mesha
Media for Environment, Science, Health and Agriculture

SOLUTIONS JOURNALISM NETWORK

Telling the African Climate Solutions Story



A report from the inception meeting of MESHA - Africa Climate Beacons Newsroom Initiative 2026 inception meeting

29-30 September, 2026, Nairobi, Kenya

Contents

Table of Contents

1.0 Background 3

2.0 Introduction 3

2.0 Seeking commitment on climate solutions journalism 4

3.0 Six newsrooms share progress reports 6

3.1 Water Journalists Africa- Uganda 6

3.2 The Star Newspaper - Kenya 6

3.3 Zodiak Broadcasting Station – Malawi 7

3.4 Social Voices - Nigeria 7

3.5 Habitat Media - Tanzania 7

3.6 Media Challenge Initiative – Uganda 8

4.0 Why solutions journalism matters 9

5.0 From disaster reporting to evidence-based climate solutions 11

6.0 Strengthening media–research collaboration 12

7.0 Field Visit to KALRO Kabete: Exploring Climate-Smart Agricultural Solutions 14

8.0 Pictorial 15

9.0 Way forward and recommendations 16

10.0 Story links 16





Participants during the Africa Climate Beacons Newsroom Initiative. Photo Credit | MESHA

1.0 Background and introduction

The Solutions Journalism Network (SJN) and MESHA have partnered to empower local partners and newsrooms to focus on how climate change is specifically impacting their regions and what can be learned from adaptive responses.

The initiative titled Climate Beacons Newsroom is a seven-month-long climate solutions journalism engagement from August 2026 to March 2027.

Through the collaboration, SJN and MESHA supports partners and newsrooms through assessments, peer connections, and assistance with developing targeted initiatives and tools such as specialized training and toolkits to meet local needs.

Why the initiative? It aims to

1. Amplify solutions reporting: Shift newsroom focus from problem - only reporting to evidence-backed climate responses.
2. Enhance technical capacity: Equip journalists with deep climate literacy and rigorous acumen of telling climate stories.
3. Boost audience engagement: Help newsrooms reach local communities with impactful and relevant climate information.
4. Foster collaboration: Encourage cross-border or regional co-productions on shared climate change issues.

The purpose of this report is to document proceedings of the inception meeting of the Initiative which was held on 29-30 September, 2026 in Nairobi, Kenya, convened by MESHA and SJN was a follow up to an online kick off engagement conducted on 10 September, 2026.

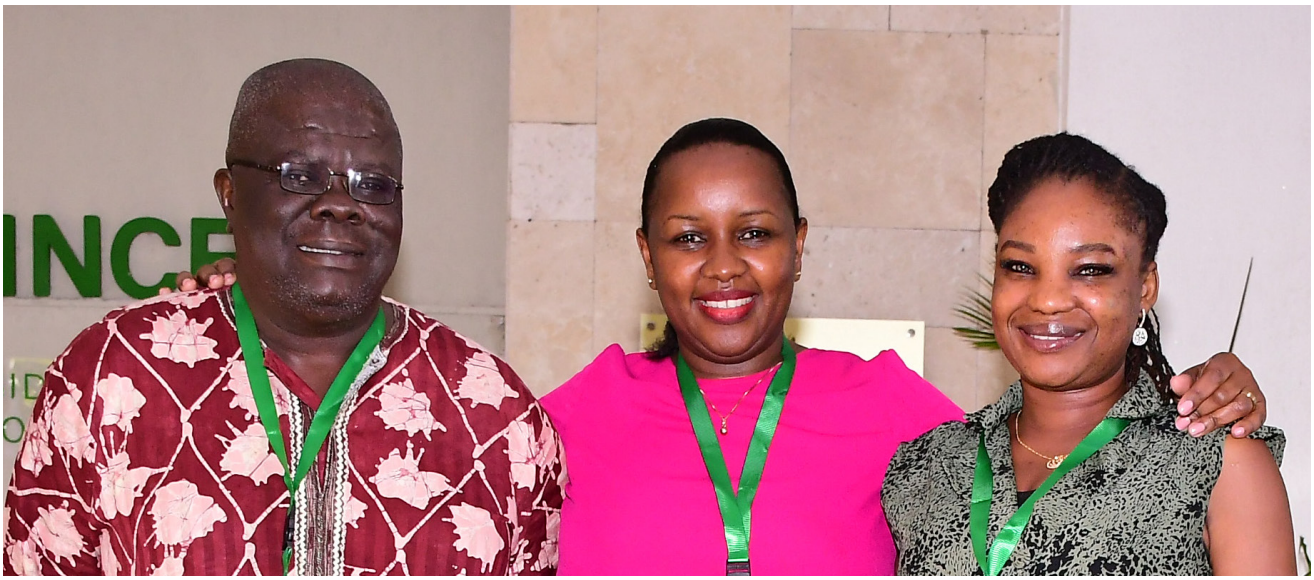
The venue was Dusit Princess Hotel located in Westlands area in Nairobi.

