visit, OPM was launching the resettlement site.

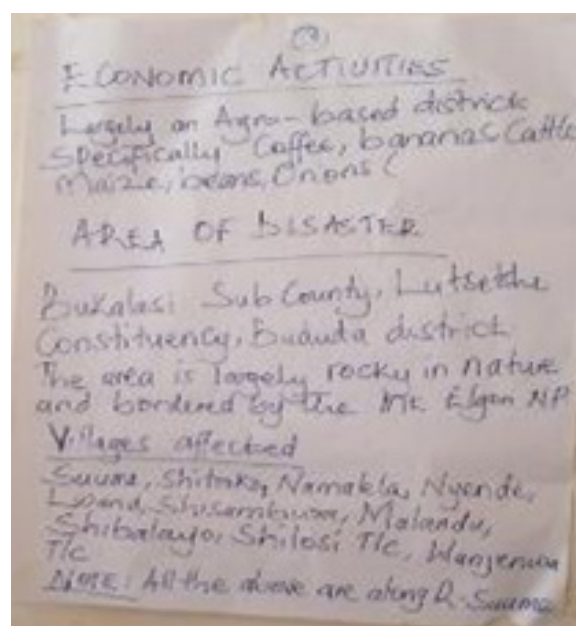
Charles went on to share tips and methods to use for option stories from the field for the next day; Charles further advised Journalists to look for the policies and laws, most of them are on line. He noted that if adequate stories are written with facts they would move from the inner pages to the front page. Regarding the field work Charles advised journalists to;

- Find out why are the communities not moving from the disaster areas.
- Is the lake/wetland still there in Bulambuli
- Find out what the government plans are for the resettlement, report on the time schedule, e.g. buying land from Bibanja owners and paying them to find somewhere else to settle
- Take note of the cultural practices and how to address the negative norms and upheld the positive ones.
- Do not be taken up by rumors, find the facts yourself.

6. FIELD VISIT TO BUDUDA AND BULAMBULI DISTRICTS

Day two was dedicated to field work to undertake actual practice in the field site of Bududa and later in Bulambuli districts. The visit aimed at understanding the disasters, the impact of the disasters, analyzing the situation in IRM/DRR investment, policy bottlenecks, the loss, the damage and implication.

The team visited Bududa District Local government and met with the LCV Chairperson – Mr. Watira Wilson who reflected on the district's challenges. He noted that the district is over populated, the land has been over used, the soils have weakened and hence the floods have become frequent unlike in the past. He however noted that the land still remains fertile and this is why some communities had resisted being resettled in other areas. However, the communities have been sensitized about their livelihood and the risks attached to living in the buffer zones, currently people are very receptive and have embraced the resettlement project. He noted that cultural norms have also contributed to the resistance, people thought that the disasters would happen after like 30 years, yet it now occurs every year. He noted that they have government programs on soil restoration funded by World Bank, there are other projects by Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance. NUSAF III on soil conservation covering about four parishes under the pilot project.



Question and Answer session with the Chairperson Local Council 5

- Asked on what sustainability plans are in place for the communities remaining behind in Bududa, the Chairman LCV noted that they ensure that no one goes back to the land affected. The district is developing bye-laws on the management of these areas.
- Over population and plans for family planning: The chairman observed that the community has been sensitized and the leaders have emphasized the need to educate children who will be able to get jobs and buy land elsewhere. The young generation will also embrace Family Planning more than the old ones.
- The land tenure: The land left behind by households being relocated will not be tampered with, the government is putting in place by-laws on how to manage the land left behind. The household will be given one acre on which the house is built and two acres for agriculture and will be provided with land titles as a household.
- The resettlement program is for 10 years and targets people living in high risk areas – buffer zones.
- Budget Planning: The district has plans for environment; for instance, when a contractor for building roads is hired they include planting trees alongside the road in the contract.

The team continued and visited the area affected by the floods in Bududa to assess the loss, the coping mechanisms and mitigation plans by the government. Journalists went on to talk to people found around about their experiences on the floods, the loss and what plans are in place for them to be resettled.



The LCV Chairperson – Mr. Watira Wilson reflecting on the district's challenges



Above: some houses that were destroyed by the rocky floods as seen in the second photo. Below some households are residing in tents.



