



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

IPDC THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

**IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS ON
PROJECTS APPROVED AND FINANCED
IN 2010 - 2012**

**PART II: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

IPDC BUREAU
(Fifty-seventh meeting)

UNESCO HQ, PARIS
20-22 MARCH 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	UNESCO CLUSTER OFFICE	PROJECT TITLE BUDGET CODE AMOUNT APPROVED	PAGE
		ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
1.	ALMATY	REGIONAL: AIBD: MEDIA & GOOD GOVERNANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5091 US\$ 27 500	13
2.	ALMATY	REGIONAL: ADIL SOZ: PROMOTION OF PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES OF CHIEF EDITORS OF CENTRAL ASIAN PRINT MEDIA ON THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5001 US\$ 19 000	14
3.	ALMATY	REGIONAL: ABU: GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN BROADCASTING ORGANISATIONS IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5011 US\$ 33 000	15
4.	ALMATY	KAZAKHSTAN: BASIC SKILLS TRAINING IN NEWS-GATHERING, REPORTING AND WRITING FOR REGIONAL JOURNALISTS IN KAZAKHSTAN BUDGET CODE: 354 KZH 5091 US\$ 30 000	16
5.	ALMATY	KAZAKHSTAN: INTERNEWS: TRAINING FOR KAZAKH-SPEAKING JOURNALISTS ON ISSUES OF LIBEL AND DEFAMATION BUDGET CODE: 354KZH 5001 US\$ 19 000	17
6.	ALMATY	KYRGYZSTAN: MEDIAMOST: STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITY MEDIA IN MOUNTAIN VALLEYS OF KYRGYZSTAN BUDGET CODE: 354KYR 5001 US\$ 22 000	18
7.	ALMATY	KYRGYZSTAN: MEDIAMOST: 'THE PEOPLE'S MICROPHONE' - ORGANIZING A COMMUNITY RADIO CARAVAN IN KYRGYZSTAN BUDGET CODE: 354 KYR 5011 US\$ 17 600	19
8.	ALMATY	TAJIKISTAN: IMPROVING REPORTING ON CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND BIODIVERSITY BY MEDIA IN TAJIKISTAN BUDGET CODE: 354 TAJ 5091 US\$ 14 800	20
9.	ALMATY/ TASHKENT	UZBEKISTAN: DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL POTENTIAL OF YOUNG JOURNALISTS ON THE SUBJECT OF "GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGES: COVERAGE IN MEDIA BUDGET CODE: 354 UZB 5091 US\$ 16 500	21
10.	APIA	REGIONAL: IFJ: MONITORING AND DEFENDING MEDIA RIGHTS IN THE PACIFIC PROJECT CODE: 354 RAS 5092 US\$33 000	22
11.	APIA	REGIONAL: BUILDING REGIONAL NEWS CAPABILITY BY TRAINING AND EQUIPPING TELEVISION NEWS PRODUCERS IN	23

		MICRONESIA BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5002 US\$ 34 000	
12.	APIA	REGIONAL: STRENGTHENING INNOVATIVE AND GENDER INCLUSIVE USE OF COMMUNITY MEDIA PRACTICES IN THE PACIFIC REGION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5012 US\$ 27 500	24
13.	APIA	NIUE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TV BUDGET CODE: 354 NIU 5091 US\$ 16 500	25
14.	APIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA: EMPOWERMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY MEDIA AND PARTICIPATION IN THE NUKU COMMUNITY BUDGET CODE: 354 PNG 5001 US\$ 25 300	27
15.	APIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL MEDIA TRAINING CAPACITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA BUDGET CODE: 354 PNG 5011 US\$ 22 000	28
16.	APIA	SAMOA: ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUDGET CODE: 345 SAM 5001 US\$ 10 285	29
17.	APIA	SOLOMON ISLANDS: TRAINING OF TRAINING IN COMMUNITY RADIO IN THE PACIFIC BUDGET CODE: 354 SOI 5001 US\$ 26 400	30
18.	APIA	SOLOMON ISLANDS: BUILDING CAPACITY OF SOLOMON ISLANDS BROADCASTING CORPORATION CORRESPONDENTS TO STRENGTHEN A NETWORK OF NEWS AND REPORTS BUDGET CODE: 354 SOI 5011 US\$ 13 000	31
19.	APIA	TONGA: EMPOWERMENT OF TONGANS THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TBC BUDGET CODE: 354 TON 5001 US\$ 16 500	32
20.	APIA	TONGA: CONTRIBUTING TO ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY THROUGH MEDIA FOR OUTLYING ISLANDS BUDGET CODE: 354 TON 5011 US\$ 28 600	33
21.	BANGKOK	ABU: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ABU CHILDREN'S TV PROGRAMME ITEM-EXCHANGE PRODUCERS/DIRECTORS BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5003 US\$ 22 000	34
22.	BANGKOK	SEAPA: NAVIGATING THE LAWS THAT INFLUENCE THE WORK OF THE MEDIA BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5013 US\$ 25 000	36
23.	BANGKOK	CAMBODIA: IMPROVING REPORTING SKILLS OF REPORTERS IN THE PROVINCES BUDGET CODE: 354 CMB 5091 US\$ 13 200	38
24.	BANGKOK	CAMBODIA: SUSTAINING COMMUNITY AND MEDIA PARTICIPATION IN PROMOTING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION BUDGET CODE: 354 CMB 5011	39

		US\$ 16 000	
25.	BANGKOK	CAMBODIA: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL RADIO STAFF TO PRODUCE COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES BUDGET CODE: 354 CMB 5012 US\$ 21 000	41
26.	BANGKOK	LAOS: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY MASS COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAOS BUDGET CODE: 354 LAO 5092 US\$ 19 800	43
27.	BANGKOK	LAO P.D.R: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY MASS COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAOS BUDGET CODE: 354 LAO 5001 US\$ 24 200	44
28.	BANGKOK	LAO P.D.R: SETTING UP A COMMUNITY RADIO IN XIENKHO DISTRICT, HUAPHAN PROVINCE BUDGET CODE: 354 LAO 5011 US\$ 24 000	45
29.	BANGKOK	MYANMAR: BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF YOUNG JOURNALISTS IN THE MYANMAR PRINT MEDIA INDUSTRY BUDGET CODE: 354 MYA 5011 US\$ 10 000	47
30.	BANGKOK	VIETNAM: CAPACITY BUILDING OF ETHNIC MINORITY BROADCASTERS FOR PROMOTION OF MEDIA AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY BUDGET CODE: 354 VIE 5011 US\$ 25 000	48
31.	BEIJING	CHINA: FREEDOM INFORMATION AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN BUDGET CODE: 354 CPR 5091 US\$ 36 300	50
32.	BEIJING	CHINA: PROMOTING GENDER-AWARENESS IN CHINA'S MASS MEDIA BUDGET CODE: 354 CPR 5011 US\$ 25 000	51
33.	BEIJING	MONGOLIA: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SPECIAL PUBLIC BROADCAST CHANNEL CATERING TO ETHNIC MINORITIES BUDGET CODE: 354 MON 5001 US\$ 35 000	52
34.	BEIJING	MONGOLIA: BUILDING TRAINING CAPACITY OF THE PRESS INSTITUTE TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW JOURNALISM CURRICULA BUDGET CODE: 354 MON 5011 US\$ 25 000	53
35.	ISLAMABAD	PAKISTAN: STRENGTHENING PRESS CLUB IN FATA BUDGET CODE: 354 PAK 5091 US\$ 33 000	54
36.	ISLAMABAD	PAKISTAN: DEVELOPING CAPACITIES OF RADIO JOURNALISTS TO PRODUCE NEWS BUDGET CODE: 354 PAK 5001 US\$ 18 000	56

37.	ISLAMABAD	PAKISTAN: BASIC JOURNALISM SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR DISTRICT CORRESPONDENTS BUDGET CODE: 354 PAK 5002 US\$ 30 000	57
38.	JAKARTA	TIMOR LESTE: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TIMOR-LESTE PRESS COUNCIL BUDGET CODE: 354 TIM 5011 US\$ 37 400	58
39.	KABUL	AFGHANISTAN: RADIO NAI TRAINING BUDGET CODE: 354 AFG 5091 US\$ 35 000	60
40.	KATHMANDU	TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS ON LEGAL AWARENESS IN AN ERA OF MEDIA CONVERGENCE BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5005 US\$ 32 000	62
41.	KATHMANDU	NEPAL: GIVING A VOICE TO WOMEN. ESTABLISHING THE COMMUNITY RADIO STATION “RADIO NARI AAWAJ” BUDGET CODE: 354NEP5001 US\$ 22 000	63
42.	NEW DELHI	NEPAL: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE NEPAL PRESS INSTITUTE TO OFFER HIGH QUALITY MEDIA TRAINING BUDGET CODE: 354 NEP 5091 US\$ 22 000	65
43.	NEW DELHI	NEPAL: BUILDING BRIDGES: COMMUNICATION OF EMPOWERMENT BUDGET CODE: 354 NEP 5092 US\$ 27 500	66
44.	NEW DELHI	BANGLADESH: CAPACITY BUILDING OF WOMEN ON RADIO JOURNALISM AND PROGRAMS PRODUCTION BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5091 US\$ 30 000	68
45.	NEW DELHI	BANGLADESH: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR JOURNALISTS OF THREE HILL DISTRICTS BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5092 US\$ 30 000	70
46.	NEW DELHI	BANGLADESH: MEDIA IN DISASTER MITIGATION MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (MRDI) BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5002 US\$ 24 246	72
47.	NEW DELHI	BANGLADESH: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE PATHSHALA SOUTH ASIA MEDIA ACADEMY BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5011 US\$ 25 300	74
48.	NEW DELHI	INDIA: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF COMMUNITY RADIO FORUM TO STRENGTHEN MARGINALIZED VOICES & GOOD GOVERNANCE BUDGET CODE : 354 IND 5091 US\$ 26 000	76
49.	NEW DELHI	INDIA: STRENGTHENING JOURNALIST SAFETY AND MEDIA RIGHTS MONITORING INITIATIVES IN INSURGENCY PRONE AREAS OF INDIA BUDGET CODE: 354 IND 5001	77

		US\$ 33 000	
50.	NEW DELHI	MALDIVES: JOURNALISM SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MALDIVES BUDGET CODE: 354 MDV 5001 US\$ 22 000	78
51.	NEW DELHI	SRI LANKA: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON REPORTING ON POST CONFLICT RELATED ISSUES IN SRI LANKA BUDGET CODE: 354 SRL 5091 US\$ 18 000	79
52.	NEW DELHI	SRI LANKA: IMPROVE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS BY COMPILING A COMPREHENSIVE SYLLABUS BASED ON THE UNESCO MODEL JOURNALISM CURRICULUM BUDGET CODE: 354 SRL 5001 US\$ 19 800	81
53.	TEHRAN	IRAN: CAPACITY BUILDING OF MEDIA PROFESSIONALS IN REPORTING ON CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES BUDGET CODE 354 IRA 5001 US\$ 17 600	82
54.	TEHRAN	PAKISTAN: CAPACITY BUILDING OF WOMEN TV JOURNALISTS TO PRODUCE NEWS PACKAGES & NEWS BULLETINS BUDGET CODE 354 PAK 5011 US\$ 29 700	83
		LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	
55.	BRASILIA	REGIONAL: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PLURALISM IN LATIN AMERICA BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5092 US\$ 22 000	87
56.	BRASILIA	BRAZIL: NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JOURNALIST BUDGET CODE: 354 BRA 5001 US\$ 35 200	89
57.	HAVANA	REGIONAL SEMINAR FOR TRAINING MEDIA PROFESSIONALS ON JOURNALISM, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5093 US \$24 200	91
58.	HAVANA	CUBA: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY MEDIA CAPACITIES IN JAIMANITAS COMMUNITY” BUDGET CODE 354 CUB 5001 US\$ 16 500	93
59.	HAVANA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PROMOTING BEST PRACTICES IN JOURNALISM IN THE AGE OF THE INTERNET: ETHICS, CHALLENGES AND INNOVATION” BUDGET CODE: 354 DOM 5091 US\$23 100	94
60.	HAVANA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: TRAINING WORKSHOP ON RAISING GENDER AWARENESS THROUGH MEDIA” BUDGET CODE 354 DOM 5001 US\$ 19 800	96
61.	HAVANA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: PROMOTING HIGH QUALITY JOURNALISTIC COVERAGE OF ENVIRONMENT ISSUES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BUDGET CODE: 354 DOM 5011 US\$ 15 950	97

62.	HAVANA/ PORT-AU- PRINCE	HAITI: DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION PLURALISM IN HAITI THROUGH SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY RADIOS PROJECT BUDGET CODE: 354 HAI 5091 US\$ 88 000	98
63.	HAVANA/ PORT-AU- PRINCE	HAITI: ASSISTANCE TO HAITIAN JOURNALISTS BUDGET CODE: 354 HAI 5092 US\$ 55 000	100
64.	KINGSTON	REGIONAL: COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION (CBA): MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY WORKSHOP BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5001 US\$ 22 000	102
65.	KINGSTON	REGIONAL: COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION (CBA): EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CARIBBEAN BROADCASTERS BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5012 US\$ 18 000	103
66.	KINGSTON	GRENADA: CAPACITY BUILDING OF GRENADA MEDIA WORKERS BUDGET CODE: 354 GRE 5091 US\$ 22 800	104
67.	KINGSTON	GRENADA: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GRENADA MEDIA WORKERS. BUDGET CODE: 354 GRE 5001 US\$ 17 600	105
68.	KINGSTON	JAMAICA: SPRING VILLAGE COMMUNITY MULTI MEDIA TRAINING IN PROGRAMME SCHEDULING AND RADIO PROGRAMME PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES BUDGET CODE: 354 JAM 5091 US\$ 26 400	106
69.	KINGSTON	JAMAICA: BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF COMMUNITY WORKERS TO USE COMMUNITY RADIO AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL CHANGE BUDGET CODE: 354 JAM 5011 US\$ 17 600	108
70.	KINGSTON	ST.LUCIA : HARMONY FM RADIO BUDGET CODE: 354 STL 5001 US\$ 22 000	109
71.	KINGSTON	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: TRINIDAD YOUTH CENTRE COMMUNITY MULTIMEDIA TRAINING CENTRE AND RADIO STATION BUDGET CODE: 354 TRI 5011 US\$ 13 000	110
72.	MONTEVIDEO	REGIONAL: POPULAR CORRESPONDENTS - SUPPORTING VOICES OF THE EXCLUDED SECTORS IN LATIN AMERICA BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5091 US\$ 18 000	111
73.	MONTEVIDEO	REGIONAL: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR JOURNALISTS OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN THE MICRO-REGION SALTO/CONCORDIA BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5097 US\$ 17 000	112
74.	MONTEVIDEO	ARGENTINA: ESTABLISHING A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY RADIOS IN ARGENTINA AND PROMOTING GREATER FEMALE PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP IN THE MEDIA BUDGET CODE: 354 ARG 5011 US\$ 15 400	114

75.	MONTEVIDEO	CHILE: STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNITY RADIO AND CMC NETWORK IN THE BOROUGH OF ROMERAL BUDGET CODE: 354 CHI 5091 US\$ 14 800	116
76.	MONTEVIDEO	CHILE: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR MEDIA ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION BUDGET CODE: 354 CHI 5001 US\$ 16 500	118
77.	MONTEVIDEO	PARAGUAY: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY RADIO BROADCASTERS BUDGET CODE: 354 PAR 5091 US\$ 24 000	120
78.	MONTEVIDEO	PARAGUAY: CAPACITY-BUILDING AND AWARENESS RAISING FOR COMMUNITY RADIOS ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PARAGUAY BUDGET CODE: 354 PAR 5011 US\$ 16 500	121
79.	MONTEVIDEO	URUGUAY: SPREADING AND DISCUSSING RESULTS OF THE MEDIA DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR STUDY BUDGET CODE: 354 URU 5001 US\$ 22 000	123
80.	MONTEVIDEO	URUGUAY: CONSTRUCTION OF A REFERENCE CODE OF ETHICS FOR JOURNALISTIC PRACTICE BUDGET CODE: 354 URU 5011 US\$ 14 850	125
81.	QUITO	ALAI: STRENGTHENING MEDIA AS A PLATFORM FOR DEMOCRATIC DISCOURSE THROUGH TRAINING AND APPLICATION OF WEB 2.0/3.0 ICT TOOLS BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5094 US\$ 35 000	127
82.	QUITO	MPP: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF JOURNALISM IN THE BUILDING OF TRUST BETWEEN NATIONS: COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, VENEZUELA BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5095 US\$ 33 000	129
83.	QUITO	CELE: IMPROVING THE MONITORING OF PRESS FREEDOM IN THE ANDEAN REGION BUDGET CODE 354 RLA 5096 US\$ 15 000	131
84.	QUITO	TRAINING PROFESSORS FOR MASTERS PROGRAMMES IN THE ANDEAN REGION WITH EMPHASIS ON STRATEGIC USE AND SOCIAL APPROPRIATION OF ICTS BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5013 USD 29 000	133
85.	QUITO	BOLIVIA: TRAINING ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN BOLIVIA PROJECT 354 BOL 5091 US\$ 22 000	135
86.	QUITO	BOLIVIA: MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN JOURNALISTIC COMMUNICATION BASED ON UNESCO'S MODEL CURRICULA FOR JOURNALISM EDUCATION PROJECT 354 BOL 5001 US\$ 30 000	136

87.	QUITO	BOLIVIA: EDUCATING GRASSROOTS COMMUNICATORS FOR THE AFRO-BOLIVIAN NATIONALITY BUDGET CODE: 354 BOL 5011 USD 20 500	138
88.	QUITO	COLOMBIA: STRENGTHENING INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES BUDGET CODE: 354 COL 5091 USD 30 000	140
89.	QUITO	COLOMBIA: STRENGTHENING THE WOMEN’S NETWORK OF THE COLOMBIAN FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS: FECOLPER WOMEN PROJECT 354 COL 5001 USD 27 150	142
90.	QUITO	COLOMBIA: INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM REGARDING DRUG TRAFFICKING AND SELF-PROTECTION FOR JOURNALISTS BUDGET CODE: 354 COL 5011 USD 33 000	144
91.	QUITO	ECUADOR: TRAINING IN SECURITY, LAW, ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SELF-REGULATION FOR JOURNALISTS WORKING IN HIGH-RISK ZONES BUDGET CODE 354 ECU 5001 US\$ 21 600	146
92.	QUITO	ECUADOR: MEDIA SELF-REGULATION AND GENDER TRAINING FOR NEWS EDITORS AND JOURNALISTS BUDGET CODE: 354 ECU 5011 USD 24 000	148
93.	QUITO	PERU: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY BY PROMOTING INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM AND TRANSPARENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION BUDGET CODE: 354 PER 5091 US\$ 30 000	150
94.	QUITO	WOMEN JOURNALISTS IN ICTs AND GENDER BUDGET CODE: 354 PER 5011 USD 20 600	152
95.	QUITO	VENEZUELA : MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEMOCRACY IN VENEZUELA, THROUGH PLURALITY OF INFORMATION SOURCES, CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND “MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY” PROJECT 354 VEN 5001 US\$ 27 000	154
96.	QUITO	VENEZUELA: DIPLOMA PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY COMMUNICATORS BUDGET CODE: 354 VEN 5011 US\$ 19 000	156
97.	SAN JOSE	REGIONAL: TRAINING ON MULTIMEDIA REPORTING FOR MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN JOURNALISTS BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5002 US\$ 17 600	158
98.	SAN JOSE	REGIONAL: COMMUNITY COMMUNICATION FOR THE ERRADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS WOMEN OF MEXICO, NICARAGUA AND GUATEMALA. BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5014 US\$ 27 500	159
99.	SAN JOSE	EL SALVADOR: STRENGTENING DEMOCRACY THROUGH PROMOTING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREEDOM OF THE	160

		PRESS BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF JOURNALISM IN EL SALVADOR BUDGET CODE: 354 ELS 5091 US\$ 24 000	
100.	SAN JOSE	EL SALVADOR: STRENGTHENING IZCANAL COMMUNITY RADIO AND TELEVISION BUDGET CODE: 354ELS5001 US\$ 17 050	161
101.	SAN JOSE	HONDURAS: TRAINING NETWORK DEFENSE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREEDOM OF PRESS BUDGET CODE: 354 HON 5091 US\$ 24 000	162
102.	SAN JOSE	MEXICO: STRENGTHENING OF THE RURAL COMMUNICATION THROUGH TRAINING IN THE PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PROGRAMS IN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES AND SPANISH BUDGET CODE: 354 MEX 5091 US\$ 29 000	163
103.	SAN JOSE	MEXICO: CAPACITY BUILDING OF RADIO JOURNALISTS WORKING ON GENDER VIOLENCE BUDGET CODE: 354 MEX 5001 US\$ 20 900	164
104.	SAN JOSE	MEXICO: CREATION OF 2 COMMUNITY MULTIMEDIA CENTERS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN 2 COMMUNITIES IN THE RURAL AND INDIGENOUS STATES OF CAMPECHE (ZOH-LAGUNA) AND CHIAPAS (CHENALHÓ), MEXICO BUDGET CODE: 354 MEX 5011 US\$ 19 800	165
105.	SAN JOSE	NICARAGUA: TRAINING PROGRAM IN VIDEO PRODUCTION FOR COMMUNITY COMMUNICATORS FOCUSED ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BUDGET CODE: 354 NIC 5091 US\$ 26 000	166
106.	SAN JOSE	PANAMA: TRAINING PROGRAM FOR POPULAR JOURNALISTS: PRACTICAL TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS BUDGET CODE: 354 PAN 5091 US\$ 26 000	167
107.	SAN JOSE	PANAMA: WE ARE INVINCIBLE YOUTH BUDGET CODE: 354 PAN 5001 US\$ 15 400	168

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: AIBD: MEDIA & GOOD GOVERNANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA
BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5091
US\$ 27 500

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project was implemented by the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD). The project contributes to freedom of information and public participation for good governance using, where applicable, reporting on "access to information" for the public as the theme promoted in four Central Asian countries via research based TV journalism.

IMPLEMENTATION

AIBD organized two five-day workshops in Almaty 31 October 2011 to 04 November 2011 for TV journalists from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and another on 7 - 11 November 2011 in Dushanbe for Tajikistan. The workshop was combined with TV production. Canal France International (CFI) contributed the AIBD project by providing the trainer and some of training materials.

RESULTS:

- 26 TV professionals from PSBs, state television companies of 3 countries (4) Kazakhstan, (4) Kyrgyzstan and (18) Tajikistan improved their skills to develop fair TV programmes based on story developing, scripting through practical training combined with production- 8 TV programs of 3-5 minutes duration were produced as part of the training, discussed and broadcasted.

CONSLUSIONS:

Due to elections in Kazakhstan and other difficulties in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan a number of participants were not able to attend. Unspent costs are to be returned to IPDC.
The project is operationally completed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

ADIL SOZ: PROMOTION OF PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES OF CHIEF EDITORS OF CENTRAL ASIAN PRINT MEDIA ON THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5001

US\$ 19 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project is being implemented by The International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech “Adil Soz” (IFPFSAS) based in Kazakhstan. The goal of the organization is to improve protection of the rights of journalists and mass media, legal education and improvement of Mass media law in Central Asian states, as well as to ensure citizens and journalists access to public information resources by enhancing the professional capabilities of central and regional print journalists in Central Asia in news gathering, source-checking, reporting and writing.

IMPLEMENTATION

The aim of this project is to enhance the skills and knowledge of 18 editors-in-chief of regional and print mass media from 9 regions of Central Asia trained and used the knowledge of freedom of information in the context of human rights and good governance.

Two training workshops will take place in Almaty and either Bishkek or Dushanbe: from May to June 2012

RESULTS:

Results will be reported after the workshop, the preparations of which are well under way.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

ABU: GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN BROADCASTING ORGANISATIONS IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION
BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5011
US\$ 33 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project is implemented by the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU). The project is aimed at capacity building within leading broadcasting organisations in 5 Asia-Pacific countries: Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Kyrgyzstan, focusing particularly on correcting serious gender imbalances and inequities in employment opportunities in broadcasting media, female participation and media portrayal of women and girls in the region.

IMPLEMENTATION

The aim of this project is to enhance the skills and knowledge of 30 male and 30 female “gender champions” - CEO and top decision-makers as well as human resource, production – technical and programme personnel from national PSBs, who contribute to non-stereotyped portrayal of women by the media and greater gender equity in employment in practicing broadcasting journalism.

One three-day regional and seven three-day national workshops on “Gender Mainstreaming on TV” for 60 gender-in-media champions of Asia-Pacific broadcasters organized from January to April 2013. The project addressed MDI: 4.1.14; 4.2.3; 4.3.2, and Gender Sensitive Indicators for Media (GSIM, 2012)

RESULTS

Final results of the project will be reported after the completion of the project in June 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

**KAZAKHSTAN: BASIC SKILLS TRAINING IN NEWS-GATHERING,
REPORTING AND WRITING FOR REGIONAL JOURNALISTS IN
KAZAKHSTAN**
BUDGET CODE: 354 KZH 5091
US\$ 33 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project implemented by Kazakhstan Newspaper Publishers Association (KNPA). The purpose of the project is to improve skills in News-gathering, sourcing, fact-checking and reporting by regional journalists through the customization of two foundation courses in the *UNESCO Model Curricula for Journalism Education*—Logic, Evidence and Research and Tier 1 Reporting and Writing (basic news and feature stories). It has been designed within the framework of UNESCO Media Development Indicators, Category 4—professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpin freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity. More specifically, it addresses MDI: 4.1;4.3;4.4;4.5.

IMPLEMENTATION

Twenty-eight regional journalists and journalism teachers acquired the skills and knowledge to design and deliver courses in News-gathering, reporting and writing and adapting two foundation courses in *UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education*.

KNPA organized two five-day workshops (12 participants in each) in Astana (for participants from north and east Kazakhstan) and Almaty (south and west Kazakhstan)

RESULTS:

28 participants of both workshops were trained: 5 of them, or 18%, were male, and 23 participants, or 82%, were female. As for the occupation, 11 participants were university teachers of journalism from regional universities in Kazakhstan, 12 participants were working media professionals, 4 participants work as editors and at the same time teach journalism at local universities, and 1 participant is a journalist and media trainer. Participants of the workshops represented the following cities in Kazakhstan: Taraz (2 persons), Kyzylorda (2 persons), Shymkent (2 persons), Aktobe (2 persons), Semipalatinsk (2 persons), Pavlodar (2 persons), Ust-Kamenogorsk (2 persons), Karaganda (2 persons), Kostanay (2 persons), Astana (2 persons), Lisakovsk (1 person), Ekibastuz (1 person), Turkestan (1 person), Almaty (5 persons). A team adapted the courses to regional needs by developing presentations, case studies, practical individual and group assignments, and assessments. 10 teams co-teach the courses, with specific classes and practical experiences taught at the university and the media organization. 10 participants shared best practices, discussed challenges and formulated plans for future course offerings and development.

CONSLUSIONS

The project is operationally completed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

KAZAKHSTAN: TRAINING FOR KAZAKH-SPEAKING JOURNALISTS ON ISSUES OF LIBEL AND DEFAMATION

BUDGET CODE: 354 KZH 5001

US\$ 19 000

TYPE OF PROJECT:

This project was implemented by Internews Kazakhstan. This National Media NGO assists provincial (oblast) television broadcast media. The project aimed to address the lack of legal knowledge with a three day workshop training for journalists and media managers on in-depth reporting, as well as balanced coverage of cases and issues related to defamation, thereby contributing to decriminalization of libel and defamation in Kazakhstan.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The workshop was held 26 – 28 October 2011 in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Fifteen regional Kazak speaking broadcasting journalists and television producers acquired the skills and knowledge in news-gathering, reporting and writing for balanced coverage of cases and issues related to libel and defamation for effective governance.

