



2021 세계기자대회

# WORLD JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE 2021

18(Sun.)-20(Tue.) April 2021

2021 세계기자대회 WORLD JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE 2021

Conference Book II



Conference Book II

Global Climate Issues  
and the Role of Journalism  
지구촌 기후문제와 언론의 역할

Hosted by



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※ World Journalists Conference is funded by the Journalism Promotion Fund raised by government advertising fees.

## Overview



Title	World Journalists Conference 2021
Date	18(Sun.) – 20(Tue.) April 2021
Venue	International Convention Hall [20F], Korea Press Center
Hosted by	JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION OF KOREA
Supported by	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism          Chungnam          한국언론진흥재단 Korea Press Foundation
Theme	▷ <b>Conference I</b> The Prospect of Post-COVID Era and the Role of Journalism ▷ <b>Conference II</b> Global Climate Issues and the Role of Journalism
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The prospect of post COVID-19 era and the role of journalism</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Due to COVID-19, which started at the end of 2019, the world is confused by the pandemic situation.</li> <li>- Prepare for the post-corona era amid growing hopes that COVID19 will end as vaccines are developed</li> <li>- Seek countermeasures of Solidarity and cooperation for the end of the pandemic</li> <li>- Discuss the role of journalism in establishing a safe and peaceful society.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Global climate issues and the role of the journalism</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global warming causes abnormal weather events such as heatwaves, heavy snowfalls, and typhoons around the world.</li> <li>- Discuss policies for climate change in each country and the role of journalism in responding to climate change</li> <li>- Introduce Korea's commitment to carbon neutrality and policies, and promoting efforts to preserve the environment in Korea.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Opening Address



### KIM DONG HOON

President

Journalists Association of Korea

#### [ A forum for public discussion that presents peace and hope ]

Welcome to the World Journalists Conference. It is nice to meet journalists who participated in this conference despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

I am President KIM DONG HOON of the Journalists Association of Korea.

Established in 1964, the Journalists Association of Korea is Korea's largest organization of journalists. It is celebrating its 57th anniversary this year and has about 11,000 members from 195 media companies nationwide participating and engaging in its activities.

The association became a member of the International Federation of Journalists in 1966 with the creed of "reinforcing ties with international journalists and helping each other" as one of the five major creeds. Since then, we have actively participated in the community of international journalists. In particular, we have been inviting journalists from all over the world yearly since 2013 and held World Journalists Conference in Korea. Thus, the conference is now already in its ninth year.

For World Journalists Conference, we have invited journalists from all over the world for seven years until 2019 to the Korean Peninsula, which is the only divided nation on earth, to have them personally experience the reality of the divided nation and

## Opening Address

realize once again the importance of peace. Aside from that, we have discussed the future of journalism and expanded forum for mutual bonding. As such, I am proud to say that the conference is settling as one of the greatest events for journalists around the world.

However, as COVID-19 spread globally, we inevitably held the event online last year, and we're having it online this year as well. It is to our regret that we cannot show you the beautiful nature and culture of Korea, as well as the reality of a divided nation, but we are relieved that we can provide the opportunity to contribute to the development of the media by meeting in a healthy state at least online and by sharing the situation in each country.

Dear journalists,

We all share commonalities even if our country, gender, skin color, and ideologies are different. It is a fact that all journalists are working hard for freedom and peace and disseminate the truth with a warm heart and cold reasoning.

We prepared, even if still a bit carefully, the first day of this year's online World Journalists Conference under the theme "The Prospect of the Post-COVID Era" in line with the development of vaccines and the beginning of inoculation. In addition, we prepared the second day under the theme "Global Climate Issues" for us to jointly devise solutions and respond to the climate problem, which is closely connected with various fields, including society, environment, and life worldwide.

Although we are all going through difficult situations because of the COVID-19 pandemic, we ask that you present your opinions and recommendations actively at the conference so that we may all present dreams and hope to humanity and realize our calling as journalists as the conference is a precious opportunity even if held only online.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to you once again for your participation in

### Opening Address

the conference despite your busy schedules. I hope the conference will serve as a deeply meaningful and beneficial forum for you. Moreover, I hope that you will share the contents discussed during this year's conference with fellow journalists and disseminate them to citizens of your country so that we may draw interest to the tasks the global village faces and jointly respond to them.

I look forward to the end of the COVID-19 pandemic soon so I can invite you all to Korea and show you our beautiful traditional culture and the peace-loving Koreans.

I wish you good health until we meet again. Thank you.

### Introduction of Journalists Association of Korea

A sentence that records history,  
Images that deliver reality of the scene,  
Journalists who are passionately seeking the truth as their calling,  
And always standing behind them, is the Journalists Association of Korea.

Established on August 17, 1964 based on the consensus of Korean journalists, the Journalists Association of Korea celebrates its 57th anniversary this year.

The association has advocated five principles which are the democratic development of Korea, the improvement of journalists, the protection of freedom of speech, the promotion of friendship amongst the association's members, the achievement of peaceful reunification and homogeneity between North and South Korea, and the strengthening of ties with journalists around the world. The five principles serve as the Association's reason for being and as its ultimate goal.

The Journalists Association of Korea is the nation's biggest media body, boasting a current membership of 195 company members and 11,000 individual journalists. The association delivers 50,000 copies of its weekly paper across the nation to present various key issues and viable alternatives.

Also, the Journalists Association of Korea makes efforts to enhance capabilities of journalists by hosting various forums and seminars, and providing reporters with financial support for short- or long-term training programs or studies at domestic graduate schools. We present the annual Korea Journalist Award, which is the most prestigious and long-standing award in Korea's journalism, as well as the Award for Journalist of the Month. These help raise the status of journalism by boosting the morale of journalists and by encouraging the production of high-quality news articles.

Recently, the Journalists Association of Korea has been committed to ousting fake news given its escalation into a global issue and formed a committee to strengthen

## Introduction of Journalists Association of Korea

the ethics of press to promote ethical awareness of journalists. In addition, the Journalists Association of Korea is working to restore the public's faith in media by collaborating with journalists associations around the world.

At the same time, with a view to bolster the public role of the press, we have steadily engaged in the so-called "talent donation" by sending reporters to elementary, middle and high schools. We also make donation for less fortunate neighbors every year. To give students a chance to deepen their thinking, we host national students essay contest. To boost members' unity and friendship, we hold national reporters soccer competition and reporters climbing contest every year.

Having recognized early on the importance of strengthening the bond with journalists around the world, the Journalists Association of Korea joined the International Federation of Journalists as a full member in 1966. It also interacts regularly with journalists of other nations by exchanging delegates with journalist associations including the All-China Journalists Association in 1993, the Vietnamese Journalists Association in 1994, the Indonesian Journalists Association in 2013, the Confederation of Mongolian Journalists in 2014 and the Association of European Journalists Bulgaria in 2015, the Russian journalists Association and Delegation of mutual journalists in 2018. The Journalists Association of Korea is also continuously interacting with the US Society of Professional Journalists.

Regular exchanges with reporters from these countries are role model cases in people-to-people diplomacy beyond conventional diplomacy and greatly contribute to harmony and improvement in bilateral relations. Looking forward, we hope to expand our network with more journalists from foreign countries.

In addition, JAK successfully hosted the IFJ's general meeting for the first time in Asia back in 2001, as well as the East Asia Journalist Forum in 2003, the Asia

## Introduction of Journalists Association of Korea

Journalist Forum in 2005, and the IFJ's special general meeting in 2007. We also held a conference with journalists from Korea, China and Vietnam in 2012. We are interacting with international media organizations like the Reporters Without Borders (RSF) for announcing the freedom of speech and the rights of journalists around the world.

Through World Journalists Conference 2021, JAK hopes not only to strengthen solidarity with journalists from all over the world, but also to predict the society of post post-Covid-19 and seek the role of the media for the stable life of humanity.

Furthermore, we hope that our conference will be an opportunity to discuss another global problem, the reality of the climate environment and countermeasures.

Mr. KIM DONG HOON, the 47th president of the Journalists Association of Korea, and the Executive Department are determined to communicate with the public, realize social justice and closely monitor those who have power and authorities with keen eyes. Also, we will demonstrate journalism in which we stand by the less-privileged with warm heart. Furthermore, we will take the lead in the efforts for our members' rights and welfare as well as our people's grand unity.

To this end, we will continue to strengthen ties with international outlets and build reliable friendships in the process. And, we will prepare for what lies ahead with constant reform and innovation.

Thank you.



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# WORLD JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE 2021

18(Sun.)-20(Tue.) April 2021

## Conference II

Global Climate Issues and the Role of Journalism

- Biography
- Presentation Material



## Agenda



20(Tue.) April 2021

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Moderator



**Min-ho Jung**

The Korea Times / Journalists Association of Korea  
Digital Content Editor / Head of International Relations Department  
Korea

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- Digital Content Editor at The Korea Times
- Head of International Relations Department at Journalist Association of Korea



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## Speaker



## Fathulbari Akhgar

The Kabul Times  
Deputy Editor-in-Chief  
Afghanistan

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- Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Kabul Times
- Worked as news editor of Wakht News Agency, the Afghanistan Time, and Xinhua

Climate change has far reaching effects on humans. It includes effects on health, environment, displacement and migration, security, society, energy and the like.

Climate change has brought about possibly irreversible alterations to the geological, biological, and ecological systems of the earth. These changes have led to the emergence of large-scale environmental hazards to human health; such as extreme weather, ozone depletion, increased danger of wildfires, loss of biodiversity, stresses to food-producing systems, and the global spread of infectious diseases.

In addition, according to the World Health Organization, climatic change was estimated in 2002 to cause over 150,000 deaths annually and the organization said the number will increase to 250,000 deaths annually between 2030 and 2050.

In addition to their impacts on human health, the climate change has also kept their impacts on food supply, economic growth, societal change, and public goods, such as drinking water. However, the consequences could either be harmful or helpful considering local populations.

## Fathulbari Akhgar

According to studies, for instance, climate change, in Siberia are expected to improve food production and local economic activity in the medium term, while in Bangladesh, the climate changes have caused an increase in sensitive diseases; such as malaria, childhood diarrhea, pneumonia and dengue in the vulnerable communities.

The studies suggest that the net current and future impacts of climate change on human health and the societies, they live, will continue overwhelmingly negative.

Poor and low-income communities around the world, with much higher levels of vulnerability, are mostly experiencing most of the adverse effects of climate change.

So, what journalism can do, to at least mitigate the negative impact of the climate change?

Indeed, journalism is facing a new challenge on how to warn the mass to avoid the rising harms of the climate changes, in their communities.

In the face of a society facing climate change, journalism must play a major enlightening role and has to be the link between scientists and citizens.

Professionals, researchers and trainers in journalism from all over the world should jointly and coordinately work and exchange on best practices, innovations and challenges, they believe facing on how to mitigate the harmful impacts of the climate change.

Journalists have to first understand the science and ethics of the climate change and then educate citizens about the ethical dimension of the climate change policy formation. Also news media portrayals of climate change, could strongly influence personal and global efforts to mitigate its risk.

Climate change; should be of the integral parts of journalism's mission to discuss

## Fathulbari Akhgar

with the related authorities, as they are the human who are undeniably causing the climate changes. For example, when journalists cover events such as peace and security (in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and other restive countries) and share them with the authorities on how could peace could be restored, they should also highlight climate change and its effects as the most significant parts of the government responsibilities to pay attention and overcome. It meant that peace, security ... and the climate changes should be of the journalists' equal missions to cover.

In many developed countries, if journalists often release reports and broadcast live on how this or that country developed fast and how both the states and the nations joined hands to develop their countries; they have done their jobs very well, but besides this, it is an imperative for the journalists to highlight the adverse effects of these developments. Because indefinitely the developments are highly made up through setting up factories and installation of plants with heavy level of rise of weather temperature that studies said was behind quake climate change, in addition to mass pollution of the air.

Journalists should often explain complex climate science by legitimizing sources and see how audiences process various messages about scientific uncertainty, how climate stories compete with other issues for drawing public attention, how large-scale economic and political factors shape news production, and how the media can engage public audiences in climate change issues.

## Speaker



### Habib Toumi

Bahrain News Agency  
Media Advisor  
Bahrain

#### © Curriculum Vitae

- Editor of Bahrain News Agency
- Editor-in-Chief at English-AsiaN

### [ Media and the responsibility of confronting climate change ]

Manama: With millions of people at high risk because of climate changes and their various and invariably ominous effects, there is an urgent need for the media to communicate with them, warn them of the dangers and engage with them for solutions at all levels. Dealing with climate change is not a luxury or a light topic that can be procrastinated at leisure. It is in fact so urgent that immediate action is needed to help control its damages, mitigate its spread and confront it in every possible way.

