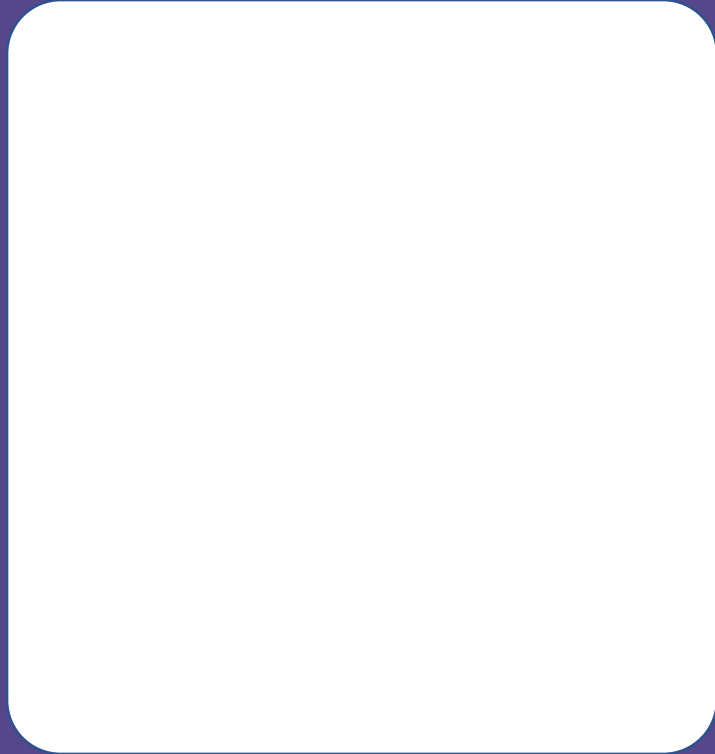




PUBLIC INTEREST JOURNALISM

Day 1: Investigative Journalism

Meet the trainers



Name
(Origin)



Name
(Origin)



MAPPING CONNECTIONS

Who are we?

Where do we come from

What do we enjoy doing the most?

Who are the people around us and how did we end up here?

Let's spend some time thinking this about ourselves and listening to others.

Public Interest Journalism

WEEK 1

We will review the **basics of Investigative Journalism and Story-Based Inquiry.**

We will **choose our subject and write a hypothesis.**

We will also learn **important safety and security aspects** of the investigative journalism duty.

WEEK 2

This week we will focus **on methods to map the stakeholders** of our investigation and **collect information.** We will learn theory and immediately dive into **practice.**

We will also learn core aspects to writing a story, based on **RNTC's content creation theory.**

