

AMIC Workshop on Environmental Reporting : Dhaka, Bangladesh, Apr 18-22, 1992 : [workshop report]

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Workshop Report
By
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WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING
FOR SOUTH ASIAN JOURNALISTS

18 - 22 April 1992
Dhaka, Bangladesh

WORKSHOP REPORT

BACKGROUND

Important resources of the earth - water, air, soil, fauna and flora - are being subjected to continuing exploitation, damage and destruction. This has led to serious consequences like deforestation and flooding, siltation and desertification, and the extinction of many plant and animal life. Global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer, and other environmental changes are expected to continue; worst South Asian scenarios resulting from these include unabated desertification in the sub-continent, and the disappearance of low-lying countries in the Indian Ocean.

This development can still be controlled and directed in the medium and long term if appropriate awareness and understanding are instilled into the population. The mass media have a very critical role in this informational and educational role. However, the lack or insufficient knowledge on environmental issues and concerns among media practitioners prevent them from making full use of the potential of the media for environmental protection and conservation work. The lack of knowledge on general as well as specific areas on the environmental problem is a serious obstacle that must be overcome. It is necessary to ensure that this knowledge gap among journalists, broadcasters, and other allied media practitioners is bridged. It is also essential that additional skills on how to report these issues for the various media be provided to them.

In response to the above need, the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC) organized the **Workshop on Environmental Reporting for South Asian Journalists** in collaboration with Devfeature, a Dhaka, Bangladesh-based advocacy organization promoting environmental protection and other development concerns. The Asia Foundation-Bangladesh provided funding support to the workshop.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

1. To familiarise media practitioners with pressing environmental issues and concerns around the globe, particularly in the South Asian region.

2. To sharpen their awareness of media responsibility and accountability to report on the status of the environment and to promote its protection and conservation.
3. To upgrade their skills in covering and reporting on these environmental issues and concerns.

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Summary of Proceedings. The workshop was designed for five days. The programme included lectures/discussions on topics and issues concerning the environment, case discussions, paper presentations by participants on environmental problems in their countries and how the media covered them, lecture-discussions on covering environmental stories for the media, a field visit to a social forestry project, and practical exercises on developing and organizing environmental stories.

See Appendix A for copy of workshop programme.

Participants. Sixteen participants, majority of them newspaper journalists, attended the programme. There were nine participants from Bangladesh, two each from Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. There was one participant from India. Of the two participants from Maldives, one was a curriculum development officer for an environmental education programme and part-time journalist; the other was a radio producer-presenter. The lone Indian participant was a magazine journalist.

Appendix B lists the workshop participants.

Opening Session. Mr. Saleem Samad, Executive Editor of **Devfeature** welcomed the guest and participants, and briefly discussed some of the major environmental problems and issues in the sub-continent, and Bangladesh in particular. Dr. Victor Valbuena, Coordinator of the Seminars and Institutional Development Programme, AMIC, also welcomed the participants on behalf of AMIC and gave a brief overview of the workshop. He also acknowledged the support given by **The Asia Foundation** and other organizations to the workshop. Mr. Nilan Fernando, Project Manager of The Asia Foundation - Dhaka expressed his wishes for a successful workshop.

The programme was inaugurated by Mr. S.M. Ali, former UNESCO Regional Communication Adviser for Asia and now editor of The Daily Star, Dhaka. In his opening speech, Mr. Ali noted that in the 60's, environmental issues were simpler - black smoke, pollution, urbanization. Now, he said, they have become more global, more political, and more technical. They involve millions of people losing their livelihood and entire countries disappearing from the face of the earth. He said that environmental reporters must have an understanding of science and technology in order to be able to explain the critical issues in the global environmental problem.

Ms. Tahmina Ahmad, President of the Asia-Pacific Federation of Environmental Journalists also spoke at the opening. She addressed the need for further training of journalists in environmental reporting and for developing training materials to keep journalists updated on environmental concerns.