In fact, climate change should be treated like the COVID-19 pandemic that has abruptly brought the world to a standstill, destroyed lives, damaged economies and shattered hopes for a brighter future.

The incredulous fights over the vaccine within Europe and elsewhere, between the rich and poor countries, between the haves and the have nots demonstrates the

## Habib Toumi

extent of the horror that afflicts the world when countries and people think and act egoistically and refuse to work together to face a common enemy.

Such a negative attitude with repercussions that might go deep into people's consciousness and affect international relations and hopes for harmony among people should be avoided when dealing with climate change.

Climate change is dangerous and the media should treat it as such. This means that journalists should be able to present portrayals that motivate people to become engaged personally, actively and positively in the fight.

Currently, countries are not affected equally by the effects climate change, and their people hold different and even contrasting views about it, which in turns affects their media coverage priorities and narratives.

Information sources, be they officials, institutions, organizations or scientists, also provide different arguments and claims, a fact that does not help journalists without the needed experience and expertise or the proper media strategy to deal with the climate change issues, report on them, challenge narratives, refute claims, discern disinformation and misinformation from facts, or offer recommendations.

Scientific literacy is very crucial and it should not be underestimated by the media who are the major link between officials, scientists, experts and people and as such they should be truly trustworthy. The media and journalists designated to cover climate change need to delve deep into the issue, learning from experts, conversing with scientists, economists, environmentalists and all stakeholders. They should acquire the scientific literacy that helps them understand and interpret climate change stories and then formulate the specific message that mobilize people and call for proper action.

The task is truly formidable and complex, as it requires, at least in the beginning,

## Habib Toumi

Herculean efforts. Understanding the large-scale economic and the intricate political factors and acquiring the knowledge to formulate messages and engage public audiences amid a plethora of competing issues are not easy for journalists.

The situation is compounded for journalists who come from "developing" countries that are in fact the most affected by the negative effects of climate change. The media there is crucially needed to highlight the issue and engage the people. Yet, it has to be a well-prepared media that can explain and report on climate change and prepare the people for the daunting challenges lurking around.

Genuine and well-prepared workshops by experts should provide these journalists with the proper tools to help them produce and share locally relevant information and not copy and convey the office-generated reports, customarily general and often grandiose, that sound so hallow and mean absolutely nothing to the locals.

International media cooperation should be fostered so that journalists in general and particularly those in countries where information tools are not always readily available, are not left in the dark or behind in the global drive to confront, with shared responsibility, one of the most serious threats facing humanity.

## Speaker

**Ahmed Jamil**

Asian Television  
Advisor-News&Content Affairs  
Bangladesh

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- B.A. in English Literature, Master degree in English Language and Linguistics
- Director- Public Affairs Office at North South University (NSU).

**A. Background :**

Journalism can play significant role in disseminating policy reform agenda on global climate issues.

As climate change is a global issue and it has impact all over the world, Journalism can connect relevant

stakeholders for policy reform dialogues and also in setting up agendas for way forward.

**B. Suggested Activities :**

- Conducting Training and capacity building on Global Climate Issues and Journalism;
- Arranging Fellowship for journalists on Global Climate Issues.
- Organizing TV Talk Shows and Policy Dialogue among relevant stakeholders;
- Organizing Radio Magazine Program;
- Designing Investigative Journalism Program focusing on climate issues;

## Ahmed Jamil

- Conducting research on climate issues and journalism;
- Publish publication for journalists focusing on climate issues;
- Publish hand book for journalists on climate issues and journalism;

**C. Expected Results :**

- By implementing above mentioned activities journalists, media professionals and other stakeholders can be oriented on different issues related to climate issues;
- Informed journalists and media professionals can produce reports, articles, TV/ Radio news on climate change policy reform agenda;
- Journalists can work as catalyst for change focusing on climate issues;  
Journalists can influence civil society, media, government on climate issues;  
Journalists can play vital role in climate change, climate financing policy issues.

**D. Way Forward :**

- Create Stakeholders Database on Climate Issues and Journalism;
- Organize National and International Dialogues on Climate Issues and Journalism;
- Organize Exchange Programs for Journalists and Climate Experts.

## Speaker

**Md Tawfique Ali**

The Daily Star  
Former Journalist  
Bangladesh

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- Journalist at The Daily Star
- Have primarily focused on the concerns of sustainable development, and the environmental, conservation and river protection
- Post-Graduate Diploma from Asian College of Journalism, Chennai, India
- Trained on "Media freedom, journalistic ethics and professional skills," in Hamburg, Germany
- Masters and Bachelor degrees in English Literature, Dhaka University

In the modern-day world, climate change remains one of the gravest threats the entire humanity is faced with, as it affects the entire spectrum of life, livelihood and ecology making the future look uncertain. The journalists as a professional section in any community has an essential role to play for an arduous and consistent coverage and follow-ups of climate concerns, both local and global, and it is a vital job in today's world the journalists should pay serious attention to write, communicate, inform, disseminate, educate and advocate and make the climate issues as important as any other---crime, politics, economy, in the collective public psyche and mindset on a day-to-day basis, or who else should? For example,

**Md Tawfique Ali**

river protection in the south and south-east Asia for sustenance of life, livelihood, ecology and for combating the climate change impacts, remains a perennial passionate battle on part of environmental journalists.

Setting agenda for development and pursuing climate protocol and policies on reducing carbon footprint and mitigation of global temperature rise, they yet again hold a key role of deciphering the complex science and mathematics of climate change indicators. It is the journalists as a professional group, who must undertake the agenda of reporting on climate innovations and pursuing the international agreements and protocols on reduction in carbon emission, mitigation, as they command the reputation of having certain credibility, authenticity, trust, skill and trust.

Those are the features that distinguish their role and work from that of unverified social media and citizen journalism.

Journalists have the unique ability to help accelerate climate action through advocacy and education, and they have the potential to help achieve the global goals of mitigating climate change impacts. However, Adam Hunt, media and communications director at global media agency Internews' Earth Journalism Network, put it: "Environmental news can be boring, scientific, complicated and full of gloom and doom." The key, then, is for journalists to find ways to centre climate and environmental issues on human stories, said Hunt. "This is a good way to get people to care," said Hunt, adding that framing climate data—which is often on a scale that is too large for people to understand—in more relatable terms can also help.

According to Yuen Sai Kuan, director of Corporate Affairs at the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) in Singapore, another way for journalists to engage

## Md Tawfique Ali

people on climate issues was to share positive stories about solutions being developed by communities, businesses and organizations.

If the climate and environment is placed as a priority in business and politics, environmental journalism may gain the attention and status as in case of economic reporting, he says.

The journalists covering environment and climate change may apprehend the climate issues to get more complex because of its being of cross-border nature in terms of scientific, economic and political scope, for which journalists have to look for cross-border collaboration for chasing stories.

With some of the world's most powerful countries tend to call climate change a sham, the mindset of "It's our world, we'll use it all up if we want to" is spreading in some communities. So, more than ever, it is important that journalists highlight more stories on this crisis. The field of science can often be dry for many. So, expecting the general public analyze and understand the technical content is unrealistic. This is where journalists should step in. If the public has easy access to news on climate change's imminent and future consequences, citizens will quickly realize the importance of living sustainably and be incentivized to reduce their carbon footprint.

There is an abundance of misinformation and a lack of information on the topic of climate change. The accessibility of information is essential to manage any crisis no matter the subject matter, so it is only natural to need journalists to actually report the information. Climate scientists, climate change advocates and environmentally-conscious politicians are all necessary to fight climate change, but let us not underestimate the role a journalist can play in this same fight. In times like these, information truly is power.

## Md Tawfique Ali

In playing the vital role of educating the people, communities and the governments on climate change impacts and how to contain the changes, professional journalists can promise the much-needed credibility, accuracy and objectivity. In the context of today's climate change impacts, journalists have to highlight and advocate the global agenda for sustainable development with the conservation of environment and natural resources against reckless and insensitive extraction, consumption and degeneration.

The role of professional journalism is deemed pivotal in regard of reporting natural disasters induced by extreme weather and climate change eventualities, like displacement caused by floods, cyclones, sea-level rise, erratic rainfall and loss in conventional agricultural production system. They have a vital role to play in regard of sensitizing the national and global leadership, particularly the powerful governments, on their judicious role as stewards of the earth to the end of very survival of our planet.

The journalists may attempt to educate the people on vital issues like the long-term effect of ozone layer depletion on global warming and the consequent threat of melting ice caps in the polar region and resultant rise in the sea level, sensitizing the communities for behaving responsibly towards natural system and consumption pattern.

## Speaker



## Angel Fernando Galindo Ortega

The pharmaletter and debatesdecineblogspot.com  
Freelance journalist  
Colombia

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- Freelance reporter for <El Tiempo>
- Reporter of <Porrtafolio>
- Freelance journalist for the British Website <The pharmaletter>

### [ The objectivity in the way to inform about the global warming ]

The main idea of my presentation is discussing the objectivity that should exist in the coverage of the news about the global warming, specially focus on how some big media have focused its attention on an apocalyptical approach to this topic and they have forgotten the work of young entrepreneurs like Boyan Slat or companies like Nature Works that are doing interesting projects to contribute for the worldwide environment to focus more in environmental activists who do not have the real knowledge of the situations and are just part of a political agenda.

In addition, I want to review that big mass media is just focused more on listening to the most radical scientists that are predicting terrible disasters that become global warming as the number one of the problems. However, they have forgotten to contrast or at least checking the opinion of experts in environment such as

## Angel Fernando Galindo Ortega

Michael Shellenberger, author of books like 'Apocalypse Never: Why environmental Alarmism Hurts Us at All', Alex Epstein author of the book 'The Moral cases of the fossil fuels', Bjorg Lomborg, president of the Consensus Center in Copenague and Patrick Moore, environmentalist and former founder of 'Green Peace' movement among other. Who have expressed that is important to pay attention to the topic of the global warming but this issue is not an existential thread for humankind.

Another important reflection that journalism must take into account is that is necessary use the proper sources to provide an objective information to its readers or viewers about the climate change. For instance, an activist is not an expert, even his or her opinion has a lot of bias and contradictions that must be separated from the facts and also is a big mistake just focus on one site of the problem with there are so many points of view and opinions deserve a space, even the opinions that do not follow the main trend of the society.

Also, the global warming and the climate change are just one of the topics that must have a relevant mention in the media and they are not necessary an apocalyptical announce of the ends of the times, that 's why authors as Bjord Lomborg, have contradicted the dogma that solutions widely accepted as solar power, eolic energy or the use of electric cars are the solution for the current situation, and even those ideas do not have a real impact on the global warming.

Therefore, that is necessary pay the same level of attention to the global warming than other social issues like the prevention of diseases like Malaria, AIDS or malnutrition that have as horrible consequences for the human existence as the global warming or the climate change.

In addition, like I mentioned at the beginning of this brief conversation, it is necessary to show the processes that have been made in small communities in defense of

## Angel Fernando Galindo Ortega

the environment and beyond the attention of the big media or radical movements, I mean instead of showing the radical thoughts expressed by apparently ecological movements like Green Peace that has become political radical is essential show what can the small communities can do to help the environment, also analyze the realities of the communities.

It is insane that activist ask that people do not travel by plane to avoid the consumption of fossil fuels, while they do not recognize the lack of roads in underdevelopment countries that just have the airplanes as the only way to transport their products or even their own population.

For that reason, the media has the duty to go beyond the political correctness agenda, avoid the cliches and assume a responsible point of view where all the opinions would be listened.

All the perspectives have an space and avoid the subjectivism and change the perspective of the problem of the climate change for a political agenda that makes a conflict between two political agendas with clear intentions to obtain votes or power instead of really offering solutions for the problem.

Additionally, the idea of this small conference is to explain that unfortunately common people can not change the reality of the climate change, and that the traditional perspectives based on renewable energies will have a price for their lives that can destroy completely some good things that they believed that are doing well. Then, the only thing that we can do as a society is try to support companies who have a real commitment with the protection of the environment and understand that is a cooperative process among governments, private companies and communities in general, but taking into account that humankind have more challenges to overcome that require the same or more attention to these phenomena and radical activist

## Angel Fernando Galindo Ortega

and their spokesmen do not care anything about people´s welfare and they just want to obtain political profits from the situation of the planet.

Also, it is important to know that the earth always has had a terrible climate changes in its geological history before humans existed on this planet and our technological advances not only have damaged the environment like the activist have said, but also due to these advances we have made a better world for us and even due to the technological and scientific advance that have been made since last two centuries we have better tools to understand the nature, its functions and how all is connected in the ecosystems, so the challenge is support to those people that without being radical activists have made possible to use technology to provide better solutions and not only complain and ask for absurd measures that are impossible in real life and can be more harmful for human communities and nature itself because a lot of nations which incomes come from the oil or a lot of small communities that do not have how to afford an electric card but that their governments are forcing to leave them for more expensive options that they do not have how to pay.