After Bududa visit, the team continued to Bulambuli district where the government has gazetted a resettlement project for the affected communities from Bududa and other vulnerable communities. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Ruhakana Rukunda was launching the 10-year Resettlement Program. He was accompanied the Minister of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees; State Minister of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees and the, Minister for Energy and Mineral Development, other senior officials and members of Parliament from the area.

The government has already started building the two bedroomed houses for each household. The first batch of 101 units will be handed over to the beneficiaries in March 2019. Priority for the beneficiaries will be given to households living in classrooms. The settlement will contain a primary school, Health Center III, gravity piped water, and electricity. The Hon. Prime Minister mentioned that this is part of a 10-year national resettlement program which involves resettling 100,000 people from vulnerable areas. He added, that all basic facilities will be in place; it will be a model settlement for others to learn from.

"All basic facilities will be in place; it will be a model settlement for others to learn from."

Below are some of the houses being built:



Below is the Rt. Hon Prime Minister commissioning the building and piped water installation:



6.1 PRESENTATION OF FIELD FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Day three began with recap of day one and two thereafter participants were requested to provide feedback from the field and the stories they will write about. Some of the observation from the field included *“that the land allocated around the buildings looks much smaller than an acre”*. There was a concern on how disaster prepared is Bulambuli Resettlement, the area has a lot of wind, the land is very flat and there are no trees – Charles mentioned that this could be a story to write about.

Participants were urged to research more and get the facts where there are contradictions. Members then shared the potential write ups they would write for the contest.

STORY IDEAS	Feedback from the participants
Sharon Story 1: “Not every Bududa Victim will get to the promised land” The issue of beneficiary registration is an area of concern, the most vulnerable households should be the ones to relocate first, however from the interviews done in Bududa, some flood victims are not registered.	Sharon’s story should be enriched with a gender lens, do a vulnerability matrix to include women, contact the LCV chairman for more information on how they generated the beneficiary list and who is going first.
Story 2. Ivan Tolit: Bamasaba curse, local residents link the calamity to witchcraft – while the cause of landslides is extreme weather.	Analyze what has the leadership done to sensitize the community, generalize the idea to the whole country, contrast these beliefs with science, e.g. Kasese floods etc., talk to experts too.
Story 3. Uncontrolled population blamed for causing landslides – population growth increases pressure.	Get the current population for Bududa sub counties and link it with population of the 1960s, while tracking population growth.

STORY IDEAS	Feedback from the participants
Story 4: Resettlement has been launched, no change for Bududa households remaining behind.	Assess what plans and services among the people remaining behind in Bududa, lack of change in practice for the communities. There is a risk that government might forget the remaining population.
Story 5. Reforestation	
Story 6. Beauty & the Beast on Mt. Elgon – Bududa	
Story 7. How to mitigate the disasters on Mount Elgon	
Story 8. Double tragedy: Bududa landslides took her mother in 2010, mudslide killed her father in 2018 – Ideas:	Why did they not move, is she thinking of relocating, is she on the list, include the orphans, can her dream of education be kept alive.
Story 9. Mother of three starving after mudslides: they are not on the list of relocation, family living with relatives and others in classrooms	Find out whether they are on the list as priority.
Story 10. Bududa landslide victims staying in landslides	
Story 11. Bududa restoration: local participation paramount	Compare the 101 houses, to the population in each household - on average could be from 7 – 9 people, this means in the first shift averagely 707 people will be relocated, assess the population that will be in Bulambuli by end of the project and the effects
Story I2. Displaced by landslides, abandoned by husband	
Story 13. How life has changed for mother of three after Bududa landslides	

7. THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN EARLY WARINING, RESPONSE & RESETTLEMENT, GOVERNMENT COMPLIANCE ON INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL POLICIES, PROTOCOLS

Facilitator: Charles Mwanguhya - Journalist

When laws are made at international, regional and national level they are signed and are to be domesticated. Our role as journalists is to be acquainted with all the policies and protocols, search online or get them from peers and experts. E.g. the Maputo protocol on agriculture, Malawi Protocol on Education, policies on environment and health etc. It is the role of the Journalists to research and get the facts. This training is aimed at appreciating what climate change is; so that when writing and interviewing, you are able to frame the story with knowledge and facts.

At the local level we have a number of laws – the NEA Act oversees how to manage forests, rivers, lakes, pollution etc. There is a Wetlands Policy and an act is in process of being drafted. We have a climate Change Policy 2014– it has many provisions on how to coordinate with other stakeholders on mitigation. There are regulations on lakes, river banks, wetlands etc. The Risk hazard & Disaster Assessment and Mapping has been done for selected districts in Uganda. There is need to follow up on these policies, connect with players in advocacy and experts, contact amongst peers on policies to enable monitoring the compliance on these protocols and policies.