Technical Sessions. Two scientists from Bangladesh gave very enlightening presentations on some of the major environmental problems in the South Asian sub-continent. Dr. Saleemul Huq, Executive Director of the Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies discussed the topic, Global Warming and Climate Change: Implications for the SAARC Region. Dr. Hug explained the greenhouse effect and global warming, painted the various scenarios related to gas emissions and their catastrophic effect on Planet Earth, and the implications for the SAARC Region. Among the consequences of global warming likely to be felt in the region are: frequent droughts, increased snow melts and resultant flooding, erratic monsoons, increased likelihood of cyclones, sea level rise and inundation of low-lying coastal areas and islands, and salinity intrusion due to sea level rise.

Dr. Ainun Nishat, Professor, Department of Water Resources Engineering, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology discussed the topic, Flooding: Issues for Regional River Management. Dr. Nishat explained that floods are not necessarily all that destructive; in fact some kinds of floods are necessary to maintain agricultural productivity. He explained the types, causes, and consequences of floods, and stressed the need to clarify for the public such concepts as **flood control, flood mitigation, flood management, water management, river management, and water development**. He described the structural and non-structural options for flood management, illustrating these with examples from Bangladesh and other SAARC countries. Dr. Nishat also touched on some of the features of the controversial Flood Action Plan in Bangladesh. Acknowledging that water is a sensitive political issue in the region, he also enumerated and explained the regional institutional arrangements for joint river management that Bangladesh has entered into with India, Nepal, Bhutan and China.

Appendix C contains the opening speeches and presentations by the the Bangladeshi resource persons.

Case Presentations. To illustrate the impact of certain development programmes on people and the environment, three cases were discussed during the workshop. The first was the **Flood Action Plan** of Bangladesh, a massive flood control research and infrastructure development project supported by several international donor agencies and coordinated by the World Bank. Critics of the project allege that the structural components, mainly dams and mud-wall embankments, would drastically change the environment of Bangladesh and mean loss of livelihood to millions of farmers and fishermen. Activists also allege that the intended beneficiaries of the project were not sufficiently consulted;

that there was hardly any people participation in the decision-making processes relative to the Plan. Media-wise, the Bangladesh participants also raised the issue of inaccessibility of official records and documents on the project to enable them to report accurately and comprehensively on the various components of the Plan.

(Mr. Ross Wallace, Flood Action Plan Coordinator for the World Bank, dropped in during one of the workshop sessions and assured the participants that they could have access to all the documents and reports on the Plan's various activities. He said that he has set aside a library of these materials in the local WB office to ensure that they are readily accessible to journalists and other interested papers. During this visit, Mr. Wallace also distributed copies of a book on the bank's involvement in environmental and development affairs.)

The second case was the **Lunugamwehera-Kirindi-Oya Irrigation Project** in Sri Lanka, presented by Ms. Manel Tampoe of the Sri Lanka Environmental Journalists' Forum. A medium-scale irrigation project in the south-eastern lowland area of Sri Lanka, the Lunugamwehera-Kirindi-Oya project was intended "to promote intensive agriculture by providing a dependable water supply, increasing incomes thereby and leading to better standard of living". The project stirred much controversy for the poor site planning, omission of soil testing, lack of environmental impact assessment, and political haste with which the project was started, resulting in an inappropriate and hardly utilizable infrastructure. Among the adverse outcomes of the project was increased salinity which affected already poor productivity in the region, not to mention the wasted expense in building the irrigation infrastructures.

The third case, **The Politics of Water Resources** traced the political processes and issues that relate to the contentious flood management and water resource-sharing problem between Nepal and India, from the time of the British Raj through the Rana Regime, up to the present democratic government. The case highlighted the political and environmental impact of dams such as the Sarda, Koshi, Jalkundi and Tanakpur Barrage projects. The case was presented by Mr. Mohan P. Mainali of the Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists.

Mr. Saleem Samad of **Devfeature**, who presented the paper on the oppositional issues related to the Flood Action Plan, facilitated the case discussions.

Appendix D contains the three case studies.

Video Presentations. To further concretize some of the environmental problems cited in the case studies, and demonstrate possible solutions, video presentations followed the cases. One was **In Quest of a Golden Dream**, a documentary on some aspects of the Bangladesh Flood Action Plan and a community-based forestry project.