Despite the complexity and seriousness of the topic, the seminar was conducted in a lively friendly atmosphere, and journalists actively shared their experiences. Trainers used a variety of teaching methods: demonstrated plots and programs broadcasted, modeled situations that arise in the interaction with government officials, initiated lively debates, gave practical assignments using examples of lawsuits to protect honor and dignity.

15 TV journalists (40% female and 60% male) were trained on practical defamation reporting skills. ICT social networking solutions were created/used by participants. A number of broadcasted TV programs with topics such as conflicts in good governance (i.e. elections) have increased following the seminar in the following Kazakhstan cities: Petropavlovsk, Karachaganak, Semei, Sairam, Shymkent, Kyzylorda, and Aktobe.

RESULTS:

Results will be reported after the completion of the project on 20 February 2012.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

KYRGYZSTAN: MEDIAMOST: STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITY MEDIA IN MOUNTAIN VALLEYS OF KYRGYZSTAN

BUDGET CODE: 354 KYR 5001

US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT:

This project was implemented by the Public Foundation Mediamost. The project aimed to provide equipment to new and existing Community Radio stations in Kyrgyzstan and deliver training to 40 CR staff from targeted regions to enhance capacity to produce quality radio programmes catering to the needs of specific communities.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The project consisted of two parts (you don't properly identify the two parts) : (1) Provide broadcasting transmitter to Radiomost and recording equipment to participants; (ii)enhancement training on community radio and CMC basics for 40 community media representatives.

Mediamost team researched equipment vendors of radio transmitter suitable for geographic and climate conditions of Talas valley. Two commercial offers have been accepted. Best option selected in close consultation with UNESCO Almaty. Provided the following equipment: One 500kw transmitter to Radiomost community radio; 10 recording devices with microphones for "village reporters", 1 notebook computer for training;

(2) Three-day training workshops in Batken, 11-13 September 2011 and Bishkek, 23-25 September 2011. Radiomost team conducted an in-house training for Community Radio Batken. The radio station Zaman FM 105.0 was launched during the training. 20 participants learned how to use the technical equipment and how set up a program.

The Bishkek training was co-funded by Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation, UNDP and UN Women. 30 community media participants learned CMC basics, radio production, multilingual programming and the current state of existing community media initiatives. Participants from all Kyrgyz provinces, plus experts and trainers from Belgium, Lithuania, Germany including an AMARC representative, exchanged their views and best-practices. The formation of a community media association was discussed.

RESULTS:

50 members (60% female and 40% male) of community radio and community media initiatives have been trained including Kyrgyz speaking women and marginalized groups, with experience in reporting on general issues, four quality radio programs "Community dialogue" were exchanged by the community radio initiatives and radio programmes.

Results will be reported after the completion of the project on 30 May 2012.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**KYRGYZSTAN: MEDIAMOST: 'THE PEOPLE'S MICROPHONE' -
ORGANIZING A COMMUNITY RADIO CARAVAN IN KYRGYZSTAN
BUDGET CODE: 354 KYR 5011
US\$ 17 600**

TYPE OF PROJECT:

This project was implemented by the Public Foundation Mediamost, Talas. The project aims to increase people's participation in rural Kyrgyzstan by organizing a "community radio caravan" for existing community radios and initiatives in five provinces: Talas, Chui, Naryn, Batken, Djalalabad. At least 180 representatives of community radio initiatives will have enhanced insight about the potential of peer-to-peer assistance and potential of community radio/CMCs.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Mediamost organized from 18 to 23 September 2012 a radio caravan and four one and half day on-site production workshops for 100 participants from Susamyr FM and Kemin FM from Chui oblast, Meiki FM from Batken oblast and Radiomost FM from Talas oblast. The workshops focused on making an interviews and reports, polling, post-production of recorded interviews, evaluation of polls, proper documentation of an experiences and lessons learned. Photos and texts of 20 produced audio programmes published on a local social network web site. This IPDC project contributed to the institutional development of 7 community radios and 2 rural/municipal CMCs, which would complement the three year UN/EU project in Kyrgyzstan: Operationalizing Good Governance for Social Justice¹. The suggested project meets a real need in all six regions of Kyrgyzstan, where community media has only recently begun to operate. The project addressed MDI 3.1.1 and is a UNDAF priority in Kyrgyzstan for 2012-2016.

RESULTS:

100 Community Radio volunteers and employees trained; 20 multimedia materials produced The content of produced multimedia materials focused on local services related to health, access to education, clean water, administration, local business as well as sport and cultural life.

CONSLUSION:

Final results will be reported after the completion of the project on 20 February 2013. The relevant project photos have been submitted.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**TAJIKISTAN: IMPROVING REPORTING ON CLIMATE CHANGE,
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND BIODIVERSITY BY MEDIA IN TAJIKISTAN
BUDGET CODE: 354 TAJ 5091
US\$ 14 800**

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project aimed to address the lack of in-depth reporting on climate change issues in the media of Tajikistan with a five-day workshop where journalists will gain detailed knowledge of key issues, learn to analyze environmental data and reports, and produce in-depth stories that explain the human impacts of global climate change and local environmental problems. Training is organized by the Independent School of Journalism “Tajikistan – 21st Century”

IMPLEMENTATION

The workshop was held 21-25 September 2010 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The goals of the workshop were to “encourage media to engage in public participation and to debate improvements that can lead to sustainable development” (Russian edition of the *Media as partners in education for sustainable development*, UNESCO, 2008).

The workshop was conducted by the Independent School of Journalism “Tajikistan – 21st Century” under financing of the UNESCO’s International Programme for the Development on Communication (IPDC). Technical support for this training was provided by the Committee on Protection of Environment under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan Media Group “Asia-Plus”, and the Tajik Branch of the Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC).

Print, radio, TV and online journalists improved the ability to conduct research and analysis and present balanced and contextualized coverage of environmental issues and their human impacts. Participants visited two sites around Dushanbe city to assess areas with evident consequences of climate changes and human caused impact on environment. They interviewed representatives of local authorities, experts and local population.

RESULTS:

18 journalists from Tajik and Russian mass media trained: 7 from Dushanbe, 2 from Kurgon-Tepa, 2 from Kulob, 2 from Khujand cities, and one from each of the following cities: Isfara, Penjikent, Khorog, Tursunzade, as well as one participant from Tavildara District of Rasht Zone. Gender balance was taken into account in the selection process: 9 women and 9 men. Journalists represented: newspapers (5), radio (5), television (5), information agencies and online media (3).

2 video reports in Tajik and Russian languages, 3 audio reports in Tajik and Russian languages, 1 multimedia report in Tajik, as well as 8 printed and online materials in Tajik and Russian languages produced during the training.

CONSLUSIONS

The project is operationally completed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE TASHKENT OFFICE WITH SUPERVISION OF ALMATY CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**UZBEKISTAN: DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL POTENTIAL OF YOUNG
JOURNALISTS ON THE SUBJECT OF "GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGES:
COVERAGE IN MEDIA
BUDGET CODE: 354 UZB 5091
US\$ 16 530**

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project aimed to address the lack of media coverage on issues of global climate change and environmental safety in Uzbekistan. The training programme supported national media trainers, journalism students and young journalists who need specialization on environmental reporting and contribute to sustainable development at the national level. The trainings were organized by the International In-Service Training Centre for Journalists (IISTC).

IMPLEMENTATION

A total of five trainings were organized by IISTC from July to December 2010. Two training of trainer seminars were organized in July-August 2010 for 10 selected journalism teachers and IISTC trainers. In addition, three trainings and internships within media outlets were carried out: July 2010 training for Uzbek and Russian languages print journalism students; and two trainings “Global climate change and its impact on people's lives: in the mirror of the media” in November 2010 for radio journalists and in December 2010 for TV journalists and students;

RESULTS:

- 10 selected journalism teachers and IISTC trainers passed methodology training.
- 58 young print journalism students in Uzbek and Russian languages trained on Climate change issues. 10 newspapers and magazines provided support for skills practicing, as well as 10 print items published on renewable energy, global aspects of climate change; analytical environmental reporting; greenhouse effect on ;
- 45 radio journalists trained; 5 of radio educational items produced;
- 32 TV journalists trained; 10 multimedia educational items produced;
- cooperation established with the EcoForum of Uzbekistan;
- report regarding the training in Russian is received.

CONSLUSION

The project is operationally completed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

MONITORING AND DEFENDING MEDIA RIGHTS IN THE PACIFIC
PROJECT CODE: 354 RAS 5092
US\$ 33 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Monitoring and Defending Media Rights in the Pacific (MDMRP) was a 12-month UNESCO project implemented by the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) Asia-Pacific. The project implemented a Media Rights Monitoring and Reporting program for media professionals from Pacific Island states. The project sought through targeted activities to build the capacity of media personnel in the Pacific to develop and roll-out strategic advocacy responses to media-rights violations in their countries and across the region; enhance regional networking and solidarity amongst media professionals by strengthening existing Pacific networks of press freedom and systematically monitor, document and publicise media rights violations thereby enabling journalists and civil society across the Pacific to challenge impunity and restrictions on the media and freedom of expression in the region.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project implementation included various capacity building elements, including training on media rights monitoring and reporting (with local follow-up workshops) and the development and dissemination of training materials. These were complemented by network building activities, including a one-day roundtable meeting of journalists, academics, students and civil society actors held in Samoa in October 2010 and an event to bring together regional media networks, held in Samoa in 2011. Ongoing monitoring and reporting of media rights violations in the Pacific region took place throughout the project, in addition to the production and dissemination of advocacy materials.

RESULTS

- Creation of a regional network for unified action to conduct and promote media rights monitoring and campaigning for media freedom and human rights.
- Improved regional reporting on human rights, democratic participation and processes.
- Improvement in coordination and solidarity among Pacific press freedom networks.
- Improved capacity among Pacific media professionals.

CONCLUSION

The project has made a significant positive contribution to the capacity of media professionals in the Pacific, and their understanding and commitment to press freedom. The establishment of independent regional networks should ensure the ongoing sustainability of media monitoring and advocacy efforts, which will work to further enable journalists and civil society across the Pacific to challenge impunity and restrictions on the media and freedom of expression in the region. All reports and financial statement were sent to UNESCO and approved. After final payment by UNESCO the project can be closed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: BUILDING REGIONAL NEWS CAPABILITY BY TRAINING AND EQUIPPING TELEVISION NEWS PRODUCERS IN MICRONESIA

BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5002

US\$ 34 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpin freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity

The project focused on strengthening the skills base for producing and disseminating television news reports in the Micronesian sub-region.

IMPLEMENTATION:

As there are no college-based journalism or production courses offered within the Micronesia countries, the project targeted media employees who had some experience in the media but little or no formal training. Through improving OTV's equipment and media dissemination strategies, such as introduction of social media, and hiring of a specialist trainer OTV established set up their operations to be able to fill the training needs gap.

In addition to technical skills, the training incorporated content on the Millennium Development Goals, HIV & AIDS, gender equality and freedom of information and expression.

RESULTS:

- Training was conducted in Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae, Yap and Pohnpei) and the Marshall Islands.
- Increase in exchange of media stories within the Micronesian region.
- Increased employment opportunities for skilled journalists (e.g. working as stringers for the media companies in other countries)
- The North Pacific Media Professionals Federation was launched linking media professionals across these three countries. Membership is expected to expand to include US territories in the northern Pacific (Guam) and Hawaii in the near future. There is a large and connected Micronesian population in Hawaii as well as strong links with US territories of Guam and the Northern Marianas.

CONCLUSION:

The project was completed in a timely manner. A small delay was experienced in finalising the project reports and acquittals due to Typhoon Bopha which hit Palau in late November and diverted much of the media effort to reporting on relief and recovery activities. The final report provides excellent detail and examples of the work completed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: STRENGTHENING INNOVATIVE AND GENDER-INCLUSIVE USE OF COMMUNITY MEDIA PRACTICES IN THE PACIFIC REGION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5012

US\$ 25 000

TYPE OF PROJECT:

Regulation of media

The project is grounded in community media (communication rights) and will use participatory processes to enable learning through the exchange of experiences in 4 countries that have experienced (and continue to experience) local and national conflicts. It will strengthen a core group of young women who are community media producers to be able to communicate key issues relating to gender justice and peace using a variety of formats including community and social media.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The project informs the further implementation of the Digital Strategy of the Pacific Plan through strengthened awareness amongst existing community media based networks in the Pacific, as well as broader CSO networks and interested NGOs and civil society groups (such as women and youth group, groups representing people with disabilities, public health, small business development, agricultural development, etc) through:

- Convening a community radio and media roundtable
- Production of updated FemLINK Pacific Community Radio Handbook for the Pacific to support the advocacy for and awareness raising within CSO and relevant government and development agency networks

This will be followed by the Regional Young Women's Media Skills and Advocacy Training and enhancement of existing women-led rural community media networks in 4 countries.

RESULTS:

To date, the Community Radio Handbook has been completed and planning is underway for the major regional events. The roundtable and training will be combined with other regional media development activities.

CONCLUSION:

The project is going well and all milestones are on track. The program management and quality of work delivered by FemLink is very high. With FemLink's strong existing networks, the roundtable and follow up activities have the potential to make a major impact.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

NIUE: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TV
BUDGET CODE: 354 NIU 5091
US\$ 16 500

TYPE OF PROJECT

Capacity building for TV Niue through three production workshops at least on camera, lighting, sound for TV drama as well as post production and composition. The three workshops were planned as a medium level training for industry professionals in the field.

IMPLEMENTATION

Originally the three workshops were planned on main concepts of camera, lighting and sound. In coordination with the trainer the content of the first planned course was changed including pre-production planning, scripting, shooting, editing and mastering. The two other courses concentrated then on editing and post production techniques.

The first course from 31st October to 5th November 2010 had all together 14 participants from the two TV stations Broadcasting Corporation of Niue (BCN), Kilocutz Production House (KPH) and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. This course worked in two different groups as they had experience in different technical standards. The objective was to produce a 3 minute magazine story to air on Maori TV in New Zealand.

The second workshop on post-production was organized in Niue with eight participants at medium level operators from 26–30 September 2011, using the only available four workstations. The objective of the post-production course was to maximize the outcome providing a good overall set of skills. The course was facilitated by BCN and KPH in the capital Alofi. The content of the course oriented on an industry standard compositing program (Adobe After Effects).

The third workshop, 24-28 October 2011, was an in depth training in the software tools After Effects, Photoshop and Illustrator for the same participants as in the second course. As the software is very expensive there should also be looked into Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) solutions.

RESULTS

The first course on pre-production planning, scripting, shooting, editing and mastering forced the participants to produce under realistic conditions with a given deadline for broadcasting. The second five day course on compositing provided a very good grounding for the eight participants. Finally, the third course demonstrated small projects that were demonstrated to the course audience, produced with the three software tools.

CONCLUSION

The overall effectiveness of the courses was excellent and gave most of the participants a completely new toolset to produce more TV programs with better quality. A problem was to overcome the incompatibility of their used institutional equipment. The training is a starting point for the participants to use these software tools in their daily work for bigger projects.

As Niue has an island wide fibre cable, the challenge for the next years is to provide with priority capacity building for online TV production. After receiving in the next few weeks the final report and the financial statement, the project can be closed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: EMPOWERMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY MEDIA AND PARTICIPATION IN THE NUKU COMMUNITY

BUDGET CODE: 354 PNG 5001

US\$ 25 300

TYPE OF PROJECT:

Community media: This project was based in a remote community with few local facilities to improve communication to assist the community's development.

IMPLEMENTATION:

There has been no implementation of this project. Follow up meetings with the National Commission for UNESCO has identified a number of internal administrative issues faced by the National Commission.

The funds have been transferred to the National Commission by UNESCO but they are held in a trust account managed by the PNG Department of Education. Due to changes in the Department's management, there is only one signatory to the account and he travels frequently. None of the National Commissions requests to the Department to sign releases have been processed.

UNESCO requested the National Commission to formally write and request that we withdraw the funds transferred to the trust account and deposit them into the National Commission's own bank account. This was discussed and agreed in November 2012 but there has been no request received by UNESCO.

None of the funds have been utilised and the project has not been commenced. Unfortunately the remoteness of the village of Nuku means that they do not have any banking facilities to directly receive grants. The National Commission has kindly stepped in to assist so that the project could commence, but after more than 12 months, the administrative issues outlined have prevented the project from making any progress.

RESULTS:

No results achieved.

RESULTS:

No results achieved.

CONCLUSION:

Due to the management and coordination difficulties faced by the PNG National Commission for UNESCO, it does not seem possible to implement the project in the near future and is recommended that this project be terminated and reconsidered at a later date.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL MEDIA TRAINING
CAPACITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA
BUDGET CODE: 345 PNG 5011
US\$ 20 000**

TYPE OF PROJECT:

Professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpin freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has two daily newspapers and one weekly newspaper. It has one commercially owned TV station (EM-TV), a government-owned TV station (Kundu2) as well as the national radio broadcaster NBC and a number of small commercial and community radio stations. Currently, most video producers are educated at media organizations and therefore trained with an institutional agenda. There is currently no film and video production course offered in PNG. The Highlands region in particular, where over 50% of PNG's population live, has a lack of trained media professionals and little capacity for media training.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The project will equip the University of Goroka to establish training programs for media professionals, develop training programs and implement the first round of short course training.

RESULTS:

No interim reports provided at this stage.

CONCLUSION:

This project is in its early stages and the main implementation period is through 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

SAMOA: ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SAMOA THROUGH INTRODUCTION OF RADIO IN A BOX
BUDGET CODE: 345 SAM 5001
US\$ 10 285

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project will be in a position to install a Radio in a Box from Australia. The journalism education at National University of Samoa will be improved by using the equipment for radio productions to broadcast for the university community from the radio studio. Hands-on training for the journalism students will enhance the skills in compiling, editing and producing quality and ethical radio programming as part of the curriculum.

IMPLEMENTATION

A revised workplan was submitted following the release of the approved funds. Different pre-conditions were resolved to install the campus radio. The Office of the Regulator approved the license to operate a Student Campus Radio Station which was signed and returned by the Office of the Vice Chancellor of the National University of Samoa (NUS). The Civil Aviation Division of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure confirmed that the proposed antenna specifications would not have any interference to departing and landing flights at the Fagalii Airport (21st July 2011). The Physical Facilities Department of NUS was consulted in building a 20 ft. in height pole to attach the proposed wireless antenna.

The Planning and Urban Management Agency of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment was requested to inspect emergency and safety requirements of the existing building to house the Project. The initial payment has been made via NUS into the account of the equipment supplier in Melbourne 24 November. UNESCO received in January 2012 a letter of authorisation from NUS, to proceed with balance payment of the equipment directly to the supplier's account. The shipment of the Radio in a Box is expected January/February 2012.

RESULTS

- The radio station was launched in October 2012. It is fully functional now with requirements already completed.
- Ministry of Communications and Information Technology conducted a site visit to where the Radio In A Box is housed. A meeting was briefly held to provide the Ministry with an update on the progress of the radio. This meeting was to ensure compliance with national licensing requirements.
- Students have been practicing radio manning and announcing.

CONCLUSION

Although some problems were encountered early on relating to the purchase of the radio-in-a-box due to exchange rate fluctuations, once this was resolved, the project went ahead smoothly. NUS combined the funding for the equipment (UNESCO/IPDC) with other funding sources to up-grade the buildings and other facilities in the Journalism School.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

SOLOMON ISLANDS: TRAINING OF TRAINING IN COMMUNITY RADIO IN THE PACIFIC

BUDGET CODE: 354 SOI 5001

US\$ 26 400

TYPE OF PROJECT

Capacity building for a group of ten civil society leaders as community radio trainers including the application of ICT and necessary skills to initiate and maintain self-sustaining community radio stations in their own districts. The community radio stations are providing a platform for democratic discourse.

The prevalence of modern technology, such as internet and mobile phones, in rural areas and outer islands across the Pacific region is still slow due to the relative high cost of technology. Radio broadcasting is still the predominant means of communication in Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICT) although it is a “one way” means of communication. Furthermore given the growing demand for rural dwellers and civil society groups to be given a voice, the need to build capacities in the area of community radio has increased significantly in the past five years.

IMPLEMENTATION

The key activity was a workshop for journalists held in Honiara. The workshop activities included but were not limited to:

- presentations on key issues & challenges on Community Radio services;
- hands on experience with ICT such as internet, MS Office, Email, social media;
- presentations on the impact and use of ICT on community media work;
- site visit to Solomon Islands Broadcasting Commission (SIBC);
- presentation and case studies on Community Radio stations in the Solomon Islands;
- group presentations on case studies;
- group discussions – sharing experiences;
- Presentation by government on broadcasting policies and regulation; and
- Media experts presentation – knowledge sharing.

RESULTS

According to the indicators proposed at the commencement of the project, the results achieved are as follows:

- Successful completion of workshop within time and budget;
- 13 community radio operators and civil society representatives aware of the implication of new media (including internet) and trained in the use of ICT including using internet for research, uploading articles, blogging, social networking, integrating mobile phones with community radio, basic broadcasting skills such as interviewing, editing and assembling a radio programme and script writing
- A network of journalists with ICT skills that they can build on, network and share experience and knowledge;
- A mailing lists of participants;
- Greater awareness of the role of media in ICT and in general development, good governance and relevant legal and policy implications especially in privacy, data protection, cybercrimes and broadcasting regulations.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**SOLOMON ISLANDS: BUILDING CAPACITY OF SOLOMON ISLANDS
BROADCASTING CORPORATION CORRESPONDENTS TO STRENGTHEN A
NETWORK OF NEWS AND REPORTS
BUDGET CODE: 354 SOI 5011
US\$ 13 000**

TYPE OF PROJECT:

Professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpin freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity

IMPLEMENTATION:

SIBC has proceeded with selections of potential trainees from the nine provinces. Due to transportation links being centralised and cost, it has been decided to hold the training in Honiara.

The training modules and course outline have been prepared in readiness for the training to proceed.

RESULTS:

Progress report 1 submitted in November 2011, includes the draft training units prepared for the training workshop to be held in 2012 as follows:

- News writing basics
- Defamation
- Interview techniques
- Reporting elections
- Political reporting
- Parliamentary reporting
- Scripting for current affairs
- Process of making a new law

CONCLUSION:

The project is well underway and expected to make good progress and be completed on time.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

TONGA: EMPOWERMENT OF TONGANS THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TONGA BROADCASTING COMMISSION (TBC)
BUDGET CODE: 354 TON 5001
US\$ 16 500

TYPE OF PROJECT

Professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpin freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity

Tonga is in the transition period from a constitutional monarchy with the King as Head of State, to a more democratic system of governance. These changes will require both new skills within the media profession and development of an understanding of the changes within the wider population.

IMPLEMENTATION

Two of three proposed workshops have been successfully completed. The focus of the workshop is on political reporting. Segments prepared for the trainings have also been publicly broadcast on television and radio to encourage community dialogue.

RESULTS

- 2 training workshops completed
- 24 programs in various genres produced and broadcast on various platforms of the Tonga Broadcasting Commission (TBC)
- daily live talkback shows on Radio Tonga 1

CONCLUSIONS

The project is close to completion. TBC has wide outreach in the Tongan community and by using both television broadcasts (received only around Nukualofa and main population centres) and radio broadcasts (the main source of communication in more remote areas), they have ensured reaching a wide cross-section of the Tongan community.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE APIA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

TONGA: CONTRIBUTING TO ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY THROUGH MEDIA FOR OUTLYING ISLANDS

BUDGET CODE: 354 TON 5011

US\$ 26 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpin freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity

IMPLEMENTATION:

The capacity building of professional staff for radio and TV will improve the content production on local development issues. The radio and TV programmes of the trained staff will benefit improving the quality of reporting on development in radio and TV features for the following groups, key for development: (i) Agriculture: Growers; (ii) Water supplies, irrigation: Growers, community at large; (iii) Fisheries: Fishermen; (iv) Handicrafts: Families, home economy; (v) Nutrition, food security: Families, home economy; (vi) Drinking water: Families, home economy; (vii) Health, hygiene: Families; (viii) Environment: Community at large; (ix) Drugs, alcohol: Youth, children; (x) Early warning on natural disasters and other urgent government messages on community, and on the country at large; (xi) Tourism operators, community-based tour operators

RESULTS:

This project recently commenced and first progress report pending.

CONCLUSION:

This project should proceed in the New Year.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

ABU: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ABU CHILDREN'S TV PROGRAMME ITEM-EXCHANGE PRODUCERS/DIRECTORS

BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5003

US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

In the continuing effort to contribute to the development and expansion of quality children's TV in Asia, this project aimed to enhance the ongoing activity to show the diversities, as well as similarities of growing up in the different countries of the region. The promotion of media pluralism begins among young TV audiences by making the most of the audio-visual medium to share the culturally diverse experiences of children. By doing so, ABU will be able to develop local human resources for children's TV, because of its built-in capacity building component for producers within the project design. One of the major problems in many Asian countries is the lack of a highly competent and experienced human resource base for children's and youth TV production and programming. Most countries in Asia will continue to be dependent on foreign - mostly American - children's TV programmes if there is no systematic effort to develop a human resource base for children's TV in the region. The ABU and its partners in the global network for children's television have been slowly investing in the building-up of this human resource pool of Asian children's TV producers. The objectives are to raise the quality of the local content in Children's Television in the Asia-Pacific region, and to promote better cross-cultural understanding and capacity building for producers not only in the Asia-Pacific region but also to the rest of the world through high quality children's programmes.

IMPLEMENTATION

A total of 23 organizations sent over 45 participants to the meeting, and this is a record high of the participating organization in its history. The screening sessions were held from 4-6 July and the two and a half day workshop was held from 7-9 July.

Participants were required to bring to the meeting a minimum of 4 suitable items for exchange under 4 categories (e.g. Children's Stories, How Things Are Made, Nature & Animals and The World Around Us). The duration of each item should not exceed 5 minutes. Some of the producers, especially those from the developing countries, produced their programmes with very limited resources. It is their creativity and determination that enabled them to produce such interesting programmes. Following the intense children's item exchange meeting, a two day workshop was conducted by a very prominent film director. The theme of his interactive and practical workshop was "From story development to visual realization". He picked a range of topic on How to cast and work with child actors to creating script and realization of film for his sessions. By the request of ABU eight kids at the age of eight to eleven years were brought in. Participants were put in workgroups with these kids and were given interesting task to seriously tackled 2-minute children's drama. This helped to develop the group dynamics and gave each member a chance to participate in the workshop.

RESULTS

The participants were satisfied with the event in general. The format and themes were relevant and suitable to most participants. However, the key concern was the lack of proficiency of English of some participants - this created delays and problems with exchanging, sharing of ideas and also had an impact on the discussion time which was inherently tight due to the increased number of participants and items to be screened. It is

worth mentioning that the quality of items from members in the less developed countries has been improving each year.

The final report has been forwarded to UNESCO Bangkok and the expected results have been achieved after the workshop.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: SEAPA: NAVIGATING THE LAWS THAT INFLUENCE THE WORK OF THE MEDIA

BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5013

US\$ 25 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Southeast Asia is represented by a diverse range of countries in terms of politics, economy and culture, and clearly a divergence in terms of respect and appreciation for fundamental human rights. This diversity is also reflected in the media situation of the individual countries in the region. From the work led by The Southeast Asian Press Association (SEAPA), it is clear that not all journalists and editors in the different countries are aware of provisions/policies or have the capacities to defend or protect themselves in the workplace. One of the best tools against censorship and control is knowledge of media laws and rights. The focus of the project is to train media professionals from Myanmar, Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand; countries where journalists are continuously faced with legal threats when writing and reporting news that are critical of the government. The training will complement other advocacy activities being carried out by local and regional groups towards law reforms and also raising the professional standards of the media.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Identify two trainers in medial legislation and ensure gender balance.
- Identify and select three senior journalists/media trainers/lecturers from each of the countries, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand, twelve participants in total.
- Organize a five day training of trainers course to impart the skills and knowledge on 1) training methods; 2) national laws that affect the work of the media as printing regulations, criminal defamation and access to information and 3) international standards on press freedom and human rights.
- Organize travel and accommodation for the trainers and participants.
- In collaboration with the trained participants, organize two follow-up training activities in each participating country for not less than fifteen participants from the journalism and media faculties.
- Prepare training materials in more than one national language of each of the countries involved.
- Prepare a print handbook and a CD-ROM that will be available on the SEAPA website to be shared with journalists in their respective countries.
- Translate the handbook in at least four languages.
- Contract one editor and two translators for the handbook

RESULTS

Journalists and media professionals from Myanmar, Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand have greater knowledge on media legislation, provisions, policies and censorship in Southeast Asia and are capable of defending themselves against threats in the workplace.