The six newsrooms include: Radio Africa Group – Kenya; Water Journalists Africa – Uganda; Media Challenge Initiative – Uganda; Social Voices – Nigeria; Habitat Media – Tanzania; and Zodiak Broadcasting Station – Malawi.

The objective of the meeting was to officially introduce partners to each other and chart a way forward on the activities of the Initiative.

In an effort to become a powerhouse in climate solutions journalism, MESHA launched the seven month project that aims at empowering newsrooms on the subject. The meeting therefore sough to consolidate workplans, develop shared meaning of what climate solutions journalism is as well as share experiences as per the report.

2.0 Seeking commitment on climate solutions journalism



Aghan Daniel MESHA CEO with Caroline Karobia, SJN Africa Initiative Manager and Oluwaseun Durojaiye from Social voices Nigeria. Photo Credit | MESHA

The meeting began with welcoming remarks from Aghan Daniel, CEO of the Media for Environment, Science, Health and Agriculture (MESHA) and Caroline Karobia, Africa Initiative Manager of the Solutions Journalism Network (SJN).

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Aghan Daniel urged the participating newsrooms to view the seven-month Africa Climate Beacon Newsrooms Initiative as the beginning of a longer-term commitment to solutions journalism and climate reporting, rather than a project that ends when the fellowship period concludes.

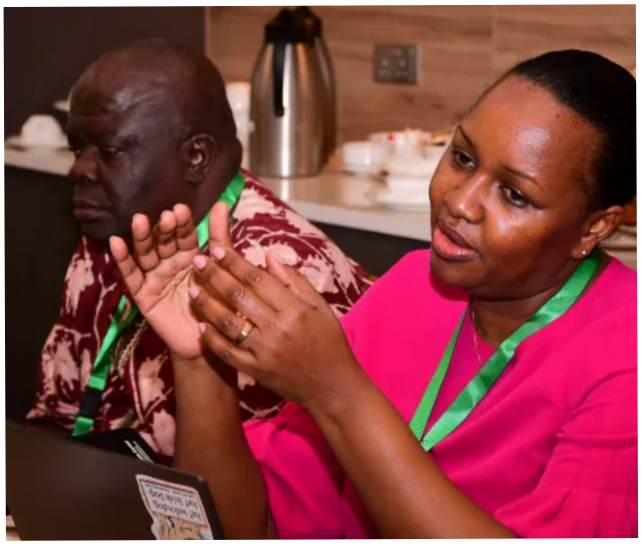
He challenged the six participating newsrooms to consider how they could sustain and institutionalize climate solutions journalism within their Organisations.

He emphasized that the project should have a lasting impact and contribute to strengthening climate reporting in Africa beyond the seven-month programme.

> **"The discussion also highlighted the need for editors and newsroom leaders to strengthen their understanding of emerging climate issues"**

Aghan also encouraged participants to examine whether climate solutions journalism is realistic, relevant and useful to communities and to work collaboratively rather than individually. He stressed the importance of building a network among the participating journalists that would continue beyond the project.

The session further focused on impact and transformation.Participants were encouraged to consider not only what stories they produce, but also the impact they want those stories to achieve.



Solutions Journalism Network Africa Initiative Manager Caroline Karobia. Photo Credit | MESHA

Aghan noted that as journalists tell African stories, they should deliberately incorporate the climate dimension and consider the intended audience and impact of their reporting.

He acknowledged the pressures journalists face in newsrooms, where competing assignments and editorial demands can make specialized climate reporting difficult. However, he encouraged participants to use the programme as an opportunity to step away from routine newsroom pressures and reflect on how climate journalism can be integrated into their broader work.

She further encouraged participants to consider how their stories could be adapted for different platforms, including digital, television and public engagement forums. She stressed that the value of the project would not only be measured by the number of stories produced, but also by their reach, audience engagement and impact.

On sustainability, Karobia urged the participating newsrooms to continue practicing climate solutions journalism after the seven-month project ends. She cited the development of journalists and Organisations that continue to champion solutions journalism beyond individual projects as an example of the longer-term impact the initiative seeks to achieve.