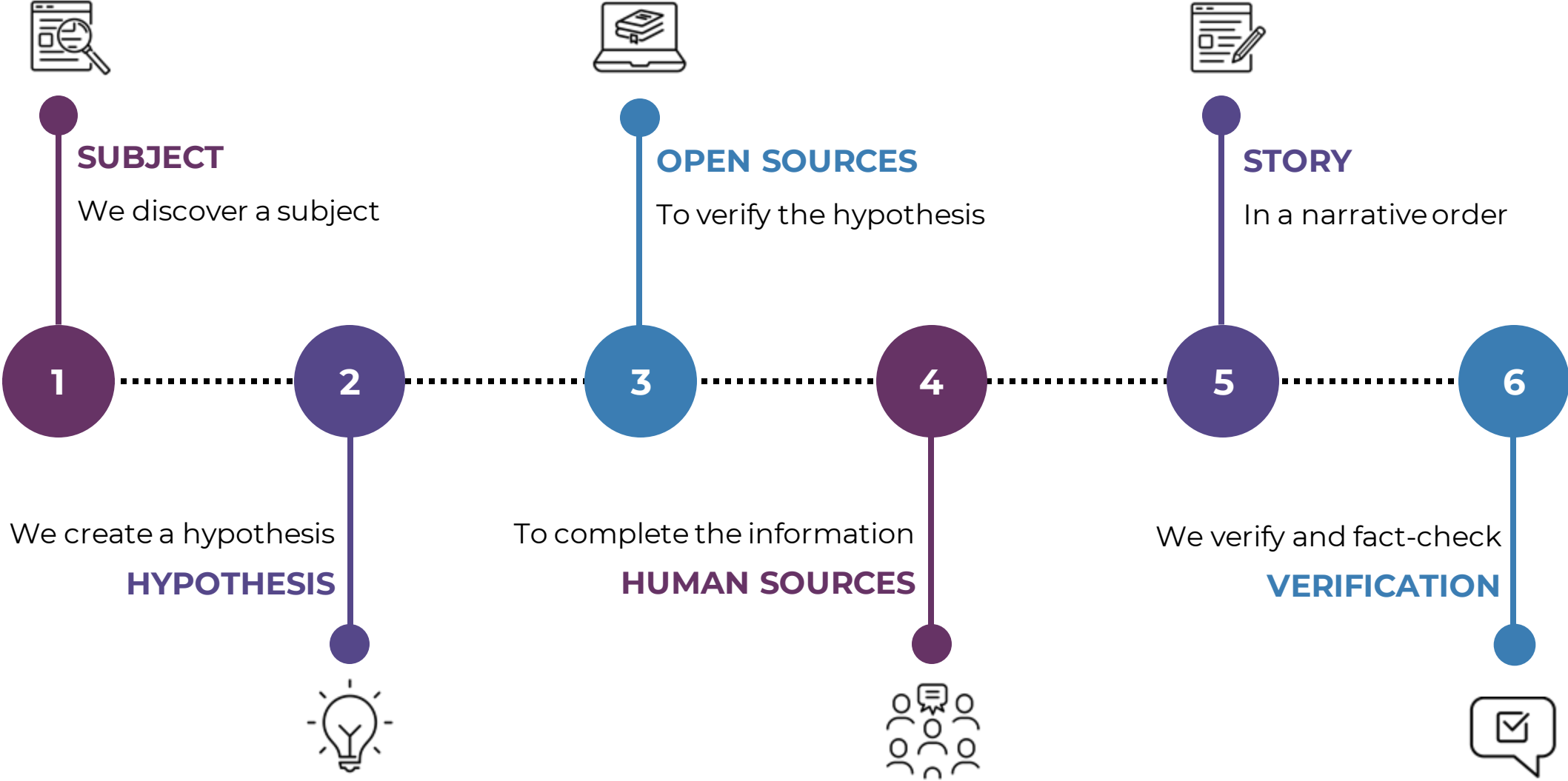
WEEK 3

We will learn and practice techniques to **write for journalism.**

Verification and fact-checking will be a part of this week.

Working on **the final assignment,** coaching, and feedback will be at the center of this week's activities.

STORY-BASED INQUIRY



FINAL ASSIGNMENT



TITLE OF THE INVESTIGATION

Name




WHY THIS INVESTIGATION?

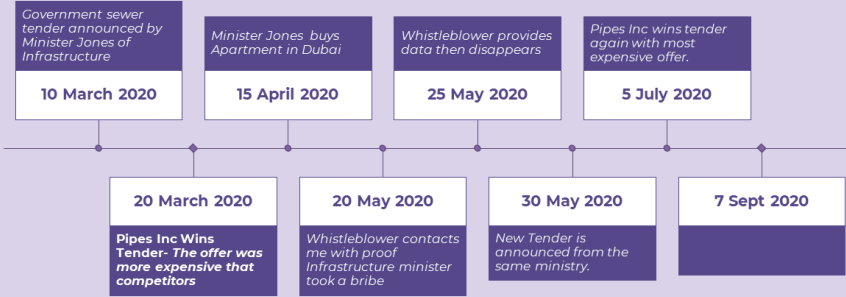
- A little story
- Motive
- Opportunity




HYPOTHESIS



STORY TIMELINE



| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Government sewer tender announced by Minister Jones of Infrastructure</i> | <i>Minister Jones buys Apartment in Dubai</i> | <i>Whistleblower provides data then disappears</i> | <i>Pipes Inc wins tender again with most expensive offer.</i> |
| 10 March 2020 | 15 April 2020 | 25 May 2020 | 5 July 2020 |
| <i>Pipes Inc Wins Tender- The offer was more expensive that competitors</i> | <i>Whistleblower contacts me with proof Infrastructure minister took a bribe</i> | <i>New Tender is announced from the same ministry.</i> | |
| 20 March 2020 | 20 May 2020 | 30 May 2020 | 7 Sept 2020 |