Finally, I want to show that the big media corporation have developed a political bias to show just one side of the picture, meanwhile alternative media have and even language teaching books have made better researching about the different positions that exist about the global warming than mass media. That´s why is necessary to listen and understand the arguments from other experts with a different point of view and make an open debate about the different points of view to really engaged to the communities in the process of help to prevent the weather change but also give to the people a real and objective approach beyond radical political agendas.

## Speaker



## Khatuna Chapichadze

Georgian Technical University  
Professor  
Georgia

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- Politics Professor at San Diego State University (SDSU), San Diego, CA, USA - Georgia (SDSU-G)

### [ Global Climate Issues and the Role of Journalism: Case of Georgia ]

According to the National Report on the State of the Environment of Georgia (2014-2017), concerning the question about the trends of GHG emissions in recent years in the country, the document states: "Georgia's total GHG emissions in 2015 amounted to about 17,589,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> eq., 62% of which were from the energy sector, and 38% for non-energy related GHG emissions, comprising 18% of the agricultural sector, 12% of industry sector and the waste sector - 8%. The average annual increase in GHG emissions for the period of 2010-2015 is 6.3%."

Based on the same report, as a result of climate change in Georgia, the average annual temperature during the period of 1961-2010 has been increasing. During this period, the average annual temperature increased by 0.4-0.50C. The highest trend of increase in temperature was observed in Dedoplistskaro (Kakheti, eastern Georgia) (0.70C) and Poti (Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, western Georgia) (0.60C). In the period of 1961-2010, the annual precipitation in western Georgia increased

## Khatuna Chapichadze

by 5%, while in eastern Georgia it decreased by 0.1%. The highest - 14% increase was observed in the lowlands of Svaneti (north-western Georgia) and the Adjara highlands (south-western Georgia), with the highest decrease in the central part of the Likhi Range (central Georgia) - 8% and in Meskheta (a mountainous area in south-western Georgia) 6%.

For illustrating the most challenging environmental issues faced by Georgia and showing the role of the homogenic factors contributing to the climate change in the country, let's discuss two major and greatly controversial projects: Khudoni Hydropower Plant (Khudoni HPP) and Namakhvani Hydroelectric Power Plant (Namakhvani HPP).

### Khudoni Hydropower Plant

#### Key facts

- 1) Size and costs :** With the planned 200.5 meter-tall arch dam, an underground powerhouse, and a 528 hectare water reservoir the Khudoni HPP in Svaneti would become the second largest hydropower plant in Georgia. The costs have been estimated at EUR 1.06 billion (GEL 2.75 billion).
- 2) Feasibility :** The project requires the resettlement of 2000 people, which will negatively affect cultural heritage and will not bring significant tax revenues for Georgia. The positive conclusions of a feasibility study on Khudoni's technical and financial viability are being questioned by observers, as well as local communities.
- 3) Promoter & financiers :** The project company's beneficial owners are unknown, as are the financiers of the project. (The World Bank provided technical assistance for the feasibility study.) The Georgian state provided 24 percent of the project costs, without receiving a share in the project company or similar compensation.

## Khatuna Chapichadze

### Key issues

- 1) About 2000 locals to be displaced by the dam. Their fierce opposition has triggered a nation-wide discussion about Khudoni.
- 2) Government responds with a certain degree of intimidation and PR campaigns.
- 3) Project's benefits for Georgia's public are very limited with low taxation and the project company registered offshore.
- 4) Project likely to have adverse impacts on water streams, local culture and geological stability. (CEE Bankwatch Network)

## Speaker



### Hassan Humeida

GEOMAR/University of Kiel University of Flensburg  
Doctor  
Germany

#### © Curriculum Vitae

- Birth in Aborukba, Sudan, the German citizenship
- Diploma and PhD from Universities of Jena and Giessen
- Doctoral Thesis "The Course of Malaria in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus - Field research in Central Sudan."
- Senior Lecturer and Scientist by GEOMAR, University of the Kiel and Flensburg

### [ What can Journalism do for the global climate? ]

Climate change is not a new phenomenon and describes the cooling or warming of the Earth's climate over a long period of time. It is considered the most important problem on planet Earth. For the last decades, a climate crisis has been recognized that affects the entire earth system.

While this problem has received major attention worldwide, it has temporarily been put on hold by the global Corona pandemic. The problem with climate change in the Anthropocene, a period where climate change is caused the human population, is now on the back-burner as all news headlines currently cover the Corona crisis. However, the issue climate change needs recognition, awareness and responsible action. Here, the contribution of every human being counts in different forms, such

## Hassan Humeida

as housing, mobility, lifestyle such as consumption behaviour. All people on the globe must be aware that nature cannot be taken for granted any longer and, if ignored, will strike back like a wave with full force.

More and more unfavourable effects on earth are being triggered by the greenhouse gases. Destruction of the earth's layers in search of mineral resources has restricted more and more habitats for various organisms. We need not be surprised when the first signs of climate change result in the form of global warming, glacier melt, rising sea levels and flooding. Extreme heat and forest fires occur regularly in various regions on earth, where billions of living beings are at threat.

Desertification and water shortages render many regions uninhabitable for living beings. In addition and in consequence, insect infestations and plagues destroy important green belts, leading to extreme hunger and poverty. Climate change is hitting the poor and marginalised groups of people particularly hard. Here, the working population as daily wage earners in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries are primarily threatened. Ever increasing temperatures are associated with extreme weather phenomena. Here it is expected that hurricanes in coastal areas, floods and salinisation of the soils will occur. It is also expected that with further temperature increases, some island nations will disappear forever because of increase in sea-level rise. From an agricultural perspective, cultivation for certain produces may shift or biodiversity may be severely affected and certain plant species may disappear forever.

The problem is exacerbated by an increase in the world's population by 2050, when 9.63 billion people are expected to live on Earth, all of whom will need space to live, eat, drink and move around. In addition, there is an ageing population on several continents, which means that these groups will need to be cared for and looked after.

## Hassan Humeida

The Corona crisis can also be seen as a consequence of climate change. We live in times of warmer average temperatures worldwide. This makes the growth of microorganisms, among them many pathogens, possible. Their conditions are favoured even more so by human population growth, intensive global travels and many people and animals living in confined spaces. It has been about 200 years since the first vaccinations by Robert Koch (tuberculosis vaccine) and Luis Pasteur (rabies vaccine), but also almost 100 years since the development of the first antibiotics by Alexander Fleming (penicillin), which are major milestones in the fight against infectious diseases.

Another complicating issue is the emergence of multi-drug resistances, resulting in diseases for which there is no cure. We are still at the beginning to learn how to combat microbial pathogens and note that the pathogen profile has changed from microbes to viruses. While the Corona pandemic has brought the world to a near stand-still, the climate issue is not going away and may cause even bigger consequences if unattended in the long run.

Journalism is an important and responsible profession that plays an important role in the communication of climate change. Journalistic work is neutral, transparent and independent. Journalism can prioritize the climate issue, bring climate change into focus and write about climate in a facts-driven manner. Journalism should not get into conflicts of interest, whether these are political, economic or otherwise. The close monitoring of scientific work in the matter of climate change should be the overarching goal. Journalism should also not forget the climate activists and their effective roles in society. People, young and old, who dedicate their time to a more than important issue like climate change should be honored and respected. To help solve this global problem I suggest that there could be a specific time slot where each country would cover the news exclusively on climate change so that

## Hassan Humeida

the global population always receives up to date information.

This event, tentatively called "Global Moment" will help raise attention to the fact that climate change can only be solved if the world unites. Such a daily report could be presented by listening, watching or reading - a literacy method that can motivate and bring people worldwide to the right action.

In the end, journalism is about telling the truth about climate change. We have to communicate this in a fair and transparent matter. In this way, we can guarantee that young and future generations act in a climate-conscious way and take responsibility for their future.

## Speaker



### Malik Sullemana

Ghanaian Times  
Senior Journalist  
Ghana

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- Journalist at <New Times Corporation> and <Ghanaian Times> for the past 10 years after obtaining a Bachelor's degree in Communication Studies
- Interested in crime and court reporting, politics, climate change, the economy, and international politics.

Many years ago, pandemics and wars were the things that threaten human existence. But the world is no longer at war since the second world war ended some eight decades ago. Today, the world is racing against time to find a cure for the COVID-19 pandemic which is wreaking havoc across the globe. But wait a minute! There is a bigger threat, much bigger than what the human brain can comprehend, it's the climate change.

Climate change has been with us for centuries. Governments across the globe are aware of its health and economic danger to human existence. Climate change is an imminent existential threat, yet little is done to curb its concomitant effect.

The world is getting warmer, nonetheless, the debate about the causes of rising temperatures continues unabated, with every nuance argued hysterically by vile critics of climate change.

**Malik Sullemana**

The good news is that, advancement in scientific research and technology is helping in the fight against this 'pandemic' thanks to the role of journalism. This is the reason the role of journalists in the fight against climate change is indispensable. The world is at stage where this fight must be taken a notch higher if communities, human beings, wildlife, vegetation, and aquatic life are to be saved and preserved from total extinction.

To address climate change, journalists must not only utilize their platforms for education but as rallying call for increased government investment in clean energy, provision of potable drinking water, ban on illegal mining in countries with no strict mining regulation, tree planting etc.

In Ghana, for example, water bodies are constantly being polluted by the activities of illegal miners, wells and springs (sources of drinking water for humans and animals in some communities) are drying up on daily basis, deforestation and urbanization are contributing to food shortage, communities along the coastlines are displaced by rising sea level, while emission of carbon monoxide from rickety vehicles into the environment is causing erratic rainfall and diseases.

Worst still, data from the Ghana Health Service (GHS) suggests that 3,000 Ghanaians die annually from airborne diseases caused by inhaling toxic chemicals in the air. This figure is more than deaths caused by malaria, tuberculosis, cholera and HIV/AIDS put together.

In many countries, the adverse impact of climate change is driving people out of jobs, thus, contributing to global unemployment statistics.

This explains why governments must make concerted efforts to mitigate the causes of climate change.

**Malik Sullemana**

In Ghana, I am leading a campaign in basic schools and communities to sensitize pupils and members of the public alike, about clean cooking methods such as the use of gas instead of firewood.

So far, my advocacy as a journalist and climate change activist had benefitted more than 500 school children in the Greater Accra Region.

I call on journalists across the globe to intensify campaign for green economy and zero emission so that humans can live in peace and harmony.

The time to act is now!

## Speaker



## Ambica Gulati

Independent Journalist  
India

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- In a career spanning 23 years in Outlook Group, Media Transasia, Dalal
- Administrator of the blog (atravellerswishlist.com)

In the 1800s, when people talked about how human activity could alter the Earth's climate, it was not accepted. Slowly, over the century, scientists collected data and showed us that indeed human activity could alter the environment and impact life on Earth. In the 20th century, the planet's temperature rose by 2 degree Farenhiet and the change is visible—glaciers have shrunk, forest fires are rising, storms have become frequent and we need to take action on a global scale. It's no longer limited to local zones. As journalists, we need to highlight this constantly. We are aware that the impact is visible when constant updates reach the masses.

### India & Environment reporting

In India, a reputed NGO Centre of Science and Environment constantly highlights these environmental and climate change issues through its publication Down To Earth. Outlook Group has launched a digital platform Planet Outlook. Mainstream media such as The Times of India, The Indian Express, Hindustan Times, The Hindu, The Week, India Today, and even television channels talk about these issues as and when an important report is published or some major disaster occurs. To give

## Ambica Gulati

some examples: when pollution levels in Delhi rose beyond control in November-December 2017; avian flu became the centre of news in 2021 and the activist and policy makers and researchers got to work; e-vehicles are soon going to become the norm in India; there is a green tax for old and polluting vehicles, recent Chamoli glacier outburst in the state of Uttarakhand (February 2021 <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/uttarakhand-glacier-burst-new-satellite-images-show-chamoli-earthquakes-path-of-destruction-2366847>). The Times of India published a column by Director of WWF India on the occasion of Earth Hour 2021.

Regional media does get more active as some issues come under local news. On oneindia.com, Hindi news has a strong section on environment. Issues related to mining, poaching, illegal felling of trees are covered as they form an important part of the ecosystem in the region.