Participants of the Africa Climate Beacon Newsroom Initiative during a field visit to KALRO Kabete to explore research-driven solutions for climate-resilient agriculture. Photo Credit | MESHA

The discussion also highlighted the need for editors and newsroom leaders to strengthen their understanding of emerging climate issues. Aghan noted that journalists sometimes have more specialized knowledge of climate issues than their editors, making it important for editors to remain informed and able to support quality climate reporting.

On her side Karobia said that the project is intended to build sustainable capacity for climate solutions journalism within participating newsrooms. Although the initial target was eight in-depth stories per newsroom, this was later revised to six high-quality stories. She noted, however, that the six stories should not be considered a ceiling, and encouraged newsrooms with the capacity to produce additional stories.

She said that the programme will include training on making the business case for solutions journalism, audience and community engagement, impact tracking and climate solutions reporting.

She concluded by emphasizing that the initiative would be a two-way learning process. Participants were encouraged to share their own experiences, ask questions and learn from one another, as well as from the SJN trainers and invited experts.

> **Karobia urged the participating newsrooms to continue practicing climate solutions journalism after the seven-month project ends.**

3.0 Six newsrooms share progress reports

After the welcoming remarks the six newsrooms presented their plans for stories, impact and transformation.

3.1 Water Journalists Africa- Uganda

The team will produce six stories. Four stories will focus on apes and surrounding communities, documenting how communities are adapting to and mitigating climate change and how these interventions are improving livelihoods. The stories will connect apes to the wider climate and environmental story, rather than treating them as isolated projects.

3.2 The Star Newspaper - Kenya

The teams has already spent the first two weeks refining and agreeing on the stories, with field reporting expected to begin in the coming weeks. From mid-October, journalists are expected to start submitting raw material from the field.

At least two trainings are also planned during October to equip journalists with practical skills they can apply during field reporting.



Winnie Luwembe (Zodiak, Malawi), Abdulkadir Yahuza (Social Voices, Nigeria), Antonio Kisembo (B Challenge Initiative) and Curity Adhiambo (Water Journalists Africa) are all ears during the meeting. Stories covering the climate-health nexus should clearly establish the connection between the problem, its effects and the intervention being examined. Photos Credit | MESHA

Two stories will focus on groundwater, particularly the Kagera Basin and Congo Basin aquifers, examining how communities are using groundwater to cope with climate pressures.

A key component of the project is geojournalism—the use of Earth-science and geospatial data, including satellite imagery and data visualization, to bring lived realities into focus. This will allow the reporting to combine community voices and experiences with scientific and spatial evidence.

Already the project has been kick started with journalists who will be producing the stories identified. An inception training has also been conducted, and the project is now in the contracting phase. The team aims to complete all fieldwork by December.

From November 1 to mid-November, the focus will shift to editing the stories. Most of the stories are expected to be ready for publication from mid-November onwards, although some may require additional time before publication.

The stories will cover five regions in Kenya: Northeastern, Coast, Central, Rift Valley and Nairobi. They include: pastoralists shifting to farming and irrigation in Garissa, community-led coral reef restoration in Kwale and Kilifi, community seed banks in Murang'a and Kirinyaga, livelihood changes and grassland restoration in Tiaty, and climate-related stories in Nairobi focusing on electric public transport and solar e-waste.

The project also aims to strengthen journalists' capacity to produce solutions-oriented stories using multimedia formats, including short videos designed for audiences consuming news on mobile phones.



Winnie Luwembe (Zodiak, Malawi), Abdulkadir Yahuza (Social Voices, Nigeria), Antonio Kisembo (B Challenge Initiative) and Curity Adhiambo (Water Journalists Africa) are all ears during the meeting. Stories covering the climate-health nexus should clearly establish the connection between the problem, its effects and the intervention being examined. Photo Credit | MESHA

The initiative also seeks to build a strong network through which journalists can share stories and content and expand their reach.

3.3 Zodiak Broadcasting Station – Malawi

The newsroom plans to produce six high-quality climate stories with a focus on people-centred climate mitigation and adaptation, community resilience and sustainable development. The stories will also seek to amplify the voices of communities affected by climate change while strengthening Zodiak's capacity and commitment to climate reporting.

The stories will cover Malawi's three regions and will look at farming for the future, rainwater harvesting in schools, tree planting, community-led integrated conservation and waste-to-construction materials.

The first three stories are expected to be completed by December 2026 or January 2027, with the remaining three targeted for completion between January and March 2027.