In the course of the workshop, other video presentations were made to illustrate some of the environmental concerns in the world and in Asia, in particular. **Borrowed From Our Future** illustrated some of the environmental problems in underdeveloped countries in Asia as well as some possible solutions: reforestation, health and family planning, income-generation to alleviate poverty which is a main reason for environmental damage, etc. **Climate in a Coma** highlighted the greenhouse effect and the depletion of the ozone layer, and showed some of the measures that countries are taking to prevent further damage to the ozone layer. **We Must Learn to Plant Trees Again**, focused on attempts in Nepal to reforest their balding mountain ranges and provide alternative income-generating activities to mountain village-dwellers in the mid-hills of the Himalayas.

Panel Discussion : The Role of the Media in Environmental Protection and Conservation. Mr. Nalaka Gunawardene, a Science and Environment Journalist from Sri Lanka, Mr. Saleem Samad and Dr. Victor Valbuena led a discussion on the role of the media in environmental communication.

The three resource persons enumerated and illustrated the information, education and mobilization functions of the media: that the media can inform the public and raise their awareness of about environmental problems and concerns; that the media can educate them on the issues involved in the environmental problem; that the media can generate popular support for environmental protection and conservation; that the media can mobilize people to either support or go against environment-related government policy; and that the media can create an environment of increased civic and media awareness and responsibility for protecting natural resources and environment. They also illustrated the relative advantages of different media - group media, mass media and folk or traditional media.

Papers on Media Coverage of the Environment. To further illustrate the role of the media in reporting on the environment, participants from the various countries presented papers on major environmental issues in their countries and how the media treated these issues.

Mr. B. Mohan Samarasinghe, Journalist, Ceylon Daily News, Colombo, presented a paper titled **A call for sustainable development: Media's dual role in environmental conservation plus economic growth.** The paper underscored the Sri Lankan media's "successful handling of its dual commitment - of facilitating national development via rapid industrialization and of preserving the environment for the survival of the present and future generations". Samarasingha highlighted the Sinharaja Conservation Project and the campaign against coral mining as success stories in environmental conservation that received media support. They generated much popular support when highlighted over national television, in newspaper articles, editorial and international magazines. "The media is indirectly responsible for such achieve-

ments through the efforts it has made at highlighting the necessity of similar programmes and once accomplished. by giving acclaimed publicity to such programmes."

Mr. Ananda Ram Acharya, Journalist, Gorkhapatra, Kathmandu said in his paper **Media Coverage of Environmental Issues in Nepal and the Forestry Master Plan** maintained that the major environmental problems in Nepal are caused by a combination of mass poverty, rapid modernization, unplanned urbanization and industrialization. Citing deforestation in Nepal as an example, Acharya said that the country could be turned into a desert if the Forestry Master Plan fails to tackle the problem and help the people meet its requirements for forest products.

Acharya admitted that due to low literacy rates, language barriers, inadequate training of journalists in environmental communications, and poor print media distribution systems, the press in Nepal has not been able to play an effective role in publicizing and helping to solve these problems.

Mr. Ahmed Mohamed, Curriculum Development Officer, Ministry of Education and Journalist, Jamaathuge Khabar, focused his paper on **Population and Environment Related Issues in Maldives**. Mr. Mohamed said that population increase in the Maldives has put great constraints on available resources like land, trees, fuelwood, water and food resources. It has also resulted in deterioration of fishing grounds due to sand quarrying and coral mining for construction purposes. The paper lists some of the actions government has taken to tackle the problems.

In her paper, **Broadcast Coverage of the Environment in Maldives**, Ms. Najeema Hussain, Producer-Presenter of Voice of Maldives, underscores the Republic's concern with global warming and sea level rise, which could result in the country's going under water. Ms. Hussain's paper discusses the various programme formats of the radio station deigned to inform and motivate people on environmental protection and conservation: quizzes, discussions, man-on-the-street interviews, magazine and spexial feature programmes.

These papers are found in Appendix E.