Outputs:

- 12 trainers trained on national media laws, printing regulations, criminal defamation, access to information, international standards on press freedom and human rights.

- Handbook/ CD produced and translated into the relevant languages and shared with the wider community of journalists through SEAPA website.

CONCLUSION

The project is still ongoing. A five- day training of trainers took place in Bangkok and 12 senior journalists, media trainers and lecturers from Myanmar, Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand attended courses on training methods, national media laws, printing regulations, criminal defamation, access to information, international standards on press freedom and human rights.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CAMBODIA: IMPROVING REPORTING SKILLS OF REPORTERS IN THE PROVINCES

BUDGET CODE: 354 CMB 5091

US\$ 13 200

TYPE OF PROJECT

Many Cambodian newspapers and private radio and TV stations depend on support from political parties. Although press freedom is not guaranteed, government has declared support for press freedom, publicly praising the benefits to society of an unfettered media. There are no restrictions on satellite dish ownership and foreign radio broadcasts can be received easily from neighbouring countries. The purpose of the project is to develop the provincial media in the Kingdom of Cambodia. By focusing on the specific skills required of media professionals working at remote areas, this project will ensure that rural Cambodian's journalists will know how to access the suitable media services that provide for their specific needs.

One hundred journalists/young reporters acquire necessary skills with the professional knowledge to enhance media coverage of good governance, social and environmental.

IMPLEMENTATION

Four training courses have been implemented in four provinces (Kompongcham, Battambang , Siem Reap and Sihanouk Ville). By the end of the training course the participants were able to: Describe the media methodology used and to write articles on media law and ethnics; specify media systems, goals, objectives, and define activities to reach the media standard; define realistic progress indicators, and create a strategy for working in the journalistic field; create detailed activities and implement them; and identify the value base of media (fundamentals).

RESULTS

In general, the practice was mainly concentrate on searching, collecting and verifying/validating the information which would enhance the journalists' capacity in writing the correct story.

There are still limitations, though, in report writing especially about good governance and democracy, but participants have been very committed and fully participated in both the training and the field practices. The participants are noted to have better understanding about searching and enter into discussions with colleagues on related issues before applying opinions into their script writing. It was also noted that the journalists networked with each other either personally or through their activities.

The final report will be forwarded to UNESCO Bangkok the 15 February 2011.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CAMBODIA: SUSTAINING COMMUNITY AND MEDIA PARTICIPATION IN PROMOTING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN CAMBODIA

BUDGET CODE: 354 CMB 5011

US\$ 16 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

While recognizing that the problems facing independent media in Cambodia are complex and interlinked, this project is directly aimed at supporting marginalized and ethnic communities to express their views and interests through active participation in media broadcasting. In order to promote community participation about freedom of expression, this project proposes to train 60 citizen journalists and actively involve them in the production of radio broadcasts from three target communes. This will build the capacity of communities to advocate for their rights in general (not only the right to freedom of expression), strengthen independent media networks and foster media diversity in Cambodia.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Identify and contact commune members who are human rights activists, youth activists, and those with a sufficient educational level to be trained as citizen journalists.
- Conduct baseline and final surveys for project evaluation.
- Organize a three-day Citizen Journalist training course to impart technical skills of citizen reporting, as well as knowledge of freedom of expression and freedom of information, for 20 selected individuals in three target communes.
- Establish a network of at least 5 radio stations. Invite radio station representatives to a presentation of the IPDC project and request to broadcast reports produced by the trained citizen journalists.
- Edit and broadcast 5 citizen journalists' news reports per month through the Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM) and the established network of radio stations.
- Establish Community Information Centres (CICs) in existing places such as the UNESCO Cultural Center in Rattanakiri.
- Organize 1-day Bridge forum as a platform for citizen journalists and network of radio stations (50 participants – 40 citizen journalists, 5 representatives from the network of 5 radio stations and VOD project staff) to exchange information.
- Employ 3 best citizen journalists as freelance reporters for CCIM's radio program.

RESULTS

Marginalized and ethnic people from three target communes in Cambodia participate more actively in their communities by expressing their views and interests through radio broadcasting and Cambodian media platforms.

Outputs:

- 60 community members trained on delivering news on topics such as human rights violations.
- A Media Network of 5 radio stations created.
- At least 50 news items produced, edited and broadcasted by community members via Sarika FM and the Media Network
- 1- day Bridge forum organized for citizen journalists and the network of radio stations to exchange information.

CONCLUSION

The project is still ongoing. Training curricula has been prepared by the Cambodian Center for Independent Media (CCIM) and the 1- day Bridge forum successfully took place in early December 2012. Themes discussed during the forum were the role of citizen journalists in society, journalism code of ethics, the relationship between local media and citizen journalists and exchanging lessons learned and best practices. In early January 2013 two other trainings will take place in Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri provinces.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CAMBODIA: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LOCAL RADIO STAFF TO PRODUCE COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES

BUDGET CODE: 354 CMB 5012

US\$ 21 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

As the illiteracy rate is still high in Cambodia, radio is the most used medium of the rural people to receive information. Almost every family in the provinces owns a radio set. Although provincial radio stations exist in more than 10 provinces in Cambodia, their main content and programming are the relayed programs from the Radio National Kampuchea (RNK) in Phnom Penh. Indeed, most of the programs do not serve the needs of the local communities since the information needed by the provincial people is different geographically. The purpose of this project is to develop community media by equipping and upgrading the skills of the existing provincial radio staff to be able to produce sustainable community-based radio programs that will best serve the interests and needs of people in the ten Cambodian provinces.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Contact and select one trainer in digital radio production, one assistant trainer and one consultant specialized in community radio programming.
- Conduct a technical and operational needs assessment of selected provincial radio stations and develop a baseline for the project.
- Cooperate with the Ministry of Information (MoI) and other interested institutions.
- Purchase the equipment: One LCD Projector, One Laptop, Sixteen Start-up kits for radio producers (which include digital audio recorders, headphones, radios, 4G flash drives, bags, set of notebook and pen) for the training programs justifying the best option through three pro-formats.
- Prepare sixteen resource books on producing community-based programs.
- Organize and deliver a five-week training course for sixteen trainees (ensuring gender balance) from the eight selected provinces, to acquire the skills for producing communication-based radio programs (Radio production, audio editing, marketing strategy, etc.).
- Organize three follow-up activities with each group of trainees.
- Organize and deliver a two-day workshop at the Department of Media & Communication (DMC) and the Cambodia Communication Institute (CCI), in order to share and exchange experience between participants and trainers about producing and working on the community-based program.

RESULTS

Thirty provincial radio staff produce quality community-based radio programs, and marginalized, disadvantaged and ethnic people from the selected ten provinces in Cambodia access information that is more relevant to their needs and interests.

Outputs:

- Technical and operational needs assessment made available for sharing and dissemination
- Capacities of thirty provincial radio staff build
- Thirty resource books in local language (Khmer) on production of community radio programmes created

- Thirty start- up kits for radio producers/ reporters, including digital audio recorders, headphones, radio, 4GB flash drives, bag, sets of notebook and pens distributed

CONCLUSION

The project is still ongoing. The Cambodian counterparts will conduct the technical and operational needs assessment of the selected radio stations in the ten provinces.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**LAO P.D.R: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY MASS COMMUNICATION
DEPARTMENT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAOS
BUDGET CODE: 354 LAO 5092
US\$ 19 800**

TYPE OF PROJECT

Mass media play a crucial role in forming and reflecting public opinion, connecting the world to individuals and reproducing the self-image of society. The media have a strong social and cultural impact upon society. Television, radio and print media have been influential media as they have been largely responsible for structuring people's daily lives and routines. In Lao PDR, mass media has gradually evolved. Recently, more types of media are being used, including newspapers, radio and television. There are both private and government owned media. The freedom of expression is guaranteed by the media law recently endorsed.

In order to produce quality media, quality media professionals need to be developed. In 2004 Mass Media Bachelor Course was initiated under Department of Lao Language and Mass Media, Faculty of Letter, National University of Laos. After the establishment, the department plays a crucial role in human resource development in mass media in three main areas: newspaper, radio and television. The needs for development are huge in all three areas of journalism courses, in this project the focus is on capacity development of the university trainers in newspapers production, including news writing, editing, layout, etc as these are foundations for the other areas of journalism.

IMPLEMENTATION

About a third of the university's 45-member Department of Lao Language and Mass Communication and five students enrolled in its mass communication program attended the workshop. Save for one, the faculty members who participated in the workshop have no journalistic experience but have been or may be tapped to teach journalism, news writing in particular, given the growing demand for the course. The students, who doubled as members of secretariat, are upperclassmen, and the department anticipates they would eventually join the faculty ranks.

RESULTS

The trainer stressed the earnest desire and eagerness of ALL the participants to learn and cannot express enough her appreciation for their cooperation. Attendance was perfect, workshop exercises were participated by nearly all, and feedback was received with openmindedness and enthusiasm. The project is under way to achieve its objectives.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**LAO P.D.R: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY MASS COMMUNICATION
DEPARTMENT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAOS
BUDGET CODE: 354 LAO 5001
US\$ 24 200**

TYPE OF PROJECT

In 2004 a Mass Media Bachelor Course was initiated under Department of Lao Language and Mass Communication, Faculty of Letter, National University of Laos (NULA). Due to limitation of qualified human resources, the department offers only newspaper and television courses. Most of the trainers/lecturers, teaching in mass media course are specialized in Lao Language Literature and have very limited knowledge at the journalism area. Thus, the department has put capacity building of these staffs at the central of its five year plan. This includes longer term studies, recruitment of the outstanding new graduates and on job training of the existing staffs, which is considered as essential to strengthen the staff's capacity so that they can be equipped with the key knowledge and skills needed for their day to day lecturing. The objective of the project are to train 20 lecturers and 5 students from the Lao Language and Mass Communication Department of NULA so that they acquire sufficient knowledge and practical skills in television broadcasting, including development of story ideas, assignment of stories, writing, editing, lining up and performing newscasts, conducting studio and field interviews and to purchase electronic resources material (video cameras, light tripod, Monitors TV, Microphones) for capacity building.

IMPLEMENTATION

The workshop took place 5-9 December 2011. The workshop was facilitated by an experienced trainer from the Philippines, who has been a journalist for more than two decades and has won various awards for her journalism work. According to the evaluation the workshop was very productive and most of the participants approved highly of the facilitation style of the trainer, who made the learning more enjoyable, practical and participatory. The workshop consisted of 12 sessions, including workshop overview, TV news characteristics, TV news writing and production, reading the news, story ideas and sources for TV news, interviewing for TV news story, filming a TV interview, Videography, video editing, putting the story together, newscast production, performing newscast and ethics for TV journalists. The contents of the workshop were very relevant to the participants' work. The use of sufficient training materials, including Power Point Presentation, watching VDOs of how the TV journalists do the interview, for example) and quality equipment were extremely helpful to the participants in obtaining knowledge and skills.

RESULTS

The participants provided positive feedback on the variety of training activities, especially practical exercises both inside the meeting room and field work. These hands- on activities provided the opportunities for all participants to fully engage in learning, interacting, sharing of ideas and experience both between the trainer and participants and among the participants themselves. Especially small group work allowed all participants to discuss and express their ideas, ask questions and practice what has been learned. The participants commented that practicing with the real equipment really deepened both their understanding and skills. Provision of enough related equipment is widely recommended by the participants as it has huge influence on the quality of the teaching and learning as well as on the future journalists' work. In order to improve the quality of teaching and learning in the mass communication area, regular and continuous capacity building of the mass communication lecturers is recommended as to equip the lecturers with the knowledge and skills needed for their effective teaching. The project has achieved it objectives December 2011.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**LAO P.D.R: SETTING UP A COMMUNITY RADIO IN XIENKHO DISTRICT,
HUAPHAN PROVINCE
BUDGET CODE: 354 LAO 5011
US\$ 24 000**

TYPE OF PROJECT

In Lao PDR radio is one of the most spread and influential media and over 80 percent of the population has access to it. There are 32 radio stations, with Lao National Radio (LNR) being the main service provider. Other regional and provincial stations do not reach all districts, remote areas are usually excluded and in rural villages, word of mouth still remains the main form of communication. Despite there are some local programs in ethnic languages, they usually do not respond to the information needs of people in rural areas. Xiengkho District, one of the 47 poorest districts of Lao P.D.R., has been chosen as the site for this project due to the absence of a local radio service. The Government is keen to provide relevant quality radio programmes in local languages by installing an FM transmitter or providing a local radio station to the Xiengkho District of Huaphan Province. The integration of interactive radio programmes in rural and ethnic communities will increase the production of content in local languages, facilitate access to information and open up new spaces for rural and ethnic people to make their voices be heard.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Renovate existing building to meet the requirements of a radio station
- Prepare equipment specification, select equipment suppliers, purchase and install equipment
- Recruit community volunteers to work with LNR staff for day-to-day operation of the station
- Carry out audience research to identify information needs
- Identify trainers and organize staff/volunteer training workshops on technical operation and maintenance of equipment, programme production techniques, and journalism
- Launch broadcast Project monitoring at regular intervals and project evaluation at the end of the project

RESULTS

The community of the Xiengkho District of Huaphan Province enjoys community- based radio programmes in 3 local ethnic languages and its urgent needs for more information, particularly on education, health care, agriculture, disaster preparedness, women, youth, culture, entertainment, law and security are fulfilled.

Outputs:

- Set up of a fully operational basic studio with recording facilities
- Radio technicians and programme producers trained
- Radio reporters/ journalists, in particular women, trained
- Community radio programmes produced in 3 local ethnic languages

CONCLUSION

The project is still ongoing. The studio has been equipped with recording facilities and equipment has been installed. Programmes for the training workshops focused on radio journalism and radio production techniques.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MYANMAR: BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF YOUNG JOURNALISTS IN THE MYANMAR PRINT MEDIA INDUSTRY

BUDGET CODE: 354 MYA 5011

US\$ 10 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The purpose of this project is to improve the skills and knowledge of 24 beginners and mid-level print media journalists through three four-week training methodology courses led by professional international and local trainers. Participants will be trained on the fundamentals of journalism, media ethics, international standards, the role of journalism in democratic societies, media professionalism, freedom of expression, media law and writing for the web.

IMPLEMENTATION

Organize and deliver two four-week training courses at the project submitter's premises to impart practical and theoretical print journalism skills and knowledge to a total of 24 working print media journalists from at least 10 weekly newspapers published in Myanmar.

Train participants on topics such as reporting, writing, editing, investigative journalism, fundamentals of journalism, media ethics, international standards, the role of journalism in democratic societies, media professionalism, freedom of expression, media law and writing for the web.

RESULTS

Myanmar journalists take advantage of greater opportunities for independent reporting and analysis, particularly on governance issues and report impartially and accurately according to international journalism standards.

Outputs:

- 24 young working journalists from Myanmar trained on reporting, writing, editing, investigative journalism, fundamentals of journalism, media ethics, international standards, the role of journalism in democratic societies, media professionalism, freedom of expression, media law and writing for the web.
- Participants applied newly acquired skills and knowledge in the workplace.
- Participants that are not yet employed undertook a four-week internship with the project submitter

CONCLUSION

The project is still ongoing. Trainers have been selected and training materials are being prepared.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BANGKOK OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**VIETNAM: CAPACITY BUILDING OF ETHNIC MINORITY BROADCASTERS
FOR PROMOTION OF MEDIA AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY
BUDGET CODE: 354 VIE 5011
US\$ 25 000**

TYPE OF PROJECT

Despite the fact that more than half of the broadcasting stations in Vietnam offer ethnic minority language services, with several having programmes in the same languages, they seldom provide opportunities to network and share the resources and products that they have taken the time and energy to produce. This means that efforts to enhance media and ethnic diversity in Vietnam have not yet been maximized. These factors indicate a need for training broadcasters of ethnic minority language programmes, first and foremost radio broadcasters of ethnic minority origin. Thus, this project contributes to promote media and ethnic diversity in Vietnam and enhance the capacities of ethnic minorities to use media as a platform for democratic discourse.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Identify two qualified trainers in digital recording, digital editing techniques and searching for information sources on the Internet.
- Elaborate the programs of the training courses. Training materials will be produced in national language.
- Identify and select sixty ethnic minority radio broadcasters from thirty-nine national and provincial radio stations who are producers of radio programs in twenty-six minority languages in Vietnam. Ensure gender balance in the process.
- Organize travel and accommodation for trainers and participants for four workshops.
- Organize and deliver four or five-day workshops, each for fifteen participants from ethnic minority radio broadcasters.
- Provide knowledge to trainees on digital recording, digital editing techniques and searching for information sources on the Internet.
- Prepare news items and broadcast them in different stages of the project in local and national media.
- Establish a network on media and ethnic diversity with the participating ethnic minority trainees and ensure that the network is kept alive for at least one year after the termination of the project.

RESULTS

Ethnic minority radio broadcasters have acquired the skills and knowledge that will enable them to produce radio programmes in ethnic minorities' languages and use media as a platform for democratic discourse.

Outputs:

- Sixty ethnic minority radio broadcasters trained on digital recording, digital editing techniques and searching information sources on the Internet.
- Thirty radio broadcasters of ethnic minority language programmes trained on digital radio production skills using ICTs.
- Ethnic minority radio broadcasters' network for the promotion of media and ethnic diversity established.

CONCLUSION

The project is still ongoing. Trainers were identified to facilitate the training course for sixty ethnic minority broadcasters from thirty- nine local radio stations. Two training courses for thirty participants from southern Vietnamese local radio stations were successfully delivered.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BEIJING CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CHINA: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN
BUDGET CODE: 354 CPR 5091
US\$ 36 300

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project aims at raising awareness about the basic principles of Freedom of Information (FOI) as an indispensable pillar of freedom of expression, as well as promoting the adoption and implementation of legal guarantees for the right of access to information, through the launch and dissemination of the Chinese version of the UNESCO's publication 'Freedom of Information, a Comparative Legal Survey' authored by Toby Mendel, as well as the dissemination of other relevant background materials.

IMPLEMENTATION

The original submitter was the Chongqing University. Later on, Chongqing University dropped out from the project, and, in consultation with the UNESCO Beijing Office, agreed to hand over the implementation to the Institute of Culture & Communication of the Peking University.

RESULTS

A dedicated website has been put online as part of the web-portal of the Peking University, with content about FOI in Chinese language, including translated FOI publications and documents developed by UNESCO and other international organizations, academic essays by Chinese and foreign experts, relevant official documents, news reports related to the right of access to information, etc. Peking University has also started to prepare the launch of the UNESCO publication by T. Mendel, that has been postponed to year 2012 in the attempt to find a format and a date acceptable to all involved parties.

CONCLUSION

Despite the difficulties encountered by the implementers in ensuring all relevant parties agreeing to make the event happening, the Peking University, along with CI/BEJ, is to continue seeking possible solutions for the launch of the publication in 2012.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BEIJING CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CHINA: PROMOTING GENDER-AWARENESS IN CHINA'S MASS MEDIA
BUDGET CODE: 354 CPR 5011
US\$ 25 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Approved for funding during the 56th session of the IPDC Bureau meeting, this project aims at promoting the understanding of gender mainstreaming best-practices among Chinese media practitioners and managers, so as to incorporate the gender perspective into their professional practices and their daily work.

IMPLEMENTATION

Following consultations, the project submitter has been contracted on October 2012 to implement the following activities:

- translate and disseminate UNESCO publications "Getting the Balance Right: Gender Equality in Journalism" and "Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media" from English to Chinese;
- organize a two-day national training workshop on the theme of "Promoting gender awareness and producing gender balanced and sensitive media programs";
- undertake a 6-month observatory and monitoring on news reporting & programs on gender-relevant issues;
- organize a one-day seminar on the topic of media and gender equality at the concluding stage of the project to share experiences and lessons learnt on how to promote greater gender sensitivity in journalism, how to accurately and professionally report on women's issues in China and to promote gender equality and women's development.

RESULTS

The project's kick-off two-day national training workshop took place on 27-28 November 2012, with the participation of over eighty media managers, journalists and scholars. The Chinese version of the two UNESCO publications "Getting the Balance Right: Gender Equality in Journalism" and "Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media" were launched at the opening ceremony. The workshop included technical training sessions and knowledge sharing on women and the media from an occupational perspective and on how to professionally produce gender-sensitive news and content.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of this project is on-going, including an exercise to monitor news reporting and media programmes from a gender-sensitive perspective and the preparation of the final seminar, expected to take place by end 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BEIJING CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MONGOLIA: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SPECIAL PUBLIC BROADCAST CHANNEL CATERING TO ETHNIC MINORITIES

BUDGET CODE: 354 MON 5001

US\$ 35 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project is aiming to address the lack of access to information in native languages for the ethnic minorities and rural disadvantaged groups in Mongolia, through supporting dedicated TV and radio programs in the languages spoken by minorities. The project provides training and equipment in order to produce television and radio professional contents in languages spoken by minority groups for broadcast by MNB2, the second channel of the Mongolian PSB system. In achieving its goal, this project builds the capacity of broadcast producers and professionals from minority groups themselves, and it increases media pluralism and diversity.

IMPLEMENTATION

An “International Body Allocation” Contract was signed with the Mongolian National Broadcasting (MNB) in November 2011. A baseline survey on the programming needs of the ethnic minorities is being carried out by MNB, and it assessed for instance that just one minority in Western Mongolia has just one hour a week of programming available in its native language, while other linguistic minorities has no dedicated broadcast content at all.

The list of equipments required for field news-gathering in remote regions and their technical specifications has been completed, and the bid for the equipment purchase is ongoing. Due to the unusually harsh weather condition in Mongolia this year, three planned trainings targeting journalists, talents, programme productions staff and news presenters from minorities has to be postponed to Spring 2012. A study-tour for the MNB2 senior management (the Channel’s director and the programming director) was successfully negotiate with the Special Broadcasting Service Television of Australia and it is also scheduled to take place in Spring 2012.

RESULTS

The project has been supplementing the UNESCO’s support to the recently-established MNB Second National TV and Radio Channel, which was inaugurated in July 2011 by the UNESCO Director-General and by the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE BEIJING CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MONGOLIA: BUILDING TRAINING CAPACITY OF THE PRESS INSTITUTE TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW JOURNALISM CURRICULA
BUDGET CODE: 354 MON 5011
US\$ 25 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Approved for funding during the 56th session of the IPDC Bureau meeting, this project had the objectives of strengthening training capacities of the Press Institute of Mongolia in order to introduce a course on “covering development issues” in its training program and facilitate its implementation at other national universities and journalism schools based on the adapted Mongolian version of the UNESCO Journalism Curricula.

IMPLEMENTATION

Following consultations, the project submitter has been contracted on October 2012 to implement the following activities:

- a train-the-trainer course to strengthen teaching skills and improve the methodology of the Press Institute’s training staff based on the adapted Mongolian version of the UNESCO Journalism Curricula;
- a train-the-trainer course on professional reporting on sustainable development issues to provide essential theoretical knowledge and practical skills for Press Institute’s training staff in covering for instance environmental issues, gender mainstreaming, good-governance and other issues related to sustainable development;
- a training manual developed as a step-by-step guide for journalism teachers to conduct a course on “Covering Sustainable Development Issues”;
- a pilot course for journalism educators conducted by the trained trainers;
- an exchange-sharing exercise among relevant journalism training institutions to touch-base on the implementation of the adapted Mongolian version of the UNESCO Model Curricula on Journalism Education.

RESULTS

In consultation with the UNESCO Beijing Office, the contracted implementing partner has developed a workplan including the detailed training syllabi. The trainings are scheduled to take place in February-March 2013. Two qualified and experienced international trainers/facilitators have been identified for the capacity building.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the project is on-going, smoothly and on time, expected to be completed by end of 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ISLAMABAD OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PAKISTAN: STRENGTHENING PRESS CLUB IN FATA

BUDGET CODE: 354 PAK 5091

US\$ 33 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This particular project aimed at addressing the challenge faced by media professionals working in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA), who established The Press clubs to strengthen networking among them. There are seven independent Press Clubs in the FATA, with memberships of more than 250 print and electronic journalists. These Press Clubs are under-resourced and under-developed, including the absence of broad professional development. There is still no formal mechanism for the members of the clubs from different areas to share experiences with members of other clubs.

Through this project, the current capacity of these seven press clubs located in Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram and North & South Waziristan Agencies, will be improved by providing training to journalists and ICT equipment support. The focus of the trainings will be on the conflict reporting skills, international and ethical reporting standards, safety and security of the journalists in the conflict zones, understanding of the relevant laws, and how to access information by enhancing research based skills to view news & other information available in English, Urdu, and Pushtu languages and dissemination of news stories through emails. There is also media monitoring in FATA and publication of 12 monthly electronic reports on the status of freedom of expression in its coverage area. Alumni groups will also be formed to promote networking among the press clubs and trained journalists through internet and other means.

IMPLEMENTATION

According to approved work plan, the implementation of this project is done through series activities:

- Purchase, transport and install the ICT equipment at the press clubs. Train regular staff in the use of internet and trouble shooting.
- In total, 2 rounds of training workshops on conflict reporting
- Formation and networking of alumni groups which will be done by the regular Intermedia staff.
- Publication of 12 monthly reports on state of media in FATA, with a focus on the violations of press freedom and violence against journalists to be done by media research officer, Intermedia.
- Follow-up and support for the press clubs will be continued for trouble shooting by Intermedia office.

The ICTs equipments that were planned to be provided have been purchased, transported and installed for 8 press clubs and the press club staff have also been trained in the use of Internet and trouble shooting. Workshops on conflict reporting have also been conducted for 5 of 8 press clubs in 5 of 7 agencies including Khyber, Bajaur, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. Due to security considerations and immediate non-availability of journalists, trainings in Mohmand and Kurram agencies have not been held so far. The second round of 2-day training workshops to be held in the next quarter, which will be followed by the formation and networking of all 8 partner press clubs. The monthly reports have been published for the months of August, September, October and November 2010. The rest are on track. Activities related to follow-up and support for the press club is also continuing by way of mentoring throughout after the installation of equipment and training at each of the press clubs.

RESULTS

During the implementation it shows that there have been improved understanding of FATA journalists in the field of conflict sensitive reporting, ethical standards, safety and security mechanisms, and relevant media legislation, while at the same time the participating journalists also have better access to information as well as better synergy among them through the use of ICTs.

CONCLUSION

The project has contributed to the strengthening of the capacity of media professionals in Pakistan, especially those who work in FATA. This will create a better condition in ensuring the freedom of the press and freedom of information in Pakistan.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ISLAMABAD OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PAKISTAN: DEVELOPING CAPACITIES OF RADIO JOURNALISTS TO PRODUCE NEWS

BUDGET CODE: 354 PAK 5001

US\$ 18 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project was aimed to improve the existing capacity of FM radio to act as a medium of empowering local people with information to support independent and pluralistic media in the remote areas of Pakistan. Access to accurate and reliable information is a necessity for the people of Pakistan in their struggle for democracy. At present, more than 40% of the Pakistani population lives in poverty, with over than two-thirds of this figure living in rural areas. Some 65% of people living in rural areas are illiterate and lack access to news and information. This project aims to address this worrying statistic by using radio as a means of reaching out and providing a voice to rural communities.

