

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
**Office of the Project Director, PIU**  
**Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project**  
**Component C of Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project**  
**Department of Agricultural Extension**  
**Khamarbari, Farmgate, Dhaka-1215**

**REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST**  
**(CONSULTING SERVICES – FIRM SELECTION)**

Memo: 12.01.0000.018.03.001.17.1397

Date: 04/09/2019

**Country:** Bangladesh

**Name of Project:** Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project (BWCSR) (Component C)

**Credit No:** 5837-BD; **Project ID No:** P150220

**Assignment Title:** Produce Video Documentary for Awareness on Agro-Meteorology .

**Reference No:** AMISDP/SD-02/19-20

1. The People's Republic of Bangladesh has received a credit in the amount of USD 113 million from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project (BWCSR) (Component C - Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project) to be implemented by Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to pay for the consulting services for Produce Video Documentary for Awareness on Agro-Meteorology .

2. The overall objective of the assignment:

- Background of the launching of the Services
- Infrastructure so far developed across the country for operationalization of the services
- Different data/tools being used under these services
- How the advisories are being prepared at different levels
- How the services addressing the extreme events
- Dissemination of the advisories including sending of SMS, alert messages
- Launching of BAMIS Portal
- On-going collaboration with BMD, BARI, BRRI, BJRI, BSRI and others
- Field visits & One to one dialogue with the farming community
- Awareness Programme
- Capacity Development
- Feedback mechanism
- Future Programme
- The video will be produced in Bengali, adding English subtitles. The proposed video should be in a presentable format and one that could be uploaded on social media, BAMIS (www.bamis.gov.bd) websites, etc.

3. Duration of the Documentary: 4-5 minutes.



4. Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project, Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) now invites eligible consulting firms ("Consultants") to indicate their interest in providing the Services. Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the Services. The qualified or short-listing criteria are:

- (a) General experience of the Firm(s);
- (b) Experience in similar assignments of compatible size, complexity and technical specialty in the required area;
- (c) Financial soundness of the firm; and
- (d) Staffing and logistics of the firm.

Consultants are requested to submit the following supporting documents in support of the above-mentioned criteria:

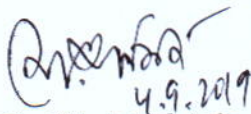
- (a) Registration paper of the firm (s);
- (b) JV agreement/letter of intent (if applicable);
- (c) Firm's brochure;
- (d) service experience record (including nature, total cost, total input in terms of man month, employer, location of service etc.).

5. Consultants may associate to enhance their qualification, but should mention whether the association is in the form of a "joint-venture" or of "sub-consultancy". In the case of an association, all members of such "association" should have real and well-defined inputs to the assignment and in such "association" it is preferable to limit the total number of firms including the associates to a maximum of two.

6. The consultant will be selected in accordance with the Selection Based on the Consultants' Qualifications (CQS) methods, set out in the World Bank's *Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers, January 2011 (Revised July 2014)*.

7. Terms of Reference (ToR) will be available in the office of the undersigned and also in the DAE's website (<http://dae.gov.bd/site/view/tenders/Tender-EOI-Job-Circular>). Interested consultant may obtain further information from the office of the undersigned from 09:00 to 17:00 hours (Except holidays) till 21 September 2019.

8. Expression of Interest (both hard and soft copy) must be delivered to the address below (in person or by mail or by email) by 04:00 P.M. on or before September 22, 2019. The authority reserves the right to accept or reject any or all EOIs without assigning any reason, whatsoever.



4.9.2019

Name: **Dr. Mazharul Aziz**  
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**Government of the people's Republic Bangladesh**  
**Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project (AMISDP)**  
**Component –C of Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project (BWCSR)**  
**Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)**  
**Khamarbari, Farmgate, Dhaka-1215**

**Memo No: 12.01.0000.018.03.001.17.1388**

**Date:02 September 2019**

**Terms of Reference (ToR)**  
For Hiring a Consulting Firm

for

**Produce Video Documentary for Awareness on Agro-Meteorology**  
**Package No: AMISDP/SD-02/19-20**

Assignment Duration:	4 Months
Assignment location:	Dhaka and Project areas
Funding source (s):	IDA
Contracting entity:	Project Director, Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project' (Component-C of "Bangladesh Weather and Climate Services Regional Project"), Department of Agricultural Extension, Khamarbari, Dhaka.