During the discussion, the team was encouraged to refine the proposed stories as the training progresses, particularly the tree-planting story. The newsroom was encouraged to examine the evidence, response, sons and limitations of proposed solutions.

3.4 Social Voices - Nigeria

Ms Oluwaseun Durojaiye, the team leader reviled that Social Voices plans to publish 10 climate stories.
Six of them being in-depth long-form stories and four multimedia stories, including photo stories, interactive storytelling and a climate podcast.

The stories will be repackaged into short videos, whatsapp summaries, carousels, explainers, infographics and data visualizations and distributed through Social Voices' network of more than 200 journalists across seven African countries.

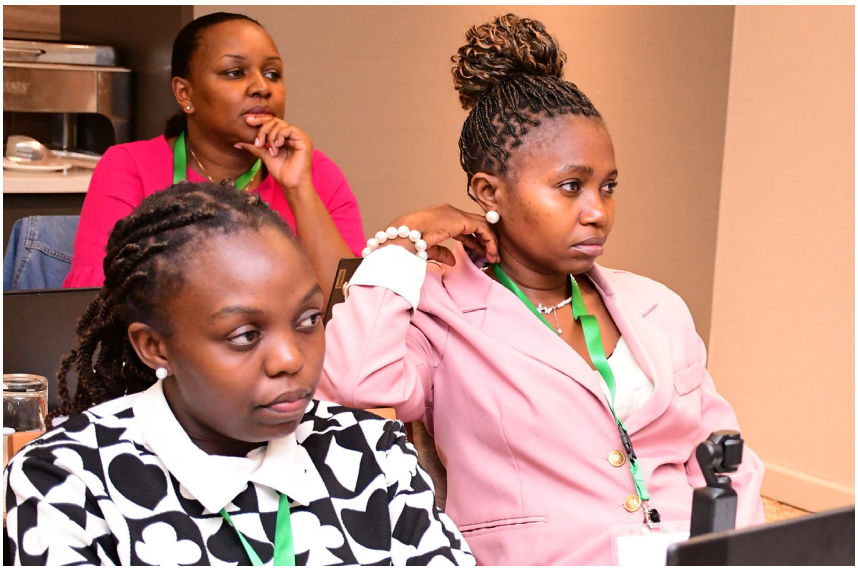
Already the team has begun online community listening to identify climate solutions that journalists will be investigating. So far, it has received 15 responses.

Two post-publication community dialogues are also planned in Abuja, alongside online discussions and possible X Spaces.

The team said it wants to bypass digital "choke points" by deliberately taking solutions stories beyond conventional online publication and into communities through radio, WhatsApp, social media and direct engagement.

The team aims to publish its first story by 15 October 2026, submit its first report by 30 October 2026, complete publication of the 10 stories by February 2027, and reach approximately 50,000 people online and offline by March 2027.

The project also aims to directly engage 100 people through its community listening and dialogue activities.



Shiba Nakakande (Media Challenge Initiative (MCI), Caroline Karobia (Solutions Journalism Network) and Jenifer Gilla (Habitat Media, Tanzania) follow proceedings at the meeting. The newsrooms in the Climate Solutions Beacon Newsrooms Initiative have up to March 2027 to publish six stories. Photo Credit | MESHA

3.5 Habitat Media - Tanzania

Habitat Media has identified six key reporting themes: mangrove restoration, clean cooking, rainwater harvesting, modernized artisanal fishing, climate-smart rice farming, and the circular economy.

Their approach combines solutions-focused reporting with community engagement, knowledge sharing and dissemination through multiple media platforms.

The team said it would commission all stories at the same time across the identified environmental and climate themes, while publishing one story per month over the reporting period.

For dissemination, the team plans to use its digital platforms and partner media outlets, including Mwananchi, The Guardian, Lipasha, Azuko, Joy FM and community radio stations in western Tanzania.

They will also use community meetings, focus-group listening sessions, stakeholder roundtables, researchers' mailing lists and WhatsApp groups to reach different audiences.

The team further plans to undertake climate solutions journalism capacity building for journalists before the reporting activities begin.

In addition to the monthly stories, the team identified circular economy as a broader reporting theme. This will examine how women and young people are converting organic waste into compost and other useful products, creating income opportunities while addressing waste-management challenges.

3.6 Media Challenge Initiative – Uganda

Media Challenge Initiative will produce eight multimedia climate stories using a combination of formats. The planned outputs include: eight text-based solutions journalism features, eight long-form videos for the Switch Africa newsroom, four stories adapted into local languages, short switch impact explainers on climate solutions and a photo essay for social media platforms.