A target group of 150 journalists with at least 50 women journalists, selected from 25 FM radio stations from smaller towns and rural areas in Pakistan will attend a series of training workshops on producing new and current affairs programme for radio, with special focus on social issues incorporating gender perspectives in an effort to bring about attitudinal changes relating to gender. This will result in the creation of a radio news network, enabling the sharing of experiences and content, and therefore strengthening the capacity of local radio stations to impact the shaping of policy at local, provincial and even national level, thus contributing to the democratic process. The training will aim at creating an enabling environment for free and independent media and in building media capacity that avoids stereotyping women, in news and current affairs programming.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Under the overall objectives increasing production and broadcast of news and current affairs programming among journalists the following activities were carried;

- Training workshops for 150 radio journalists (100 men and 50 women) from 20 Local FM stations organized.

RESULTS:

100 male and 50 female Journalists from 20 local FM stations are able to produce and broadcast professional news and current affairs programmes, based on Gender sensitive Media Development Indicators.

Observation from Field Officer:

It has been learnt that in Pakistan, FM channels by legislation don't have rights to produce news and current affairs programming. Since the field office wasn't consulted before, thus the project could not prove if the training was worth used later by journalists in their respective newsrooms or not.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE ISLAMABAD OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PAKISTAN: BASIC JOURNALISM SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR DISTRICT CORRESPONDENTS
BUDGET CODE: 354 PAK 5002
US\$ 30 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project was aimed at building capacity and training of 180 Pakistani District Correspondents, in order to increase their proficiency in basic journalism techniques and freedom of expression issues, and resulting in the creation of a network of rural journalists for the monitoring of press freedom violations and Human Rights abuses.

The liberalization of the broadcasting and print media sector in Pakistan over the past two decades has led to an explosion in the number of circulating newspapers and magazines, with over 850 publications in circulation today. Historically this growth began in the main metropolitan centers, however the devolution of power to local governments across Pakistan has led to increased pressure on the media sector to mirror this change and provide support to district correspondents. At present this support is largely unavailable, with district correspondents often poorly educated, underpaid, and working in isolation.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Nine workshops organized in the remote areas of South Punjab, out of which six for male district correspondents and three for women contributors.

RESULTS:

- Journalists from small districts including men and women were trained to report on press freedom violations and abuse of human rights from their respective communities.
- Journalists formed a network of Press Freedom Monitoring to defend freedom of expression, by raising alerts for better governance.

OBSERVATIONS FROM Field Office:

This particular IPDC project though had not been under country priorities, as there is very low number of district level journalists, and reporters. In Pakistan, rural media doesn't exist due to unavailability of having any community based newspapers and broadcasters. Thus the project didn't outline its criteria of induction of participants, in many areas, giving random calls to participants yielded false participants.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE JAKARTA OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

TIMOR LESTE: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TIMOR-LESTE PRESS COUNCIL
BUDGET CODE: 354 TUL 5011
US\$ 37 400

TYPE OF PROJECT

The media environment in Timor-Leste is still under-developed compared to the region and there are currently no active self-regulatory systems in place in the country. There is no existing institution that handles media complaints or provides redress against unprofessional journalism in the country. A strong self-regulatory approach through the establishment of a press council is a necessary step towards a truly free, independent and pluralistic media.

The establishment of a Timor-Leste Press Council, with participation of local media practitioners, publishers or owners, and members of the public will directly contribute to increase in the professional standards of journalism in the country collectively, through the publication and dissemination of the Press Council's code of ethics, decisions and deliberation to its members and rest of media community.

IMPLEMENTATION

The activities implemented during first quarter as per the work-plan are:

- 1 in-country training on the role and duties of the media regulatory mechanism. The training was delivered by members of the Indonesian Press Council. It was opened to various stakeholders including potential board members, journalists and civil society. The training took place from 21 January to 22 January 2013.
- 1 in-country seminar on discussion and dissemination of the Draft Media Law on 23 January 2013.

RESULTS

- The main 5 media associations in the country and the newly elected Secretary of State for Social Communications endorsed the project. This is an indispensable step to give legitimacy to the Interim Press Council that will be established as a result of the process foreseen in this project.
- Over 70 participants, including members of the board of the Interim Press Council, media practitioners, media-owners, journalism training institutions, government and media associations have been trained on the role and functioning of the Press Council.
- The media community, academia and government discussed and provided inputs to the newly drafted Media Law through a dissemination workshop.
- The Indonesian Press Council delivered the training and committed to keep supporting the establishment of the Press Council of Timor-Leste.

CONCLUSION

Both the training on establishment of a Press Council and workshop on draft media law were a success in terms of participation as the most relevant stakeholders attended both activities. Other

indicator of success is the engagement of the main five media associations with the project and the endorsement and commitment of the government with the process that will lead to the establishment of the (Interim) Press Council of Timor-Leste.

The expected result of the project had to be revised since the establishment of the Press Council is inevitably linked to the existence of a law that regulates the media, which currently doesn't exist in the Timorese legislation². From the original objective of establishing the Press Council, the new goal is to support the establishment of an Interim Press Council that will eventually become an official body once the media law is passed in Parliament.

² The Draft Media Law of Timor-Leste is being discussed in Parliament. This draft stipulates the establishment of the Press Council under Article 17. The law also states that the government will be obliged to support the institution by securing funds from the General State Budget (Article 17.6).

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KABUL OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

AFGHANISTAN: RADIO NAI TRAINING
BUDGET CODE: 354 AFG 5091
US\$ 35 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001, the numbers of media outlets have expanded in the print, radio, TV and the Internet. Despite efforts undertaken by the media to accurately report on Afghanistan daily realities, serious threats on press freedom are present, thus impeding the Afghan population to access the objective, independent and reliable information that is needed for citizens to fully participate in the democratic process. Today, journalists in Afghanistan lack the security, independence and access to information they need to fulfill their professional duties in the best and impartial manner.

Creating media outlet is easy, establishing a radio station which is the most common medium in Afghanistan is very easy today, but the most important aspect is the content. Afghan media is still a medium of entertainment, predominantly radio stations at local and national level play music. TV, the newest growing medium, has already started to be a rebroadcast machine of Indian dramas with very little connection of any sort of reality.

The project is to develop and increase the existing news and entertainment section of the Radio NAI which was set up in a previous IPDC project, to train journalists using a combination of classroom based training as well as to provide technical assistance and basic troubleshooting to maintain quality and constant broadcast in the radio stations. This media development program is designed to ensure that radio fulfils its potential as the medium with the power to reach the largest numbers of Afghans.

IMPLEMENTATION

The main project objective is make Afghan journalists empowered to set up news and entertainment section in their radio stations to develop the quality of the station's contents via conducting training in diverse scope of journalistic issues, technical assistance and basics troubleshooting to maintain quality and constant airing of radio stations.

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

45 radio journalists has attended trainings on different topics: Cool edit, Radio production, DJ (disk journey) and Media and its responsibilities.

Radio staff has set up a news section and music sections and sending the trainees to the press conferences and as well as running round tables with some exclusive interviews.

NAI radio Staff produce 22 programs in to daily, weekly and bi-weekly formats which go on air according to the broadcasting schedule.

Five new educational and entertainment programs have been produced

Throughout the project activities NAI attracted more listeners and audiences and it is obvious from the telephone call (40-50 calls daily) from the audience expressing their willingness and interest in listening NAI radio, which is an outcome of the previous UNESCO-IPDC funded project for upgrading the NAI radio transmitter.

RESULTS

The training courses are still to go on scheduled basis and so far around 43 Journalists including 5 female from provincial stations and 8 male Journalists were invited from Kabul stations are trained at NAI training center. Provincial journalists were invited from Faryab, Samangan, Takhar, Badakhshan, Bamyan, Ghazni, Hirat, Wardak, Kapisa, Loar and Panjshir provinces. The topics covered were Basics of Journalism, DJ, Radio Production and Cool Edit.

NAI have been providing its facilities for both practical and theoretical to the trainees. On other hand they have learnt how to present a music programme, creating play list and archive, live shows, live desk with the presence of audiences who are working with diverse Afghanistan media outlets. The trainings are on strengthening the capacity of the participating journalists to develop quality media outlet.

CONCLUSION

The training were/is effective, with much positive feedback from the participants. Feedback forms were distributed after each training session to the trainees and as well as to their radio station managers. The project activities/ trainings impressed and they are very happy and optimistic for continuation of such the trainings in future as well.

On the training evaluation forms, the participants gave the training an overall score of 95% and the favorite topics were all that have been carried out in the trainings. Trainees have mentioned that the trainings were really useful for them and they now learned how easily to produce programs to run their media through the technical and practical knowledge they have gained.

Some of the training participants requested that the duration of the courses should be extended in order to have a follow up of the training and as well as enough time for theoretical and practical sessions, but most of them were happy with the duration and also requested to conduct these kinds of trainings in the provinces as well.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KATHMANDU OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

NEPAL: TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS ON LEGAL AWARENESS IN AN ERA OF MEDIA CONVERGENCE
BUDGET CODE: 354 RAS 5005
US\$ 32 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

New media landscapes have transformed a myriad of changes in disseminating information as a result of convergence merging voice, video, data and image into a single flexible network, integrating telecommunications and computer technologies. Against this scenario regardless of integrated communications services, the need for journalists to acquire knowledge and an understanding of the implications of legal awareness and media ethics have become essential.

The project envisages to train journalists in the SAARC countries to learn about cross-country experiences in the fields of defamation, contempt of court, and hate speech, and to explore possible solutions to many of the recurring problems encountered in more than one jurisdiction including those posed by sting operations involving sophisticated technology, and the implications of putting content with the new media which may defect the laws/customs of other countries whilst being acceptable in some. Journalists should be aware of the important areas of media law, including defamation, regulating of obscene and indecent content on media, official secrecy and confidentiality, contempt of court freedom of the press and protection of privacy in relation to new media.

IMPLEMENTATION

The approved work plan for this project foresees the implementation of the following activities:

- Organize and conduct two 5-day trainings, one in Kathmandu and one in Male, for 14 journalists from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- Develop course outline, content and detailed programme covering the issues of international and national laws concerning freedom of expression, press, broadcasting and internet with a special focus on defamation, contempt of court, hate speech, and the risks associated with journalistic coverage of legal proceedings.
- Identify the trainers.
- Organize travel and accommodation of trainers and participants as well as other logistic arrangements.
- Ensure at least 40% of participants are women journalists.

RESULTS

The implementation of the project started in December 2011, and therefore the project is still in the very beginning. AIBD has started preparing the training materials and sending invitations to participating countries.

CONCLUSION

The project is progressing normally. In the next stage of the project AIBD will organize the trainings – April 2012 in Nepal and September 2012 in Maldives.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KATHMANDU OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

NEPAL: GIVING A VOICE TO WOMEN. ESTABLISHING THE COMMUNITY RADIO STATION “RADIO NARI AAWAJ”

BUDGET CODE: 354 NEP 5001

US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Due to the low literacy rate, lack of basic infrastructure, mainstream media have limited reach to people in the hilly and mountainous areas of the country (ca 50% of the 28 million inhabitants of Nepal). In these regions, community radios are the most effective media to enable people to exercise their right to information and to acquire, contextualize and share locally relevant information and knowledge, to include them in policy and decision-making processes, and to protect and promote the diversity of their cultural expressions.

Women, who in Nepal are often considered as second category citizens and among which the illiteracy rate is particularly high, are still lagging behind in accessing information through radio and only few of them own or have control over radio sets limiting their freedom to decide to which station or programme to listen to. Similarly, the number of women speaking through radio compared to that of men is low. The situation of women is particularly precarious in the high mountainous Jumla District in Nepal’s Mid-Western Development Region.

In this context, the non-governmental organization 'Hamro Aawaj, Hamro Sarokar' (Our Voice, Our Concern) has established “Radio Nari Aawaj” (“Radio Women’s Voice”), a community radio managed and operated by women broadcasting in Nepali language from Chandannath, a village located at 2,514 meters (8,251 feet) heights in the centre of the Jumla District.

IMPLEMENTATION

The approved work plan for this project foresees the implementation of the following activities:

- Development of a five year strategic plan in a community based approach;
- Procurement of studio and transmitting equipment;
- Construction of the premises for the studio;
- Installation of the studio and transmitting equipment;
- Development of training material on radio operation techniques and programme production;
- Organization of training courses on radio operation techniques and programme production;
- Launch of “Radio Nari Aawaj”.

RESULTS

Premises for the radio station have been identified, rented and renovated, and the radio station has been equipped with appropriate equipment. The radio station started its test transmissions in August 2011, and has since established regular broadcasting schedule of 6-9am and 6-9pm.

A 5-day training programme for 15 women (8 from Radio Hamro Aawaaj and 5 from other nearby community radio stations) was organized in November, with focus on basic skills on radio station management and radio journalism.

The station has quickly gained trust and popularity among Jumla’s women. To make it more accessible to them, the radio station has been purposely located in the middle of the village. One of the most popular shows is “Let’s rest for a while”, a programme in which the talk show host invites people to come over and share their thoughts live on the air. Singing is often the most comfortable way for women to voice their

concerns - for example how boys are sent to school, while girls have to stay at home and help with the household work.

The station also raises awareness on important social issues – such as domestic violence, a difficult problem in Jumla. Due to informative programmes by the radio station, men have become aware of the legal precautions related to domestic violence, and some of them have reduced violence or stopped altogether.

The radio has also changed the attitudes of men, who doubted women could successfully run a radio station. Now, with the transmissions on the air, men have had to admit that women are capable of things that were previously thought to be possible only for men.

The next challenge for the radio station is to establish a 5-year strategy and to ensure long-term funding.

CONCLUSION

The project, coming to an end in March 2012, has met its objectives: the radio station is up and running, and it has empowered the women of Jumla to exercise their right to information. For many women, through the radio station they can for the first time have their voices heard.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

NEPAL: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE NEPAL PRESS INSTITUTE TO OFFER HIGH QUALITY MEDIA TRAINING
BUDGET CODE: 354 NEP 5091
US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The media sector in Nepal is developing rapidly and becoming increasingly diverse. There are currently more than 400 newspapers published and 235 radio stations that are registered. Due to the rapidly growing industry, there is an enormous demand in the media sector for skilled media professionals. It is estimated there are approximately 10,000 journalists working in Nepal, but most journalists have not received any form of training.

This project aims at building the capacity of Nepal Press Institute (NPI) to provide training to newspaper and radio journalists who live outside of Kathmandu and who do not have access to other media training opportunities. In order to reach the journalists living in remote areas, a distance learning system will be established, using an online Content Management System (CMS).

IMPLEMENTATION

Planned activities that have already been, or are being, implemented are the following:

- Consultation with prospective students of Distance Learning course.
- Preparing curriculum for the Distance Learning course.
- Preparing a training manual based on the course curriculum (published online and as hard copy).
- Developing Content Management System (CMS) handbook for teachers and students.

The following activities will be: Training teachers to use the CMS to create and manage course content online; Organizing one-to-one training sessions between teachers and students on using the CMS system; Conducting the online training course; and Monitoring the use of CMS.

RESULTS

The implementation of the project started in July 2010 with a seminar entitled “Distance learning model of curriculum on diploma course on Journalism and Mass Communications”. The seminar was organized in order to consult media scholars, media trainers and journalists as well as senior curriculum experts from the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) in order to collect feedback on the project plans.

After the seminar, NPI appointed a curriculum development team that presented the first draft to a group of experts in August 2010. The expert panel reviewed the course content and made sure it will meet the CTEVT curriculum standard format, after which it was approved in September 2010.

After finalizing the curriculum, NPI has developed software and a 25-page handbook for the training course. Currently NPI is uploading the handbook online, and preparing to start advertising the course to potential participants.

CONCLUSION

Project contributed to Nepali journalists more equal access to quality journalism training even in remote areas. Through the enhanced capacity of Nepal’s journalists, the project also contributed to Nepal’s peace-building and state-restructuring process.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

NEPAL: BUILDING BRIDGES: COMMUNICATION OF EMPOWERMENT
BUDGET CODE: 354 NEP 5092
US\$ 27 500

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project enhanced the capacity of Community Media Centers (CMCs) and Community Learning Centers (CLCs) by promoting networking and information exchange between CMCs and CLCs through journalism and media training, ICT training and networking meetings and the establishment of two new CMCs, Radio Kapilbastu CMC and Radio Today, Janakpur CMC.

TARGET BENEFICIARIES:

This project contributed to promoting, supporting and developing communication and learning capacities of remote communities in selected districts including Janajatis, dalits, women, Madhesi, marginalized and Muslim minorities. Additionally, radio program producers, journalists, interns in radio, representatives from government, non government and media organizations and social workers were involved in capacity building and trainings.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Community Radio Support Centre (CRSC)/Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) successfully completed this project on time. Two CMCs were established (Radio Kapilbastu CMC in Community Radio Kapilbastu, Kapilbastu and Radio Today CMC in Community Radio Today, Janakpur) and 6 capacity development trainings and 3 network meetings were organized. Equipment installation was completed at the 2 CMCs.

RESULTS:

TRAINING:

The various trainings and meetings offered multiple avenues for participants to learn about how to operate and manage CMCs as well as provided an introduction to computer and internet systems functioning.

Radio Kapilbastu CMC

The 1st training was held from February 13 to 15, 2011. There were 27 participants, 3 women, including radio program producers, journalists, interns in radio and social workers from different Madhesi, minority Muslim and indigenous communities. The training consisted of mini lectures, group exercises, field work and practical approaches.

The second set of trainings was held from November 3 to 5, 2011. There were 17 participants, 4 women, including people from the Madhesi, minority Muslim and Indigenous communities. The training consisted of mini lectures, group exercises, field work and practical approaches.

The ICT training was held from April 25 to 27, 2011. There were 9 participants, 1 woman, including people from Madhesi and marginalized communities. The agenda of the training was an introduction of computer,

computer system unit, computer networking, internet and World Wide Web, electricity, mother board components and computer crime. The training had conducted in theory and practical approaches.

The CMC networking meeting was held on April 9, 2011. There were 16 participants. The agenda of the network meeting was information sharing and experience of operating CMC and its beneficiaries to the local community, CMC and its technical aspects, CMC management, sustainability and network development.

Radio Today CMC

The first training was held on August 28 to 30, 2011 to develop the human resources in order to be able to support and implement the different activities of CMC. There were 18 participants, 3 women including radio program producers, journalists, interns in radio and social workers from different Madhesi and Muslim minority communities. The training consisted of mini lectures, group exercises, field work and practical approaches.

The second training was held on November 27 to 29, 2011. There were 11 participants, 4 women, including radio program producers, journalists and interns in radio from different Madhesi communities.

The ICT training was held on November 13 to 15, 2011. There were 9 participants at the training who were from Madhesi and marginalized communities. The agenda of the training was the introduction of computer, computer system unit, computer networking, internet and World Wide Web, electricity, mother board components and computer crime. The training was conducted in theory and practical approaches.

CMC networking meeting with concerned stakeholders was conducted on September 9, 2011. There were 15 participants including representatives from government, non government and media organizations. The agendas of the network meeting was information sharing and experience of operating CMC and its beneficiaries to the local community, CMC introduction and its technical aspects, CMC management, sustainability and network development. The network meeting was successful in informing the concerned stakeholders about their role to implement the activities of CMC for the benefit of the target community.

The network meeting among operating CMCs was organized at Radio Today CMC, Janakpur on November 30, 2011. There were 8 participants including 3 CMCs representatives.

CONCLUSION

The project activities were successfully completed November, 2011. The local stakeholders welcomed the set up CMC in Radio Kapilbastu and Radio Today. The establishment of CMCs has been useful and beneficial to local community members in a variety of ways. Participating community members have enhanced their media and digital literary skills by learning how to access knowledge using email, internet and computer communication and information tools. CMCs have complemented these efforts by serving the local community through searching for information requested by them as well as collecting information and books to form digital and archive libraries. Computer training classes have also been provided and 10 people are learning basic computer programs at Radio Kapilbastu CMC. Capacity building trainings have produced skilled human resources to operate technical functions required in producing a radio programs. The quality of radio programs and news has increased after organized trainings. The network meetings have built the community ownership and concentration to the stakeholders about the CMC activities.

The CMCs will be able to continue to support the CLCs in technical aspects of disseminating information, while the CLCs will provide the CMCs with locally relevant media content. Together the CMCs and CLCs will be strengthened to take their role in supporting members of the communities to be informed of and to participate in peace building and state restructuring.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**BANGLADESH: CAPACITY BUILDING OF WOMEN ON RADIO
JOURNALISM AND PRODUCTION
BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5091
US\$ 23 100**

TYPE OF PROJECT

In Bangladesh, working women tend to be employed in low-ranking administrative jobs, with little real responsibility and very limited prospects for career development. Community radio (CR) in Bangladesh is however a fast growing sector with considerable employment potential. Working at community radio stations or being actively engaged in radio journalism could give Bangladeshi women a chance to lead the growth of CR in the country. Increased women's participation would also help redress the prevailing gender disparity in radio journalism. Against this backdrop, the IPDC project for capacity building of women on radio journalism and programmes production sought to develop a group of young women professionals (in the age group 20-25) with sufficient capabilities and skills in CR management, program production, broadcasting and technical operation, who would produce issues-related weekly radio programs (giving women a platform to express themselves).

IMPLEMENTATION

UNESCO contracted the Centre for Communication and Development (CCD) to organize and execute the following activities:

- Organize and conduct four 10-days-long training workshops on production, editing, management and operations for 25 young women
- Provide a 3-month-long fellowship program that would allow selected trainees to produce radio programs
- Conduct four regional advocacy workshops for participants from 16 northern districts of Bangladesh
- Produce 30 weekly short radio programs on women's issues to be broadcast from Rajsahi Radio Station and RadioDesh.com

RESULTS

The key activities of the IPDC project have been successfully completed. However, the final deliverables (such as the final report, financial statement and vouchers) are expected in June 2012 - hence the project has been labelled as 'ongoing' at present. Not only were the four workshops that had been agreed upon conducted efficiently, a fifth workshop on radio reporting and program presentation was conducted in response to demands from the participants. Although 25 women were to have attended, eventually 30 did, thereby surpassing expectations. 30 programs were produced and 25 of them broadcast, demonstrating the mature awareness that just because a program had been produced did not necessarily mean that it was of broadcast quality. CCD strategically renamed and recast the proposed advocacy workshops as 'consultation workshops', ensuring that the goal of strengthening women's position and participation was achieved. The fellowship program proved very beneficial in terms of providing hands-on experience, and Radio Rajsahi was very supportive in facilitating the broadcast of the programs produced. One of the most impressive outputs of the project was the formation of the Women's Empowerment Network (WEN) by trainees of the workshop. CCD partnered with WEN in organizing the consultation workshops, allowing them further platforms to express their needs and concerns, and enhance their capacity and leadership skills.

CONCLUSION

The project has successfully met its goals of conducting training workshops for women in the area of radio journalism and program production, and has surpassed its own targets by organizing five rather than four workshops. The women were provided hands-on training, and the tangible output of their training was the 25 broadcast-quality programs they produced during their fellowship. The consultation workshops were a success, and the project ultimately did much to build not just the participants' skills but also their confidence and leadership abilities.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

BANGLADESH: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR JOURNALISTS OF THREE HILL DISTRICTS

BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5092

US\$ 30 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project included the organization of three capacity building initiatives for local journalists working for the print and electronic media, in three hill districts in south-eastern Bangladesh. The three districts, namely Khagrachari, Bandarban and Rangamati are situated about 250–300 km from Bangladesh's capital city Dhaka.

Target: Sixty local journalists would undergo training to further develop their professional skills.

IMPLEMENTATION

The 12-month-long project was launched on 1st June 2010, and News Network (UNESCO's implementing partner) successfully completed the project within the allotted time. Skill development training was imparted to 60 journalists at three one-month workshops. The training workshops were conducted by senior journalists working for the national and international media; and the participants comprised 51 men and 9 women who worked for different media houses in the three targeted hill districts. Held at the district headquarters of Khagrachari, Bandarban and Rangamati respectively, the three workshops to train journalists exclusively from the hill districts were the first of their kind.

A trainers' manual had been prepared in advance by News Network. Besides, a variety of training materials were developed for and distributed during the workshops. The textual materials that the participants received, included – among others – the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the UN Convention Against Corruption, CEDAW, documents about the fundamental principles of journalism, copies of the 'Right to Information Act', etc

The first journalists' training workshop was held in Khagrachari district between 19th September and 14th October 2010. Sixteen journalists participated in the programme, which was coordinated by Tarun Bhattacharjee, Editor of *Protidin Khagrachari* and a District Representative. The workshop was received enthusiastically, and the Deputy Commissioner (Government Chief Executive Officer) of the district, Mr Anis-ul Haque awarded certificates of participation to the young journalists on the closing day of the workshop.

The second workshop was held from 28th November to 23rd December 2011 in the Bandarban district. The inauguration of the workshop by Mr Shahiduzzaman, Editor of News Network, was a festive occasion and was attended by senior local journalists, Press Club members, and the participants. The local coordinator of the workshop was Mr Monirul Alam, District Correspondent for the Dhaka-based daily *Kaler Kantha* and Bangladesh Television (BTV). 22 journalists, including four women journalists were trained at this workshop.

The final capacity-building workshop was held at the Rangamati district headquarters from 30th January to 24th February 2011. Coordinated by Mr Sunil Kanti Dey, President of the District Press Club and correspondent for the *Dainik Sangbad*, the third workshop was attended by 22 journalists, including five women. The closing ceremony (not just for the workshop but for the project as a whole) was impressive, and

was attended by a large number of newspaper editors and members of civil society. The chief guest, Rangamati Hill District Councill Chairman Nikhil Kumar Chakma awarded the 22 young journalists their certificates of participation, and expressed his gratitude to UNESCO for having supported such a project.

RESULTS

The project successfully achieved its objective of training 60 young journalists from the three hill districts. 51 men and women journalists ultimately received training and benefited from the workshops.

Post-workshop feedback clearly indicated that participants had found the training sessions very useful for their professional development. The workshops had helped them acquire a much deeper understanding of various issues such as journalistic ethics, reporting and combating corruption, journalists' professional and social responsibilities, human rights, gender equality, global warming, climate change, etc.

The training sessions and course material also ensured that journalists acquired the necessary skills and knowledge pertaining to the following:

- Press freedom and freedom of expression
- Description of news and basics of reporting
- Reporting on women's and children's rights / issues
- Reporting on economic and environmental issues
- Techniques of information gathering (including interviews, and covering press conferences and other events)
- Techniques of Investigative reporting
- Developing practical skills in writing reports and news features

CONCLUSION

The IPDC project caught the attention of a large number of senior mediapersons, and eminent members of various press clubs. Several editors and senior journalists have testified to the evident usefulness of the programme, saying that subsequent performance reviews of the reporters, correspondents, or stringers from their organizations who had been trained at the News Network workshops, have shown marked personal development. Participants' journalistic output has been qualitatively better than before, and they have become demonstrably more diligent about their duties and responsibilities.

After the success of the IPDC project and the publicity created by the latter, News Network itself has been receiving a number of requests from different towns and districts in Bangladesh to conduct similar training programmes there.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

BANGLADESH: MEDIA IN DISASTER MITIGATION MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (MRDI)

BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5002

US\$24 246

TYPE OF PROJECT

Bangladesh is perceived as one of the ‘hot spots’ of climate change and faces recurrent natural disasters. Floods, draughts, cyclones, river erosions, water loggings and landslides in hilly areas occur frequently causing huge damage to lives and properties of the densely populated country.

In recent decades, disaster coverage in Bangladeshi media has increased significantly but it is still considered that media is not doing enough to report natural disasters. There is a dearth of in-depth, investigative stories, features and follow-up reports. As disaster is not considered a news beat, different reporters are assigned to cover disasters at different times. Therefore, reporters assigned to report disasters do not develop expertise through sporadic experience.

Media coverage of disasters has also become an important issue in disaster management. The project aims to increase coverage of risk reduction issues in the media which would supplement and reinforce national efforts on disaster management. More specifically, the project seeks to develop capacity and skills of 100 local correspondents working in national media houses in four divisions on preparing reports, news stories on climate change, disaster management and risk reduction through orientation.