### 0.1 Background

The South Asia Region (SAR) is highly prone to water related hazards such as floods, drought, tropical cyclones and thunderstorms that frequently cut across national borders. Some parts of the eight countries of this region - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - are hit every year by one or more disasters, taking a heavy toll on life and property and causing enormous suffering and distress to thousands of families. In the past 2 decades, over 50% of South Asians, i.e., more than 750 million people have been affected by at least one natural disaster. Between 1970 and 2010, floods and cyclones together constituted almost 79% of all recorded natural disaster events. The social and economic costs of such hazards estimated at 2-6% of SAR's GDP, can jeopardize long term efforts to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity, and reverse hard-won development gains.

In addition to the costs of natural disasters, the productivity of key economic sectors such as agriculture is also compromised by limited access to information services relating to trans-boundary and local weather phenomenon by sectors and communities. The South Asian monsoon system for example, influences key productive sectors in the entire region and small variations in the timing and quantity of rainfall can have profound consequences on water availability, agricultural productivity and food security. Yet, in most countries in SAR, despite demand, access



to weather based information services is limited and the monitoring, forecasting, technical human resource capabilities and organizational arrangements that contribute to the supply of such information products and services, are not adequately in place.

The societal vulnerability to extreme weather events in South Asia is clearly illustrated in the case of Bangladesh, one of the most densely populated countries in the world. With a per capita GDP (2013) of about 1400 USD, it is home to 5% of the world's poor. Bangladesh is considered one of the most disaster-prone and climate vulnerable countries in the world. Located at the delta of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna river systems, it is regularly exposed to extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones associated with storm surges, floods, severe thunderstorms and drought. These impose substantial costs on the national economy, disproportionately affecting the poor. Damages and losses associated with a single extreme event such as the 2007 cyclone Sidr, estimated at 1.7 billion USD and 2.6% of the GDP, indicate the shocking effects natural disasters can have on the country's economy. Repeated exposure to such hazards, often pushes the poor, particularly rural poor, into chronic poverty. This is likely to get worse with climate variability and change and increases of almost 20-30% in both temperature and mean precipitation as projected by the latest IPCC assessments for Bangladesh.

## **0.2 Overall Objectives and targets of the project:**

Objective of this project is **“to strengthen Government of Bangladesh’s capacity to deliver reliable weather, water and climate information services and improve access to such services by priority sectors and communities”**. This will be done by strengthening hydro-meteorological monitoring and forecasting, and service delivery related to water, agriculture and multi-hazard disaster risk management early warning systems at the national level while laying the foundation for strengthening resilience at the regional level.

Project beneficiaries here are defined as persons who have access to goods or services developed or generated by the project. It includes people;

1. who are at risk from weather- and water-related disasters, and
2. whose productivity could increase from higher quality hydro-met information?

At the economy-wide level, improved weather and hydro-met services will benefit Bangladesh's general public and key economic sectors. The institutional beneficiaries of the project are government institutions that provide weather, water and climate related services. These are:

- BMD which is considered the producer of weather and climate services;
- BWDB which provides water resources information and flood forecasting services;
- DAE, which through this project will be able to develop the capacity to provide agro-meteorological advisories, information and products to farmers through activities supported by the project.

Public service providers at these agencies and their local offices will also benefit from training and equipment enhancing the capacity to deliver improved weather and hazard information services. Improved meteorological services will also benefit users in a wide range of sectors including Department of Disaster Management, civil aviation, water infrastructure, fisheries, and municipal agencies.