During the discussion, participants were reminded to apply the four pillars of solutions journalism consistently when developing the stories. Caroline from SJN cautioned reporters against investing significant time and resources in field reporting only to produce stories that do not sufficiently demonstrate a credible solution.

The team was also reminded that climate change must remain the central focus, even when stories explore the intersection between climate and other sectors such as health, agriculture, food prices or technology. In particular, stories covering the climate-health nexus should clearly establish the connection between the climate problem, its effects and the intervention being examined.

The facilitator further advised participants to select stories that could be realistically reported within the available time and resources, while maintaining a focus on producing engaging and evidence-based journalism.

Participating newsrooms were informed that they were free to revise or change the story ideas they had presented if they felt the ideas were not strong enough.

4.0 Why solutions journalism matters

After presentations participants were taken through solutions journalism (SOJO) and why it matters by Karobia and Hellen Shikanda. Karobia defined SOJO as a rigorous reporting on responses to social problems.

It asks not only “What is the problem?” but also “What is being done about it, does it work, for whom, under what conditions, and what are its limitations?”

During this session participants were told that a genuine solutions story should be built around four key
pillars: response, evidence, insights and limitations.

The presenters pointed out to the big distinction between public relations (PR) and SOJO noting that PR
tells you what someone claims is working while SOJO investigates what actually happens.

They noted that SOJO should not become PR or advocacy, stressing that the role of the journalist is to critically examine a response, not promote it.

Participants were encouraged to look beyond what an individual, organisation, company or government says is working and instead investigate whether there is evidence that a particular response is actually addressing the problem.

Journalists were advised to follow the evidence to establish whether a response is actually making a difference, for whom, under what conditions and with what limitations.

Innovation should not automatically be presented as a solution. Journalists should investigate whether the innovation works in practice, who benefits from it, whether there is evidence to support its effectiveness, whether it is affordable and scalable, and what limitations or unintended consequences may arise when it is implemented in real communities.

The presenters noted that a response does not necessarily have to be perfect or provide a complete answer to a problem, but there should be credible evidence that it is contributing to addressing the problem.

Climate reporting often focuses heavily on droughts, floods, wildfires, deaths and destruction. Solutions journalism provides an opportunity to also examine credible responses to these challenges.

They observed that solutions stories can give audiences hope and agency by showing that problems are being addressed while still acknowledging their complexity.

They also noted that editors are critical to the success of SoJo. Training individual journalists is not enough. Editors also need to understand and appreciate the approach so they can commission, support and publish solutions stories.



Hellen Shikanda, a solutions journalism (SOJO) trainer, takes meeting participants through the principles of solutions journalism, highlighting how to report on responses to societal challenges.
Photo Credit | MESHA

There is a need for platforms where solutions stories can be published this will ensure that the stories that editors are not willing to publish are published.

Sustainability was highligted as a major challenge for SOJO because field reporting requires time and resources, while independent platforms need sustainable revenue models to support journalists and maintain their operations. Partnerships can help finance and strengthen solutions reporting.

Karobia also took participants through a session on audience & community engagement and impact tracking. They were told that SOJO does not end when a story is published, but they need to track what happens afterwards and gather evidence showing whether their reporting informed, influenced, connected with or prompted action among audiences, communities and institutions.

Journalists were urged to document instances where their reporting influences policy, prompts government action, redirects funding, leads to new programmes or is cited by public officials.



Oluwaseun Durojaiye from Social voices Nigeria contributing to a discussion during the meeting. Photo Credit | MESHA

The participants were told that if communities adopt, test or replicate a solution featured in a story that is evidence that the journalism has influenced action.
Building trust is also an impact. Increased willingness by communities to share experiences, collaborate with journalists, invite them into community spaces or provide information can indicate growing trust.

Audience engagement can help you identify not only what people are struggling with, but also what information they consider useful.

Karobia said engagement is about listening, participation and care, not simply publishing content.

Journalists should always understand what matters to the community before deciding what stories to cover and how to package them.
They need to avoid assumptions about their audience. Different groups have different needs, interests and priorities.

The journalists were encouraged to always involve communities in journalism by giving them opportunities to share their experiences, ideas and perspectives. Because communities can identify potential solutions to the challenges they face.

Another session was on how to institutionalise solutions journalism in a newsroom, rather than treating it as something reporters do occasionally.