IMPLEMENTATION

MRDI, in collaboration with UNESCO conducted a needs assessment survey on media’s role in disaster mitigation and risk reduction. Findings of the survey indicate that journalists and media houses of the disaster-prone areas can play a vital role in this regard.

In line with the project objectives, MRDI recruited the necessary human resources and purchased the equipment required for smooth implementation of the project. A team comprising eminent journalists, meteorologists, and MRDI staff have developed relevant content based on the comprehensive needs assessment. Four training programs have been conducted in four divisional headquarters. MRDI has selected Bogra as a venue for two of the training programs due to its strategic location and proximity to the Rajshahi & Rangpur divisions. Hundred correspondents of national print, TV, news agencies, on-line and radio media participated in the trainings.

The training sessions covered such issues as disaster and disaster management, how disasters occur, climate change, RTI and reporting, disaster reporting: efficient ways to cover hard events, putting perspective to disaster, generating story ideas and identifying RTI application issues. The resource persons who conducted the trainings were renowned journalists and experts.

RESULTS

The 4 training programs (Training content in Annex-1) were considered to be effective for the correspondents in terms of teaching them how to conceptualize a paradigm on disaster reporting. One hundred correspondents have been nominated by their respective media houses.

The participants exchanged views and ideas on disaster-related issues and discussed risk reduction perspectives at local level. Analysis of pre and post assessment questionnaires showed improvement of knowledge level of 81% participants. The trainings also created an opportunity for the district level correspondents to build a common understanding of investigative reporting on the issue. A great number of region-specific story ideas have been generated as a result of the training.

CONCLUSION

The Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI) has rigorously followed the project activities and will complete the project as planned. It is expected that skills and knowledge of trained journalists working as local correspondents in national media will be significantly improved. It is also expected that the number of disaster reporting stories will increase along with their quality in terms of accuracy, depth, clarity, timeliness which will reinforce the national efforts on disaster risk reduction and management. MRDI took note of all participants' recommendations and will incorporate them in future training programs.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

BANGLADESH: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE PATHSHALA SOUTH ASIA MEDIA ACADEMY
BUDGET CODE: 354 BGD 5011
US\$ 25 300

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project aims to enable the Pathshala South Asian Media Academy to adopt modern organizational and professional approaches and thus improve the capacity building programmes it offers. The project seeks to improve the level of Broadcast Journalism education and training, both vocational and academic at various career-stages of Bangladeshi journalists, in order to strengthen their professionalism and independence. By creating quality training programmes for the broadcast department, the project will contribute to building a new generation of well-trained broadcast professionals, able to fully assume the role of the media in strengthening democracy and freedom of expression.

The overall goal of the project is that the Broadcast and Multimedia Department of the Media Academy will acquire the capacity to introduce an advanced course on Broadcast Journalism based on the UNESCO Model Curricula for journalism Education.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Broadcast and Multimedia Department of the Media Academy has undertaken the necessary action to prepare the introduction of a short course on News Presentation based on the UNESCO Model Curricula for journalism Education. This specifically entails:

- Introduction of a module as a three month short course on News Presentation based on UNESCO Model Curricula for Journalism Education.
- Strengthening capacity of Ten tutors and trainers of Pathshala South Asian Media Academy through Training of Trainers (TOT)
- Installation of broadcast equipment will be installed in the academy including 2 sets of Camera Kits and 1 set of Video Editing panel.

RESULTS

All the necessary human resources have been recruited and the equipment required for the smooth implementation of the project has been procured. The draft module has been prepared and the feedback from the expert groups have been received and incorporated in the draft. It is expected that the development of Module will be completed by the beginning of March 2013 before commencing the ToT in mid-March, 2013.

CONCLUSION

Pathshala South Asian Media Academy is intensively following the project activities and is going to complete the remaining activities of the project as planned and agreed. It is expected that the project will strengthen Pathshala to become a self-sustained Media Training Institute of Bangladesh. The Module on News Presentation will be further used to train News Presenters from the young generation of media professionals who are working as hosts in live shows and as news presenters. The equipment purchased

under the project, such as editing machine and video cameras will allow Pathshala to provide easy access to young media professionals to build their projects and enhance their carrier. The project will help build bridges between Pathshala and other Journalism Education Centers in Bangladesh by exchange of resource persons and equipment as may be required.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

INDIA: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF COMMUNITY RADIO FORUM, TO STRENGTHEN MARGINALISED VOICES AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

BUDGET CODE: 354 IND 5091

US\$ 28 600

TYPE OF PROJECT

In 2006 the Government of India approved the Community Radio policy. The CR sector is thus very new. Due to administrative backlogs the total number of CRs in 2009 was less than 60, and the number of grassroots CR stations was less than 10. The Community Radio Forum (CRF) seeks to create an enabling environment for CRs in the country, help build a vibrant CR climate and strengthen the co relation between the media and marginalized communities who have very little exposure to information and expression. This project aims to institutionalize the CRF so that it can enact its vision and functions.

IMPLEMENTATION

This project seeks to establish a Community Radio Forum Secretariat in New Delhi, hold 12 workshops (with approximately 500 participants)) to build awareness and skill sets with respect to content, program production, and technology use. There will be special reservations or quotas for marginalized communities such as Dalits, tribals and women. Additionally a helpline will be set up to assist all license. Finally, a website for the CRF will be developed and uploaded. The CRF's activities will target the more than 200 NGOs that have either received or are in the process of applying for a CR licence. Institutionalizing the CRF will further help it to undertake activities related to policy advocacy and capacity building.

RESULTS

Due to administrative and bureaucratic issues at the contractor's end, it has not yet been possible to issue the contract. A revised work plan is expected in end January 2012, upon receiving which the contract will be re-issued.

CONCLUSION

In its envisioned role, the Community Radio Forum of India will be able to provide significant assistance to existing CRS and those that are in the process of applying for a license. Besides, it will also have a very important role to play in terms of addressing the collective needs of the CR sector (whether in terms of building the capacity of CR personnel, or creating advocacy networks to help sectoral growth). Thus attempts are currently underway to resolve the administrative issues involved, review the work plan, re-issue the contract, and initiate the project at the earliest.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

INDIA: STRENGTHENING JOURNALIST SAFETY AND MEDIA RIGHTS MONITORING INITIATIVES IN INSURGENCY PRONE AREAS OF INDIA
BUDGET CODE: 354 IND 5001
US\$ 33 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

In the insurgency-prone states of Chattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand, journalists operate in a threatening climate of intolerance and violence. The hostile environment has led to confusion among journalists about the permissible limits of free reporting and about the possibility of a democratic media. Thus journalists in these areas need to be trained in media monitoring and advocacy techniques. Also fact finding missions need to be undertaken to assess the key issues faced by journalists in terms of the defence / protection of their rights. The present IPDC project will promote these activities and help create regional networks to support journalists in insurgency-prone areas.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Three 2-day media workshops on media rights violations in India will be conducted in three target locations in the country. These workshops will incorporate training on the norms of fair reporting, media ethics in conflict situations and monitoring violations of media freedom etc.
- Additionally, solidarity and fact finding missions will also be taken up by the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh where two additional workshops will be conducted in March and April 2012, respectively.
- The project will also include the distribution of monthly bulletins and regular alerts, and the publication of a regularly updated website and other web resources with information on media rights violations.

RESULTS

The contract has been issued and the payment of the first instalment has been released. The training workshops in Indian states of Chattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand will be conducted in mid-February 2012. An interim report on the first set of project activities is awaited.

CONCLUSION

This IPDC project will train and increase the awareness of journalists (about issues pertaining to the freedom of expression, media and democracy, etc) in certain insurgency-prone areas of India. The project has been recently initiated, and the first set of proposed activities has been conducted by the contractor. An interim report is expected soon from the contractor.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MALDIVES: JOURNALISM SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MALDIVES
BUDGET CODE: 354 MDV 5001
US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The overall goal of the project is to build capacities of journalists and to promote mutual understanding between local governance bodies and the media with a view to improve to the general public, develop greater awareness of freedom of expression issues and encourage better governance, accountability and strengthen the principles of democracy.

IMPLEMENTATION

UNESCO contracted with the School of Journalism and Communication, University of Queensland to build the capacities of 80 local journalists by conducting 4 workshops in basic journalism techniques, including online journalism and freedom of expression issues. The participants will be selected from local media organizations and also among the journalists working for national newspapers, radio and television.

The workshops will be conducted by senior journalists working for national and international media who will train the participants in freedom and democracy, techniques of information gathering, practical exercises of news reporting with balance and impartiality etc. One skill based training in cyber journalism/online journalism /web journalism will also be conducted.

RESULTS

50 young journalists who were employed or seeking employment in the Maldives media were offered an in-depth training on investigative journalism and digital publishing. The 4 practically oriented workshops were designed to allow students to develop story ideas; gather information and publish their own stories on a digital site housed by the University of Queensland titled JacWorx. The workshops canvassed the following topics: methods of investigation, story backgrounding and computer assisted techniques; legal and ethical issues emerging from investigative journalism and digital journalism; a practical session in which students developed their own story ideas; creative commons and digital copyright - legal issues with digital publishing; Evaluating the evidence and finding the story; research and story planning - a practical session where student teams pitched their investigative story; Multi-media storytelling interactive narratives and news games; Journalists and social media- storytelling widgets; practical session on mutli-media production.

CONCLUSION

The project has been implemented by a partner professional institution and the final report has been submitted. There were supposed to be carried out 4 capacity building training workshops to train 80 media professionals in various aspects of journalism. The number of workshops has been delivered, however additional information is sought regarding the number of media professionals trained. A reason has been provided that local authorities have not been sufficiently cooperative. Further information and clarifications have been requested.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**SRI LANKA: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON
REPORTING ON POST CONFLICT RELATED ISSUES IN SRI LANKA
BUDGET CODE: 354 SRL 5091
US\$ 19 800**

TYPE OF PROJECT

Although the civil war in Sri Lanka has ended, media outlets continue to be divided along linguistic and ethnic lines. The Sri Lankan media has also been accused of being non professional. Journalists in a country caught in a thirty-year conflict need guidance on how to report post-conflict issues, so that a sustainable peace can be achieved. In its attempt to build a critical mass among the media community, the Sri Lankan Press Institute (SLPI) would conduct three training workshops, (in areas such as media law reform, ethical journalism, and journalists' rights), the guidelines for which would be prepared by veterans in the field of post-conflict-related issues.

IMPLEMENTATION

Under the project, 61 professional journalists from the mainstream Sri Lankan media underwent a comprehensive training program titled 'Reporting on Post Conflict Related Issues' comprising three separate workshops held in the Western, Northern and Eastern Provinces. The guidelines for the workshop were prepared by five senior journalists and media academics seasoned in post-conflict-related issues (and endorsed by the Sri Lankan media and its stakeholders). Addressing important and immediate needs of the media at both the national and international levels, the groundbreaking course was the first of its kind held in the country since the civil war ended two years ago.

The workshops were conducted by the Sri Lanka College of Journalism, the training arm of the Sri Lanka Press Institute. The first workshop was held in Colombo and was attended by newsroom journalists. The second was held in the eastern port city of Trincomalee and was attended by journalists from the districts of Ampara and Trincomalee. Journalists from the districts of Vavuniya, Jaffna and Mannar who had reported the 30-year conflict in Sri Lanka participated in the third and final workshop at Vavuniya in the Northern Province. The course focused on providing journalists with the requisite skills and knowledge for identifying and reporting post-conflict issues such as rehabilitation, resettlement, reconstruction, reconciliation, development, devolution of power, human rights, and ways to help rebuild lives shattered by war.

Participating journalists were also introduced to and educated about the SLPI-UNESCO Guidelines on 'Reporting of Post Conflict Related Issues'. These Guidelines had been prepared by a panel comprising local and international experts and presented to Sri Lanka's five media industry bodies, the Free Media Movement, the Sri Lanka Working Journalist Association, the Sri Lanka Tamil Media Forum, the Sri Lanka Muslim Media Forum and the Federation of Media Employees Trade Union. The Guidelines were adopted in Colombo after a series of discussions with members of these organizations. A very useful tool for journalists as they conduct their day-to-day reporting activities, the Guidelines have been printed in Sinhala, Tamil and English and distributed among reporters across Sri Lanka.

RESULTS

61 journalists have been successfully trained in three separate workshops, and now possess the skills required to report on post-conflict issues such as rehabilitation, resettlement, reconstruction, reconciliation, development, devolution of power, human rights, and ways to help rebuild lives shattered by war. Very importantly, the participants were also introduced to and educated about the SLPI-UNESCO Guidelines on 'Reporting of Post Conflict Related Issues'. Prepared by an expert panel and endorsed by Sri Lanka's five media industry bodies, the guidelines are acknowledged by journalists to be a very useful tool for their day-to-day reporting activities. To increase their reach, the Guidelines have been printed in Sinhala, Tamil and English and distributed to journalists across the country.

CONCLUSION

The training program has been very well received and participants feel that it has successfully achieved its objectives. The journalists had found the course most educative and he hoped that subsequent media stories would benefit people affected by conflict in real and tangible ways. The workshops presented an excellent opportunity for journalists to discuss the 30-year-long conflict with their counterparts from other communities, thereby exposing themselves to and understanding a variety of different perspectives.

At present, US\$ 4000 is still left, and it has been agreed between UNESCO and the Sri Lanka Press Institute that these funds can be utilized to conduct two further workshops. The contract is presently being amended to this effect, and will be re-issued soon.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE NEW DELHI CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

SRI LANKA: IMPROVE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS BY COMPILING A COMPREHENSIVE SYLLABUS BASED ON THE UNESCO MODEL JOURNALISM CURRICULUM
BUDGET CODE: 354 SRL 5001
US\$ 19 800

TYPE OF PROJECT

Civil war has ended in Sri Lanka, but media outlets continue to be divided along linguistic and ethnic lines, with state run and private operators offering services in the main languages.

In its attempt to build a critical mass among the media community, the Sri Lankan Press Institute (SLPI) has identified three major areas of focus, namely Media Law Reform, Ethical Journalism, and Journalists' Rights. The overall goal of the project is to create a new generation of well-trained journalists in Sri Lanka through quality education. The students will be able to learn about the crucial role of media in building democracy and strengthening peace as well as to learn and practice media ethics.

IMPLEMENTATION

UNESCO has contracted the Sri Lanka Journalism College (SLJC) for the implementation of the project. At the beginning of the new academic year 2012, the SLCJ developed a draft curriculum and syllabus of the new courses. A Panel of experts from both, print and broadcast media has been selected to review the draft curriculum and syllabus in line with the UNESCO model journalism curriculum. The expert panel also agreed on the topics for the standard modules that could be adopted and used for both mid-career and provincial short courses.

EXPECTED RESULTS

A new journalism syllabus based on the UNESCO Model curriculum for Journalism Education has been developed but not introduced yet. Capacity of the faculty members of the Sri Lanka College of Journalism is to be strengthened and textbook complimenting the revised curriculum is to be published.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the project by the Sri Lanka College of Journalism has been delayed due to various reasons out of their direct control. An official request for extension has been addressed to UNESCO which has been granted. The interim report has been received on 22 February 2013 and the implementation of the project will be completed by 30 June 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE TEHRAN OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

IRAN: CAPACITY BUILDING OF MEDIA PROFESSIONALS IN REPORTING ON CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES
BUDGET CODE 354 IRA 5001
US\$ 17 600

TYPE OF PROJECT:

This project was aimed at strengthening professional capacity of Iranian journalists in understanding and reporting on climate change in particular and sustainable development in general. This would be achieved through a series of workshops in three major cities of Iran that have media outlets/journalists concentration. As part of the project, UNESCO's book "Media as Partners in Education for Sustainable Development" was to be translated into Persian, and distributed among the instructors and participants as one of the references to be used and discussed during the workshops.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The translation of the UNESCO book, done by the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO under this project, was finalized in August 2012. The print version of the translation was made available for the 2-day workshops organized in three major cities of Iran in November 2012 with 79 journalists participating in total. Various issues were discussed during the workshops, such as the basic concepts of climate change, the role of media and journalists in building awareness and understanding on the issues of climate change, the role of information and communication technologies in broadening the reach to public/audience.

RESULTS:

The professional capacity of the participating journalists was improved with the knowledge and information they acquired during the training, which now enable them to produce, more confidently, news items on climate change and sustainable development issues. This would lead to better understanding of the issues by audience of their respective media outlets as well as governments officials.

CONCLUSION:

Addressing climate change-related issues, including through the media, is of great need and importance for Iran due to the real and present problems that the country is facing, such as drought, fresh water resources, and dust storms. However, it is not easy to find capable partners to implement such highly needed projects in the first place, due to limited selection. We therefore relied on the recommendation provided by the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, to help the Iranian Association for Studies in Information Society (IRASIS) to submit and implement a project.

The implementation encountered some delays, due to the delay in finalizing the translation of the UNESCO book, and the workshop scheduling due to difficulties in securing confirmation for the workshop's instructors. The content of workshops could have also been improved by giving more practical elements, which were widely discussed and agreed upon with IRASIS, but which did not fully materialize. One of the activities of the project could not be carried out, namely the creation of a new website dedicated to journalists working on climate change and sustainable development issues, due to the limited capacity of the implementing organization.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE TEHRAN OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

IRAN: CAPACITY BUILDING OF WOMEN TV JOURNALISTS TO PRODUCE NEWS PACKAGES & NEWS BULLETINS
BUDGET CODE 354 PAK 5011
US\$ 29 700

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project is a capacity building project, targeted to national and regional female television journalists of Pakistan. There will be 90 participants in total to part-take in a 4-day workshop to be organized in six Pakistan's major cities. The subject matters to be delivered by media experts who act as instructors of the workshops will be journalistic theory and practical television skills, which will in turn improve the skills of the participants in producing news items for their respective television stations. The project also includes a component of building a network among the participants that will advocate plurality and gender equality in the media industry.

IMPLEMENTATION

This project was initially designated for monitoring by UNESCO Islamabad (the implementing partner is Women Media Centre of Pakistan), but due to some constrains in resourced faced by the Islamabad office, it was then shifted to UNESCO Tehran Cluster Office in late September 2012.

A number of steps have been undertaken to start the implementation, including adjusting the budget, from the proposed one of USD 34,220, and consequently also adjusting the scale of the activities.

Some administrative actions have also been done, such as creation of Vendor Number for the implementing partner, creation of a new element of Extrabudgetary Project in the SISTER, and preparing a draft contract. However, the implementation has yet to start, waiting for budget creation/confirmation by BFM in the SISTER.

CONCLUSION

Project implementation has not been started, pending budget confirmation by the Bureau of Financial Management in the SISTER. Once budget has been made available, the activities will kick-off.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY BRASILIA OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PLURALISM IN LATIN AMERICA

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5092

US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project aimed to encourage the reflection and the participation of researchers in the debate about pluralism and freedom of expression in Latin America. The project expected to boost the development of communication research in Latin America in a way to ensure the freedom and the quality of the studies. The project also aimed to stimulate knowledge exchange and the adoption of a collaborative system between researchers from different countries.

IMPLEMENTATION

Through the project "Pluralism and Freedom of Expression in Latin America" between January 2010 and November 2011, ALAIC managed to promote a reflection on the topic in the region through a public call for articles, publications and seminars that were attended by professors of journalism, experts, journalists, communication students and other interested in the subject from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia and Puerto Rico.

Three meetings with in person and online attendance were part of the strategic events that made possible for ALAIC to achieve a relevant social and academic participation for the debates of these meetings. In November 2010, ALAIC and UNESCO took part in the debates on Pluralism and Freedom of Expression in the programme of the 1st Conference on Development (CODE), organized by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), which brought together thousands of people in Brasilia.

Eight months later, the partnership enabled ALAIC to organize a debate that was part of the VI Latin American Seminar of Communication Sciences with the participation on professor Mauro Porto (Ford Foundation) and representatives of UNESCO and ALAIC. The event was supported by Itaú Cultural and various other institutions related to higher education in São Paulo and had the attendance of hundreds of researchers (in person and online) that were able to send questions to the panelists.

The Project also held an International Seminar for the evaluate the stage of pluralism and freedom of expression in Latin America, in November 2011, with the participation of teachers Delia Covi (Universidad Autónoma do México), Eliseo Colón (Universidad Nacional de Puerto Rico), César Bolaño (president of ALAIC) and Valério Brittos (Unisinos). The event was included in the program of the XI Study Week from the University of Brasilia and had the participation of students, teachers, media professionals and professionals from other areas of knowledge.

RESULTS

The national and international debates on Pluralism and Freedom of Expression were inserted on ALAIC's online platforms (www.alaic.net and www.twitter.com/alaic). The discussions contributed so that researchers from more than ten Latin American countries sent their scientific articles for both editions of the Journal of Latin American Communication Research (www.alaic.net/journal, ISSN 2237-1265).

The partnership also enabled ALAIC the establishment of a Working Group on "Ethics, Freedom of Expression and the Right to Communication" which received 33 paper proposals submitted by researchers from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, United States, Mexico and Uruguay. The selected texts will be presented at the XI ALAIC Congress on 9-11 May 2012 in Montevideo. The ALAIC board understands that the governing body, the editors of the publications and the Working Group will be able to contribute to the sustainability and expansion of the activities related to Pluralism and Freedom of Expression in Latin America.

CONCLUSION

We conclude that the realization of project "Pluralism and Freedom of Expression in Latin America" has been successful in contributing to the debate of the topic in the region, encouraging dialogue and academic production on the subject. The project that initially received funding from UNESCO also had the insertion and support of governmental and non-governmental bodies, what demonstrates the capillarity and increased interest on the subject.

For the next years, we intend to further investments on online tools, especially through the potential acquired by social networks and the expansion of the access to the Internet in Latin American countries over the past three years. In this sense, we intend to create a channel for discussion on Facebook (and other similar sites) synchronized with ALAIC's portal and twitter.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY BRASILIA OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

BRAZIL: NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JOURNALIST

BUDGET CODE: 354 BRA 5001

US\$ 35 200

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project pretends to train journalists and enable them to better exploit the possibilities that will be created by the Freedom of Information Law (approved in Brazil on November 2011), as well as report information that are relevant to Republican interests and to the democratic process through stories aiming to raise governmental accountability.

A network of at least 200 journalists will acquire skills in order to produce a permanent flow of information requests to Brazilian public officers. A trainer's network will be established, since the target group includes professors. They shall act as multipliers of the course contents within the universities. In order to reach that, Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalists (ABRAJI), in close cooperation with UNESCO Brasilia Office will promote in person and online courses.

IMPLEMENTATION

The first on-line course was programmed for 11 December 2011. There were more than 500 candidates to this training, what demonstrates the great interest of journalists in the subject. For this edition, 75 participants were selected according to the number established on the project.

The development of the content is finished, and our team is working now on the in-person material. The in-person course was delivered on December 12th, 13th and 14th. This is the link where it is possible to see the names of the 20 trainees selected by our junior consultant: http://abraji.org.br/?id=90&id_noticia=1860.

Part of the material used in the on-line courses and that was used in the in-person training can be accessed virtually.

The first evaluation will be carried out at the end of this first on-line course, on December 11th. Based on the answers of the trainees, the material will be adapted for the next three editions of the on-line training.

Until now, as Abraji's experience predicted, around 30 trainees (a little less than half of the first enrolled students) are following the lessons and delivering the exercises in time. They are being skilled on:

- Search of public information already available on the internet,
- Working with this information (mainly data) using electronic spreadsheets and on
- Asking for information that it not available (but should be) and transforming this request (if the information is denied) in a story itself, spreading the idea of right to know.

President Dilma Rousseff signed the Freedom of Information Law on 18 November 2011 and this law will come into force in May 2012. The text supposes changes on many public sectors, and the content of the course will follow the implementation of these changes.

RESULTS

The project is on its early stages, but so far the implementation has been according to plan. As mentioned above the first course was programmed for December 2011 and in the following months ABRAJI will be able to present concrete results.

CONCLUSION

The project National Training Program for Journalist is programmed to last until the end of 2012 and in this period it intends to follow the activities programmed of training journalists and professors on investigative journalism based on public data.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: SEMINAR FOR TRAINING MEDIA PROFESSIONALS ON JOURNALISM, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5093

US \$24 200

TYPE OF PROJECT

Regional project aiming at training journalists on the field of environmental journalism that contributes to improve efficacy and professional competence in this field of journalistic work.

Media professionals have an important responsibility in contributing to promoting an environmental culture for the new century. Many fields in which environmental journalism is critical like earth erosion, pollution, and lack of diversity, among others, are still submitted insufficient research in their economic, political and cultural roots. This situation involves from the ones deciding on communication policies to the great public. The projects seeks for a common language among policy makers, scientists, and communicators that help in the achievement of consensus regarding r the promotion of environmental culture, which is, at the end, a consubstantial part in the culture of the peoples.

IMPLEMENTATION

From November 22nd to November 24th, 2010, 35 journalists from several media outlets from Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and Cuba participated in a training workshop in Havana, Cuba, in which they exchanged experiences with experts, and debated on neuralgic issues about the decisive subject of environment and development, under the difficult circumstances of a planet submitted to changes that attempt against survival of the human beings who live in it.

The program included conferences delivered by experts on several scientific subjects related to the environment, as well as workshops on good practice about press coverage on environmental issues, recovery and handling of useful information, and the visit to an important environmental project that is being carried in Havana Bay.

RESULTS:

- 35 journalists from Latin American and the Caribbean countries trained on topics such as how to report on climate change, deforestation, pollution, natural resources administration, biodiversity protection and sustainable development.
- Participants provided with up-to-date information and communication tools that allow them to manage the environmental issues in a most effective way in order to imprint a conscious approach in their recipients.
- Sharing of concrete practices, good moves and flaws in this type of journalism in the region with an active and permanent exchange to socialize the best practices.
- An operational workgroup established for information exchange, long-distance training, the coordination of projects through blogs, discussion forums, web publications, bulletins, etc.

CONCLUSION

The project concluded that there is necessary to give more incentive and more frequency to training spaces for journalists and communicators on effective strategies regarding the media coverage of environmental issues in Latin America and Caribbean Region.

A call was made for journalist's professional integration and for the articulation of existing networks to promote a more systematic action, collaboration and professional exchange.

All project activities have been successfully terminated. The proposed objectives have been reached and the expected results were obtained. The Final Report has been submitted to UNESCO Havana.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**CUBA: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY MEDIA CAPACITIES IN
JAIMANITAS COMMUNITY
BUDGET CODE: 354 CUB 5001
US\$ 16 500**

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project focuses in community media development and aims at training media groups and people in the community on how to prepare and disseminate their own news and information. A large training program has been designed and delivered including techniques for using digital video and photographic cameras, cell phones equipped with multimedia access and so on.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project is in its final implementation stage. It has been implemented by a local infocenter in collaboration with the Cuban association of journalists: Unión de Periodistas de Cuba (UPEC).

The following activities have been successfully implemented:

- Two-week course on community journalism for the techniques on computer sciences trainers
- Two-week course on multimedia content production for journalists' trainers
- One-week theoretical course on community journalism
- One-week theoretical course on multimedia content production for beginners
- Two-weeks practical course on community journalism and multimedia content production that ends with the presentation of a multimedia journalistic product reflecting a community social or cultural topic
- Multimedia community magazine production

RESULTS:

12 ICTs instructors trained on community journalism

3 journalists' instructors trained on multimedia content production

80 Jaimanita's community members trained on community journalism and multimedia content production.

CONCLUSION

An amendment to the contract is already negotiated with the counterparty in order to extend the implementation period.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PROMOTING BEST PRACTICES IN JOURNALISM IN THE AGE OF THE
INTERNET: ETHICS, CHALLENGES AND INNOVATION”
BUDGET CODE: 354 DOM 5091
US\$23 100

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project implemented by UNESCO Chair on Communications, Democracy and Good Governance hosted by the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM) in Dominican Republic contributes to strengthen the knowledge of journalists and lecturers of journalism on the ethical use of the Internet as a journalistic source and tool by means of training, debates and awareness raising activities.