News and Feature Writing Workshop. Mr. Nalaka Gunawardene conducted a workshop on news and feature writing. He gave a presentation on how to generate news and feature topics, how to gather data, and how to organize the stories, illustrating his discussion with examples from the media. Following this, he asked the participants to write short news and/or newsfeatures on environmental issues. The writing exercises were reviewed by Mr. Gunawardene, Mr. Samad and Dr. Valbuena, and constructive comments fed back to the participants at a later session. The exercises and feedback reflected many of the writers' inadequate training in newsreporting and in analyzing and organizing data. This was particularly true for the Bangladeshi and Maldivian participants.

Investigative Reporting. Following the news and feature writing workshop, Mr. Gunawardene and Dr. Valbuena discussed investigative reporting on environmental issues. Dr. Valbuena stressed the need for adequate planning and research and painstaking data gathering and verification in this type of reporting. He also emphasized the need for resourcefulness particularly in gaining access to official and sensitive documents, materials not generally available to journalists. Mr. Gunawardene, however, cautioned against taking too much time writing a very comprehensive report before breaking it in print. Some other events may overtake the issue, robbing it of its impact. The investigative story may be written in shorter reports, complete in themselves, or as installments to continuing stories.

To illustrate the investigative story, Ms. Debjani Sinha of Sunday Magazine, India, shared her experiences in doing investigative pieces on environment-related issues. In particular, she recounted how she tracked stories on the Bhopal gas tragedy and a case of arsenic poisoning due to water source contamination. Ms. Sinha's presentation underscored the fact that in investigative reporting, journalists must have the luxury of time to do research, conduct intensive interviews, follow up leads, and be more analytical in organizing and writing the story. This, she said, was possible for her because she worked for a weekly magazine, not a daily newspaper.

In ensuing discussions, the participants reiterated the difficulty of accessing official sources of information on environmental matters, prompting some to stress that in investigative reporting, one has to develop and maintain a network of reliable contacts to help in sourcing and gaining access to data: political activists, secretaries of officials, alumni friends, former students, and other relational contacts.

Field Trip. On 21 April, the participants went on a day-long field trip to a community forestry project outside Dhaka managed by Proshika, a non-government organization engaged in environment and natural resources conservation. The participants received an orientation-briefing on the project, observed some aspects of its implementation in the community, visited the homes of participating families, and interviewed project officials and participating villagers.

The objectives of the field trip were two-fold: to expose the participants to an actual environmental protection project, and to gather data for a story-development exercise for the workshop.

The Role of NGOs. The final day of the workshop started with a presentation on the role of NGOs in environmental protection and conservation. Mr. Nalaka Gunawardene, in his capacity as Manager of an Environmental NGO Project in Sri Lanka, gave a comprehensive discussion of the essential role of NGOs in environment and development. He said that NGOs can raise public

awareness of environmental issues; advocate the rights and interest of those affected by environmental issues; provide technical advice to policy makers; conduct scientific and public policy research; and promote citizen involvement in local environmental matters. He cited examples of successful NGO activities but admitted that many NGOs are unable to fulfill their full potential due to certain constraints, including the lack of full-time staff; inadequate technical experience in administration; and lack of professionalism in the NGO sector, among others.

The text of Mr. Gunawardene's presentation is in Appendix F.

Following this presentation, participants shared their own experiences in working with NGOs, both as environmental activists and as newspaper reporters. Ms. Debjani Sinha, Mr. Chinmoy Mutsuddi of **Weekly Bichitra**, Dhaka and Mr. Hossain Shariar of **Dainik Janata**, Dhaka gave specific examples of participation in environmental protection projects, including working with women's activist groups, social forestry NGOs, and folk media/popular theatre practitioners.

Story Development Workshop. The participants thereafter were divided into two groups to work out a story development exercise. The two groups were asked to develop a plan for developing several news, feature, and investigative reports based on the field trip and workshop discussions. Afterwards, the two groups took turns in presenting a list of possible environmental stories, the news/feature angles that could be used, the investigative reports that could be pursued, and strategies that could be developed in organizing and writing the stories.

Dhaka Declaration. After the story development exercise, the participants reviewed a draft declaration that they would present at the closing of the workshop which coincided with **Earth Day**. The declaration called upon all national governments, international and inter-governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, etc to support environmental causes specified in the declaration. These included lifting of restrictions on media in order to facilitate meaningful dialogue on sustainable development and environmental conservation in the press, and guaranteeing the right of people to organize themselves into citizens groups for protecting the environment.