The project will also support community level early warning systems for extreme weather events such as;

- thunderstorms and flash floods; and
- drought early warning systems;

The development and delivery of the Agro-Meteorological services will directly benefit approximately 30,000 “lead farmers” or “farmer groups,” who in turn are expected to disseminate the information to their membership. In addition, through the establishment of the Bangladesh Agro-Meteorological Information System (BAMIS) portal, agromet information kiosks in 487 Upazila, agromet display boards and handheld automatic rain gauges at 4051 Union Parishads and the use of existing and planned Agricultural Information Service (AIS) cells in 250 villages, a much wider reach of the agromet information products and services is expected. It is estimated that at least 300,000 farmers will have access to information provided by the BAMIS.

The project is also expected to have regional and global beneficiaries. These include national hydromet agencies in neighboring countries such as Bhutan and Myanmar and the Regional Specialized Meteorological Center for SAR located at New Delhi. Further, data shared through the GTS or the WIS will also benefit agencies engaged in weather and climate modeling and prediction at the regional and global levels.

### 0.3 Location of the project:

Division	District	Upazilla/City Corporation/Pouroshova
<b>The project will be implemented in 4051 Union Parishads of 487 Upazilas of 64 Districts of 08 Divisions of Bangladesh</b>		

Sl. No.	Division	Number of Districts	Number of Upazilas	Number of Unions	Comments:
1.	Chittagong	11(all)	100 (all)	889 out of 938 considered	During fund proposal & Project Preparation phase there were 4051 UISC facilities in 4051 UPs. In Project Implementation phase rest 524 UPs will be considered.
2.	Rajshahi	8 (all)	67 (all)	545 out of 567 considered	
3.	Khulna	10 (all)	59 (all)	497 out of 569 considered	
4.	Barisal	6 (all)	42 (all)	259 out of 369 considered	
5.	Sylhet	4 (all)	39 (all)	230 out of 345 considered	
6.	Dhaka	13 (all)	88 (all)	846 out of 899 considered	
7.	Rangpur	8 (all)	58 (all)	507 out of 536 considered	
8.	Mymensingh	4 (all)	34 (all)	278 out of 352 considered	
<b>Total</b>	<b>08 (all)</b>	<b>64 (all)</b>	<b>487 (all)</b>	<b>4051</b>	

#### 0.4 Priority:

In the past decade, Bangladesh has made steady economic gains with GDP growing at the rate of almost 6 percent each year. The percentage of people living below the poverty line declined from 58.6 percent in 2000 to 43.3 percent in 2010. There have also been impressive gains in a number of social indicators including improvements in literacy, life expectancy, and per capita food consumption. To maintain and build on these development gains, influence ongoing governance and economic reforms, and meet its ambitious goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021, strengthening preparedness to natural hazards and improving the provision and access to weather, water and climate based information services is critical.

Despite substantial investments in critical infrastructure and in preparedness and response, particularly with respect to tropical cyclones, investments by GOB in basic weather, water and climate information services that are important for disaster preparedness and to the productivity of key sectors, have been limited. GOB with support from the World Bank is investing over a billion dollars on investments in coastal infrastructure and cyclone shelters. Bangladesh is also considered model in community response to tropical cyclones through the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) in the coastal districts. However, despite these investments, the country's hydro-meteorological information infrastructure over land, atmosphere and ocean, basic public weather services, forecasting, and multi-hazard end-to end early warning systems remain weak and need to be strengthened. Stakeholder demand suggests that weather and climate dependent sectors such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries need tailored weather and climate data, products, information and services to improve planning and decision-making and to mitigate the adverse effects of weather variability and change. Provision of such services at present is not adequate and needs to be strengthened.

While strengthening hydro-meteorological services and associated institutions in Bangladesh is an essential first step, regional collaboration is crucial. First, climate and weather patterns such as tropical cyclones, monsoons and severe thunderstorms impacting Bangladesh are trans-boundary and best monitored, understood and predicted by taking a regional and global perspective. Second, there is a demand in Bangladesh for regional information on weather and climate (such as tropical cyclone forecasts over the Bay of Bengal or regional drought forecasts) and a demand from regional centers--for example, from the Regional Specialized Meteorology Center (RSMC) located at the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)--for weather and climate information (such as for atmospheric observations over Bangladesh) to enable them to make improved forecasts of regional and sub-regional weather phenomenon (such as severe thunderstorms) that can benefit all affected countries. Regional collaboration can help facilitate this exchange. Third, there are economies of scale in regional collaboration. For instance, at present, Bangladesh does not have the capacity to forecast extreme events such as cyclones, thunderstorms and flash floods with sufficient lead time and accuracy, or the capacity for long term climate monitoring and prediction. Regional collaboration can allow Bangladesh to build on information products and forecasts already being produced by regional entities rather than investing in developing such capacity from the start. It can also allow Bangladesh to learn from and contribute to innovation in the development and delivery of weather based services in key sectors such as disaster risk management, urban management and agriculture that commonly affect various countries in the region.