In conclusion, Charles informed the participants that each one is expected to generate a strong piece/story after the workshop and share with him by Monday 28/01/2019. There will be a prize for two winners, a trip to Denmark and Ethiopia for the CBA 13 Conference facilitated by CARE and RCCC.

8. EXPERIENCE LEARNING FROM ETHIOPIA AND OTHER PRACTITIONERS

Getu Temesgen from Ethiopia shared about the similarities in disasters within the two countries – Uganda and Ethiopia. There are landslides in the hilly areas in Ethiopia. Drought and soil erosion are the common disasters in Ethiopia. He noted that in Uganda the English language connects all people which is an advantage, however, in his country he has to write and translate in different languages. He also noted that there is more freedom of speech in Uganda than Ethiopia.

A Documentary on “The Mayhem of Rwenzori Rivers” was aired displaying the effects of floods on river Nyamwamba in Kasese. The following learning and comments were given by participants:

- Floods in this area of Kasese are always anticipated, however leaders are not doing early warning sensitization, and implementing mitigation plans.
- There is need for mapping risky areas, counting the losses and having a preparedness plan for these areas.
- Contingency Planning: Encourage communities to save money which could help them for 2 to 3 days in time of disasters as they wait for government intervention.
- So many people listen to radio, we need to examine how we are using radio media to sensitize people on DRR, early warning methods (pre and post) and in other disasters.

9. ACTION PLAN

Shaban facilitated this session and requested for two to three things that will be done differently by participants after the training:



Figure 4: Mr. Shaban leads action planning process

- To increase reporting about Integrated Risk Management and Climate Change.
- Seek to simplify scientific terms related to climate change for easy understanding of my audience.
- To create awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Encourage communities leaving along river banks to always get prepared for anything at all times.

- Educate the masses on early warning signs as well as put leaders to task
- Embark on writing stories about the dangers of indiscriminate destruction of environment.
- I plan to read different protocols on environment to be able to understand the topic further and report about it.

- In the analysis of my stories, will start to include what different policies say about issues regarding climate change protocols
- Include different sources in my stories to enrich them and broaden the understanding of climate change
- Increase community understanding on climate change adaption through well researched radio programs.
- Disseminate information on environment restoration and management by engaging local leaders on implementation of policies, bi-laws to widen community understanding.

- I plan to assess Uganda's preparedness for disaster and starting from high risk areas.
- Interpret climate change in my journalism work
- Interpret environment issues for the local readers to understand.

- Network with different stakeholders to better my work.
- Constantly monitor the budget allocation on DRR in Kasese
- Prepare the community on early warning, response and resettlement

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS LIST

S/No	Name	Sex	Institution	Mobile Number	Location
1	Anguyo Hellen Okello	F	Kyoga Veritas Radio	392881592	Soroti
2	Anne Mugisa	F	New Vision	752693912	Kampala
3	Ben Jumbe	M	KFM	752448662	Kampala
4	Benedicta Asiimwe	M	The East African Newspaper	782055919	Kampala
5	Bill Oketch	M	Monitor Publication Limited	783649647	Lira
6	Bob Natifu	M	CCD, Ministry of Water & Environment	701666778	Kampala
7	Charles Mwanguhya Mpagi	M	NMG/T - Facilitator	772601097	Kampala
8	Daudi Zirimala	M	CAPITAL FM	785840504	Kampala
9	Deo Habimana	M	UBC	772429254	Kampala
10	Dviligi Jonathan	M	Vision Group	782407752	Arua
11	Enid Ninsiima	F	Monitor Publications Ltd	772533239	Kasese
12	Ephraim Kasozi	M	Daily Monitor	704555717	Kampala
13	Felix Basiime	M	Monitor Publications Ltd.	772416680	Fort-Portal
14	Gerald Tenywa	M	Facilitator (New Vision)	772479142	Kampala
15	Godfrey Twesigye	M	WEMNET	752807429	Kampala
16	Hafitha Issa	F	Inter Post Uganda & URN	781093293	Kampala
17	Herbert Were	M	WEMNET	772350537	Kampala
18	Jeninah Nabukera	F	NBS TV	752957513	Kampala
19	Joan Nakatte	F	Vision Group/Bukedde	757795333	Mukono
20	John B. Thawite	M	Vision Group	772516325	Kasese
21	Jonan Tusingwire	M	NBS TV	758668158	Fort-Portal
22	Kalisya Steven	M	Guide Media	772368840	Kasese
23	Karungi Rachael Grace	F	KRC FM	786330948	Fort-Portal
24	Kule Ronald	M	UBC	782189344	Kampala
25	Lydia Aryecho	F	Opengate FM	781596414	Mbale
27	Matembu Gerald	M	NBS TV	772965627	Mbale
28	Farook Musisi N.	M	WEMNET	705943160	Kampala
29	Mulindwa Mukasa	M	APTN	772364302	Kampala
31	Sharon Kyatusiimire	M	ChimpsReports	702695930	Kampala
32	Stephen Mwiri	M	Pekillo	782195214	Kampala
33	Steven Ariong	M	Daily Monitor Publication	772278550	Moroto
34	Tolit Ivan	M	MEGA FM	786031547	Gulu
35	Venex Watebawa	M	WEMNET	772362018	Kampala