Digital media is far more concise and detailed in the news such as downtoearth.org, <https://india.mongabay.com/>. Twitter is an active platform and tweets by celebrities garner attention. For instance, Papon, a famous Indian singer who belongs to northeastern state of Assam, one day called the Chief Minister of Assam when he saw reports of coal mining in Assam. He suggested that the land be converted into a national sanctuary as Assam is known for its forests and greenery. His timeline is full of tweets on sustainable living and good practices.

There are many registered NGOs and organizations in India which keep track of ecology and environment issues and have researched data. The Government of India has a science and technology tracking portal-- <https://anusandhan.net/> and this has listed all the resources that one needs to report on environment and ecology. The 'Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change' highlights all the actions and policies on its website <http://moef.gov.in/en/environment/climate-change/>

## Ambica Gulati

### My Experience

My tryst with environment is fairly nascent. As a cub reporter in 1999, I interviewed the head of a famous ashram in Rishikesh (which is India's spiritual centre and yoga capital) and he talked about the clean, green and serene pilgrim towns. The ashram organizes clean-up drives in Rishikesh and plants trees and promotes organic farming.

Then coming to 2014, I participated in a voluntary cleaning up programme on World Environment day. This was held by the Conservation Education Centre (CEC) which is in Delhi's Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary. This is the Delhi chapter of the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), which was founded on 15 September 1883. Actively engaged in conservation and biodiversity research, it publishes Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.

In 2018, I covered the World Snake Day awareness workshop organized by CEC and wrote about it in Patriot, a newspaper that is circulated in Delhi (<http://thepatriot.in/2018/07/19/slither/>) And I also covered the Butterfly Month (September 7-28, 2018) for the same paper (<http://thepatriot.in/2018/09/06/wings-of-joy/>)

Coming to 2019, I travelled to the hinterlands of India to cover the CSR activities by major companies in India. This project was a coffee table book titled The India Drive and undertaken by Outlook Group. I saw some companies working on saving habitats and turning barren land into green land. This is a long-term plan, as trees take 10-15 years to grow. There were rejuvenated ponds and cleaning drives. This enhanced the biodiversity of the regions.

I saw the use of solar panels and how it has helped bring down costs. In March 2021, I interviewed the President-Renewables of one of the largest solar power companies in India ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMMAo\\_nJSbk&t=226s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMMAo_nJSbk&t=226s)) and he informed that solar power is a long-term investment and India being rich in natural energy such as solar power and wind power can really benefit from this.

## Ambica Gulati

### Policies in place

India has been taking many steps to stop environmental degradation. To name some:

1. In July 2020, India participated in the 6th BRICS Environment Ministers' Meeting, under the presidency of Russia, through a video conference (<http://ddnews.gov.in/national/6th-brics-environment-ministers-meeting>). Union Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar said, "Equity, Common but differentiated responsibilities, finance and technology partnerships are key pillars towards attainment of global goals of climate change mitigation and adaptation and India is walking the talk on Paris Agreement and its Climate commitments."
2. In 2015, India launched the Air Quality index monitoring in 10 cities, which is now extended to 122 cities. The goal of the National Clean Air Programme is to reduce particulate pollution by 20-30 percent relative to 2017 levels by 2024.
3. In 2017, the government in New Delhi introduced the "odd/even" rule. Under this rule, cars with a registration plate ending in an even number were excluded from the city centre on certain days of the week. The same rule applied to the odd numbers for different days. It was successful in bringing down air pollution but impacted the economy.
4. India has decided to introduce 1,000 electrically powered buses and upgrade engines using fossil fuels to meet the stringent BS6 standards. It is hoped that by 2023, 25 per cent of all privately owned vehicles on Indian roads will be Electric Vehicles (EVs), and all power plants will be using renewable energy too.
5. Farmers are being encouraged to hire machines to convert organic waste to fertilizers, eliminating the need to burn the straw at the end of each harvest, which is one of the major causes of pollution.
6. A 1,600 km long and 5m wide "green" corridor from Gujarat to Delhi is being considered. Around 1.35 billion native trees will be planted over the next 10 years to naturally clean the air.

## Ambica Gulati

7. Across Delhi, you will find separate garbage bins for wet and dry waste. Plastic bags are officially banned.

### Need of the hour

I feel with more social media use, we can do more follow up stories. Using short human interest videos like Brut India (<https://fb.watch/4wlbNUE07D/>), we can reach masses. We can use short video posts on Instagram and Facebook. We can tweet more often, even retweet from authentic sources such as thebetterindia.com([https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=RDCMUCEwKMXfktjqaT9JoPB6r-A&v=i8yuOrzcrnc&feature=emb\\_rel\\_end](https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=RDCMUCEwKMXfktjqaT9JoPB6r-A&v=i8yuOrzcrnc&feature=emb_rel_end)), yourstory.com (<https://yourstory.com/socialstory/2021/03/holi-2021-celebrate-eco-friendly-safe-festival>), which are new age digital platforms highlighting positive stories.

We can highlight and talk to more visual artists and performers. WWF India roped in musicians and did short sessions with them during Earth Hour 2021, where all of them gave short live performances with emphasis on preserving Nature and how traditionally art has been inspired by nature.

The famous Robert Frost poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening (1923)' sums this up beautifully, "The woods are lovely dark and deep. But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep." We have to keep walking and talking.

## Speaker



### Neelima Mathur

Spotfilms  
Executive Producer  
India

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- Media researcher, writer, executive producer for nearly four decades
- Trainer for documentary and NGO films
- The first MIL Trainer based on the UNESCO Media & Information Literacy programme.

Amazing how we talk of Climate Change like a new phenomenon. Floods, droughts, cyclones, melting glaciers have been staring in our face for decades. We also tend to equate global warming as climate change. Whereas, in fact, global warming is only one aspect of climate change. Greenhouse emissions or GHGs are a great contributor to global warming. The present levels of GHGs is unprecedented over at least 800,000 years. Energy consumption is the biggest culprit.

As I write this presentation, a front page story, was a depressing start to the day. A 17 kilometres stretch of a coastal area in an eastern state of India was once home to 700 families in a cluster of seven villages. Once a weekend picnic spot, today, it stands deserted. A family that has been rehabilitated has less one member. A 40-year old who has stayed back to somehow tend to his 20 buffaloes.

Another old man, who does not have the strength to make a shift, catches fish that

## Neelima Mathur

his wife and he eat. When possible, he crosses a 5 kilometre stretch that includes a creek and crocodiles, to sell fish and fetch the free rations. This is the reality of rising sea levels. As per the report, 28% of the state's 550 kilometre coastline has been lost to the sea between 1990 and 2016.

WHO declared Covid-19 as a global pandemic. It also claims that Climate Change is the biggest threat to human health. So, where are we? Look at the media coverage on Covid on Climate Change.

Here is where we come to the media.

A United Nations document 2020 & Beyond mentions two important points. Technological solutions for 70% of today's emissions already exist. Oh really, now that IS news. It ends with saying: If government, business, civil society, youth, academia work together, issues can be resolved. What is the missing noun? You got it: MEDIA.

The most disturbing fact is that mostly limited media attention is about Western countries. It does not point to political responsibility or pursue nuanced conversations. As we know, Media shapes political reality AND business interests. So, first question: Does that come in the way of popularising the 70% technological innovations the UN mentions?

Another factor is the commodification of the environment that lacks the human element. The coverage that is done is usually a loud noise where contrarian reports confuse the public with highly scientific content. This way or that, the information is not communicated in an accessible or innovative or reader / viewer friendly way about communities in their local context.

The intersection of mass media, science and policy is a dynamic area with high stakeholders. As per some studies, western print media tripled its Climate coverage

## Neelima Mathur

in the last four years. Interestingly, television channels like ABC, CBS, NBC, Fox together gave 142 minutes to Climate Change issues in one year.

Google trends in 2015 tell another story. Countries suffering from the impact of Climate Change are looking for more information on the Internet. There is no doubt that Internet media discourse is more intensive than on TV or in print. The problem again is: How much is fact-checked and reliable.

In 1993-4, there was an interesting Climate-related television project in India. It brought together an ace research organisation, the industry, the national television channel and a video production house, ours. This 52-part series, Terraview, of about 3-4mts each, was broadcast weekly on national television at prime time. Even today, after 28 years, we get enquiries about various indigenous technologies that were highlighted in them.

Clearly, unless Climate Change DIRECTLY affects us as individuals, as PEOPLE, we are not going to take it seriously. Climate Change, whether in our lifetime or that of our children and grand-children, will be the ultimate equaliser. Like Covid. Surely, that might be too late for this planet to hold our burden.

## Speaker

**Daul Jang**

Greenpeace East Asia Seoul Office  
Government Relations & Advocacy Specialist  
Korea

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- 2020 ~ present, Government Relations & Advocacy Specialist, Greenpeace East Asia Seoul Office
- 2018~2019 Policy Aide, Office of a Member of the 20th National Parliament
- 2013~2018 Senior Climate & Energy Campaigner, Greenpeace East Asia Seoul Office
- 2011~2013 Senior Researcher, Re-shaping Development Institute
- 2011~2011 Environment Researcher, UN Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

**[ The Role of Journalism in an Era of Climate Emergency ]****1.5 °C to stay alive**

The IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C warned that we need to achieve a net-zero emissions by 2050 to avoid a climate catastrophe, limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. To be carbon neutral by 2050, the report also recommended that the global net anthropogenic CO2 emissions need to be dropped by 45% compared to the 2010 level.

## Daul Jang

**0.5% vs 45%**

In last February, the UNFCCC released an initial NDC Synthesis Report. It incorporates the NDCs of 75 countries, covering 30% of the global emissions. The result is that their total GHGs emissions are, on average, estimated to be only 0.5 % lower in 2030 against the 2010 level. Even though, the report does not show a full picture, still the assessment is very staggering. There is huge gap between 0.5% and 45%. The discrepancy shows that the governments, including South Korean government, still do not take the climate science seriously.

**Turning complexity into simplicity**

In this context of climate emergency, the role of media is critical. Climate change is not just an environmental issue. It is not only about having warmer days. It is a collapse of life-sustaining climate system on this planet. People easily get lost in so many figures and graphs in climate change reports. People do not resonate the 'big numbers' of climate change and complex feedback loops. Therefore, journalists need to relate climate change with people's day-to-day experiences.

**Connecting with what matters to your different audiences**

Given the urgency of climate change, we need stories appealing not only to liberals but also to conservatives. It is known that people's values and political views have a bigger influence on their attitudes about climate crisis than their scientific understanding. Therefore, journalist need to test climate emergency stories with different focuses, including public health, national security, food security, economic development, job creation, local impact, etc.

**Communicating urgency without killing of hopes**

It is very worrying that we will deplete our remaining carbon budget in less than 7 years if we do not make a drastic change. Therefore, communicating the urgency is necessary, but it should not kill the hopes we do have. The global climate action movement is growing. The global energy transition is happening faster than

## Daul Jang

many anticipated. We see the beginning of the end of internal combustion engine vehicles. The global divestment from fossil fuels is happening. It is important for media not to waste time on finding magical or false solutions and downplay with the current available solutions.

### Journalism should be an answer, not another problem

The year 2021 gives us a rare chance to rebuild our socio-economic system from the COVID-19. Going back to normal is not an option. What we knew as 'normal' was already a crisis. As the UN Secretary-General António Guterres said, "the COVID-19 recovery plans offer the opportunity to build back greener and cleaner. Decision makers must walk the talk. Long-term commitments must be matched by immediate actions to launch the decade of transformation that people and planet so desperately need". At this critical moment, journalism should be an answer, not another problem.

## Speaker



**Jiro Yun**

The Segye Ilbo  
Environmental Reporter  
Korea

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- Yun, Jiro has written about the environmental and the meteorological issues at the Segye Ilbo since 2005.
- She wrote in-depth environmental stories every other Thursday 2017-2019.
- She won '2020 Korea Green and Climate Awards'(National Assembly Forum on Climate Change), '2019 Climate Change Journalist Award'(Korean Society of Climate Change Research), '2017 EU Climate Change Journalist Award'(EU).
- She also received commendations from KMA(Korea Meteorological Administration) in 2014 and from ME(Ministry of Environment) in 2017.

### [ Confession from a Villain ]

Saudi Arabia, Australia, New Zealand and Korea.

There is a term which ties up those four countries. In 2016, The Climate Action Tracker, an independent scientific group, identified these four countries as 'climate villains'. Since then, not only foreign media but also Koreans have self-mockingly called this country climate villain.

Korea has pledged to cut carbon emissions by 30% against BAU emissions in 2020, even though it was non-Annex B parties in 2009. According to this plan, Korea's emissions should have been around 540 million tons. However, in reality, it recorded

## Jiro Yun

730 million tons in 2018, and there is no hope of reducing 200million tons in 2 years.(The 2020 national GHG inventory will be finalized next year) In short, the goal wasn't achieved.