See Appendix G for a copy of the Dhaka Declaration.

Closing Session. Mr. Saleem Samad welcomed the guests at the closing session and presented the draft Dhaka Declaration. Afterwards, he called on the Chief Guest, Hon. Nazmul Huda, Minister for Information, Bangladesh, to address the workshop.

In his address, Minister Huda called on South Asian nations to jointly tackle environmental problems. He also said the media had to play the lead in sensitizing the environmental issue to the public in general, as well as encourage social mobilization of the concerned citizens of the country in initiating peoples-

participation in tackling environmental problems. He also added that environmental journalists had effectively raised public policies in the past.

The text of Minister Huda's speech appears in Appendix H.

After thanking the guest speaker, funding supporters, participants, resource persons and other guests, Dr. Valbuena formally closed the programme with the distribution of Certificates of Participation to the workshop attendees.

WORKSHOP EVALUATION BY PARTICIPANTS

The participants were asked to evaluate the workshop in terms of twelve areas, using a scale of 1 to 5 where 5 is the highest. All the participants responded to the evaluation questionnaire. The participants gave the workshop high marks, ranging from 4 to 5. Highest marks went to the relevance and value of the workshop to their work.

Following is a summary of the twelve-point evaluation and comments from the participants:

1. **Quality Of Programme:** 43% of the respondents gave this item a rating of 4. Most of the participants commented that the programme was good and beneficial.
2. **Presentation By Participants:** 50% of the respondents gave this item a rating of 3. Many thought that the presentations were fairly good, but could be improved.
3. **Conference Facilities:** 50% of the respondents gave this item a 5. They said that most of them were very happy with the conference facilities.
4. **Conference Organization:** 50% of the respondents gave this item a rating of 5. Many commented that the workshop was well planned and organized.
5. **Hotel Accommodation:** 43.75% of the respondents gave this item a 4. Participants were generally satisfied with their accommodation.
6. **Time Allocations For Presentations:** 43.75% of the respondents gave this item a rating of 4.
7. **Participant Contribution To Workshop:** 43.75% gave this item a rating of 4.
8. **Discussions:** 43.75% of the respondents also gave this item a rating of 4. Many of the participants commented that they were satisfied with the wide number of topics and level of discussions held.

9. Opportunities for Exchanging Ideas With Fellow Participants: 37% of the respondents gave this item a 3 rating.
10. Cooperation With Your Group: 56.25% of the respondents gave this item a rating of 5.
11. Relevance Of Workshop To Your Work: 62.5% of the respondents gave this item a rating of 5. They felt that the workshop was very relevant and beneficial to their profession.
12. Overall Value of The Workshop To You: 56.25% of the respondents gave this item a rating of 4. Many stated that this workshop has developed greater interest in them to pursue environmental issues in the future.

Other Comments By The Participants:

1. On the question of whether the right target group was selected for the workshop 11 said yes and 5 said partly. Some felt that more resource persons should have participated in the workshop. (Two other resource persons cancelled at the last minute.) Some also felt that more females should have participated; there were only three female participants.

2. On the number of participants 12 thought that the number was just right, but 4 thought that the number was too small.

3. Comments On The Programme

Many respondents thought that the programme was excellent and productive. They stated that it was a very educative workshop and had provided them with valuable experience and knowledge as many issues were discussed at length. Many felt that this workshop will help journalists concentrate more on environmental issues. As one participant put it: "I'm glad I came to the workshop. I did not realize the magnitude of the environmental problem in the region, and particularly the political implications of water resource sharing in South Asia."

4. Comments On The Organization

Many felt that the programme was fine and well-organized. A few on the other hand thought that the programme was a bit too ambitious and not enough time could be dedicated to all the items discussed.