## 0.5 Rationale with Bangladesh Country Context:

In Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), under the Ministry of Defense (MoD) is the main provider of meteorological services while the Bangladesh Water Development Board under the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), is the main provider of water resources information and flood forecasting services. These two agencies provide weather, water and climate services to a range of user sectors. BMD is mandated to provide weather and climate related services. Services provided by it such as routine weather forecasts are directly provided to the general public. Other data and information in the form for instance, of rainfall data used for flood forecasting by BWDB, or severe weather warnings for thunderstorms or cyclones disseminated by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) or high tide warnings for fishermen, the Department of Fisheries (DoF) and Port Authority are provided by BMD to users that can then use this information to inform affected communities or generate more tailored information and secondary information products for meeting the needs of their own sectors. BWDB's Hydrology Division and Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) provides flood forecasts and warnings to the DDM which then disseminates it to District level Disaster Management Committees, media and local communities. Sectors such as agriculture, disaster risk management, urban water and sanitation authorities, are amongst the range of users that rely on weather and water services provided by these two main agencies—BMD and BWDB.

At present, the BMD can issue only 24-hour general weather forecasts and does not have the required land, ocean or atmospheric observation network, hardware, software or human resource capacity for issuing accurate short term weather or longer range seasonal forecasts. Though BMD has access to numerical weather prediction models, it uses them only on an experimental basis due to lack of high computing resources. Because of its limited computer storage capacity, it is also unable to store regional data for use in research for seasonal forecasting, needed for the agricultural sector.

The hydrological network, managed by the Hydrology Division of the BWDB, remains primarily manual with manual data collection, transmission and storage with only limited real time hydrological and flood forecasting. This affects the quality, accuracy and frequency with which data is collected and transmitted, and constrains BWDB's capacity for providing a range of hydrological services and real time flood forecasting and early warnings to user agencies and communities. Models used by BWDB for flood forecasting cover only three fourths of the country and do not cover the coastal areas. At present, BWDB does not have the data or modeling tools to undertake inundation forecasting in its highly vulnerable coastline. Management of groundwater and improved information of aquifer structure in hotspot areas such as the coast and major urban areas is critical for Bangladesh.

Even though the weather and water dependent agriculture sector that contributes to almost 18 percent of the country's GDP and provides employment to about 60 percent of the people, farmers in Bangladesh do not get any systematic agro-meteorological advisories or bulletins to be able to make appropriate decisions and adjust to weather variability at the farm level. In Bangladesh, major crops such as rice, jute, tea and wheat are primarily rainfed. As such, agricultural productivity of these crops is highly dependent on rainfall and weather patterns. Rice is the staple food in the everyday diet of Bangladeshis and 2 or even 3 crops of rice are harvested each year. While it is grown mainly for domestic consumption, jute and tea are the main export earners. There



are approximately 30 key agro-ecological zones in Bangladesh. However, neither BMD nor the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) or the National Agricultural Research Institutes have a systematic way of combining meteorological information and forecasts with agriculture related information to produce tailored Agro-Meteorological advisories for farmers in the different agro-ecological zones to enable them to make appropriate decisions about planting, harvesting, applying fertilizers, irrigation, adjusting cropping patterns at the farm level.