In 2015, the Korean government announced the mitigation target of 37% below BAU by 2030, and received condemnation from abroad on backsliding in the original self-imposed 2020 mitigation plan. For these reasons, Korea became the climate villain.

It's not just the government to blame. In the summer of 2019, I wrote short series of articles about 'Why Korea is so uninterested in climate change'. At the time, I remember an environmental activist saying "I know we should campaign for climate change, but fine dust is more of an issue, so...".

The same goes for citizens. More than 90% of people agree that climate change is serious problem, but when asked about short-term priorities, climate change only ranked 7th after economic growth and unemployment, etc. It was ranked 3rd for the mid-term, and then 2nd for the long-term priority.

The press, too, isn't much different. As you may know, it was Songdo, Incheon where the IPCC Special Report on global warming of 1.5°C was released. Despite the importance of the report, and despite the fact that it was published in Korea, the amount of media coverage at the time in October 2018 was dismal.

### Two Turning Points-May and November 2020

However, things have completely changed last year.

There were two iconic turning points. One was the president's announcement of the 'Green New Deal' in May and the other was 'Commitment to Net-Zero' in November.

Originally, the Korean New Deal was a Digital New Deal. Later on, however, the President Moon Jae-in mentioned the Green New Deal as an axis of the Korean New Deal along with Digital New Deal in May. Two months later, the comprehensive plan was announced.

## Jiro Yun

Even though climate change gathered momentum, people looked at the government with suspicion. This is because there was no ambitious plan for expanding renewable energy, nor was there specific concept such as just transition. It was doubted that the Green New Deal was just a compilation of pre-existing policies. Most importantly, net-zero goal was not included in Green New Deal.

In fact, any kind of 'zero declaration' is uncommon in Korea. Announcements on zero plastics, ban on fossil fuel cars and zero greenhouse gases were unheard of. Finally, the 2050 net-zero target came out. Moon's announcement in November surprised many, because the government which had kept silent on the claims of civil society suddenly came out with the declaration.

I think the Korean attitude toward climate change can be divided into before and after last November. Eventually we began to realize that climate change is an inevitable issue. Since the declaration of Net-Zero, companies have been vigorously proclaiming ESG management and more and more financial companies have been participating in the climate finance. 'Environment' used to be thought to be a matter of regulation or cost, and is now regarded as a way of finding new growth strategy. Personally, I feel the change as well. I was surprised to find that an acquaintance, who had never shown interest in environmental issues, asked me about wind turbine manufacturers. He needed stock investment information, in other words, more and more people started to engage in the Green New Deal as players.

### Slogans Everywhere... Find out the Devil in the Details

The slogans to decarbonize Korea can be heard everywhere. It's time for the media to distinguish the real from the fake among the numerous promises made by governments and corporations in order not to be fooled by greenwashing.

Unfortunately, Korean media is busy delivering their assertions. Claims are delivered without media scrutiny. For example, there are many companies that promise to reduce carbon emissions, but in fact it is ambiguous to what extent the reduction will be done. What about the balloon effect? How can we verify the claims?

## Jiro Yun

The same is true for the promises of the government and the politicians. The coherence of between climate and energy policy, not to mention agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, employment, still leaves a question mark. In Korea, the by-election was held on the 7th. During the campaign, the pledges on climate change increased significantly in quantity, but many of them were below expectations in terms of quality.

Reporters should point out the problems, but it's not as easy as it sounds. In my opinion, Korea's unique or closed coverage culture makes it difficult. There is an invisible partition. Society reporters are reluctant to deal with politics or corporate issues, and reporters for the Ministry of Environment are not supposed to write articles issues from the Ministry of Industry.

Even for reporter who is free from this matter, problem still remains: 'How can I easily tell the stories to general readers or viewers?' As a reporter for newspaper or broadcasting company, it is an important question. Writing articles that are both professional and readable is as difficult as having your cake and eating it.

I, too, are still looking for answers. It is time to raise the qualitative level of climate change news that has exploded in quantity. I hope to find the answer through the discussion here.

## Speaker



### Kubanychbek Taabaldiev

Kabar News Agency  
Director General  
Kyrgyzstan

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- Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk city, Russia
- Post-graduated from Moscow State University
- Director of Kyrgyz National news agency <Kabar>

### [ Climate change and Central Asia ]

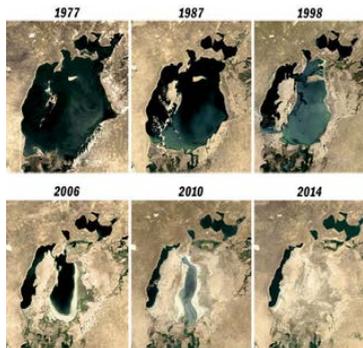
The region of Central Asia is also facing increasingly more irreversible processes caused by climate change. Many know of the tragedy in the region caused by the drying up of such a large lake as the Aral Sea, which was located in the center of the region and influenced the balancing of the regional climate. The lake has dried up during two generations of people and now less than a quarter of the reservoir remains. Before that, it was engaged in fish farming, as well as shipping, with existing corresponding infrastructure.



1. The changes caused by the consequences of the ecological catastrophe are very noticeable in the climate in the region. A dust storm rises from the bottom of the dried-up lake, which spreads almost throughout the entire region. Countries with large reserves of glaciers, like

Kubanychbek Taabaldiev

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, are especially affected by this because dust falling on the glaciers from the Aral Sea accelerates the melting of the ice.



2. The mountains of these countries accumulate almost 90% of the region's glaciers, which have remained unchanged for centuries. The water reserves in the two countries are accumulated by glaciers melting in summer formed all account regional reserves. In other words, the glaciers of these two countries constitute the main source of drinking and irrigation water.

The water flows of the Amu Darya River originate in the mountains of Tajikistan and run through the territory of four neighboring countries, the Naryn River, formed in the mountains of Kyrgyzstan, becomes the Syr Darya River. About 40 years ago, these rivers flowed into Lake Aral and kept its level in balance.



3. Due to the melting of glaciers, the total area of glaciers in the two countries has decreased by 30%. Because of this, the inflow of water from the mountains into the main rivers of the two countries, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya have significantly decreased. Meanwhile,

these two rivers provide moisture during the growing season, and also almost 70% of the electricity for their countries is generated by hydroelectric power plants on these rivers To reach the full potential of these hydroelectric power stations, water is accumulated in reservoirs in the summer and is used to generate electricity in the winter.

Kubanychbek Taabaldiev

The decrease in water inflow in the summer is a matter of concern for the authorities of the two countries - if 15-20 years ago Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were considered as exporting countries of electricity, now, due to a lack of water in the winter, both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are forced to buy electricity from their neighbors. This is only one of many consequences of climate change in the region.

The second problem is the lack of drinking water in the regions of Central Asia. With a huge hydropower potential, almost a third of the population of the entire region suffers from a lack of clean drinking water. Gradually, with the financial support of international organizations, about a third of the population of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan has gained access to drinking water extracted from the ground through drilling.

Meanwhile, the situation with climate change on a global scale is causing concern in Central Asia. According to experts, the increase in air temperature in Central Asia for the period of 2030-2050 will reach an additional +1°C. Such warming will not only lead to a decrease in the volume of glaciers, but also to a large amount of evaporation of all water bodies in the region in the near future. According to scientists, an increase in air temperature by 1°C leads to an increase in the intensity of evaporation of water from the surface by 16%. In this case, even taking into account the preservation of the norm of precipitation, the water content of the rivers in the region will decrease.



4. Famous in Central Asia Lake Issyk-Kul is becoming an increasingly attractive destination for tourists. This lake is surrounded by high mountains, up to 5000 meters high. The peaks of these mountains have always remained covered with ice, even in the hottest summer months. However, in the past 10 years, scientists

Kubanychbek Taabaldiev

are noticing more frequently that the mountains around the Lake appear to be without glittering glaciers. They note that for the Issyk-Kul basin: with a 1°C increase in temperature, the ice area on the southern mountain ranges will decrease by 19%, and on the northern ridge - by 5%.



5. And if the temperature increases by 1°C - the size of the glaciers on the southern slope of the mountains will decrease by 76% and on the northern slope by 32%.



6. In other words, scientists fear that overheating in the valley may lead to an imbalance in water flows, more water will drain in the south of the lake and lead to a decrease in glaciers, and vice versa - in the north of the lake, rivers will become shallower, the volume of water will decrease faster. And this is steadily leading to natural

disasters.

As a result of climate change, there is an increase in mudflows, landslides, and avalanches. Only in Kyrgyzstan alone, there are more than 5,000 different hazardous areas prone to landslides. The danger of landslides in mountainous regions of the two neighboring states will accelerate due to climate change. Moreover, more than 60% of the population lives on the mountain slopes. Over the past 30 years, both Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have already suffered from massive landslides, in which people died, and some settlements simply disappeared under the rubble.

Kubanychbek Taabaldiev



7. At present, in Central Asia, in addition to the danger of earthquakes, the danger of mudflows from the mountains is growing more and more for the three largest cities of the region: a mudflow from the Chimbulak mountains threatens Almaty in Kazakhstan; the mudflow from Ala-Archa gorge has descended upon Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan many times, and in the city of Dushanbe in Tajikistan for several decades there is a danger of collapse of Lake Sarez.



8. In general, more than 10 million people live in the dangerous mudflow zones of Central Asia, and climate change, causing the accelerated melting of glaciers, leads to increased risks of mudflows down to the plains, where the bulk of the population lives.

9. Therefore, international organizations, together with the local authorities, are developing counter measures to prevent catastrophic events.

However, rapid climate change around the world leads to the fact that the measures taken are lagging behind and the danger is growing.

In the past two years, the situation has worsened due to the downturn in the economies of the region's countries due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Therefore, the world community and international organizations should be notified of possible natural phenomena caused by climate change for a region with a total population of more than 80 million people and huge historical baggage.

## Speaker

**Ghena Halik**

Laha Magazine  
Reporter  
Lebanon

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- Journalist at <Asian>
- Journalist at <El Qabbas>
- Children story writer
- Member of the Association of Lebanon Journalists

**[ Media and World Climate: Opportunities and Challenges ]**

BEIRUT: When the issue of climate change started to attract greater attention across the globe, not all media and journalists felt it was dramatic enough to be given more attention.

Even for the media that thought the subject might be interesting for many readers and viewers, there was an inclination to cover it using their standards journalism guidelines of impartiality and neutrality.

However, when countries, especially in Europe, started to feel the impact of the climate changes, especially higher temperatures and several health, economic and social problems, climate change started to gain greater attention. Climate change was after all a public interest issue that deserved greater attention and deeper engagement by the media.

**Ghena Halik**

Now that the media recognized the significance and risks of climate changes, they felt their moral duty was to inform the readers and viewers and to provide them with all the details they need to face the ensuing challenges.

In order to raise public awareness about climate change, several media worked out plans to enhance the qualities and capabilities of their staff, holding workshops and training sessions with experts to educate them on the issue.

Journalists needed to know the facts to avoid oversimplification and underestimation. They needed to learn how to ask the questions, build on the answers and challenge allegations.

While the efforts by media and journalist on reporting about climate change have been gaining in intensity, a serious problem that they have been facing is how to attract the attention of young people who use social media and not traditional media for their information.

Another issue is that several countries are not keen on a greener world so soon because they believe that their economies cannot afford the change and that their populations will be badly affected by dropping or reducing their resources such as fossil fuels for energy needs.

People living in regions plagued with problems are also reluctant to accept media and journalists focusing on climate changes when they are pressed with other “vital” issues related to their everyday lives and even survival.

In my country Lebanon, we are going through very challenging times regarding the country’s politics and economy. This means that despite all good intentions by the media and journalists about climate changes and the need to address them, they cannot focus on it. Viewers and readers will not really bother to watch or read their reports because they believe that they have much more important things to worry about right now.

### Ghena Halik

Maybe in the near future, the situation will change across the globe and all countries and media will pay greater attention to climate change and think of ways of making the world greener and safer for everyone to live in it.

### Speaker



### Arun Ranjit

Foreign Affairs News  
CEO/ Chief Editor  
Nepal

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- CEO/Chief Editor of the Foreign Affairs News

### [ Global Climate Issues and the Role of Journalism ]

Climate change is a major issue of the world. It is caused by various human activities. The greenhouse gases produced by these activities contribute to an increase in average temperatures on all continents and to global changes in climatic conditions. It impacts naturally and socially that affect societies around the world.

Yes, climate change not only disrupts national economies and affects lives but also change in weather patterns and sea level rising are becoming more extreme.

The Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius. It also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change, through appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework.