5. Suggestions:

- a. More of these workshops should be organized and frequently, too.
- b. Train more journalists under this kind of workshops.
- c. More countries should be invited to participate in these workshops.
- d. Each country could be represented by more representatives.
- e. Have follow-up activities soon.
- f. Allow more time for intervals during daily sessions.
- g. More time could be spent concentrating on more specific environmental issues.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSION

From informal conversations with the participants, it was also determined that as a whole, they found the workshop worthwhile and useful to their work. This was particularly true for the participants from Bangladesh and Maldives, and to a lesser degree, Nepal. The participants from India and Sri Lanka were far more experienced. As such, they were useful as auxiliary resource persons, sharing professional "tips" and experiences with less-experienced colleagues.

It was clear from the level of participation and discussion that interest in the workshop topics was high. It was gratifying to see the local participants attempting to join in the discussions; many, however, were frustrated by their inability to speak in English. It was helpful that Mr. Saleem Samad was almost always present to translate, interpret, and facilitate the discussions in Bangla.

Of the workshop exercises, the local participants expressed special appreciation for the story generation and development exercise. They said that the activity allowed them to brainstorm and explore possibilities for stories on the environment. It was, to them, a very good exercise in creative thinking.

On the matter of resource persons, it was disappointing that Messrs. Anil Agarwal of the Centre for Science and Environment, India and Kanak Dixit of Himal, Nepal were unable to make it to the workshop. They would have made very substantial and enlightening contributions. However, the excellent and thought-provoking presentations by Dr. Huq, Dr. Nishat and Mr. Gunawardene, as well as by some of the participants were enough to make the programme equally substantial. The three experts were well prepared and fielded adequately the questions from the participants.

The local partner institution, **Devfeature**, did an excellent job coordinating the Dhaka arrangements for the workshop. The participants and non-Bangladeshi resource people appreciated in particular the "extra-workshop programme" which included visits to places of interest, meeting with the Bangladesh Forum of Environmental Journalists, and attendance at an experiential theatre performance using classical, modern and folk media forms.

Judging from the results of the formal evaluation as well as informal feedback from the participants, the **Workshop on Environmental Reporting for South Asian Journalists** was a qualified success. •

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AMIC wishes to acknowledge the support given by various institutions towards the successful implementation of the workshop:

The Asia Foundation - Bangladesh, especially Mr. Nilan Fernando and his programme staff, for providing the necessary funding and coordination support to organize the workshop in Dhaka, and for supporting the participation of local Bangladeshi journalists;

The Asia Foundation - Sri Lanka, for supporting the participation of journalists from Sri Lanka and Maldives, and for allowing time-off for Mr. Nalaka Gunawardene to enable him to serve as workshop resource person;

The Asia Foundation - Nepal, for supporting the participation of the journalists from Kathmandu;

The World Bank, for supporting the participation of the Indian journalist; and

Devfeature, especially Mr. Saleem Samad and his secretariat staff, for an excellent coordination job.

As one **Devfeature** staff quipped: "We did not hear any complaints from the participants so we must have done a good job." They certainly did.

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WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING IN SOUTH ASIA

18-22 APRIL 1992, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

JOINT ORGANIZED BY AMIC, SINGAPORE & "INDIA"

LOCAL COORDINATOR: DEV. FU



(Standing L-R): Hossain Shahriar, Ahmed Mohamed, Mizanul Karim, Nasirul Huque, Chinmay Mutsaers, Abdul H. Siddiqui, Rashed Chowdhury, Enamul Haq, Anand Acharya, Mohan Maini, Mohan Samarasingha.

(Sitting L-R): Manel Tampoe, Najuma Hussain, Debajani Sinha, Saleem Samad, Shyamal Dutta, Nalaka Gunawardene & Victor Valbuena



SALEEM SAMAD, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF DEVFEATURE, WELCOMES GUESTS AND PARTICIPANTS AT OPENING



S.M. ALI, CHIEF GUEST, NOTES CHANGING ISSUES IN ENVIRONMENT IN HIS OPENING ADDRESS



DR. SALEEMUL HUQ EXPLAINS GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE



DR. AINUN NISHAT CLARIFIES WATER RESOURCE ISSUES IN SAARC COUNTRIES



MRS. MANEL TAMPOE PRESENTS THE CASE
OF THE FAILED LUNUGAMWEHERA-KIRINDI-
OYA IRRIGATION PROJECT IN SRI LANKA



MR. MOH IN MAINALI DISCUSSES THE POLITICS
OF WATER SHARING BETWEEN INDIA AND NEPAL



MR. MOHAN SAMARASINGHA, CENTRE, DESCRIBES HOW THE MEDIA CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUCCESS OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS IN SRI LANKA