Discussions among journalism lecturers and students, practicing journalists, opinion makers and lawmakers, on issues and challenges of freedom of expression, journalism ethics, new media and the practice of journalism in general promoted freedom of expression and press and free access to public information as basis for the consolidation of democracy.

The web portal <http://redciberetica.org>, a place to congregate news, debates, academic papers, directories and links around the subjects of information ethics in and out of the Internet, privacy, the digital gap, intellectual property, digital identity, and the Society of Information, etcetera was extensively used to host virtual debates and to store project documents and tools as well as promotional, training materials and press coverage.

IMPLEMENTATION.

The project consisted of three main components:

A workshop intended to discuss and put into practice how journalists can apply new technologies as a way to promote and make visible news and stories that traditional media is not interested in. “Nuevas tecnologías para otras noticias” (“New technologies for ‘other’ news”) was the title of the workshop that provided the assisting journalists and professors with ideas and information on how to look at the news from a more inclusive perspective and how to distribute this kind of information to the largest possible crowd using TIC. Discussions held among 18 Dominican journalists and 12 journalists from. Journalists divided into groups that presented proposals on potential independent media outlets using the tools and the vision discussed in the program. Online participants communicated amongst each other through a private chat. Their questions, comments were transmitted to the facilitators for answers and further discussion.

A round table/debate in which opinion makers and lawmakers were invited to discuss the challenges and opportunities related to FOAI and press legislation in the Dominican Republic. During the debate “Legislación de prensa en República Dominicana: limitaciones, posibilidades y perspectivas” (“Press legislation in the Dominican Republic: limitations, possibilities and perspectives”) two senators, one representative and three members of a special commission below mentioned presented their views on freedom of expression, privacy, the Internet, media, etcetera. The event was contextualized and adapted to fit a new reality in the discussion of press legislation in the Dominican Republic: a month earlier, a commission formed by Dominican President, Leonel Fernández, had produced 5 law projects to reform or create legislation on the subject.

A two-day regional seminar “Promoting Best Practices in Journalism in the Age of the Internet: Ethics, Challenges and Innovation” was held in Santiago de los Caballeros, on November 18th and in Santo Domingo on November 19th. Seven international specialists, including 5 UNESCO Chair holders from Mexico, Colombia, Chile, USA, Peru and the Dominican Republic participated in sessions as well as students, professors and professional journalists. There was a wide exchange of information on two levels: the challenges posed by the new technological formats and the ethical issues that arise. It was common ground that journalism is not dead, but instead thriving, just in a different, sometimes scary, way.

The careful use of the funds assigned to the project allowed a collateral activity: a session with top Dominican journalists and Orbicom Presidente Rosental Alves and Columbia University professor and CIINFO creator John Dinges to discuss the possibility of following up with the issues discussed during the seminar and with the potential creation of a Journalism Forum sponsored by the Knight Center, in Dominican Republic.

Facebook and Twitter accounts were used to promote the three project components locally and internationally. Twitter was used extensively before, during and after the activities by students, facilitators and staff to discuss the workshop’s content, to debate the projects presented and current media laws. Mr. Rosental Alves became a Twitter trend topic in the Dominican Republic on the day of his speech.

RESULTS

On the first component of the project, the final result is 30 journalists- 18 from the Dominican Republic and 12 from other countries in the region (México, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia)-are more aware of discriminatory selection and classification of the news and have tools to work, online or offline, whether on traditional media or on blogs or social media, towards a more inclusive and just journalism. They left the workshop with projects to develop.

The second component, the round table/debate on information laws, has an output of over 100 Dominican journalists, opinion makers, legislators, lawyers, students and professors more aware of the risks and opportunities that modifying FOIA and Press laws can have and the need for citizens to participate in any discussion regarding these laws. The Chair hosted a follow up debate sponsored by the Global Foundation on December 7th, 2010.

The results for the third component of the project are that over 250 students, professors and journalists have now a better understanding of the challenges facing journalism and the opportunities put at hand by new technologies. Taking the event to the second largest city gave audiences from the provinces the opportunity to receive a worldclass event home and enriched the network that the Unesco Chair at PUCMM has been building. A group of top journalists in the country in tune with the idea of establishing a solid network to ameliorate the quality of investigative reporting and ethics in journalism through the formation of a Forum or through new activities.

A plan to hold with the Knight Center a workshop on ethics and high quality journalism in 2011.

A plan to hold a regional seminar on drug trafficking and journalism in 2011 along with the Unesco Chair of Communications in University Iberamericana, Mexico. A plan to establish a bilateral agreement with University of Lima.

CONCLUSIONS

The project provided to the participants important tools to promote freedom of the press, practice freedom of expression and free access to public information, thus contributing to the free flow of information as basis for the consolidation of democracy in the Dominican Republic. It has served its purpose of offering a mind-opening, question-raising experience.

All project activities have been successfully terminated. The proposed objectives have been reached and the expected results were obtained. The Final Report has been submitted to UNESCO Havana.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRAINING WORKSHOP ON RAISING GENDER AWARENESS THROUGH MEDIA”

BUDGET CODE: 354 DOM 5001

US\$ 19 800

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project implemented by Colegio Dominicano de Periodistas (CDP) in Dominican Republic contributes to equip media professionals with adequate knowledge and skills to address gender issues in all communication processes, and to report news in an objective and gender-sensitive manner by means of training.

This project aimed to provide training on such issues to 200 journalists, media professionals, political and gender activists, opinion makers on issues and challenges of Gender Awareness from the Dominican Republic and Centro America and the Caribbean Regions in order to promote a genuine and faire image of Dominican women by increasing gender perspectives in the media and strengthening its capacity to avoid stereotypes, thus contributing to the overall goal of gender equality.

IMPLEMENTATION.

The project consisted on a three-day regional seminar “Género, Derechos Humanos y Ejercicio del Periodismo” was held in Boca Chica, on September 23rd to 25th in San Pedro de Macoris. Two hundred national specialists, including international specialists from Ireland, Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, and the Venezuela participated in sessions. There was a wide and quality exchange of knowledge, experiences and information.

RESULTS.

- Over 200 media professionals with the proper tools to contribute to promote and increased gender awareness perspective inside the communicative production the may have being involved with
- A group of top journalists in the country in tune with the idea of establishing a solid network to promote gender awareness on media production and reporting.

CONCLUSIONS

The project provided to the participants important tools to promote gender awareness, thus contributing to the women rights respect, even opportunities and women self esteem, through media for the consolidation of human rights respect in the Dominican Republic and the accomplishment of one of the Millennium Goals.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE HAVANA CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: PROMOTING HIGH QUALITY JOURNALISTIC COVERAGE OF ENVIRONMENT ISSUES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BUDGET CODE: 354 DOM 5011

US\$ 15 950

TYPE OF PROJECT

A three-day workshop for journalists and media professionals/trainers dealing with environmental journalism in order to enhance reporting on environment issues through media in the Dominican Republic. Topics such as climate change, deforestation, pollution, natural resources administration, biodiversity protection and sustainable development were included in the training program.

IMPLEMENTATION

The workshop was held on November 16 to 18, 2012, in Jarabocoa, Dominican Republic, in collaboration with the Colegio Dominicano de Periodistas (CDP).

There was a well ranked team of lecturers and advisors among communication and journalists professionals and natural and earth sciences specialists from the LAC Region (Colombia, Haiti and Venezuela) and the Dominican Academy of Sciences.

RESULTS:

60 journalists/media professionals (including professors from journalism education schools) trained in environmental reporting and enabled with the skills and knowledge for promoting a conscious approach to environment challenges.

CONCLUSION

The training was successfully developed and highlighted the importance of a responsible practice of environmental journalism in Dominican Republic, facing the impact of climate change as a SIDSs and the importance of keeping a well informed audiences to be actively involved to mitigate its effects not only naturally, but also from a social approach. It settled the basis for the workshop inclusion as part of the regular training program for journalists annually organized by CDP in the Dominican Republic.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE PORT AU PRINCE OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

HAITI: DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION PLURALISM IN HAITI THROUGH SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY RADIOS
PROJECT BUDGET CODE: 354 HAI 5091
US\$ 88 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The earthquake that devastated Haiti on 12 January 2010 dealt a strong blow to the community radio movement, destroying notably the premises of the SAKS Association (Society of Community Involvement and Social Communication), the main Haitian institution assisting community radios in the country.

SAKS produces reports and programmes that are sent to the various partner community radio stations in the country (approx. 35). Moreover, SAKS facilitates training in areas such as the use of ICTs, reporting techniques or radio management. Finally, SAKS helps local associations in the establishment of community radios.

Since the earthquake, hundreds of thousands of people have left the capital in favour of the provinces, which has led to an increase in the information needs of the communities. This project fits in the « Community radios and Multimedia centres» category. It aims to offer to isolated populations or to youth groups access to radio and ICTs in order to enable them to exercise their right to express themselves, facilitate distance learning and help them develop their research projects and take part in cultural and communication activities.

IMPLEMENTATION

In order to reinforce the process of establishing a network of community radios in Haiti, this project is divided into two components:

Component 1 (50.000 US\$):

- Re-establish the SAKS office in Port-au-Prince
- Reinforce the Community Multimedia Centres created in seven community radios stations (three of which UNESCO-IPDC has supported in the past) by providing equipment and organizing a training session for 35 youth in the use of ICTs.
- Organize training session for 20 youth in view of establishing a new community radio station in Car-Rouge, near Jacmel.

Component 2 (30.000 US\$) :

SAKS also plans to create two mobile radios that will be transported to Leogane et Petit Goave , two cities of the department of the West that were very much affected by the earthquake of 12 January 2010. In this view, SAKS needs to buy the mobile radios and organize training sessions with displaced youth to help them produce programmes and operate the two new radios. In the case of another natural disaster, these mobile radios will be able to be moved to the affected areas in order to broadcast emergency information for their populations.

RESULTS:

Component 1:

- Purchase and installation of equipment for the new SAKS office in Port-au-Prince. The acoustic studio is once again functional and allows the production of reports and programmes for the partner radios of the network.
- Seven community radios have received a PC computer, six batteries and an Internet subscription for six months to allow their CMC to function. Three training sessions on the use of ICTs were organized for 35 radio presenters (June and July 2010 at Port-au-Prince).
- A community radio was established in December 2010 and started operating in January 2011. Two training sessions on communication, journalism programming and management were organized for 26 youth (including 7 women) in January and February 2011. See report on the UNESCO website: [a community radio at Cap Rouge](#)

Component 2 :

- Since July 2010, SAKS has initiated with CONATEL (body regulating telecommunications in Haiti) and the Ministry of Interior the necessary procedures for obtaining two radio frequencies to be able to broadcast in Léogane and Petit Goave. To this day, these efforts have been fruitless due to administrative hurdles. SAKS hopes to obtain a positive answer from the Ministry in the coming weeks.
- However, contacts with the displaced populations in Léogane and Petit Goave have made it possible to identify associations of displaced youth that will operate the stations.

CONCLUSION

The project's aim is to increase the communication and information capacities of marginalized or disaster-stricken communities by reinforcing CMCs and establishing radios in isolated regions or those most affected by the earthquake. It addresses a very strong demand on behalf of the youth in these communities to master modern communication methods and participate in information processes in the community.

Component 1 of the project was successfully completed despite a several-months delay due to political unrest, cyclone Thomas and the cholera epidemic. The mid-term report submitted to the UNESCO Haiti Bureau has been approved. The final report is to be provided in March.

Component 2 of the project could not yet be launched because of the slow pace of the procedures with the Haitian authorities to deliver broadcasting frequencies for two mobile radios.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE PORT AU PRINCE OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

HAITI: ASSISTANCE TO HAITIAN JOURNALISTS
BUDGET CODE: 354 HAI 5092
US\$ 55 000

NATURE OF THE PROJECT

The Association of Haitian Journalists (AJH) is the main association representing Haitian journalists. Despite its mandate and that fact that it has correspondents in most of the major cities of the country, its membership rate is still too low among journalists.

Moreover, the training of journalists, in particular in the areas of deontology and fact-checking, must be reinforced in Haiti. The earthquake that occurred on 12 January 2010 has only increased the need for journalists to process information in a professional manner, particularly when reporting on the natural risks that regularly threaten the country.

The project of AJH aims at spreading best practices, inspired by the code of conduct adopted by the general assembly of the association in 2008, through the organization of training sessions for Haitian journalists on natural risks and an emergency aid programme and in-service training for journalists who became unemployed due to the earthquake. These trainings and the emergency aid programme will furthermore help to reinforce the role of AJH and increase the number of journalists in the country enrolled in the association.

IMPLEMENTATION

In order to achieve these objectives, the project is organized around the following activities:

- It provides an immediate response to the training needs of Haitian journalists in the areas of reporting on natural disasters and covering topics related to humanitarian, cultural and historical questions. A series of training sessions is to be organized in 13 departments of the country for 320 journalists, with a special focus on women journalists.
- It gives journalists access to reference documents thanks to a small library situated in the premises of AJH;
- It increases AJH's membership base and attributes a press card to new members delivered by AJH on the basis of professional criteria recognized by its members.

RESULTS:

A series of 3-day training sessions on natural disasters (cyclones, hurricanes, earthquakes, landslides, etc.) was organized involving trainers from AJH and from the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) in 9 departments in the country for 220 journalists. The training sessions took place between 7 August and 10 October 2010 (see news item: [UNESCO supports natural disaster training for Haitian journalists](#))

Three training sessions could not take place because of the post-electoral political unrest, cyclone Thomas and the cholera epidemic. Moreover, some twenty journalists who lost their jobs in the aftermath of the earthquake were offered an emergency aid and training programme organized by AJH. The produced reports were broadcast during three months on the National Radio of Haiti from 15 October 2010 to 15 January 2011. (see news item: voir communiqué : [UNESCO assists unemployed Haitian journalists](#))

It must be noted that the aim of training female journalists was confronted to the reality of a great gender imbalance in the provinces. The proportion of women journalists in the country remains very low. Female journalists constituted less than 10% of those attending the training sessions in most departments.

The library could not yet be installed because the AJH premises were completely destroyed during the earthquake. The AJH, which is currently in a temporary location, will soon move to new premises. A series of UNESCO publications are for the moment stocked in the UNESCO Office but will be provided to AJH for its new library. Moreover, UNESCO has shipped a series of publications of the Communication and Information Sector that will be offered to the libraries of the nine MINUSTAH Community Multimedia Centres in the country for use by provincial journalists.

AJH Membership has increased by over 25 % (from 120 to 160 members) between the beginning of January 2010 and the end of December 2010 thanks to its trainings on natural disasters and assistance and training programmes for unemployed journalists.

CONCLUSION

This project aims to increase ethical and professional standards among journalists through the organization of a series of training sessions, particularly in the provinces. These training sessions have enabled AJH to strengthen its role association representing media professionals and promoting a code of conduct and ethical rules.

The project has also contributed to improving the quality of information provided by media in Haiti, in particular on natural risks but also on humanitarian, educational, cultural and historical issues. Furthermore, the strengthening of AJH as association defending journalists and promoting ethical practices in this field helps to consolidate freedom of expression in Haiti. Finally, this project has also provided emergency aid and training to journalists who had lost their jobs as a result of the earthquake.

The project was completed despite a several-month delay due to the political unrest, cyclone Thomas and the cholera epidemic.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION (CBA): MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY WORKSHOP
BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5001
US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project is expected to provide the necessary capacity within the Caribbean for reporting on elections as well as general coverage of issues relating to media and democracy.

This will be facilitated through a two-day workshop which will address Media Freedom, Election Coverage, Transparency and Good Governance, and Media and the Development Agenda. By educating broadcast journalists and producers in this manner, we will be better equipping the Caribbean media to serve as a pillar of democracy. This project also aims to broaden the coverage of election issues throughout the Caribbean.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project contractor will implement the following activities:

- Select the participants to receive training at the workshop and organize a two-day training workshop for about 24 Caribbean journalists in *Media in Democracy* in one Caribbean country as well as an online distance education course on “*Election Reporting*”.
- Develop training materials and assist in the preparation of courses for the workshop “Media in Democracy.” The workshop sessions/courses should include the following topics: Media and Democracy: A Philosophical Introduction; Media Freedom; Election Coverage; Transparency; and Media and the Development Agenda.
- Produce a one-hour television programme of a panel discussion on the topic “*Media in Democracy*” to be shown on television stations throughout the Caribbean and to be made available to Caribbean media training institutions as an educational resource material.

Expected results at the end of the project

Achieved results are expected as follows:

- Twenty four (24) journalists from around the Caribbean will be trained in issues relating to Media and Democracy in particular *Election Day Reporting*
- Quality of media reports on elections throughout the Caribbean improved.
- Educational Material on Election Reporting will become available to Caribbean training institution
- A one hour television programme on Media in a democracy will be produced coming out of the two day workshop and used

CONCLUSION

- The workshop took place on 18 and 19 July 2011 in Kingston Jamaica as planned.
- Over 20 journalists from ten Caribbean countries were trained in the workshop
- Partnerships were established with the Caribbean Broadcasting Union (CBU), The Creative Production Training Centre in Jamaica, Television Jamaica and CVM TV in Jamaica.
- A one hour television programme on Media in a democracy was produced.

This project is completed as at 31 December 2011.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION (CBA): EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CARIBBEAN BROADCASTERS

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5001

US\$ 18 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The objective of this project was for Caribbean broadcasters to gain a greater understanding of role of the media before, during and after, an emergency or disaster.

The Caribbean region is exposed to a wide range of natural disasters. Various factors render Caribbean populations vulnerable to disasters, including socioeconomic issues such as high population density and high levels of poverty. Public service media faces much competition in a digital era, but in a time of crisis be it due natural disaster - it is to national public service media (radio, TV and online) that citizens turn for vital, often life-saving information. This project aimed to strengthen public service broadcasting institutions, through risk management and emergency preparedness training, thereby better equipping them to serve and protect their citizens in an emergency or disaster situation.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project contractor was expected implemented the following activities:

- Select the participants to receive training at the workshop and organize a two-day training workshop for about 25 Caribbean journalists in *Emergency and Disaster Management* in one Caribbean country.
- Develop training materials and work plans to assist in the preparation of courses for the workshop “
- Develop a distance training component of the course in *Emergency and Disaster Management*

EXPECTED RESULTS AT THE END OF THE PROJECT

Achieved results: 39 broadcasters and presenters from 17 countries participated in a two-day workshop on Emergency and Disaster Management in Port of Spain, Trinidad on October 29 and 30, 2012. The workshop enabled participants to improve the competency of reporting disaster, share 'best practices' on the editorial and managerial choices broadcasters face which affect citizens in a crisis.

CHALLENGES:

No challenges reported

CONCLUSION:

While the workshop had been planned long before Hurricane Sandy in October 2012, it provided a timely reminder of the importance of organized information sharing in the Caribbean region. The workshop targeted senior broadcasters throughout the Caribbean. Countries represented included Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cayman Islands, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago.

This project was completed on 31 December 2012.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

GRENADA: CAPACITY BUILDING OF GRENADA MEDIA WORKERS
BUDGET CODE: 354 GRE 5091
US\$ 22 800

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project is aimed at Building Media Capacity in Grenada. For years many practicing journalists in Grenada have been struggling to get appropriate training in their profession. For many this is because training costs are expensive, particularly as accessing the training involves travelling overseas mainly to CARIMAC in Jamaica, since there is no media training institution in Grenada. The project has special components for both young and senior journalists in Grenada.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project contractor will implement the following activities:

- Establish a project Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of the project, including community representatives;
- Recruit consultant(s) to develop training material in basic journalism and lead to training workshops on radio and television programming; presentation skills, news writing (electronic and print), research and investigative journalism.
- Organize a two week training workshop for up to 20 young journalists in radio and television programming; presentation skills, news gathering and news writing for broadcast media.
- Organize a two-week training workshop for up to 20 young on news gathering and news writing for print media.
- Organize a one-week training workshop for up to 20 senior journalists in research and investigative journalism.

Expected results at the end of the project

Achieved results are expected as follows:

- Media capacity in Grenada improved
- At least 20 young journalists trained in 20 young journalists in radio and television programming; presentation skills, news gathering and news writing for broadcast media
- At least 20 young journalists trained in news gathering and news writing for print media.
- At least 20 senior journalists research and investigative journalism.

Work done:

- The two week training workshop for young journalists in radio and television programming was held.
- The two week training workshop for young journalists on news gathering and news writing print media was held.

Challenges

Both the workshops that were held were oversubscribed (confirming the dire need for training of journalists in Grenada). Indeed it was challenge to accommodate the 50 journalists who turned out each time for the workshops. The third workshop has not been held yet. Contract amended and submitter granted up to April 30, 2011 to complete the project.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

GRENADA: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GRENADA MEDIA WORKERS.

BUDGET CODE: 354 GRE 5001

US\$ 17 600

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project was designed to improve the media capacity of Grenadian journalists in the area of Basic Graphic Design and Feature Writing. The training has impacted directly on the media capacity of Grenada, as the journalists have been trained and have returned to work in the media. This training programme was arranged through the Caribbean Media and Communication (CARIMAC's) Summer Programme 2011. Fellowships were granted to four (4) Grenadian journalists, and it will cover tuition, accommodation, and airfare (Grenada/Jamaica).

IMPLEMENTATION

The project contractor carried out the following activities

- Identify and select, in consultation with the Grenada National Commission for UNESCO, UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean, four journalists to receive Certificate level training in “*Basic Graphic Design*” and “*Feature Writing*” during CARIMAC's 2011 Summer School Programme.
- Make logistical arrangements for the participants, including the purchase of airline tickets to and from Jamaica, accommodation at the UWI Mona Campus, payments to CARIMAC for the courses; and prepare a budget-breakdown outlining the use of UNESCO's funds, as well as an outline and time-table for both courses.

EXPECTED RESULTS AT THE END OF THE PROJECT

Achieved results:

- Four young Grenadian journalists now have *certificate level* qualifications from CARIMAC. (Two of the journalists have qualifications in *Feature Writing* and two in *Basic Graphic Design*).

CHALLENGES:

No challenges reported

CONCLUSION

The project was successfully implemented as the four journalists successfully completed the training at CARIMAC and have since returned to Grenada and are working in the media. The project ended on 31 December 2011.

This project is completed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

JAMAICA: SPRING VILLAGE COMMUNITY MULTI MEDIA TRAINING IN PROGRAMME SCHEDULING AND RADIO PROGRAMME PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

BUDGET CODE: 354 JAM 5091

US\$ 26 400

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project is a project of intervention with the objective of changing the lives of the youth in Spring Village and the surrounding areas of St. Catherine, Jamaica by giving them the opportunity to develop their media skills. The project aims to establish and operate a sustainable community multimedia training centre that attracts and engages youths (ages 15-25) from several marginalized districts in rural St. Catherine, cultivates the skills of young media professionals, and provides democratic channels for (inner and inter) community participation.

It also focuses on the training of both instructors and youth in media skills, so that they may further contribute to the development of pluralistic media in Jamaica, either independently or as part of a community organization

IMPLEMENTATION

The project contractor will implement the following activities:

- Establish a project Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of the project, including community representatives;
- Recruit consultant(s) to develop training material and assist in the preparation of Programming Guidelines, the On-Air Style Guide and to lead the training workshops on radio programming; community journalism, web design, graphic design and the use of the internet; digital photography, digital video recording, editing and production.
- Organize an eight day training workshop for 24 persons (as trainers) in the management and technical operation of a radio station; web design; graphic design and use of the internet
- Organize a five day for 24 persons workshop (as trainers) on community journalism, digital photography; digital video recording, editing and production
- Organize a five-day workshop for 24 persons (as trainers) on music recording, editing and production.
- Ensure that at least 120 youth from the Spring Village area receive training in management and technical operation of a radio station; web design, graphic design, use of the internet; community journalism, digital photography, video editing and production;
- Organize a formal launch of the Spring Village Development Foundation Radio Station;
- Design and produce at least 20 radio programmes on various cultural, economic and social issues;

- Broadcast and disseminate radio content produced by the youth enrolled in the training programme;

Expected results at the end of the project

Achieved results are expected as follows:

- Community Journalism in Spring Village developed and fostered
- Development of training materials; Programme Guidelines; and an On Air Style Guide for the Spring Village Radio Station.
- 120 youth in Spring Village trained in the technical operation of a radio station; web design, graphic design, use of the internet; community journalism, digital photography
- At least 20 radio programmes produced by the youth enrolled in the training programme.
- Spring Village Development Radio Station formally launched Guyana

Work done:

The Steering Committee has been established and is functional.

three courses have been held, they are:

- i) Internet Radio Production and Management. This course had seven (7) community youth participating.
- ii) Community Journalism - a total of 10 persons were trained.
- iii) Photography. Three youth of been trained so far.

The Spring Village Foundation has also sourced radio and music equipment through collaboration with another Radio station (Stylz FM which is located in another parish in Jamaica, namely Portland.

Challenges:

Negotiations with two of Jamaica's leading Media training institutions (CARIMAC and CPTC) did not go well. CARIMAC's prices were too high for the project's budget and CPTC did not respond at all to Spring Village's request for a quotation. As a result the Spring Village Foundation had to source individual consultants in order to carry out the project. So far this is working well. However the number of community youth participating is fewer than was projected. For the photography course for example the three youth who participated had to travel to Kingston to access the training.

Further training is set to take place in 2011. The contract was amended and the submitter was granted an extension up to April 2011.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

JAMAICA: BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF COMMUNITY WORKERS TO USE COMMUNITY RADIO AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

BUDGET CODE: 354 JAM 5011

US\$ 16 000

TYPE OF PROJECT:

The project was designed to improve the media capacity of community workers in the Mustard Seed Community and empower them to act as catalyst for social development. This is a pilot media training programme for inner-city community development workers on the themes of parenting, women's affairs, children's programming, and youth empowerment. These will be produced and aired by ROOTS FM in Jamaica.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The project contractor will implement the following activities:

- Develop a training programme and work plan for the courses in parenting, women's affairs and children's programming and youth empowerment
- Upgrade the technical capacity of the radio station.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Achieved results are as follows:

- 15 inner-city development workers trained to conduct field interviews, understand radio formats and develop radio content
- 3 community broadcasts will be conducted by the end of the project

CHALLENGES:

No challenges reported

CONCLUSION:

15 young adults from the inner-city communities in Kingston have been trained on the production of radio programmes on parenting, women affairs, children's programming and youth empowerment. Through this training programme the youth being trained have developed programmes under the titles of *the Parent Guide* and *Youth Power*

This project is ongoing.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

ST.LUCIA : HARMONY FM RADIO
BUDGET CODE: 354 STL 5001
US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project promoted the development of free independent and pluralistic media in Str. Lucia by equipping Harmony Radio FM with the capacity to produce quality programmes that are culture specific and relevant to the people of St. Lucia. This was done by practical training in radio journalism thereby raising the level of journalism in St. Lucia and the region and outfitting the radio station and its providing journalists with the adequate tools skills to develop high quality programmes.

RESULTS AT THE END OF THE PROJECT

Achieved results:

- HARMONY FM's new Five year plan in place and functional.
- Harmony FM equipped with top quality radio and broadcast equipment.
- Quality of radio journalism in St. Lucia improved by training programmes
- Targeted radio programmes produced.
- Workshop organized to train at least 12 persons how to produce educational programmes on development issues.
- St. Lucia specific course materials produced for at least 12 persons
- Courses have been completed and the radio stations are operational.

CHALLENGES

The contractor has run in to difficulties as the transmitter broke down in the last quarter of 2012.

- Technical problems caused by lightning strike have caused severe toll on the finances of the radio station. Damage was done the transmitter, computers and air conditioning for the studio. Therefore Harmony FM was off air for short periods and had to borrow a transmitter while they returned theirs too Nicom USA in California.
- The contractor is trying to source additional funds to help with the repairs and operational costs such as rental of a standby transmitter.
- The final deliverable, the certified financial statement has been delayed because of these issues.