Pollution, climate change, habitat loss and overexploitation are putting millions of human beings at risk. Climate disruption and biodiversity loss are endangering human health, food production and the fate of entire economies. Climate change

## Arun Ranjit

is change in the global climate connected system of sun, earth and oceans, wind, rain and snow, forests and deserts and everything people do. So, it being a global challenge it requires a solution globally too.

Action by one country to reduce emissions will do little to slow global warming unless other countries act as well. Ultimately, an effective strategy will require commitments and action by all the major emitting countries.

The global effort to manage climate change has been organized through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) launched at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to achieve GHG concentrations. Resulting international process with regular international climate summits (Conferences of the Parties) represent an attempt to tackle this situation by international coordination – with 194 of the world’s 206 countries’ participation. To achieve net zero emissions by 2050, the world must cut carbon emissions by at least 45 percent below.

### Himalayan Region

Nepal and the entire greater Himalaya region are facing multiple challenges due to climate change. Mountain landscapes including Himalayan glaciers are already showing indications of climate change impacts.

The measurements in Nepal and Tibet of China also indicate that warming is occurring at much higher rates in the high altitude regions than in the low altitude areas. The monsoon rainfall in Nepal like in other South Asian countries is to a large scale correlated with regional climatologically phenomenon but as yet the total rainfall has not shown any decreasing or increasing trends due to climate change.

Snowcapped high-mountains play a special role in understanding climate change which is already affecting ecosystem services. The increase in greenhouse gases is also affecting species composition and changing the ecosystem structure, which in turn affects ecosystem function.

## Arun Ranjit

No doubt, climate change can affect people’s well-being in a variety of ways. Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan in the Hindu Kush–Himalayan region have prepared greenhouse gas inventories to emit approximately 17% of the total global greenhouse gas emissions which is low compared with their area and population.

### Role of Journalism

As climate change is a cross-sectional topic that includes scientific as well as political, economic, cultural, and other facets, the issue is taken up by numerous media desks and their journalists.

Journalism plays an important role in society as a source of information and also as a watchdog. The news media are the central “interpretative system” of modern societies.

Climate change does not have a boundary so it is important to know what other media professionals in other countries think. Thus, it is crucial for the societal uptake of climate change with intensive coverage that may create a situation “for the governments to act.”

Moreover, media coverage of climate change has had effects on public opinion as it mediates the scientific opinion that the global temperature has been increasing mainly caused by human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases. No doubt, the media can powerfully translate the impacts of climate change in an understandable and a conceivable way. From acting as a watchdog on errant corporations to raising awareness, the media has an important role to play in fighting climate change and environmental degradation.

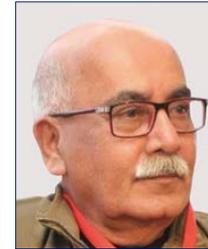
Climate change is a crisis but until recently the global media has struggled to effectively report on a phenomenon that touches virtually every corner of the world. We can and must do more to bring more innovation to fight against climate

## Arun Ranjit

change. Let's work together to create the world safe in every aspect where we want to live in and thrive for generations to come.

Even climate change issues are a global crisis; climate-related stories rarely make headlines. Research reveals that it's because environmental reporting is said to be one of the death-defying beats in journalism. However, journalists from across the world still face an uphill task of climate-related reporting with challenges, the globally significant climate issues are slowly gaining media attention.

## Speaker



### Nasir Aijaz

Sindh Courier  
Chief Editor  
Pakistan

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- 45-year experience in print and electronic media in various capacities as Reporter, News Editor, Magazine Editor, Bureau Chief, Editor, Chief Editor and host of current affairs programs of television
- Trainer to the journalist

### [ Forming the global alliance of journalists is must to combat the climate change threats ]

There is an old saying that 'When the well is dry, we know the worth of water'. This saying also applies to the alarming situation created by climate change. The world has realized the importance of this issue when it has posed a serious threat. Such a situation has not developed overnight. It's the phenomena that have taken place over the decades; and despite noticing its adverse impacts, most of the nations of the world didn't take practical measures to combat this menace at its initial stage. Today we are faced with extreme weather change and its disastrous impacts.

Now the question is 'What role do the media play in influencing personal, national, and international action to address climate change? How much has the media covered climate change, and what is driving changes in that coverage? How do

## Nasir Aijaz

climate change stories come to be reported, and who gets cited as legitimate sources in those stories? What influence do the media play in forming public opinion?

Very recent reports have acknowledged the need for foreign aid to help poor nations adapt to climate change: what role is the media playing in mobilizing that aid or making it less likely to materialize?

It's unfortunate that media has not played its due role. The coverage on climate change issues is very poor. Instead, the politics dominates the media for rating and financial mileage. If properly surveyed, we will find that hardly 0.1 percent of the total space and time is given to the environmental issues. There are certain reasons behind such a situation and those are interests of owners of media houses and the journalists.

Moreover, the journalists have no specialization in coverage of environmental issues. A very few journalists could be found having special interest in coverage of environmental issues. In most cases, a journalist has to cover many fields at a time because the media houses avoid employing journalists for coverage of fields separately in order to keep the salary bills at certain level. Such policies of media houses have affected the overall performance of journalists.

Another issue is low educational qualifications. This has been observed mostly in rural areas or small towns, where they are known as 'District Reporters'. Such persons have no journalism education and are drawn from different sections of society. They are shopkeepers, doing some job in government departments or even the newspaper hawkers are assigned to work as District Reporter. All these people have to work for media houses without salaries - And unfortunately, most of these 'Journalists' could be found working for local politicians while others could be seen visiting government offices for extorting money.

## Nasir Aijaz

This situation prevails at least in Pakistan.

It is direly needed to produce journalists in real sense who could understand the gravity of climate change. For this, the journalists need to be imparted training in environment sector. The journalists also need to understand climate science and climate ethics. They should understand and educate citizens about the ethical dimension of climate change policy formulation.

Finally, I would suggest forming the global alliance of journalists to jointly combat the climate change threats. The proposed Alliance should work for getting the journalists trained in coverage of climate issues. This could be done through the international agencies working on global climate change issues. The proposed Alliance may also monitor the media situation/coverage of climate issues in different countries and suggest the ways and means for improving it.

## Speaker

**Leonidio Ferreira**

Diário de Notícias  
Deputy Editor-in-Chief  
Portugal

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- Deputy Editor-in-Chief at Diário de Notícias

Good morning everyone, I would like to thank the organizers of the World Conference of Journalists for the opportunity to make known a recent experience made by me at my newspaper, Diário de Notícias, the oldest daily newspaper in Portugal.

Portugal has a deep relationship with the sea. The ocean is part of our history, but it is also part of our present and especially our future. Although Portugal is a small country in Western Europe, the location at the end of the Iberian Peninsula plus the two archipelagos that it has in the Atlantic (Azores and Madeira, the first of our Discoveries, still in the 15th century) give it the 11th largest exclusive economic zone worldwide. The sea and the threats against it are thus an issue that the country cannot remain unaware of, even when the covid-19 pandemic forces to suspend many activities connected with the information of the public opinion or to transform them into online events, as happened with the great conference that the Clube de Lisboa, a think tank, organized in February with experts from all over the world. My newspaper, as one of the media partners, was responsible for attracting the maximum attention of Portuguese readers to the importance

**Leonidio Ferreira**

of the conference “The ocean that belongs to all”, initially planned to take place in the magnificent building next to the Tagus River, in Lisbon, which serves as the headquarters of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA). To achieve this goal, it was up to me to write an extensive article on the objectives of the conference, interviewing Portuguese and foreign experts who would be speakers at the digital conference.

This article was published a week before the first of the two days of lectures, both in print and digital edition of Diário de Notícias, Portugal’s oldest daily newspaper, founded in 1864. The idea of the title was to create a surprise among our readers for one of the great evils that affects the ocean, the massive presence of plastics: “To avoid having more plastic than fish in the sea, oceans are debated in Lisbon”. The warning came from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the former Portuguese Prime Minister António Guterres, and it certainly had an impact on a nation who have salted cod as their national dish and are among the three largest fish consumers per inhabitant, just behind of the people of Japan and Iceland.

On the eve of the beginning of the conference, Diário de Notícias again published a large article alerting the Portuguese to the danger that the sea is in. This time, the editorial option fell on an interview with the special envoy of the United Nations secretary-general for the oceans, Fiji diplomat Peter Thomson, who was once his country’s ambassador to the UN and also president of the General Assembly. Thinking again about how to alert Portuguese readers to the threat posed by plastic to our way of life, the risks to the beaches, which are highly valued for the leisure of families in our culture, were the highlight of the title.

And Peter Thomson helped create a shock with the sentence “Either we change our behavior or in 2040 there will be 50kg of plastic for every meter of coastline around the world”, which served as a title both on the inside pages and on the first page. It was also very important to mobilize Portuguese public opinion the

**Leonidio Ferreira**

way Peter Thomson rejected the idea of Portugal being a small country, with little chance of intervention by its population of only ten million inhabitants: "I would start by saying that I think that people do not look at Portugal as a small country. Your leadership in maritime affairs, your influence around the world through the Discoveries - there are people speaking Portuguese all over the world -, makes us not think of Portugal as a small country. That said, given the size of your population, you are ambitious and you are in a good way, because we need defenders of the ocean and Portugal has put itself in that position. ortante, for a country like yours - and of course there are others like yours trying to do the same -, it is respecting the ocean and trying to find the right balance between protection and production. It is basically what is called a sustainable economy."

It was decided by the newspaper that for the sake of public service, both the presentation article for the conference "The Ocean that belongs to all" and the interview with Peter Thomson would be, after a few hours of exclusive access for our subscribers, open to readers in general. It was also defined that both articles would be in a prominent position on the homepage for many hours, would be entitled to at least two notifications in 24 hours and in the same space of time would be published three times on Facebook.

The number of pageviews for each of the articles was well above the average of articles related to the environment, protection of the oceans or climate change. And in a search through Google in Portuguese, inserting the name of the conference "The Ocean that belongs to all", the first two articles to appear as news are those of the Diário de Notícias, ahead of similar articles, and even another interview with Peter Thomson, by competing newspapers usually with greater reach than us.

The conclusion drawn by Diário de Notícias, after this experience and the evaluation of the numbers, was that reporting on issues related to climate change not only fulfills public service but also contributes to the prestige of the newspaper, in

**Leonidio Ferreira**

addition to attracting a considerable number of readers , some of which are not usually ours.

## Speaker

**Timur Shafir**

Russian Union of Journalists  
Executive Secretary / International Director  
Russia

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- Vice president in International Federation of Journalists(IFJ)
- Member of editorial board in <Journalism and Media Market> Magazine

**[ Similarities and differences between journalists and scientists ]**

Journalists covering global climate issues have a lot of similarities with the scientists in their approach to their daily work. They both do a deep study of materials and cases to seek the truth and share it with the audience. Both of them want to publish their findings first, before their colleagues. But they also differ - scientists operate with facts based on statistics, when journalists deal with various single examples. Scientists provide evidence at the beginning of their scientific work, and set out the conclusions at the end. Journalists, on the other hand, tend to put their story in the headline of their article. Journalists strive to be the first to present fresh or sensational news. And the news itself is perceived as something that happens unexpectedly, suddenly. But climate changes often lie outside the timeline in which ordinary people live with their everyday worries, and certainly far exceed the time frames of TV studios. News have momentary nature, while changes in the environment are often slow and incremental.

## Timur Shafir

Journalists have to sift through a ton of information in order to end up with a concentrated bunch of information in the form of a spectacular frame or headline. The headline on climate changes materials should reflect the essence of the matter, but its purpose remains the same – it is to get people to continue reading the article, listening to the radio or watching TV.

Many great journalists write about climate change. Most of these materials are published in science or ecology sections on the last pages of paper editions or only online. But it is not necessary for every climate change story to be overloaded with data and statistics. There is almost no hope that politicians will read hundreds and thousands of pages of such a text. Meanwhile, it depends on politicians, and not on scientists, what we will do with the problem of climate change. Both scientists and journalists learn to talk about uncertainties in climate science with difficulty and not in the most supportive atmosphere. But this must also be done in order to abandon the black-and-white picture of the world, in which either everything has already been decided or nothing is clear, and only smoke, mirrors and “only theories” all around. Nuances do not diminish or negate the beliefs of climatologists as to why what is happening now is happening, and should not be considered a sign of rhetorical weakness.