AT RIGHT IS MR. NILAN FERNANDO, PROJECT MANAGER, THE ASIA FOUNDATION



MR. CHINMOY MUTSUDDI DISCUSSES A BANGLADESH CASE OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN MEDIA AND NGOS



MS NAJEEMA HUSSAIN CITES THE RADIO PROGRAMME FORMATS
USED BY VOICE OF MALDIVES IN THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL
CAMPAIGNS



MR. AHMED MOHAMED DESCRIBES THE POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ISSUES IN MALDIVES



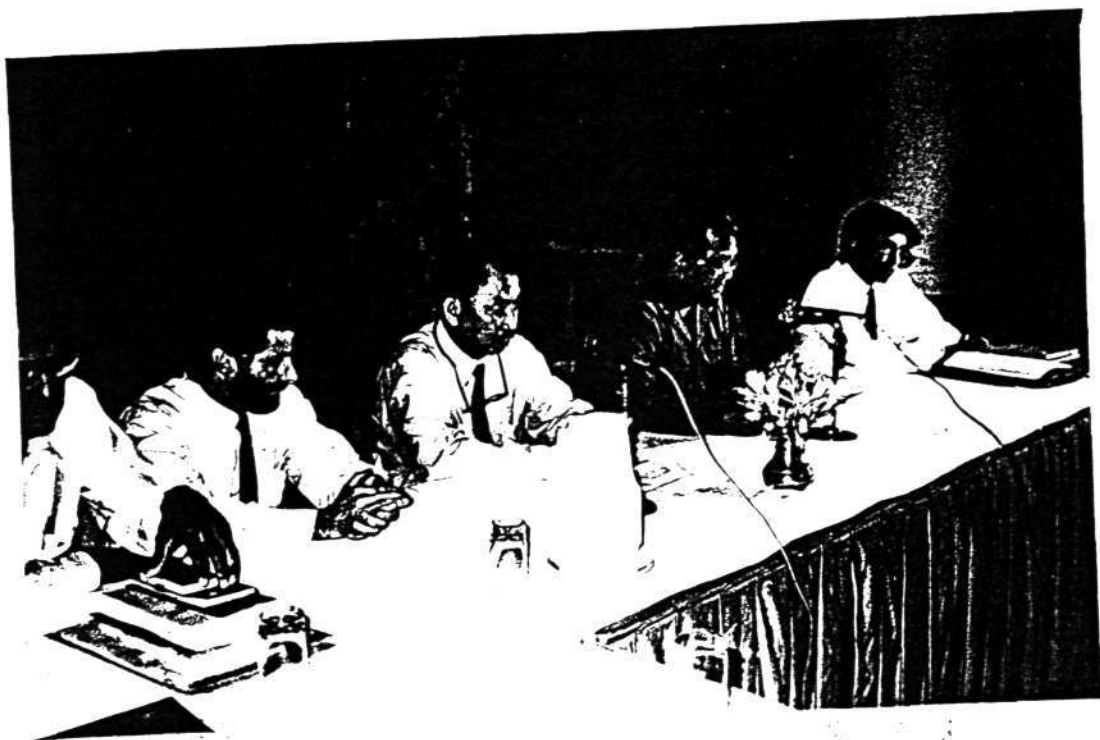
BANGLADESH ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISTS PLAY HOSTS TO WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS



MR. NALAKA GUNAWARDENE, CENTRE, EXPLAINS THE ROLE OF NGOS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



BANGLADESH MINISTER FOR INFORMATION, NAZMUL HUDA, ADDRESSES
CLOSING SESSION OF THE WORKSHOP



LISTENING TO MIN. HUDA ARE (L-R), DR. TAWHIDUL ANWAR, DHAKA
UNIVERSITY, MR. NICK LANGTON, THE ASIA FOUNDATION, DR. VICTOR
VALBUENA, AMIC AND MR. NALAKA GUNAWARDENE, SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT
JOURNALIST