CONCLUSION

This project is in the final stages of completion. Deliverables received for final payment which will be made by end of January 2013 and project will be declared closed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE KINGSTON CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: TRINIDAD YOUTH CENTRE COMMUNITY
MULTIMEDIA TRAINING CENTRE AND RADIO STATION
BUDGET CODE: 354 TRI 5011
US\$ 13 000**

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project was designed to improve the media capacity of community workers for the Trinidad Youth Council's Community Multi –Media Training Center. This project will also improve the technical capacity of the workers to operate the center.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project contractor will implement the following activities:

- Purchase and install the equipment to upgrade the Community Multi Media Center.
- Organize a training programme on how to operate the Centre.

EXPECTED RESULTS AT THE END OF THE PROJECT

Achieved results are expected as follows:

Improved media and technical capacity of the CMC, as well as improved technical capacity the workers.

CHALLENGES:

No challenges reported as the project was started just two months ago.

CONCLUSION:

This project is ongoing.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: POPULAR CORRESPONDENTS - SUPPORTING VOICES OF THE EXCLUDED SECTORS IN LATIN AMERICA

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5091

US\$ 18 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The regional project “Popular correspondents - supporting voices of the excluded sectors in Latin America” aims to strengthen AMARC LAC's news agency PÚLSAR by expanding its regional correspondents network from 7 to 14, providing training and knowledge exchange for the network in the build-up of AMARC's tenth world conference held in La Plata (Argentina) from 7th to 13th of november 2010. The development objective consists in promoting media as a platform for democratic participation by demonstrating the needs, problems, proposals, voices and diversity of Latin American marginalized social groups and in strengthening community broadcasters' role of debating and reporting on matters related to freedom of expression. Furthermore, the project promotes networking and coordination of community radios.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The project has been implemented successfully: Púlsar's correspondents network has been expanded from 7 to 14 radio journalists (representing AMARC LAC's six sub-regions and Women's Network). This means Púlsar now benefits from a greater diversity of voices, journalistic expertise and additional sub-regional journalistic coverage. A three-day training course for the new correspondents was held in La Plata (Argentina) from 4th to 6th of november 2010. Training participants analysed the human rights situation in Latin America with specific focus on freedom of press and freedom of expression, but also with regard to gender equality, the rights of marginalized groups and indigenous communities; the correspondents flagged up issues of human rights infractions and discrimination with regard to the above, in their sub-region. On this base a digital map visualizing the needs, problems and voices of marginalized sectors in LAC was prepared and discussed during the training course. The training gave guidance on how to find news hooks for stories on marginalized social groups and general human rights issues, how to apply criteria of newsworthiness and how to select and treat trustworthy information sources. Furthermore, the correspondents network practiced news redaction for radio journalism and prepared the coverage of AMARC's tenth world conference (AMARC 10), which followed the training.

During AMARC 10, Púlsar produced a 30' daily radio programme on the conference (in Spanish and Portuguese). Additionally, daily web news, photos and videos as well as radio interviews called “Stories from the radio”. All reporting materials on AMARC 10 prepared by Púlsar's correspondents network have been published on AMARC's and Púlsar's websites (<http://www.agenciapulsar.org/amarc10.php>, <http://amarc10.amarc.org/index.php?p=home&l=EN>).

RESULTS

All defined targets to fulfill the objectives of the project were fully met. For logistical reasons the training workshop was limited to 3 instead of 4 days, but all planned topics were adequately treated. The extensive and high-quality coverage on AMARC 10 and subsequent reporting on human rights related topics, available on Púlsar's website, demonstrate the project's impact.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR JOURNALISTS OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN THE MICRO-REGION SALTO/CONCORDIA (URUGUAY / ARGENTINA)

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5097

US\$ 17 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The national project “Capacity building for journalists of community radio in the micro-region Salto/Concordia (Uruguay/Argentina)” was designed to strengthen the role of community radios in the Uruguayan-Argentinian border region of the Río Uruguay between Salto and Concordia as platforms of democratic debate, enhancing citizens' empowerment and participation. Fostering cross-border cooperation between community media is of particular importance considering the recent political tensions between Uruguay and Argentina known as the pulp mill conflict.

The project includes provision of required infrastructure to the community radio FM Impactos in Salto and training for twenty radio broadcasters from Salto and Concordia in order to improve the quality of radio journalism and raise awareness of the importance of media pluralism in the micro-region. The promotion of cross-border partnerships in community radio initiatives helps to create synergies, exchange knowledge and build the ground for a mutual understanding. The training aims to strengthen the community radios' profile so that they become key drivers of social change for development, communicating ecologically and economically sensitive issues as opportunities for cooperation. They can incite public debate on cross-border key topics, raising citizens' participation in democratic processes.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project consisted in a training course and a seminar with participants from Argentina and Uruguay. The activities were developed in the following sequence of actions: obtention of supports from Universidad Catolica (Headquarters and Regional North, in the City of Salto), Universidad Nacional de Entre Rios, Argentina and community radios operators from Argentina and Uruguay; determination of the project's target audience; identification of stakeholders to be involved; establishment of contacts and selection of the radios with which to work (according to present criteria); data collection and local requirements determination; design of the courses and seminar programmes and selection of speakers; preparation of courses and seminar logistics.

RESULTS

More than 80 participants linked to information and communication of Salto, Paysandu, Bethlehem Village, Town Fernandez, Concordia and Paraná, deeply discussed the issues proposed in the project. The experience was described as "very positive and of high impact".

A transboundary agenda of common interest subjects between the communittees of Salto and Concordia was agreed upon and different relevant local players strengthened knowledge and techniques aimed at producing professional journalistic, plural and quality information. An agreement was reached for the signing of an academic exchange between the National University of Entre Rios (Argentina) and Universidad Catolica del Uruguay on cooperation and development of social communication. Technological equipment were provided to a community radio in Salto, enabling it to improve the of emissions and programming contents as well. A team of software production for non-commercial community radios was created in the Universidad Catolica, at the request of the UNESCO CHAIR of Communication.

CONCLUSION

The courses and the seminar were opportunities for the development of ideas and reflections that originated good levels of discussion, debate, consensus, dissent. It was found that despite the geographic proximity and similarity of problems, there was no past experiences similar to this project. The implementation of this project could contribute to increase vocational training of journalists in two locations of Uruguay and Argentina, with the aim of strengthening the democratic discourse, encourage citizen participation and jointly address issues of a new bi-national territoriality. A conceptual debate about the fundamental issues of community and local media was installed.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

ARGENTINA: ESTABLISHING A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY RADIOS IN ARGENTINA AND PROMOTING GREATER FEMALE PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP IN THE MEDIA

BUDGET CODE: 354 ARG 5011

US\$ 15 400

TYPE OF PROJECT

According to the last national census, over a million Latin American immigrants live in Argentina. Most of them come from Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru and Chile; more than 50% of them are women, and almost 60% of them live in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area, whereas the rest can be found in the provinces of Córdoba, Mendoza, Misiones, Jujuy, Salta and Neuquén. In the last 10 years, immigrant community media (especially radios and radio programs) have thrived throughout the country. In the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area there are no less than 20 small immigrant community radio stations, with an additional 30+ immigrant radio programs broadcasted by other community or commercial radio stations. Both the radios and the programs are mainly produced and run by Bolivian, Peruvian and Paraguayan immigrants. The radios' audiences consist of locals and immigrants, although not exclusively belonging to the same immigrant community. A reasonable estimate could place the number of listeners between 2,000 and 3,000 individuals per radio.

The overall goal is to connect immigrant community media reporters and producers scattered throughout the country, promoting exchange, networking and debate on current immigrants' rights, gender and freedom of expression issues. Gender equality in immigrant communities will be enhanced by promoting female participation and leadership in the media, as well as by offering public access to rights-based contents, perspectives and information.

The project's main output will be the internet-based platform that will support the network and allow the exchange of information and debate for immigrant community media. The platform will have three key modules (gender issues, immigrants' and refugees' rights, freedom of expression); a library of relevant term definitions and laws; a discussion forum to share best practices, and a section on local immigrant-related news throughout Argentina. Besides that, 3 workshops will take place in Buenos Aires with key stakeholders of the project.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's main output will be the internet-based platform that will support the network and allow the exchange of information and debate for immigrant community media. The platform will have three key modules (gender issues, immigrants' and refugees' rights, freedom of expression); a library of relevant term definitions and laws; a discussion forum to share best practices, and a section on local immigrant-related news throughout Argentina. Besides that, 3 workshops will take place in Buenos Aires with key stakeholders of the project.

RESULTS

The Project Coordination held several meetings with potential platform users (social communicators –such as reporters, producers, managers, etc., linked to migrant community media), where platform contents and format were discussed. The following improvements were suggested for platform contents and proposed sections:

- The gender section should also include family issues;
- The freedom of expression and access to information section should also include practical information for community media reporters and journalists;
- The migrants´ and refugees´ rights section should also include:
 - updated information on travel documents and immigration controls;
 - immigrant workers´ rights and how to enforce them;
 - information and debates on political rights (both in the host country and in the home country);
 - information on the rights of immigrant children, especially health and education;
 - information on how to improve migrants´ access to justice.

CONCLUSION

The project is being implemented under a close cooperation with the key players that will be benefited by the development of the proposed platform. They are being listened and empowered during this process. The challenge now is to implement their suggestions and views taking into account the resources available to this project.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CHILE: STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNITY RADIO AND CMC NETWORK IN THE BOROUGH OF ROMERAL
BUDGET CODE: 354 CHI 5091
US\$ 14 800

TYPE OF PROJECT

In order to counterbalance Chilean media concentration, the national project aims to strengthen two community radio stations in rural areas of the region of Maule: (1) Radio Romeral managed by the municipality of Romeral; (2) Radio Los Queñes in a UNESCO-founded Community Multimedia Centre that is currently run by the local community. According to the project description, community members will receive training in radio programme production and editing as well as technical training on radio broadcasting and operating. Additionally, a seminar on internet research on development topics will assist community members to investigate adequate information for broadcasting.

IMPLEMENTATION

According to project's immediate objectives, the community radio Los Queñes is being strengthened in its potential to provide access to local information, knowledge sharing and democratic participation of citizens in the communities. Different to what was originally planned, the second community radio, run by the Municipality of Romeral, cannot be part of the project because of a recent modification of community media regulation, according to which municipalities are no longer allowed to own community radios. As a consequence, the provision of infrastructure and capacity building will focus on the radio Los Queñes. Training courses for community radio journalists and a seminar for community members are being prepared and are designed to help beneficiaries to research, gather, produce and edit information to be broadcast over the radio. After a delay in channeling project funds, the purchase of the required radio station infrastructure was made in September 2011. The CI Sector from UNESCO Santiago through Consultant Ms Gloria Alberti has managed the development of this project together with Mr. Miguel Valenzuela from the Regional Government, the activities achieved were the following:

- Prepare the list of equipment needed by the radio
- Design a training programme for the radio operators of Maule Region
- Design a training programme in Networks for INTERNET
- Organize meetings with Romeral Mayor Mr. Carlos Cisternas, Representative for Government of Maule, Mr. Miguel Valenzuela, Director of Radio Cordillera, Mr. Daniel Vasquez, project person in charge for the Municipality Mr. Luis Lobos and Academic authorities of University of Talca Messrs Per Bro and Clovis Cerecera which took place on 3 November 2011 at Municipality of Romeral and 26 November in the Radio Cordillera in Los Queñes. After the meetings, the following agreement was reached:
 - The municipality will provide a special room for the use of radio Cordillera and the creation of a telecentre. At present, the radio works in Los Queñes Firefighters Company.
 - To set up the room and purchase new equipment according to the budget established in IPDC project. This activity will take place after administrative problem of dollar check change delivered by UNESCO Santiago to the Municipality of Romeral are solved, a situation that will have to be resolved not later than February 15, 2012.
 - The second phase of this project is related to the courses for radio operators and Internet.
 - The courses will be organized once the radio is set in its permanent location.

RESULTS

The project is in implementation. Final results are expected at the end of June 2012.

CONCLUSION

This contract implementation has encountered many difficulties due to natural disasters, legal regulations and administrative problems. These challenges are being tackled and are supposed to be solved in due course.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CHILE: BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR MEDIA ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

BUDGET CODE: 354 CHI 5001

US\$ 16 500

TYPE OF PROJECT

Practicing journalism in Chile does not mean a risk to life or physical integrity of the professionals. A clear evidence of this is the fact that the annual report of the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) 2009 does not contain information about Chile.

However, there is evidence of stories that have never been published due to external pressure in the media and that working conditions of reporters have become more precarious as a result of the recent economic crisis and the various closures and adjustments incurred by departments press, resulting in the dismissal of dozens of journalists in various media. In addition, the report published in 2009 by the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of

Expression of the Organization of American States depicted that Mapuche communicators or supporters of Mapuche activism have denounced persecution and police harassment that resulted in difficulties in exercising their informative role. Last but not least, the enhancement of access to information triggered by the application in 2009 of the Law of Transparency and Access to Information has not shown a great impact outside of the metropolitan area yet.

Since its founding in 1999, the Freedom of Expression Program of the Instituto de la Comunicación e Imagen of the Universidad de Chile (ICEI) has conducted research which reveal that in Chile: a) are maintained direct restrictions on freedom of expression, 2) it is possible to identify indirect restrictions to freedom of expression, and 3) there is a lack of current, consistent and comparable data about this issue. The third consideration involves the challenge of generating and managing a monitoring system that evaluates these issues nationally, independently, professionally, permanently, and with a common methodology to other international organizations, in order to launch warnings and do advocacy on these matters in the country.

This project aimed to 1) develop skills and competencies in monitoring and tracking methodologies in matters of freedom of expression and access to information to the team of the Freedom of Expression Programme, as well as to the team that will support its work in UFRO in Temuco, 2) generate a network to extend this knowledge and generate public impact in wider circles of students, professionals and other members of civil society, allowing 3) generate independent, updated and systematic information on issues of freedom of expression and access to information in the Metropolitan Region (capital: Santiago) and the Region of Araucanía (capital: Temuco).

IMPLEMENTATION

The project promotes the production of independent information on matters relating to the UNESCO media development indicators, especially in the categories 1 and 4, through the installation and strengthening of capacity in public universities and among journalists to monitor issues of freedom of expression and application of laws on access to information. Workshops with international experts, training sessions on indicators and seminars took place in Santiago and Temuco.

RESULTS

The project fostered the cooperation between the Chilean based Institute on Communication and Image (ICEI) and other key Latin American organizations dealing with freedom of expression and freedom of information, based in Uruguay (CaInfo), Ecuador (CIESPAL) and Peru (IPyS).

Professors and Students from University of Chile and University of la Frontera (Temuco) joined the seminars, workshops and training sessions, as well as media professionals from those regions. They discussed key freedom of expression and freedom of information issues. Particularly to the academic community, the project strengthened their research capacities on FoE and FoI issues, a handbook and a website are being developed to be used in further activities by the academic community involved.

The project's results attracted the interest of other donors and the initiative will continue in 2013 with the support of the Norwegian cooperation.

CONCLUSION

The Media Development Indicators are attracting the interest of scholars, researchers, students, NGOs and media professionals. This project showed an interesting opportunity to merge Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Information related activities, strengthening the capacities of those interested in monitoring media development in Chile. However, the involvement of private sector media players and professionals is still a challenge.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PARAGUAY: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COMMUNITY RADIO BROADCASTERS
BUDGET CODE: 354 PAR 5091
US\$ 24 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The national project “Capacity building for community radio broadcasters” strengthens democratic debate, especially in rural areas of Paraguay, providing community radio training over a 5-month period. The Paraguayan Government has started a regulatory process for the distribution of licenses of community radios in order to foster citizens' participation. The project includes training organized by ACER (Association for Radio Communication and Education) in cooperation with RNP (Radio Nacional de Paraguay) using the infrastructure and facilities of the latter.

The long-term objective of the project is to improve the quality of journalism among the community radios which are members of ACER. The project aims to give community access to appropriate, timely and correct information using all available technologies. It helps increase production and diffusion of radio micro programs on issues related to human rights, children rights, gender equality and environment.

IMPLEMENTATION

In order to facilitate project implementation and to foster a long-term cooperation of the implementing bodies, RNP and ACER signed a partnership agreement on community radio capacity building. According to the project description, RNP received technical equipment that allows radio production training in its facilities. Based on the partnership agreement, ten 4-hour training sessions for community radio journalists have been prepared jointly by RNP and ACER. Strengthening of 10 community radios from the country's rural areas, providing training to its operators and broadcasters concerning message contents and radiofonic formats, such as interviews to enable access of community to radio communication. The 10 courses took place as planned, 4 hours duration each and an average of 20 participants at the Mater Misericordiae premises of Asuncion. During the training, participants learned how to design and produce microprogrammes analysing the current political situation and the development of human rights in Paraguay.

RESULTS

- Community radios have a more clear and updated vision on socio-economic and political issues affecting the country and represent the popular sectors.
- Community radio managers and operators have a better understanding on the objectives of commercial radios and those that inspire and constitutes the identity of cooperative and educative community based stations.
- Enhance solidarity between community radios through meetings enabling mutual knowledge and exchange of experiences.

CONCLUSION

The financial support of UNESCO has been fundamental for the achievement of this project in order to facilitate meetings and experts' presentations participation, production of learning materials aiming to continue knowledge-sharing and capacity building process of the operators of radios who participated in the aforementioned courses. At the same time, it enabled improvements in the infrastructure of the Radio Nacional del Paraguay which currently is in an important positioning process in the country's media communication system.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

CAPACITY-BUILDING AND AWARENESS RAISING FOR COMMUNITY RADIOS ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PARAGUAY

BUDGET CODE: 354 PAR 5011

US\$ 16 500

TYPE OF PROJECT

The Paraguayan media landscape is dominated by two big private groups, which leads to limitations in content production and restrictions in the duty of building public opinion due to a lack of pluralism of information, diversity of sources and approaches. This is also true for the ownership and content of radios which represent the most frequently used media type due to their accessibility and low costs, as well as characteristics of the Paraguayan society, such as the culture of oral communication. Commercial radios dominate the radio electric spectrum, leaving only a small percentage of frequencies to the public and community radio sectors which are both affected by precarious working conditions. The work of community radios is constrained by a lack of public policies for community radio development, democratic legislation, capacity building and human resource development.

For these reasons, it has been impossible to consolidate experiences of community and independent radio broadcasting which would be needed to create a democracy built on information and communication in Paraguay. The lack of platforms for debate and interaction of the society causes low levels of citizen participation. Against this background, community radios offer an interesting alternative to the hegemonic tendencies of content production, pushing the generation of social agendas towards a better response to the needs of the entire population. One of the most neglected issues in the media agenda is the participation of women in Paraguay's political, social and economic life. The public debate on gender issues started only recently and - with very few exceptions - still reflects the patriarchal and macho culture that present women in a discriminatory and stereotyped perspective.

The overall goal is to promote the participatory generation of information that reflects social, political and economic participation of women in urban and rural areas of Paraguay and stimulate a debate in the communities on power relations between men and women.

IMPLEMENTATION

The challenge addressed by this project is twofold: a) generating information from a gender perspective that shows women's participation in different areas of occupation and b) give voice to the increased presence of women in the media, in the written press as well as in broadcasting organizations, mostly working as reporters and presenters while the positions of higher hierarchies are still held by men. The media content as well as the role of women in media production reproduce gender inequality and biased power relations that dominate the society. The implementation will take place by training members of community radio broadcasters from different regions in Paraguay in the design, production and editing of microprogrammes on gender issues; equipping community radios for recording, editing and reproduction of microprogrammes on gender issues.

RESULTS

Project implementation started in November 2012, therefore key results weren't achieved yet.

However, the first training workshop reaching 15 community radio workers already took place last December, when it became clear the need for technical training as well as on content issues (gender).

CONCLUSION

Great effort is being exerted in making this project to be implemented according to the approved proposal. Close follow-up and corrective measures are being taken on a permanent basis, but a delay is being experienced in this project also due to the political changes, which took place in Paraguay in 2012.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

URUGUAY: SPREADING AND DISCUSSING RESULTS OF THE MEDIA DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR STUDY
BUDGET CODE: 354 URU 5001
US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Based on multi-stakeholder roundtable debates on Communication for Development organized by the Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO's Regional Office for Science in Latin America and the Caribbean, in July 2010 the Communication Schools and Faculties of all public and private universities in Uruguay started the process of designing and planning the first national study on media development in Uruguay, based on the IPDC Media Development Indicators (MDI). The study will be run by a committee composed by all public and private Uruguayan universities in close cooperation with UNESCO. The findings of the study will become an indispensable input for debates and the design of media development strategies in the country.

Since the return of democracy, there has been an opening towards greater diversity of information sources and an incipient development of community media as key drivers of people's empowerment. Over the last ten years advances have been made regarding the regulation of the media system. Some important steps have been made: Communication Service Regulator body (URSEC) has been created laws on community media and access to public information have come into force. Furthermore, the "Plan CEIBAL", a national education and social inclusion plan based on the modality 'one laptop per child' offers access to information to all children of public primary schools and their families. Most recently, a new law bill on Broadcast Services has been presented.

However, Uruguay has important debts when it comes to the use of the media as platforms for democratic debates. Not all sectors of the society have access to the media, nor do they deal with the media's subjects. On the other hand, new strategies and policies regarding media infrastructure and training of media professionals are being discussed.

The study carried out by the five universities in close cooperation with UNESCO will allow a more precise evaluation of the state of media development in Uruguay. In order to influence the transformation process of the media reality, it is necessary to widespread the research results, especially among decision-makers in the public, private and community sector. Motivational and training activities for the same target-groups are required to guarantee their commitment in joining actions that have a true potential for media development.

IMPLEMENTATION

Raise funds to develop a full application of the MDI is a key element of the implementation of this project, in order to move forward with the activities approved and financed by IPDC.

In the course of two seminars 100 media owners, chief-editors and programming managers of Uruguayan public, private and community media will be informed on and discuss the results of the MDI Study in Uruguay, as well as develop a monitoring and reward system that allows continuous measurement and contribute to the media development on the long run.

RESULTS

The Universities involved, with the support of UNESCO Montevideo Office, faced severe difficulties to raise funds to apply MDIs in order to socialize the results via this IPDC project.

In the beginning of 2013, project coordinators received an official announcement that the required resources for a full application of the MDIs in Uruguay will finally be available, which is a good the news, but, at the same time, has again delayed the implementation of the components of the current project.

CONCLUSION

Great effort is being exerted in making this project to be implemented according to the approved proposal. However, it revealed to be complex decision to approve a project to socialize the results of a MDI exercise without the full guarantee that the resources to apply the indicators would be available. Therefore, significant amount of energy was spent to raise the necessary funds, delaying the implementation of the current project.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE MONTEVIDEO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

URUGUAY: CONSTRUCTION OF A REFERENCE CODE OF ETHICS FOR JOURNALISTIC PRACTICE
BUDGET CODE: 354 URU 5011
US\$ 14 850

TYPE OF PROJECT

Uruguay is a country with acceptable levels of media development, according to the number of public, private and community media services, and the number of newspapers. In March 2011 there were 375 authorized broadcasting services: 187 FM and 89 AM stations, 61 television services and 88 community radios on FM. By contrast, the level of diversity and pluralism of the media system in Uruguay is less acceptable. In the field of broadcast services, private media are widely prevalent; there is only one national public broadcaster, one local television station and a small network of public radios. Three national business networks have obtained a concentration level that exceeds international standards, dominating the signals (air, cable and radio), audiences and revenue. The community media sector is rising, but still weak after being recognized by law in 2008.

There are four newspapers and three weekly newspapers with national circulation and the local press or proximity press is characterized by its large diversity with approximately 80 local newspapers. Despite the progress in the regulatory framework for freedom of information, the country still has some regulations pending in order to make substantial progress on freedom of expression and the right to information, when it comes to the use of the spectrum, media concentration and the allocation of official advertising. In this context of gradual improvement of the media environment, treatment of self-regulatory and ethical aspects of journalism and media activity has lagged behind. Media organizations in the country (whether television, radio, press or digital media), except in specific cases, do not have self-regulatory mechanisms such as codes of ethics or a public policy known by media users and journalists.

The objective of this project is to create a space for debate and reflection on the need for an ethical reference framework to be adopted by journalists and the media, as well as on the institutions' (Courts' of Ethics, etc.) need to deal in a transparent way with complaints that may come from media users. As noted by UNESCO in the course of the discussion on 'Journalism Ethics and Self-regulation in Europe: New Media, Old Dilemmas' (Paris, January 2011), self-regulatory mechanisms are helpful and a relevant guideline for journalists' work.

A direct and achievable goal of this project is to launch a process of consultation and reflection on the need of Uruguay to accomplish self-regulatory mechanisms that promote freedom of expression and journalistic best practices on the different levels of the media system. A second component aims to build a reference code of ethics to be endorsed by the union of media professionals, the Uruguayan Press Association (APU), and through a subsequent widespread dissemination campaign.

The overall goal is to improve the treatment of information by journalists and the media in Uruguay based on a widely accepted system of self-regulation in order to achieve higher-quality coverage which reflects the diversity of perspectives and interests of society.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project implementation strategy involved:

- consultations (workshops, social media, survey) with journalists, directors of media organizations and editors;
- the elaboration of a code of ethics by the union of journalists;
- Elaboration of the public consultation of the code.

RESULTS

Consultations with media professionals from all Uruguayan regions were undertaken, after debates with the presence of local and international experts, as well as media professionals. 257 journalists answered the survey prepared by the project coordinators aiming to collect inputs to develop a first draft of a code of ethics (self-regulatory mechanism).

The project generated a high level interest from different Uruguayan stakeholders (including media outlets) and the Union of Journalists presented for public consultation the draft code. After the public consultation (March 2013), the code will be validated with media editors.

CONCLUSION

The complete lack of self-regulatory mechanisms in Uruguay as well as an ongoing debate about the reform of the media regulatory system have opened a window of opportunity to an in-depth multi-stakeholder debate on fostering media accountability tools in the country, particularly the development of a Code of Ethics by media professionals. The final version of the code as well as its acceptance (or not) by the media ecosystem will be the next steps under this project.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

STRENGTHENING MEDIA AS A PLATFORM FOR DEMOCRATIC DISCOURSE THROUGH TRAINING AND APPLICATION OF WEB 2.0/3.0 ICT TOOLS

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5094

US\$ 35 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Two central aspects of the evolving political landscape of Latin America are a growing demand for democratic participation and renewed initiatives of regional integration. Within this framework, it is essential that marginalized social groups exercise their right to freedom of expression by making their viewpoints known to the rest of society and by participating in democratic processes at local, national and regional levels.

Many of the existing media in the region that do share these concerns have limited capacity to disseminate their information, especially internationally. While recourse to Internet may boost distribution, it still reaches only a minority public in the region: those with Internet access and the capacity to seek out information. It is an unfortunate reality that marginalized groups are most often excluded from the benefits and applications of new communication and information technologies (ICTs). This digital divide, as with other parts of the developing world, is present in Latin America and continues to inhibit both the access to information as well as forms of expression.

This project will respond to these problems by promoting greater synergy and exchange among media in the region to reflect on these issues and seek common solutions, with development of a decentralized integrated technological platform, incorporating Web 2.0 tools and exploring Web 3.0 options, as well as capacity building in optimizing use of such technologies for media dissemination.

IMPLEMENTATION

The approved work plan for this project foresees the implementation of the following activities:

1. Design and carry out a training program for 23 media professionals and/or directors from independent national media outlets from 14 different countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, México, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela), consisting of:
 - 1.1. A three-day seminar, to be held in Quito in November 2010, to analyze the media situation in the region, develop strategies to reaffirm the plurality and diversity of voices and viewpoints in the media and their role in promoting democratic discourse, and identify elements for a common agenda.
 - 1.2. An online forum and network for continued collaborations among participants towards the conceptual and technical development of a web-based platform.
 - 1.3. A three-day workshop for follow-up evaluation and planning, to be held in Quito in March 2011, with 5 representatives designated among the participants, one from each sub-region (Mesoamerica, Caribbean, Andes, Southern Cone, Brazil), to evaluate the progress made, explore solutions to problems and plan follow-up activities.