S/No	Name	Sex	Institution	Mobile Number	Location
36	Vivian Agaba	F	New Vision	779232817	Kampala
37	Wandeka David	M	NTV	787399447	Mbale
38	Getu Temesgen	M	Ethiopian Media	+251 9110316767	Ethiopia
39	Otim Robert	M	CARE International	774849917	Kampala
40	Mary Bugamira	F	CARE International	772888702	Kampala
41	Annet Kandole	F	CARE International	758668158	Kampala
42	Shaban Mawanda	M	Red Cross Climate Center	772579641	Kampala

ANNEX II: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

	Question	Response
1	What was it before this training? a) Knowledge in IRM/DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not well grounded/scanty knowledge about IRM/DRR • I used to host guests and they could talk about it but I was not paying attention to it critically • I got to know that there are things that we can do to reduce on the risks or problems that we could get if any disaster happens • I had inadequate know about IRM/DRR
	b) Skills in IRM/DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I had very little and limited knowledge • I knew about two principles people gathering and restoring ecosystems • Able to learn skills that I can employ to prevent communities to fall victim of disasters • There was lack of adequate skills
	c) Attitude in IRM/DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was slightly not exposed about IRM/DRR • I always had interest in learning more on it because I do agriculture programs and I include climate change in my annual quarters • Use my skills to address people's attitudes towards climate change and its effects. • The attitude was inadequate
2	What have you learnt from the training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, contacts, on spot and firsthand information before reporting • Understanding the key terms, principles and story writing techniques for climate change • Sensitize my community about dangers of activities they do that negatively affect the climate & do something about it. • Have acquired skills on compiling climate change related stories & integrate it in my reporting works
3	What do you intend to do with the knowledge and skills gained after the training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will use the skills to compile better stories • Improve my programming to cater for Climate Change, inviting experts to discuss IRM for communities to understand. • I will also use the Thawite's video for sharing with farmers during my visits to call them to action on environmental protection and adaptation to climate change • I will help my community and other communities that are likely to face disasters • It will help me compile comprehensive and well informed stories for the media house I work for. • Enhance my reporting style with more focus on IRM and environmental protection. • Influence community & government response towards climate change and DRR.

ANNEX III: WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

Sent to participants in a separate email

ANNEX IV: JOURNALIST STORIES

At the end of the workshop the participants were challenged to write and submit works in their various fields of practice which would be used partly for evaluation purposes and as a motivator scored to win at least three individuals sponsored trips to attend climate change meetings in Addis Ababa and Europe.

However, only seven submissions were received out of over 30 participants.

The seven were from:

1. Aguyo Hellen Okello--Radio feature
2. Jonathan Driliga --Radio feature
3. Ephraim Kasozi--Newspaper feature
4. Anne Mugisa-- Newspaper feature
5. Felix Basiime--Newspaper feature
6. John Thawite--Newspaper feature
7. Sharon Kyatusiimire—Online feature

The submitted articles were assessed each on the basis of whether they adequately captured the essence of the training on the subject of Climate Change. Upon an agreed scoring criteria the Consultants found selected the top three best articles of the following writers. (Please note that the merit selection sadly for us found the best articles to be from the more experienced and older writers).

The following were our top three best writers in order;

1. Felix Basiime (Daily Monitor)
2. John Thawite (New Vision)
3. Anne Mugisa (The New Vision).



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