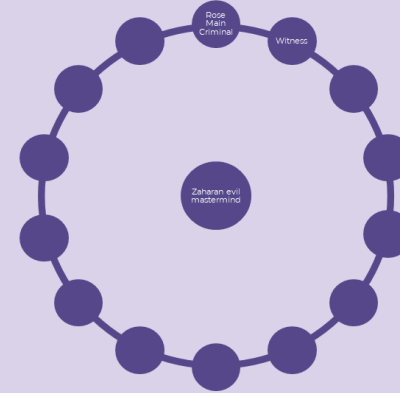
FINAL ASSIGNMENT

CAUSAL TIMELINE

- This
- Let to this
- Which led to this
- Which led to this
- Which led to this
- Which led to this
- Which led to this... etc.



SOURCE MAP



| Guest (name names) | Role (conversation Subject/Relation to story) | Presents (what do they have) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |



SOURCES OF EVIDENCE



FINAL ASSIGNMENT

SPREADSHEET(S)



VISUAL EVIDENCE



**MISCELLANEOUS
EVIDENCE**



**WHERE DO YOU
HOPE TO PUBLISH?**



EXAMPLES FROM PAST PARTICIPANTS



Q&A



INTRODUCTION TO INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM



WHAT IS INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM?

“Investigative journalism is not only or mainly a product; it is a **service**, and that service is making peoples’ lives stronger and better. ”

Conventional Journalism vs. Investigative Journalism

| CONVENTIONAL JOURNALISM | INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Research | |
| Information is gathered and reported at a fixed rhythm (daily, weekly, monthly). | Information cannot be published until its coherence and completeness are assured. |
| Research is completed swiftly. No further research is done once a story is completed. | Research continues until the story is confirmed, and may continue after it is published. |
| The story is based on a necessary minimum of information and can be very short. | The story is based on the obtainable maximum of information, and can be very long. |
| The declarations of sources can substitute for documentation. | The reportage requires documentation to support or deny the declarations of sources. |

Conventional Journalism vs. Investigative Journalism

| Source relations | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The good faith of sources is presumed, often without verification. | The good faith of sources cannot be presumed; any source may provide false information; no information may be used without verification. |
| Official sources offer information to the reporter freely, to promote themselves and their goals. | Official information is hidden from the reporter, because its revelation may compromise the interests of authorities or institutions. |
| The reporter must accept the official version of a story, though he or she may contrast it to commentaries and statements from other sources. | The reporter may explicitly challenge or deny the official version of a story, based on information from independent sources. |
| The reporter disposes of less information than most or all of his sources. | The reporter disposes of more information than any one of his sources taken individually, and of more information than most of them taken together. |
| Sources are nearly always identified. | Sources often cannot be identified for the sake of their security. |

Conventional Journalism vs. Investigative Journalism

| Outcomes | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reportage is seen as a reflection of the world, which is accepted as it is. The reporter does not hope for results beyond informing the public. | The reporter refuses to accept the world as it is. The story is aimed at penetrating or exposing a given situation, in order to reform it, denounce it or, in certain cases, promote an example of a better way. |
| The reportage does not require a personal engagement from the reporter. | Without a personal engagement from the reporter, the story will never be completed. |
| The reporter seeks to be objective, without bias or judgement toward any of the parties in the story. | The reporter seeks to be fair and scrupulous toward the facts of the story, and on that basis may designate its victims, heroes and wrongdoers. The reporter may also offer a judgment or verdict on the story. |
| The dramatic structure of the reportage is not of great importance. The story does not have an end, because the news is continuous. | The dramatic structure of the story is essential to its impact, and leads to a conclusion that is offered by the reporter or a source. |
| Errors may be committed by the reporter, but they are inevitable and usually without importance. | Errors expose the reporter to formal and informal sanctions, and can destroy the credibility of the reporter and the media. |

CASE STUDY: INVESTIGATION



REFLECTION

**What is your key
takeaway from this
session?**

QUESTIONS





THANK YOU!

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