Participants were urged to stop giving solutions stories to the same reporter. They should rotate the responsibility while allowing other reporters to cover the person's normal beat. This helps build solutions-reporting skills across the newsroom.

According to the speaker, solutions journalism becomes sustainable when it moves from being an individual reporter's initiative to becoming an editorial process.

Newsrooms should routinely ask, “Could this story have a solutions angle?” and consider deprioritising routine coverage that adds little value to audiences in favour of meaningful, evidence-based solutions stories.

Newsrooms were encouraged to adopt change from problem based reporting gradually by publishing one climate solutions story a month consistently. Solutions reporting, as it were, should be part of their usual newsroom routine.



Ms Tracy Sharon Ngari of Star Newspaper Kenya is all ears at the event. Newsrooms, experts say, should introduce solutions journalism gradually. Photo Credit | MESHA

5.0 From disaster reporting to evidence-based climate solutions



Christine Maswi of the Kenya Meteorological Department speaking to participants. She emphasised that effective reporting should not end when a disaster occurs or when international commitments are announced.
Photo Credit | MESHA

This session was led by Christine Maswi of the Kenya Meteorological Department. Its aim was to equip journalists with the knowledge and skills to report on climate change and disasters more effectively by moving beyond event-driven coverage to evidence-based, solutions-oriented journalism.

It also sought to strengthen collaboration between meteorologists and the media, improve the communication and interpretation of weather forecasts and early warnings, and promote accountability in climate action, preparedness and disaster response.

The speaker urged journalists to move beyond reporting disasters after they occur and embrace proactive, evidence-based climate journalism that informs preparedness, strengthens public safety and holds decision-makers accountable. In her presentations, she highlighted the importance of early warning systems, accurate interpretation of weather forecasts, implementation of global climate commitments and stronger collaboration between meteorologists and media practitioners.

The speaker noted that extreme weather events, including floods, droughts and heatwaves, pose significant risks to livelihoods, food security, public health and infrastructure. She emphasised that climate reporting should explain not only what has happened or what is expected, but also who is likely to be affected, the potential consequences and the measures needed to reduce the risks.

She highlighted the importance of early warning systems in helping communities prepare for extreme weather. Although meteorological services issue forecasts at different timescales, including daily, weekly, monthly and seasonal outlooks, challenges remain in ensuring that the information reaches and is understood by communities at the grassroots level. She noted that timely and accurate forecasts may fail to prevent loss of life and property when warnings are ignored or preparedness measures are inadequate.

The speaker encouraged journalists to work closely with meteorologists to interpret forecasts correctly and avoid misleading the public. She explained that terms such as “above-normal rainfall” have specific technical meanings and do not necessarily indicate that every part of a county will experience heavy rainfall. County-level forecasts are therefore important in providing more specific information on local weather conditions and risks.

“The speaker noted that extreme weather events, including floods, droughts and heatwaves, pose significant risks to livelihoods, food security, public health and infrastructure”

She also stressed the need to pay particular attention to vulnerable populations, including children, older people and persons with disabilities, who may face additional challenges during emergencies. Journalists should examine whether warning systems, evacuation plans and emergency assistance adequately address their needs.

On global climate action, the speaker highlighted commitments and priorities discussed under the United Nations climate negotiations, including adaptation finance, just transition, climate technology and gender inclusivity. She raised concerns about the gap between international commitments and implementation, stressing the need for journalists to investigate whether pledges made at climate conferences translate into tangible benefits for local communities. She encouraged follow-up reporting on climate finance to establish where resources are allocated, how they are spent and who benefits.

She called for a shift from event-driven to risk-driven reporting and from disaster-focused coverage to solutions-oriented journalism.



Christine Maswi of the Kenya Meteorological Department speaking to participants.She emphasised that effective reporting should not end when a disaster occurs or when international commitments are announced. Photo Credit | MESHA

She urged journalists to report before, during and after disasters, tracking preparedness, emergency response, recovery and measures taken to prevent similar incidents.

She further recommended regular media briefings, training journalists on meteorological terminology, stronger partnerships between the Kenya Meteorological Department and media organisations, and improved access to reliable weather information. A dedicated media information desk was proposed as one way to facilitate communication between meteorologists and journalists, while collaboration with radio stations could help reach more communities.

Journalists were also encouraged to assess proposed climate solutions critically by examining the evidence of their effectiveness, their costs, limitations and the institutions responsible for implementation.