At the same time, one of the biggest problems with climate change materials is that most materials on this topic seems to be negative, and as a result, people get the feeling that everything is happening somewhere far away and has nothing to do with their lives. But covering climate change topics journalists can find various aspects related to climate change, if they look at history from a new perspective. Covering any environmental problem or event and analyzing their origin, a journalist inevitably collides with other spheres of human activity: economic, political, social or medical. The interdisciplinarity of this journalistic genre requires greater awareness in various spheres of public life, while an economist journalist, for example, writes

## Timur Shafir

strictly within the framework of his topic.

Journalist must always understand the scientific and practical specifics of environmental phenomena, knowledge of the historical context of environmental events, and must also be aware of regulatory decisions in the field of environmental policy and the activities of environmental organizations, have a general understanding of current environmental problems, and be able to convey all. This information should be provided by journalist to the audience in such a way that it can be understood despite its complexity.

Journalism covering climate changes differs from other genres of journalism in the way it is presented. The subtlety lies in the fact that the material should not be presented in an overly emotional form, as this can simply scare the reader. On the other hand, a purely informational approach is also not suitable here, since in this case it will not be possible to 'reach out' to the reader. An environmental journalist needs to find this fine line when journalistic material evokes a sufficient emotional response, but at the same time does not intimidate the reader. As with any other journalistic material, professional journalist should check environmental information, use reliable sources, and comply with current legislation in the field of information. It is also important to understand that the lack of information on a particular topical issue in the field of ecology leads to an increase in distrust among the audience. Therefore, the provision of complete and reasoned information is an important condition for its dissemination.

## Speaker



### Ivan Lim

Environment Communication of Singapore  
Chairman  
Singapore

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- Journalist at the Straits Times
- President of Confederation of ASEAN Journalists, 2nd President of the Asian Journalist Association

### [ Climate Change Peril Brings Urgency To Role of Journalists ]

It is all about science and seems academic, leaving little room for sensational reporting such as on crime and sports, not seemingly of much common interest.

Yet the unfolding story of rising global temperatures, the toxic effect on the global eco-system and likely dire economic consequences globally have lent itself in the hands of journalists and film makers to a number of scintillating expose of the threats faced by mankind. They included a 2004 movie, The Day After Tomorrow, and Al Gore's celebrated documentary, An Inconvenient Truth.

The role of journalists on climate change has to increase dramatically, to say the least, not forgetting the gripping high-level politics among United Nation members on ways and means of curbing carbon emissions and measures to cope with catastrophic events set off by global warming, ranging from melting glaciers, rise in sea levels, to mega-hurricanes and tropic typhoons, forest fires and droughts.

## Ivan Lim

As The Guardian newspaper put it some time ago: “The media is part of a social nervous system, alerting the public to remote danger in the same way neurotransmitters tell the brain the tips of the fingers are being burned. We serve as amplifiers that enable weak or remote voices to reach a wide audience and centres of decision making. And, of course, we also have a role as watchdogs, holding political authority to account.”

The newspaper rightly emphasized: “These roles – of transmission, amplification and investigation – are all vital elements in any effective response to the world’s environmental breakdown.”

Climate Change, in fact, has morphed into a Crisis of Civilization, and journalists cannot but play an increasing role to draw the attention of the public, as also of governments worldwide.

The World Economic Forum Report for 2019 was a sharp pointer to the risks associated with food shortages, failing governments, weapons of mass destruction, and other problems associated with climate change. “Over a 10-year horizon, extreme weather and climate change policy failures are seen as the gravest threats.”

Over the last decade, the United Nations and governments had rallied and moved to take remedial actions. In 1994, the UN Framework on Climate Change set out to stabilize the output of greenhouse gases (GHG) and enable the eco-system to cope with climate change naturally.

In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol mandated the G-7 group of developed nations to take the lead in curbing GHG transmissions vis-à-vis the developing nations.

In 2009, the Copenhagen Accord agreed to lower temperature rise to below 2 deg C or 3.6 F. In 2015, the Paris Agreement determined to keep global warming to below 1.5 deg C. or 2,7 deg F.

## Ivan Lim

Under the Paris agreement every country in the world signed onto a promise to take steps to keep global temperature increases “well below” 2°C --- at possibly 1.5 deg C --- by 2100. Doing so would require weaning off fossil fuels for energy and transportation, halting the loss of forests, overhauling food production, and finding ways to suck greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere. Yet to meet the goal, countries were allowed to come up with their own goals and plans for how to accomplish them.

In the latest move, United States President Joe Biden will be hosting a world leaders’ summit on climate change on, April 22 and 23. A White House statement said the meeting would underscore the urgency and economic benefits of stronger climate action.

As it stands, the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere has hit 415 parts per million (ppm) compared to 280ppm before the Industrial Revolution. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) envisages that a rise in temperatures between 1.5 and 4.5 deg C will push carbon levels to 550 ppm, a tipping point for disaster.

This calls for the international community to double up their efforts to rein in carbon emissions.

Thus, the coming summit will focus on green investments, advance innovative technologies and help vulnerable countries adapt to various impacts of climate change. Their decisions will be closely watched ahead of the United Nations COP26 summit in November.

Media commentators note that the US faces pressure to slash its carbon emissions in half by 2030 in global efforts to prevent global temperatures from rising above 1.5deg C.

Ivan Lim

This would trigger a shift away from fossil fuels in energy generation and transportation.

Media commentators said this would be a hot political potato for the Biden administration, raising the need to create enough jobs in renewable sector to offset jobs losses in the coal industry and other fossil-intensive industries.

Given the complexity of concepts like climate change and sustainable economic progress, environmental journalists have been seeking to provide comprehensive reports that could help lay readers get a better grasp of the issues.

The media have also joined the on-going green debate pitting scientists against climate skeptics and denials.

While giving both sides the chance to air their views, professional journalists tend to back the scientific consensus on the impact of climate change and discount misinformation and misrepresentation by fossil fuel lobbies.

Current debate on Climate Change is evolving into a clash between proponents of Milton Friedman's free-market and those advocating sustainable economics.

Pope Francis has entered the fray by issuing an encyclical on climate and the environment. Calling for "care for the common home," he said: "Creation is not some possession that we can lord over for our own pleasure; not even less, is it the property of only some people... Creation is the marvellous gift that God has given us, so that we will take care of it and harness it for the benefit of all."

The pontiff's key message --- that as stewards of the Earth mankind has a sacred duty trust to ensure judicious and equitable use of nature's resources for present and future generations --- has given a moral ballast to a growing voices of young Save the Planet eco-warriors.

Leading the charge in the green campaign is Swedish activist Greta Thunberg. Addressing the United Nations Climate conference in 2019, she told the dele

Ivan Lim

gates : "You have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words. And yet I'm one of the lucky ones. People are suffering. People are dying. Entire ecosystems are collapsing. We are in the beginning of a mass extinction, and all you can talk about is money and fairy tales of eternal economic growth. How dare you!"

Transition to Green Economy

The current debate on Climate Change is increasingly being focused on the need to reset the global free enterprise economy.

One analyst has argued that global warming should be regarded as a "failure" of the free market economics, saying that the world's fossil-fuel driven economies are responsible for generating excessive greenhouse gases at the root of the global warming crisis.

To correct this flaw, some governments have taken up the issue on social cost of carbon emissions, defining it as a valuation of the impact of the emission of one metric ton of carbon into the atmosphere.

The outcome of the Leaders' Summit, in which the US will seek to find ways of working with China and Russian on cutting carbon emissions, will give us a clue as to how far the green economy will take off.

To be sure, the pros and cons of the market-driven and sustainable-oriented development will be weighed up, and the likely vehemence and excitement of the disputation will be grist for the media mill

In Singapore, The Straits Times and Business Times have given wide coverage of the republic's green plan. In particular, the two major dailies have highlighted the country's enhanced pledges on Climate Change, and its carbon pricing.

In 2019 the city-state introduced a carbon tax of S\$5 per tonne of greenhouse gas emissions in moves to encourage reductions of emissions by industries and speed up the transition to a low-carbon economy.

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Other plans included quadrupling of solar energy production by 2025; phasing out internal combustion- engine vehicles by

2040; investing in low-carbon solutions and promoting green financing such as US\$2.7 billion Green Investments Programme.

The shift in Singapore’s position comes as the idea of a carbon price increasingly gains popularity with other governments. The World Bank has reported that carbon prices range from about US\$1 per tonne of carbon emissions in Poland and Mexico, to US\$137 per tonne in Sweden.

Speaker



**Awl Khadar Ismail**

National Union of Somali Journalists  
Information Secretary and Human Rights Officer  
Somalia

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- Officer at National Union of Somali Journalists

**[ Global Climate Issues and the Role of Journalism ]**

Climate change is mostly as a result environmental destruction which is a global tragedy. It is today more dangerous than ever to vulnerable countries. Journalism can contribute to making people aware of the subsequent effect of climate change at all levels. The media, as a source of information, might play a significant role in raising public awareness and understanding of climate sciences.

As many vulnerable people have not techniques or methods that they can undertake to control Climate change, Journalism can guide many pathways to adapt to climate change to deprive the adverse effects climate change brings with it.

Rapid urbanization and lack pasture for livestock are visible signs of today’s climate change in many countries and they represent twin global challenges, particularly in Somalia. As such, the awareness and civic education on these issues will achieve the following objectives:

## Awl Khadar Ismail

- Increase public understanding of what CLIMATE CHANGE is, its impacts and risks on social economy, so the public should be made aware on what is climate change
- Translate and summarize complications on climate change policies and initiatives, so it is understandable and accessible to a broader audiences
- The more Increased awareness is the more increased public demand for government accountability for domestic action on climate changes policies

Also The Vital role of media in climate change will contribute to public, local authorities and governments understanding of the current situation of climate change in the country and in the process create awareness campaign and information exchange mechanism where the public, authorities, stakeholders.

And policymakers understand and adapt to the impacts of climate change and increase society's resilience.

At the same time Journalism should also educate public on afforestation and how to avoid deforestation.

The changes mostly effect vulnerable households, especially, women, children and aged ones since they can't avoid to get water. These changes is also effects, Pastoralists, Farms and fishery.

The findings could guide policymakers to take appropriate steps to promote a greater awareness of climate change using the mass media.

## Speaker



### Sebastián Auyanet

NowThis News  
Publisher / Strategic Consultant  
Uruguay

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- Worked at the 2 main news outlets in Uruguay, <El Observador> and <El País>
- Strategic consultant and Coach for Sembra Media.
- MA in Social Journalism by the Craig Newmark Graduate School of Journalism (CUNY system, New York City).

#### [ You really think we'll fix this with an article? ]

Back in 2017, I had the amazing chance to be part of the first cohort of the Resilience Journalism Fellowship at the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism –now renamed Craig Newmark Graduate School of Journalism. Gathered in New York City with more than 10 of the best climate journalists in the United States, Africa and Europe, I learned how to learn the ropes about reporting on resilience issues.

Resilience is the ability for a system to go back to its normal functioning after a huge impact. The concept can be big or small. While in New York, we visited huge facilities retooled to sustain floods, a project to contain the tidal wave in New York City and also a local community farm at the Bronx. In New York City, I spent a year covering how big of a problem was the lack of access to AC units in poor areas of New York City, like public housing. A stealth problem that wasn't even detected by

## Sebastián Auyanet

the people who were going to suffer it the most some years after when I worked with scientists that were extremely concerned about the potential effects of this.

To put it simply, concrete buildings in poorly ventilated areas might become 'heat islands', which are places that keep extreme heat during day and night in the summer. In some demographics like children, it can produce asthma as a chronic condition. In the eldest people, it can cause dehydration.

Neither New York City nor the State of New York were able to give any solutions to these problems for these people: in New York City, to get an AC unit in a public housing unit you need permits and to pay an extra fee. Something that people who live in those places just can't get easily. It was only now after the huge impact that COVID-19 had in several poor areas of the city that New York City decided to address this solution. Back in the day, I've partnered with local organizations and scientists to find avenues to get in the front doors of these citizens with postcards that had information that they could use to improve their situation facing a summer that was going to be loaded with heatwaves.

I think that the role of journalism should increasingly be about not only being able to alert when a system is less resilient, but also to provide more active ways to engage with the communities that they want to serve. Probably articles in national media wouldn't have helped the communities to acknowledge how big of a problem this was. But instead, I sense that we have to be more proactive in filling the spaces that are not filled with information. Repackage your article in signs, in memes, in the format of those long texts that uncles, aunts and grandpas send through WhatsApp. Do whatever it takes to confront the people with a key piece of information that can benefit the community you aim to serve.