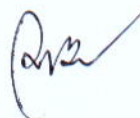
This project seeks to transform the provision of weather, water, disaster risk and climate information services in Bangladesh by significantly reorienting these institutions – BMD, BWDB and DAE - towards developing and delivering user need based information products and services. Strengthening the capacity of the suppliers of weather, water and climate services, meeting the demands of selected user sectors, and strengthening the linkages between these is at the heart of the proposed project. Here, BMD is the supplier of weather and climate services and also a potential beneficiary from the modernization of BWDB's network and services. BWDB is both a provider of water resources information and flood forecasting services and also relies on meteorological data for delivering its services. The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) is considered a user of hydro-meteorological information services while also producing in collaboration with National Agricultural Research Institutes, sector specific information and services to meet the demands of the farming community. Other agencies such as the Department of Disaster Management and Municipal agencies are also considered as important user sectors of hydromet services in this project. An improved understanding of user needs and broadening the range of services BMD and BWDB provide, will be a core aspect of the project's transformational role. It is expected that such services can be used to mitigate multi-hazard risk, plan investments, reduce communities' vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of the key productive sectors of the economy.

Strengthening the capacity for weather, disaster risk management and climate services in Bangladesh has important national and regional benefits. Improved efforts to monitor sea level rise across the coast of Bangladesh can contribute to improved understanding of changes in sea level rise in the Bay of Bengal.

#### **0.6 Specific areas/fields to be captured under the proposed documentary**

The overall objective of the assignment is to produce an 4-5-minute video on the operational Agromet Advisory Services recently launched in Different components of the documentary would be-

- Background of the launching of the Services
- Infrastructure so far developed across the country for operationalization of the services
- Different data/tools being used under these services
- How the advisories are being prepared at different levels
- How the services addressing the extreme events
- Dissemination of the advisories including sending of SMS, alert messages
- Launching of BAMIS Portal
- On-going collaboration with BMD, BARI, BRRI, BJRI, BSRI and others
- Field visits & One to one dialogue with the farming community
- Awareness Programme
- Capacity Development
- Feedback mechanism



- Future Programme
- The video will be produced in Bengali, adding English subtitles. The proposed video should be in a presentable format and one that could be uploaded on social media, BAMIS (www.bamis.gov.bd) websites, etc.

### **0.7 Scope and focus of assignment**

The consultant shall;

- i. Develop the documentary overall concept and scenario.
- ii. Develop the documentary script and story board to be used in shooting and production of the documentary.
- iii. Conduct field visits of the project area and interview farmers and local leaders.
- iv. Perform appropriate video filming and shoot interviews with the projects major beneficiaries and stakeholders.

### **0.8 Responsibilities of Consultant**

The Consultant should work closely with concern officials assigned by the Project Director for accomplishment of following tasks:

- i. To hold preparatory discussion with Project Director and concern officials / team about the preparation of videos.
- ii. Develop the documentary script and storyboard to be used in the film.
- iii. To capture video footage as agreed with project team and as according to the prepared script.
- iv. Perform appropriate video filming and shoot interviews with the projects' beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- v. To record narration and prepare background music for the videos.
- vi. To translate the background voice into English for subtitles.
- vii. To prepare draft documentary and submit it to AMISDP for final feedback before the deadline of the contract.
- viii. Finalize the documentary as according to the feedback provided by the project team.
- ix. To manage all necessary tools and equipment including tapes, DVD etc.

### **0.9 Responsibilities Of AMISDP**

AMISDP will assure monitoring of documentary shooting and scrutinize the quality aspects of the videos. In addition, AMISDP team will help consultant to coordinate the field activities through its field staff and beneficiaries. However, following will be specific responsibilities:

- i. Provide all the relevant information
- ii. Identify thematic cases for documentation.
- iii. Organize a coordination meeting with project team.
- iv. Coordinate with project staffs to capture the footage.



- v. Provide feedback when and where necessary.
- vi. Payment to the consultant as per agreement.
- vii. Give inputs to draft and finalize documentary.

### **0.10 Output /Deliverables**

- i. Submit a storyboard and script for the documentary to AMISDP for approval before filming;
- ii. Produce an edited Video Recording of the scenarios captured, and the footage of the recorded stories.
- iii. Present a complete 4-5-minute documentary film version, and hand over 2 master copies of each version to AMISDP.
- iv. Electronic copies of video in AVI format before the deadline of the consultancy.
- v. Captured raw footages.
- vi. 560 physical copies (DVD), including menu and cover (HD video) printed and delivered to AMISDP office.