6.0 Strengthening media–research collaboration

Dr Florida Maritim, Head of Communications, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) explored how journalists, scientists and communication professionals can work together to strengthen climate solutions reporting. Besides, her presentation covered noted that this kind of relationship would improve public understanding of agricultural research and ensure that climate-resilient technologies reach farmers.

The speaker explained that KALRO comprises 16 research institutes distributed across Kenya, covering livestock, crops and cross-cutting areas such as biotechnology, genetic resources and agricultural mechanisation. The institutes are strategically located to respond to the agricultural needs of different regions and communities.

The speaker cited maize research in western Kenya and livestock research in arid and semi-arid areas as examples of how research is tailored to local conditions.

The discussion highlighted the role of agricultural research in addressing climate change. KALRO has developed technologies intended to help farmers cope with drought and other climate-related challenges, including drought-resistant maize, cassava and bean varieties.

The organisation also uses weather and climate advisories from the meteorological department to guide agricultural recommendations, including the selection of suitable crops and varieties.

However, the speaker emphasised that developing technologies is only one step towards building climate resilience. Effective communication, accessibility and farmer adoption are equally important. To strengthen information sharing, KALRO has stationed communication officers at its research institutes to identify developments, engage scientists and coordinate with the headquarters and journalists. The organisation also works with agricultural reporters, mainstream media and vernacular radio stations to disseminate research findings to wider audiences.

A key issue raised was the challenge of reporting on complex or controversial technologies, particularly genetically modified organisms and gene editing. The speaker called for closer engagement between journalists and scientists to improve understanding of the evidence and ensure accurate reporting. Such collaboration, however, should preserve journalistic independence and allow reporters to scrutinise research claims, assess risks and present balanced information to the public.

The session further highlighted gaps in agricultural extension services and inadequate investment in research as barriers to technology adoption. The speaker noted that the traditional model, in which government extension officers helped transfer research findings to farmers, faces challenges under current institutional and funding arrangements. Participants were encouraged to examine whether agricultural research receives adequate public investment, given the sector's contribution to livelihoods and the economy.

Journalists were urged to move beyond reporting research announcements and actively investigate whether technologies are reaching intended beneficiaries.

This includes visiting research centres and demonstration farms, interviewing farmers, verifying claims made by scientists and assessing whether farmers can access, understand and use the technologies. Reporters should also establish what has worked, what has failed, what has changed and what lessons can be drawn from implementation.



Dr. Florida Maritim, Director Corporate Communications at KALRO. She urged journalists to continually verify evidence, monitor the adoption of innovations and assess their real-world impact. Photo Credit | MESHA





Seeing is believing. Participants took time off from the plenary sessions to learn how Kenya is coping with impact of climate change on different crops at KALRO (Food Crops Research Centre and Biotechnology Research Institute - BioRC). Photo Credit | MESHA

7.0 Field Visit to KALRO Kabete: Exploring Climate-Smart Agricultural Solutions

On the last day of the meeting, participants toured the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) Food Crops and Biotechnology Research Centre, Kabete for a field tour to explore research-driven solutions that help farmers adapt to climate change and strengthen agricultural resilience.

The visit provided journalists with an opportunity to learn first-hand how agricultural research is conducted and how scientific innovations can be translated into practical solutions for farmers facing increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, water shortages and declining soil fertility.

The tour began at the Kenya Soil Survey section, where participants learned how digital soil maps are developed. They were introduced to the process of generating soil information that can help identify soil characteristics and support informed decisions on land use and agricultural production. Such information can help farmers and agricultural planners understand variations in soil properties and make better-informed decisions about crop selection, soil management and fertilizer application.

Participants then visited the research farm, where they observed different agricultural practices and technologies designed to improve water use efficiency and support crop production under changing climatic conditions.

Among the practices demonstrated were drip irrigation, mulching and zai pits. Drip irrigation delivers water directly to the root zone of crops, helping to reduce water losses and improve the efficiency of irrigation. Mulching involves covering the soil surface with materials such as crop residues to help conserve soil moisture, suppress weeds and regulate soil temperature.

Zai pits, small planting basins dug into the soil, help capture and retain rainwater and concentrate moisture and organic matter around crops. The technique can be particularly useful in areas where rainfall is limited or unreliable.

The demonstrations illustrated how relatively practical, locally adaptable approaches can help farmers manage scarce water resources and improve the resilience of their farming systems. They also highlighted the role of research institutions in developing, testing and sharing technologies that respond to the realities faced by farming communities.

For journalists participating in the initiative, the visit offered an opportunity to identify potential solutions-focused stories that examine not only the challenges climate change poses to agriculture but also the responses being developed to address them. The field visit also reinforced the importance of connecting scientific research with practical agricultural needs.