But mine was an isolated effort, the byproduct of a focused initiative as part of an educational program aimed to develop new techniques and routines. However, new

## Sebastián Auyanet

developments such as the study of climate related issues from organizations like El Surti in Paraguay (focused on the Amazonas massive and systematic fires and its consequences) and Infobae's recent coverage of illegal fishing efforts from foreign ships close to Argentina's regional sovereign waters. Both efforts were presented not only in the form of a traditional article or a video. In El Surti's case, they relied on a social platform-based series of graphic pieces, part of the huge expertise that earned them an innovation in journalism award at the Gabo Awards back in 2018. In Infobae's case there was also a text story, but promotion focused on twitter threads and video bites before publication seemed to be as effective as well.

I sense that given the amount of organizations I work with currently in LatAm, content distribution efforts are still an area that has to be more strategic, with a strong degree of analytics observation and lots of flexibility. At NowThis News, where I work in charge of the Spanish channels, flexibility is what defines the content and distribution strategy.

But distribution is only the tip of the iceberg. I feel like journalism should also re-iterate and adopt a constantly flexible mentality regarding not only content and how it is sent to readers but also their business model overall.

Here, only 3 things I think journalism should be more proactive in order to play a significant role in the current global climate crisis:

- 1) Take an activist approach: while any piece of journalism should be transparent about its author's political and civic views, there is still an old perception that the journalist should not be in favor of any causes. I feel that the urgent crisis and its consequences will force journalists to side with the people who suffer more. Siding with the affected and against the issues that will eventually affect our own lives should be harnessed as a weapon for listening better to what happens in our communities, not focusing on government or lobbyist-based agendas.

## Sebastián Auyanet

2) Make your journalism more memberful: As a consultant for membership programs in countries such as Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Argentina, I can say that membership is not only a financial transaction between a loyal reader and a news organization, but also a contract that involves more participation from your readers. Working on healthier relationships with your audience will definitely have an effect in a journalism more able to listen and react to the communities it aim to serve's demands.

3) Make alliances: How can you reach the people that you want to reach and get the resources you might need for that? The answer might not be in your own city or country, but global climate issues are something that affects us in every country. Chances are that other journalists and newsrooms around the world are ready to band together for a common effort. Opportunities for collaborative journalism might also come up around this subject, which might make possible for you to cover issues and have the impact you want to make.

We like to say that journalism is a public service, yet we usually force our readers to go to our channels and to adapt to our old formats in order to get the information they need. I think that in order to tackle the challenges that Global Climate will bring, we need to understand that in order to provide a service, we need to improve our ability to form relationships and to prioritize process over product and old ways to do what we do.

## Speaker



### Thi Lan Cu

Dantri Online Newspaper  
Editor  
Vietnam

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- Graduated from Hanoi National University's College of Foreign Languages
- Dantri Online News Desk
- Sub-editor at Dtinews.vn.

Many of us had a difficult year last year, struggling to combat the Covid-19 pandemic. But in Vietnam, we also suffered unprecedented flooding and landslides caused by prolonged downpours and successive typhoons that left more than 200 people dead and displaced thousands of others. At least 5.5 million people in the central region had been affected by the disaster.

At the WJC2020, I talked about the key role of Vietnamese journalists in the fight against the coronavirus in the country. But in that year, local journalists were also praised as an important force who made great efforts in dealing with the flooding disasters in the central region.

Indeed, the media in Vietnam has been acknowledged as one of the leading forces in the fight against climate change which has resulted in more serious natural disasters in the country recently. They, however, are still facing lots of challenges and need both efforts and supports in performing their work.

## Thi Lan Cu

### Journalists need to seek support from various organisations to fight against climate change

The destruction of forest for farm land and hydro-power projects have been pointed out by environment experts as the main cause of drought in the dry season, and flooding and landslide in the rainy season in Vietnam.

Statistics from the Vietnam Administration of Forestry showed that Vietnam is losing 2,430ha of forest every year, mostly in the central and central highlands regions. And the country is having summers with higher temperatures while rainy seasons with more floods and landslides.

Meanwhile, many forest destruction cases have been uncovered by reporters before local authorities take action to deal with the problems. In many cases, local authorities and forest rangers were found to cooperate with loggers to destroy the forests. The loggers usually go in large groups who are willing to fight against anyone who prevents them. And that means journalists face dangers and need to seek support from different forces to do their work. They are advised to cooperate with their colleagues from other news agencies, ask for support from the police, or from some environment protection agencies.

Vietnamese reporters have recently received support from the PanNature's Voices for Mekong Forests (V4MF) project which helps enhance journalists' capacity in investigating forest management policies of local authorities. During the first two years of the five-year project (2018-2022), PanNature organised four investigations into forest management for 20 journalists. Some 40 articles had been published during that time, which gave good information for local authorities in forest management and protection.

### Journalists need to understand share with climate change victims

During the flooding in the central region last October, some Vietnamese journalists had received a lot of compliments not only because of their big efforts and bravery to head to the flooded and landslide sites, but also because of their deep understanding and sharing with the local people.

## Thi Lan Cu

A veteran reporter of the Vietnam News Agency had collapsed to his knees when recording local rescue forces recovering the body of a two-year-old baby who was buried in a landslide in a hydropower project in Quang Nam Province. An MC of the Vietnam Television cried during a live program in which he is reporting news about the great losses of the flood victims. These journalists then said sorry for not having been able to control their feelings which somehow affected their programmes, but they received a lot of good comments from the public for their sympathy with the flood victims. And their programmes proved to be more successful for conveying both the truthful information as well as the true love of the journalists.

### Journalists need to keep on learning

Knowledge is always an important factor that journalists should take all chances to improve. Laws are constantly amended, climate change issues are becoming more complicated, and the illegal forest loggers are trying to change their ways to avoid being caught. That's why journalists should try to keep up with the new regulations and reality to have good articles.

In Vietnam some environment organisations sometimes offer courses to enhance capacity for local journalists in environment, or organise trips to investigate some certain climate change issues, which are all good chances for reporters to improve their knowledge and skills. Besides, local press departments are also launching various helpful courses for journalists.

Climate change is becoming a global burning issue and with their efforts, sympathy, and good knowledge, journalists will play an important role in the fight against it.



2021 세계기자대회

2021 세계기자대회

# WORLD JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE 2021

18(Sun.)-20(Tue.) April 2021

## Participants List

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참가자 리스트

## Participants List / 참가자 리스트

WJC World Journalists  
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No.	Country	Name	Organization	Job Title
1	Germany	Tobias Kaiser	Die Welt	EU Correspondent
2	Colombia	Angel Fernando Galindo Ortega	The pharmaletter and debatesdecineblogspot.com	Freelance journalist
3	Romania	Tinca-Octavia Galescu	ROROR Romanian Broadcasting Company	Musical Editor/ Producer
4	Papua New Guinea	Gorethy Maria Kenneth	Post Courier	Senior Political Journalist
5	Nigeria	Abubakar Adam Ibrahim	Daily Trust Newspaper	Features Editor
6	India	Ambica Gulati	Independent Journalist	Independent Journalist
7	Costa Rica	Mora Dennis	Horizontes Television And Radio Costa Rica, National and International Frequency Por Central America and Caribbean Countries	Director
8	Nepal	Arun Ranjit	Foreign Affairs News	CEO/ Chief Editor
9	Russia	Timur Shafir	Russian Union of Journalists	Executive Secretary / International Director
10	Georgia	Avtandil Otinashvili	News Day Georgia LTD	Chief Editor
11	Palestine	Abdelrahman Khraishi	Palestinian Journalist Syndicate (PJS)	International Relations Coordinator
12	Bangladesh	Mahbub Morshed	The Daily Star	Joint News Editor
13	Indonesia	Mohammad Nasir	Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI)	Director of Public Services
14	Somalia	Awl Khadar Ismail	National Union of Somali Journalists	Information Secretary and Human Rights Officer
15	Cambodia	Pann Rethea	The Post Media.Co.ltd	Sub-editor

## Participants List / 참가자 리스트



No.	Country	Name	Organization	Job Title
16	China	Jing Zhu	All China Journalists Association	Staff Member
17	Dominican Republic	Luis Beiro	Listin Diario	Editor
18	India	Ranjit Kumar	Independent Journalist	Strategic Affairs Analyst
19	Portugal	Leonidio Ferreira	Diario de Noticias	Deputy Editor-in-Chief
20	Philippines	Rosalin Garganera	On Target Media Concept and Public Service & Asian Journalist Association	Columnist/Broadcaster
21	Italy	Antonio Moscatello	Askaneews	Journalist
22	Tanzania	Peter Nyanje	Jamhuri Media Limited	Editor
23	Kuwait	Reaven D'Souza	The Times Kuwait	Managing Editor
24	Kyrgyzstan	Nurzhan Kasmalieva	Kabar News Agency	Chief of translations department - editor
25	Afghanistan	Fathulbari Akhgar	The Kabul Times	Deputy Editor-in-Chief
26	UAE	Rasha Abdelrahman	Ajman University	Head of psychology department
27	Nepal	Kuber Chalise	Karobar National Economic Daily	Editor
28	Egypt	Ashraf Eldaly	The Silk Road Literature Series	Editor-in-Chief
29	Pakistan	Nasir Aijaz	Sindh Courier	Chief Editor
30	Ghana	Malik Sullemana	Ghanaian Times	Senior Journalist

## Participants List / 참가자 리스트



No.	Country	Name	Organization	Job Title
31	Denmark	Flemming Ytzen	Politiken	Columnist
32	Pakistan	Rahul Aijaz	Freelance	Journalist/Writer/Filmmaker
33	Cambodia	Chanritheara Torn	Thmey Thmey Media	Journalist
34	Uruguay	Sebastián Auyanet	NowThis News	Publisher / Strategic Consultant
35	Bangladesh	Md Tawfique Ali	The Daily Star	Former Journalist
36	Laos	Saylakham Khayongek	Lao Economic Daily Newspaper	Editor in Cheif
37	Nepal	Niraj Ranjekar	aarthiksanjal	Chief Editor
38	Cambodia	Phearun Roeurn	The Office of the Council of Ministers of The Royal Government of Cambodia	Officer
39	Mexico	Rafael Robledo	Nest Taller de Communication	Deputy Director
40	Malaysia	Norila Mohd. Daud	Malaysia World News	Senior Editor
41	Paraguay	Benjamin Fernandez Bogado	Radio Libre	Director
42	Ireland	Frank McNally	The Irish Times	Columnist
43	United Kingdom	Jim Boumelha	International Federation of Journalists	Former President
44	United States of America	Lynn Walsh	Trusting news/ Freelance Journalist/ Point loma Nazarene University	Assistant Director/ Professor
45	Lebanon	Ghena Halik	Laha Magazine	Reporter

## Participants List / 참가자 리스트



No.	Country	Name	Organization	Job Title
46	Singapore	Ivan Lim	Environment Communication of Singapore	Chairman
47	Kyrgyzstan	kubanychbek Taabaldiev	Kabar News Agency	Director General
48	Vietnam	Thi Lan Cu	Dantri Online Newspaper	Editor
49	Germany	Hassan Humeida	GEOMAR/University of Kiel University of Flensburg	Doctor
50	Georgia	Khatuna Chapichadze	Georgian Technical University	Professor
51	Bangladesh	Ahmed Jamil	Asian Television	Advisor-News&Content Affairs
52	China	Zhihao Zhang	China Daily	Science and Technology Reporter
53	Thailand	Kiratikorn Blauw	Thai PBS World	Editor-in-Chief
54	India	Neelima Mathur	Spotfilms	Executive Producer
55	Honduras	Rosa Pineda	Diario La Tribuna	Journalist
56	Mongolia	Gantuya Ganburged	Nomadic Content LLC	CEO
57	Israel	Avi Pitchon	Haaretz	Editor, Writer
58	Mongolia	Bolortulga Erdenebileg	Confederation of Mongolian Journalists	Secretary General
59	Bahrain	Habib Toumi	Bahrain News Agency	Media Advisor
60	Malaysia	Mohamad Nasir Yusoff	Formerly with Bernama, Malaysia's national News Agency Now with Malaysia-Indonesia Journalist Friendship Association	Formerly Managing Editor Now Secretary General

## Participants List / 참가자 리스트



No.	Country	Name	Organization	Job Title
61	Cambodia	Rinith Taing	Khmer Times	Chief Reporter
62	Cyprus	Petros Soutzis	www.autokinito.com.cy	Editor in Chief
63	Russia	Sang-hyun Lee	Sputnik News Agency	Correspondent to Seoul
64	Cambodia	Sopha Chhay	Cambodia News	Advisor and General News Writer
65	India	Sabina Inderjit	Indian Journalists Union	Secretary General
66	Colombia	Margaret Ojalvo	Al D a Noticias / SIR Radio / OjaNoticias	Director and Journalist
67	Vietnam	Nguyen Do Hoa Mi	Vietnam Journalists Association	Reporter

※ The list is based on the order of application for registration.  
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