### **0.11 Eligibility Criteria**

The consultant should have at least Bachelor degree in media, communications or equivalent having ample experiences on audio-visual recording, editing, and media production; clear understanding of the technical aspects of video making process and understanding of social development field is required along with experiences on using different tools and techniques in developing appropriate and quality audio-visual products.

### **0.12 Mode of Payment**

Payment will be made in three installments. 30% upon signature of the contract, 40% upon submission of the draft clip and 30% upon submission of the successful delivery of the final documentary.

### **0.13 Required Qualifications and Experience of the Service Provider**

The service provider will be required to have the following:

- i. More than 5years experience working in similar field.
- ii. Experience in working with Government, Development partner Organization/agencies and other international organizations.
- iii. If the company has a in house key personal who have education background in media, communication, film, animation and videography and relevant work experience above 5 years including significant number of audio-visual productions for development sector will be considered as an advantage.
- iv. Excellent technical capacities (state of the art filming equipment preferably High Definition) to ensure smooth and high-quality production.
- v. Experience in development communication.
- vi. Must be VAT, Tax registration certificate indicating TIN, Trade license and Bank Solvency.



- vii. In addition, companies shall submit certified copies of the Certificate of incorporation as a company.
- viii. Additional experience in development communication will be an added advantage.

**0.14 Duration of the Assignment**

The assignment is expected to take 4 months from the date of signing the contract.

**0.15 Intellectual Property**

All information pertaining to this project (documentary, audio, digital, cyber, project documents, etc.) belonging to the client, which the service provider may come into contact with in the performance of his/her, duties under this consultancy shall remain the property of the AMISDP who shall have exclusive rights over their use. Except for purposes of this assignment, the information shall not be disclosed to the public nor used in whatever form without written permission of the AMISDP.

**0.16 Equipment for the Assignment**

No equipment will be purchased or provided by the AMISDP. Any equipment needed to complete this assignment will be provided by the service provider.

**0.17 Selection Method:**

The consulting firm shall be selected for assessing the “Produce Video Documentary on Agro-Meteorology” on the basis of Selection Based on the Consultants’ Qualifications (CQS) methods set forth in Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers, January 2011 (Revised July 2014) & on the basis of Consulting firms’ qualification, experiences and capability to carry out the assignment.

**0.18 Key Personnel and Qualifications**

**a) Key Personnel**

It is expected that 4 man-months of key professional staff may be required for the study as shown in the following Table 1. The firm may propose the structure and composition of its team members. It may list the main disciplines of the assignment, the key experts responsible, and proposed technical and support staff.

Table 1: Proposed Team Composition (Key and non-key Experts) and Person Months

Designation	Numbers	Total Persons Months	Type
<b>Key Experts</b>			
1. Team Leader/Director	1	4-man month	Continuous
2. Writer	1	1-man month	Continuous
3. Videographer	1	3-man month	Continuous

Designation	Numbers	Total Persons Months	Type
4. Editor	1	2-man month	Continuous
5. Animator	1	2-man month	Continuous
<b>Non-Key Experts</b>			
6. Sound recordist	1	2-man month	Continuous
7. Executive producer	1	2-man month	Continuous
8. Field producer	1	2-man month	Continuous
9. Production Manager	1	4-man month	Continuous
Total	9	22-man month	

#### b). The Qualifications of the Proposed Team

Position wise qualification and experiences of the Experts is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Qualification and Experiences of Key Experts

Position	Qualification	Experiences
1. Team Leader/Director	Bachelor/ Master's degree in media, communications or related field.	Total year of experience will be 7 years.
2. Videographer	Bachelor/ Master's degree in cinematography or related field.	Total year of experience should be above 5 years.
3. Editor	Bachelor/ Master's degree in Film making, animation or related field.	Total year of experience should be above 5 years.
4. Writer	Bachelor/ Master's degree in film, media, communications or related field.	Total year of experience should be above 5 years.

  
 9.9.2019  
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 Department of Agricultural Extension  
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