Some of the stories published from this visit are:
https://www.zodiakmalawi.com/national-news/farmers-urged-to-grow-drought-resistant-crops-as-el-nino-fears-mount

https://habitatmedia.co.tz/why-knowing-the-soil-beneath-their-feet-could-transform-how-african-farmers-grow-food/

https://the-star.co.ke/news/2026-09-30-media-challenged-to-follow-climate-solutions-from-research-labs-to-farms

https://meshascience.org/kenyas-researchers-digitise-soil-data-to-improve-farmers-planting-decisions/

8.0 Picture Speak



Dr Caroline Kunda, centre director, fields questions from journalists on on soil surveys being undertaken by her station. Photo Credit | MESHA



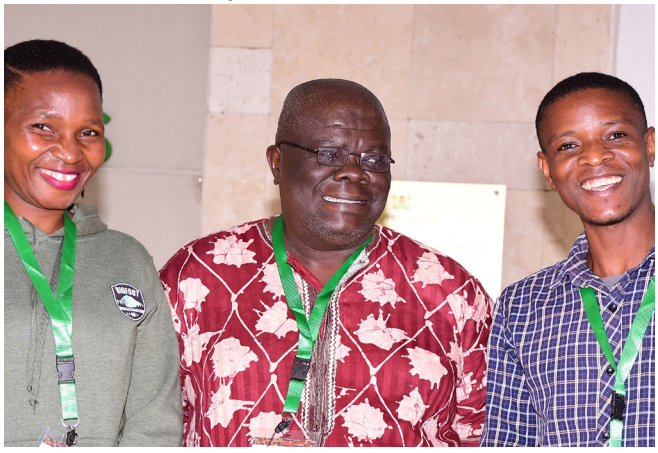
Milliam Murigi, Jenifer Gilla and Hellen Shikanda are all smiles during a health break. Photo Credit | MESHA



Francis Mureithi of Star Newspaper takes colleagues through the newsroom's plans for the project. Photo Credit | MESHA



A point had to be made. Fredrick Mugira from Water Journalist Africa making a contribution during the meeting. Photo Credit | MESHA



Winnie Luwembe (left) and George Kalunge (right) from Zodiak Broadcasting Station based in Lilongwe, Malawi pose for a photo with MESHA chief, Aghan Daniel. Photo Credit | MESHA

9.0 Way forward and recommendations

It was recommended that there would be an extra training session on Complicating The Narrative (CTN) for the participating newsroom.

Some project participants will serve as resource persons in future sessions, creating opportunities for peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing.

This will allow participants to share their experiences, lessons learned and practical approaches with others in the programme.

10.0 Story links

Annex 1: Stories published during the meeting

https://the-star.co.ke/news/2026-09-30-journalists-told-to-stop-waiting-for-disasters-to-tell-climate-stories

https://www.instagram.com/p/Dd4Mi1lqY_b/?stkn=a2cyanFzcGhremV1https://www.instagram.com/p/Dd4Mi1lqY_b/?stkn=a2cyanFzcGhremV1

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1975VxB1Zy/

https://habitatmedia.co.tz/habitat-media-among-african-newsrooms-at-mesha-climate-meeting-in-nairobi/

https://meshascience.org/senior-media-leads-at-meshas-climate-solutions-inception-meeting-in-nairobi/

https://www.zodiakmalawi.com/national-news/farmers-urged-to-grow-drought-resistant-crops-as-el-nino-fears-mount

https://the-star.co.ke/news/2026-09-30-media-challenged-to-follow-climate-solutions-from-research-labs-to-farms

https://habitatmedia.co.tz/why-knowing-the-soil-beneath-their-feet-could-transform-how-african-farmers-grow-food/ https://www.linkedin.com/safety/go/?url=https%3A%2F%2Flnkd%2Ein%2FdEzXfm_3&urlhash=CG_b&mt=gRPlXPDwY3iYxQEJZ7ky1TaN6uj01vNznqRRUK_jcbho5uA_70FhEqfYkUxDJPs0dGvd_DOBO1lqG9jfyotrYpoLEjfxfB3BLpwu89PsbzlRU-7s-T1uGNwCYg&isSdui=true

https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2026-10-05-karobia-urges-african-newsrooms-to-listen-to-communities-in-climate-reporting

https://lnkd.in/p/dHkzb4ub



Report by Milliam Murigi
Edited by Aghan Daniel