2. As a result of the above, produce a decentralized integrated 2.0/3.0 web-based platform (extended from ALAI's existing media system and services) for sharing and disseminating local media content to regional and international audiences, as well as a network and online community based on the 23 participating media outlets.

RESULTS

As a follow-up to the International Seminar "Towards the construction of a democratic agenda in communication", a meeting was held in Quito on 11-13 April 2011, with 11 journalists from Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti and El Salvador, who assumed the responsibility of follow-up activities. Several proposals were received from them regarding informative, technical, training and political incidence follow-up.

Regarding technical/operational aspects, they agreed on a common digital platform (RSS, tags and other tools), social networks, radio, television, and a distance-training platform. They produced joint informative strategies (exchange) and planned a Central American Encounter to deal with subjects such as: integration, migration, democratization of communication, development of people, citizens' safety. Besides, they proposed the creation a network of indigenous radios focused on "identity".

Two technical consultancies were contracted. The first one included contributions for the development of the Web platform and the production of training videos on RSS tools. The second one consisted in three distance-training sessions on the use of Twitter. Several media have already adapted their sites and practices according to newly acquired know-how.

CONCLUSION

This experience of joint dissemination of public-interest news allowed participating journalists to take advantage of Web 2.0 technology with relatively simple mechanisms. Based on this, an informative strategy, focusing on subjects of integration and democratization of communication, has been designed and is being implemented. This has been an important contribution, in particular for those national media that still have scarce opportunities to make known their local news at international level. The training activities carried out have provided a professional upgrade to participating journalists and media, particularly in the use of technical tools.

THIS PROJECT IS TECHNICALLY AND ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATED.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

MPP: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF JOURNALISM IN THE BUILDING OF TRUST BETWEEN NATIONS: COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, VENEZUELA

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5095

US\$ 33 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

In recent years the media's information agenda across Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador has been dedicated in large part to the different declarations from their respective leaders, much of it revolving around a border crisis caused by a series of events related to the Colombian armed conflict and security policies. The media scene is characterized by a polarization and politicization of information that many times works against the function of the media as an instrument for democracy and peace. Due to the tensions between national neighbors, it is important to foster actions that will help journalists and public opinion to form a deeper understanding of this crisis. Furthermore, the situation at the borders and other subjects that influence the relations between Colombia and Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, and Ecuador and Venezuela, should be addressed as matters of journalistic importance – for reasons of both contributing to an informed public, but also to help foster understanding between countries.

This project is about going past the limits of presidential 'interventions' and broaching other subjects that deserve the attention of journalists, thus contributing to a better-informed citizenship. It addresses the current regional media context of reducing information to presidential attacks-responses-attacks, which do nothing but to instigate animosity between the citizens of these countries. One way to establish channels for understanding, or at least widen the focus on what unites or distances these countries, is precisely to provide journalists and the media with a better understanding of what is happening, so they may explore and dig deeper, in a more resourceful and complete way, into the crisis and the different subjects from which the relations between Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela might be seen and assumed.

IMPLEMENTATION

The approved work plan for this project foresees the implementation of the following activities:

1. Design and carry out a training plan consisting of:
 - 1.1. A two-day roundtable to be held in Bogota to formulate an action plan for two bi-national workshops and identify four persons from each involved country: an editor of a media company, a social/political analyst, a journalist that covers international issues and a member of the board of a journalists' association to provide suggestions and feedback for the subjects to be dealt with during the workshops.
 - 1.2. Two two-day bi-national workshops for 10 journalists working for press, radio, television and Internet, for reflection and training. One workshop to be carried out in Colombia for Colombian and Venezuelan journalists, and the other in Ecuador for Colombian and Ecuadorean journalists.
2. Produce two case studies of journalistic coverage of bi-national relationships, to be used in future trainings.
3. Create a journalists' network to continue collaborating with articles and reflections on border issues after the project is finalized.
4. Follow up, systematize and disseminate the experience through a document entitled "How to build trust among countries by means of the media?"

RESULTS

After the organization of two workshops - one in Bogota and one in Quito - focusing on the Andean press coverage of bilateral relations between Colombia and Ecuador, the project was terminated with a third workshop on "Responsible coverage of the Colombian-Venezuelan border". The workshop, attended by prominent Colombian and Venezuelan journalists, focused on building a deeper understanding of border-related problems, particularly drug-trafficking, both from a global and a regional point of view.

As a result of the analysis carried out during the project, specific challenges for the coverage of border issues were identified. The study contributed to a collective reflection on how media coverage in the region is not reaching adequate journalism standards and is rather functioning as a polarizing instrument that does not benefit the citizens of these countries. The participants concluded that it is necessary to broaden the information agenda in order to practice a more impartial, contextualized and fact-based journalism. One of the strategies is to use a wider range of information sources to ensure balance and diversity of points of view, instead of presenting only governmental perspectives. Based on this, the participants set up a cooperation network that permits to share information about border issues on a permanent basis and provide dissemination opportunities.

CONCLUSION

This project has significantly contributed to a better understanding of border issues by the main media in the three participating countries. The results of this initiative will have long-lasting effects in the way border issues are covered by participating journalists. Professional networking is also an effective way to promote investigative journalism while offering protection to journalists dealing with dangerous issues, such as drug-trafficking, and opening new horizons for journalism in the region. The project also succeeded in deepening topics related to the political relations and crisis among the three nations, as well as themes related to the daily life of the communities living on the borders of these countries, which have been usually ignored by the media.

THIS PROJECT IS TECHNICALLY AND ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATED.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

CELE: IMPROVING THE MONITORING OF PRESS FREEDOM IN THE ANDEAN REGION

BUDGET CODE 354 RLA 5096

US\$ 15 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Attacks on the press in the sub-Andean region are adopting increasingly indirect modalities, which require a more complex, ample and precise monitoring than has been traditionally conducted. Part of this problem is related to the arbitrary enforcement of laws and regulations dealing with the press, radio and television, as well as the aggressive intervention of government officials, and other covert forms of harassment that are difficult to objectively report.

It is important to point out that there is no adequate record of the trials against journalists and media organizations. In Peru, the Press and Society Institute (IPYS) managed to build a database of 30 years of trials against journalists up to 1999 (Press on Trial/30 Years of Trials against Peruvian Journalists 1969-1999). In Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, there is no information of this nature. It is increasingly important for oversight organizations to recognize the modalities of the issues that may require more attention, and not all these organizations have a legal department. Furthermore, in the case of regulations or laws, it is necessary to ensure that NGOs have a greater capacity for legal analysis in order to detect violations.

In consequence, this project intends to assist a group of non-governmental organizations that defend freedom of expression in elevating the scope and precision of the registration of violations of freedom of expression and of the press in the Andean countries.

IMPLEMENTATION

The approved work plan for this project foresees the implementation of the following:

1. Assist a group of non-governmental organizations that defend freedom of expression (the Andean Group for Freedom of Information - GALI), by widening the scope and precision of the registration of violations against freedom of expression and of the press in the Andean countries.
2. Evaluate the current systems used by GALI to monitor the situation of freedom of expression in each country involved, and formulate a proposal for the improving and recommendations for the development of the monitoring system.
3. Assist GALI in the design of methodologies to improve and homogenize the oversight of violations against freedom of expression linked to the lack or failures of legal frameworks, and their concrete application in the sub-region, including the development of analysis matrixes, indicators and the creation of data bases for each country.
4. Organize and carry out in Quito an initial planning workshop and an evaluation workshop at the end of the project, with participants from CELE y GALI.

RESULTS

As foreseen in its work plan, CELE monitored the collection of data on national legislation on freedom of expression and whether access to information meets international standards from November 2010 until June 2011. The main findings regarding challenges to freedom of expression are the following: A very high incidence of threats and physical attacks upon exercise of freedom of expression; a worrying increase in criminal and administrative proceedings against journalists and media; a constant proliferation of laws and legal reforms that threaten the free exercise of the right to freedom of expression; intolerant and intimidating speeches by the highest authorities of the State and other officials about the media, journalists and anyone who claims his right to freedom of expression, particularly when it comes to criticizing the government; a frequent abuse of State power to establish unlawful restrictions on the right to freedom of expression; a resurgence of violations to freedom of expression during election campaigns.

The evaluation meeting took place in July 2011 and it assessed progress and/or problems encountered during that period. The main aspects to which concrete recommendations were made are the following: advantages and challenges of the supervision mechanisms to freedom of expression in the Andean region being implemented by the GALI member organizations; effective monitoring tools; close follow-up to the production of alerts and the registration of cases; a common data base allowing to generate statistics and identify tendencies about the situation of the right to freedom of expression in the Andean region.

GALI has now a common methodology based on each country's specific needs to monitor freedom of expression and press freedom. The new system implemented by GALI members is working on their recently created website at www.elgali.org. Each member has access to the common database and provides information according to the new methodology, either through alerts or information releases. The webpage offers press freedom information by country and, in the near future, it will also provide statistics and annual reports.

Many international organizations, including OAS, have given attention to the situation of freedom of expression in the Andean region because of the reports of GALI members.

CONCLUSION

The fact that the Andean countries have a common methodology to monitor violations to freedom of expression, which has made them stronger at a regional and international levels, and that international organizations are giving attention to the situation of freedom of expression in the region are clear indicators that CELE attained its main objective of improving press freedom monitoring mechanisms in the region and, through that, promote freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity in Andean media.

THIS PROJECT IS TECHNICALLY AND ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATED.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

TRAINING PROFESSORS FOR MASTERS PROGRAMMES IN THE ANDEAN REGION WITH EMPHASIS ON STRATEGIC USE AND SOCIAL APPROPRIATION OF ICTs
BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5013
USD 29 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The new digital age poses a challenge for academics. Information and Communication Technologies are now a key component in the daily work of journalists and communicators. Unfortunately however, many professors have struggled to adapt to this change, with ICTs not yet mainstreamed within the academic world. At present they tend to be used only occasionally, featuring as individual subjects that are not directly related to other courses.

The challenge of new technologies is compounded by the growing demand for master's programmes in journalism and communication in the Andean region. Some countries have even included in their legislation the requirement for professors with post-graduate degrees to teach at university level. Consequently, FELAFACS has identified the urgent need to provide training for professors, proposing four subjects from the UNESCO Model Curriculum: Foundations of journalism, Multimedia journalism, Media legislation and Journalism ethics. These subjects will be taught both on-campus and virtually through the FELAFACS website, allowing professors to become familiar with ICTs, using digital platforms to upload documents, interacting and promoting contents on social networks, in order to then take advantage of this experience to replicate within their curricula.

The project will also seek to create a base of recommendations to enable these subjects to be applied by more universities in the Andean region.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consists of the following activities:

- Preparation and launching of the four courses: Foundations of journalism, On-line/multimedia journalism, Media legislation and Journalism ethics (select international trainers, purchase the bibliography proposed by the Model Curriculum and design classroom and virtual courses).
- Sensitize professors to using ICTs strategically and encouraging societal appropriation (virtual method).
- Introduction to and conceptualization of the four courses (virtual method), to provide digital material for the courses and create discussion fora.
- Classroom delivery of the four courses in each country (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela). Each course will last four days, for a total of 16 days of training per country.

RESULTS

Currently, FELAFACS has already structured the courses and prepared their contents, besides announcing the first course and summoned teachers; the selection process is on-going. In January there was a virtual awareness activity for teachers about the strategic use and social appropriation of ICTs. The first online course will be held between February and March 2013.

CONCLUSION

FELAFACS requested modification of the terms established in the contract due to the difference between the active administrative periods of universities in the Andean region involved with the project. For future projects with universities it would be advisable to consider, therefore, holiday periods, which differ from one country to another and necessarily delay implementation deadlines.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

BOLIVIA: TRAINING ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN BOLIVIA
PROJECT 354 BOL 5091
US\$ 22 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This Project aims to contribute to journalists' awareness of the fact that, even though the approval of a Law of Access to Information is behind schedule in Bolivia, there is a Supreme Decree that it is an instrument that protects and benefits them. The project will thus promote the good use of the current legal instruments to grant journalists an instrument that, if used, will promote investigative journalism in the country.

Besides, it foresees the creation of the Access to Information Monitor and Oversight Unit in Bolivia, a system of defence for journalists that will denounce the authorities that do not comply with the Decree, and offer, if necessary, advice for the media to take legal actions against the public institutions that, despite the regulation, deny information.

The target group towards which this project is directed is journalists from the nine main cities of Bolivia, who work in newsrooms in the press, radio and television.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan foresees the following activities:

1. To train 260 Bolivian journalists from the nine departments of the country in the use of the Decree of Access to Information and its importance in promoting investigative journalism, by means of:
 - Twelve workshops at media outlets (six in La Paz, and another six in Santa Cruz de la Sierra) for a total of 180 journalists.
 - Two workshops (one in Cochabamba and one in Sucre) for a total of 80 journalists.
2. To establish an Oversight Unit to oversee, report threats and give advice to journalists and media outlets that appeal to the Decree of Access to Information when sources deny it.
3. To create an access link for information incorporated to the ANP's website in order to spread documentation and complaints about any non-compliance detected.

RESULTS

As indicated in the previous report, the target group was journalists from nine cities of Bolivia, who work in newsrooms of press, radio and television channels. The project promoted, through 14 workshops addressed to 260 journalists, the effective use of existing legal instruments, promoting at the same time investigative journalism in the country. Furthermore, the project set up the basis for an Access to Information Monitor and Oversight Unit, which will defend journalists that will complain to the authorities that do not comply with the official Decree, and offer, if necessary, advisory services for the media to take legal actions against public institutions that deny information.

The basis for an Access to Information Monitor and Oversight Unit in Bolivia were set up, with a network of monitors in the main cities of the country, as well as a Corporation of lawyers to provide advice in specific cases. An access link for information was incorporated to the ANP's website in order to spread documentation and complaints about any non-compliance detected.

CONCLUSION

The project succeeded in raising awareness among journalists about the contents of the Access to Information Decree in Bolivia. This way, it fostered the good use of the current legal instruments to grant journalists an instrument that, if used, will promote investigative journalism in the country.

THIS PROJECT IS TECHNICALLY AND ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATED.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

BOLIVIA: MASTER'S PROGRAMME IN JOURNALISTIC COMMUNICATION BASED ON UNESCO'S MODEL CURRICULA FOR JOURNALISM EDUCATION
PROJECT 354 BOL 5001
USD 30 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The Bolivian Evangelical University (UEB), requested IPDC's support to implement a Master's Program in Journalistic Communication, based on UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education. Its proposal was to adapt the existing Master's Program in Communication to turn it into a Master's in Journalistic Communication for non journalists, with the challenge of attracting graduates from other areas (history, medicine, mathematics, biology, sociology, anthropology, archaeology, law, health, etc.) so that, with their different viewpoints of reality, they could contribute to Bolivian journalism with a new vision, philosophy and practice. The UEB is carrying out the Master's Program from 2011 to 2013 with Bolivian professors, trained beforehand by national and/or international experts.

The target group for this project comprised 20 graduates from different areas in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, who are interested in Journalism because they feel the need to contribute to disseminating knowledge, facts and reflections on their society, from their respective disciplines, or because they need to create and manage their own media spaces or outlets.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consisted of the following activities:

- Training of 5 journalism professors at the UEB and 25 professional journalists from the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, to be the professors and thesis supervisors for the Master's program, consisting of 22 modules (18 core subjects, 3 thesis workshops and 1 language course).
- To train 20 graduates from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, mainly women, with their undergraduate degrees in science or humanities, to practice journalism professionally (writing, journalistic techniques and genres, journalistic legislation and ethics, cross-cutting themes of environment and gender in journalism, research into and analysis of reality, media and society, and vanguard journalism).
- Equip a media laboratory of the UEB with 10 computers like a newsroom.
- Equip the library of the School of Communication and Culture at the UEB with 72 new titles of books on Journalism, 4 for each of the 18 core subjects.

RESULTS

The Bolivian Evangelic University successfully carried out this project, which attained its purpose to enrich the ways that journalism examines Bolivian reality, and to diversify and strengthen the professional profile of Bolivia's journalists, enabling innovations in their topics, agendas, approaches, products and treatment of information. With the assistance of the Bolivian Association of Schools of Social Communication (ABOCCS), the University applied the Master's Program for students with little or no journalism education or experience that is proposed in the Model Curricula for Journalism Education of UNESCO. During the last state of implementation, 3 additional courses were held. This way, the University organized and carried out 10 training workshops for 28 journalism professors and professional journalists (14 men and 14 women), to

serve as trainers. One media laboratory was equipped with 15 computers to serve as a newsroom. A total of 157 journalism books were purchased during the project's duration, in addition to the acquisition of 51 books on related subjects and 124 books donated by the trained teachers and the Master's coordinator.

At least 30 students will be trained and graduated with a Master's degree to practice journalism professionally after the first year of operation of the Master's (2013).

CONCLUSION

The evaluation of this project is totally positive. Not only because it has fully complied with all activities foreseen, but also for having achieved more than originally expected. The Master's was approved by the Ministry of Education, prospective teachers are prepared satisfactorily in the field, a newsroom has been set up at the School of Communication of the University, and more than 300 new books are also available. The fact to start a whole Master's after carrying out a previous academic-preparation phase is a role model for future academic programs of UEB. Furthermore, it is interesting all the expectation that was created during this time about the UNESCO-UEB Master's. Journalists and media professionals from different areas are waiting not only to attend it but also to get results: journalistic publishable and published products.

This project is technically and administratively terminated.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

EDUCATING GRASSROOTS COMMUNICATORS FOR THE AFRO-BOLIVIAN NATIONALITY

BUDGET CODE: 354 BOL 5011

US\$ 20 500

TYPE OF PROJECT

In Bolivia, radio is one of the mainstays of grassroots communication. Radio has given a voice to the Aymara, Quechua and Guaraní cultures. These cultures now receive information in their own languages, on topics of their interest, thereby empowering communities and making their reality more visible. However, the Afro-Bolivian culture (located mainly in the Los Yungas zone of Bolivia) has unfortunately not been represented this way. Their reality has little visibility in the private and public media.

Accordingly, Educación Radiofónica de Bolivia (ERBOL) proposes education for Afro-Bolivian grassroots communicators in radio and digital journalism, with foundations in communication and democracy and a course in computing, in an effort to provide skills to inform of and portray the history and trans-culturalisation of the Afro peoples with other cultures. The project proposes for Afro-Bolivian journalists to consolidate via radio through the Aymara Network and the 'Between Two Cities' Programme (Radio Yungas and ERBOL La Paz), and for trainees to get involved in the ERBOL Network as correspondents, with their own space devoted to the Afro culture on the digital newspaper, with an eventual view to forming an Afro-Bolivian network further down the line.

The new Telecommunications Law opens up the possibility for Afro communities to have their own media outlet. This project therefore also includes formulating a communication project to apply for a community frequency in order to better serve these communities, with a fairer representation of the Afro-Bolivian population.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consists of the following activities:

- Selection of four trainers and design of contents to train Afro-Bolivian journalists in communication and democracy, computing, radio journalism and digital journalism,
- Invite 12 Afro-Bolivian communicators, already active in community media.
- Purchase of equipment: 6 laptop computers (one per two journalists), 12 digital cameras and 12 portable recorders to be used in the workshops and also for the community to produce news and radio content.
- Organization and holding of the four workshops, with a duration of 5 days each.
- Production of radio content, and preparation of news reports and items.
- Broadcast radio contents on a radio programme of the Aymara Network and the 'Between Two Cities' programme (Radio Yungas and ERBOL La Paz).
- Incorporate the 12 Afro-Bolivian journalists into the ERBOL Network.
- Broadcast news reports and items in the section devoted to the Afro community in ERBOL'S digital newspaper.
- Prepare a document systematizing the experience to inform project design so the community can obtain a frequency under the Telecommunications Law.

RESULTS

A first workshop on democracy and right to information was carried out in La Paz in November 2012. It complied with its purpose of generating capacities and abilities for the handling of radio, journalistic and technological resources in 12 Afro-Bolivian popular communicators (7 women and 5 men) regarding subjects such as gender equity, educational media, right to information, right to communication, freedom of expression, ethics. Results of this activity are a preliminary programming for the Afro-Bolivian Radio, an analysis of the relationship among media, audiences and communicators, collective definitions about the right to information and freedom of expression, a practice of socio-dramas focused on gender issues, 4 radio spots with educational contents about health, gender, violence and discrimination.

CONCLUSION

The project is so far providing 12 Afro-Bolivian grassroots communicators from the Los Yungas zone of La Paz with the opportunity to convey information effectively and to become familiar with the basic equipment they require in order to do so. This way it is contributing to enabling minority ethnic groups to be represented in the media and thereby satisfy their needs for information, education and entertainment; and, at the same time, reflect their needs, thus making their communities' reality more visible through community media.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

COLOMBIA: STRENGTHENING INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

BUDGET CODE: 354 COL 5091

US\$ 30 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project aimed to sensitize participating Colombian journalists about the possibilities of ICT applications. The project trained participants to find and research information available on the Internet, using efficient searching techniques, as well as different web tools to access international databases. They also learnt the usefulness of having their own databases and the modern software that helps cross-reference information. Finally, the project generated a space for internal discussion that allowed participants to analyze investigative journalism practices in Colombia, propose topics to be reported and how to build useful databases for their investigations.

The target group was 25 journalists from all types of media working in Colombian regions where there is connectivity, and with a lack of knowledge and training concerning the professional use of ICTs.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consisted of the following activities:

- A 3-day workshop on ICTs for investigative reporting organized within the framework of the third National Congress for Investigative Reporting, plus a 2-day final workshop with the participants and the trainer to present their databases and the conclusions of their investigations.
- To create a network, with the advice and assistance of an international trainer, and develop 5 databases about different social aspects of their communities that can serve as a basis for journalistic investigations.

RESULTS

Colombian journalists were trained in the use and advantages of ICTs in relation with investigative journalism through two different workshops. The first one dealt with the use of ICTs to find and research information on the Internet, using efficient searching techniques, as well as different web tools to access international on-line databases. They also created their own data-bases with local information.

Participants continued to work with trainers throughout a month-long online forum that guided journalists in enriching their databases with information based on local public records. Afterwards, the second workshop covered more specific ICT matters. In conclusion, journalists were capable to harness ICTs for their journalistic work, particularly new tools such as blog publishing, and coordinated data bases to highlight the potential of access to public information.

Furthermore, a research study has been conducted on how social networks can be used for the dissemination of information. By illustrating the most effective communication strategies using social networks, this study (called "Pais Real") led to recommendations on how social networks can be exploited to provide alternative sources of information, and allow communities and journalists to propose their own news agendas.

CONCLUSION

THE PROJECT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO PROMOTING MEDIA AS A PLATFORM FOR DEMOCRATIC DISCOURSE BY BUILDING PROFESSIONAL CAPACITIES IN THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES FOR INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING IN COLOMBIA.

ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED OUT AS SCHEDULED REACHING THE EXPECTED RESULTS. WORKSHOPS HAD 39 PARTICIPANTS FROM MORE THAN 10 DIFFERENT COLOMBIAN CITIES. THE USE OF NEW ICT TOOLS AND SKILLS, LIKE BLOGGING AND BUILDING OF DATA BASES, HAVE OPENED NEW WORKING COMMUNICATION CHANNELS AMONG JOURNALISTS. THE RESEARCH STUDY HAS ILLUSTRATED HOW TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN AUDIENCES THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKS.

ICT WORKSHOPS HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE, AS THEY HAVE PERMITTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE TRAINING MATERIALS.

THIS PROJECT IS TECHNICALLY CLOSED.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

**COLOMBIA: STRENGTHENING THE WOMEN'S NETWORK OF THE
COLOMBIAN FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS: "FECOLPER-WOMEN"
PROJECT 354 COL 5001
USD 27 150**

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project aimed to support awareness and training on equal rights and gender issues by strengthening the institutional capacity of the FECOLPER Women's Network. As such, the project sought to apply the IFJ/UNESCO Gender Guidelines on Gender Equality in Journalism to the Colombian context. The project also strengthened the membership of the FECOLPER Women's Network through deep reflection on the topic of gender and its implications for the democratization of news coverage and the portrayal of women in the news.

This way, the strengthened FECOLPER Women's Network looked to be better equipped to monitor the situation of gender equality in the country and advocate for gender equality in governmental policies and programmes.

At least 90 women journalists from five Colombian regions capable of influencing the news agenda at their work (print, radio, TV and Internet) were expected to be trained in gender equality practices after participating in workshops.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project consisted of a cycle of activities designed to strengthen the FECOLPER Women's Network and improve gender equality for Colombian media professionals:

- A National Meeting of regional delegates took place in Bogota to reflect on the main lessons nationally and set forth a plan of action for advancing gender equality for media professionals in Colombia.
- Five two-day regional workshops for women journalists, "Journalism with a gender perspective," were addressed to local journalists from the specific region.
- The forum "Colombian Women: participation and equity" analyzed in Bogota the participation of women in politics and reflected on the coverage of the media on issues related to gender violence.

RESULTS

During the last semester of 2011 FECOLPER organized and held the national meeting about gender perspective in the media. The event gathered 61 journalists from 24 member associations. The subjects dealt with were: concept of gender, violence against women in the Colombian armed conflict, and journalism, gender and democracy. The participants formulated the Declaration of Villavicencio, which will guide the search for the equality of opportunities for female and male journalists in Colombia.

The project's emphasis was on training activities: a seminar-workshop on journalism with gender perspective (attended by 71 representatives from 24 affiliated organizations), 5 regional workshops (with the participation of 165 journalists of the five major regions of the country), and a forum in Bogota (33 participants).

During the workshops participants discussed issues such as the concept of gender, violence against women in armed conflict, legislation for gender equality, women and the media, gender and political participation. In the Bogota forum it was discussed why women are not participating in politics, and also reflected on the main obstacles that women have had to face to enter to and remain in that activity.

CONCLUSION

The project implemented by FECOLPER successfully fulfilled its aim of promoting a vision of gender equity in journalists from different regions of the country, making them aware of the need to exercise journalism with gender equality and contribute to a better coverage of news related to women.

This project succeeded in incorporating gender-sensitive issues into the work of journalists in Colombia, and in creating the basis for the continuous training of journalists on this subject.

This project is technically and administratively terminated.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM REGARDING DRUG TRAFFICKING AND SELF-PROTECTION FOR JOURNALISTS

BUDGET CODE: 354 COL 5011

USD 33 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Drug trafficking has become one of the main causes of problems relating to security, violence, corruption and weakening of democracy in the countries of Latin America. Since 2008 the Gabriel García Márquez Foundation for New Ibero-American Journalism (FNPI) is promoting better understanding of this phenomenon by journalists and editors of media in the region; to build capacities for quality journalism; and to encourage collaborative networking among journalists for transnational coverage.

Fear of reporting on drug trafficking topics continues to spread among journalists, with increasingly fewer reporters venturing to cover these issues because they fear for their lives. Although FNPI has provided a major opportunity for training in investigative and narrative journalism, there is a vacuum in specialized training on security and protection for journalists. Local and national media provide no security teams for journalists, no guidance regarding coverage in hazardous zones, and no provision of recommendations on what to do in certain situations, how to act when there is a shootout or kidnapping, or how to deal with an armed person, amongst other situations. Consequently, the project proposes to provide journalists who cover drug trafficking and organized crime, working along Colombia's border zones, with training on self-protection mechanisms, complemented by key techniques of investigative journalism regarding the handling of confidential sources and information, in order to reveal the facts without affecting other persons' safety.

This project also proposes to use the Cosecha Roja journalism network to enable new journalists to get involved in exchanging and sharing information, and form strategic alliances for investigation and reporting, in order to facilitate the search for information, saving resources and time, and above all, relate the facts, persons and gangs with their connections in the other countries.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consists of the following activities:

- Academic design of the workshop.
- Holding of a three-day workshop on self-protection mechanisms for journalists who cover drug traffic and organized crime, investigative journalism techniques regarding handling of confidential sources and information, and strategies to cover drug traffic and organized crime from various angles.
- Formulation of two projects to investigate drug traffic and organized crime involving Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela by the participating journalists. These joint investigation projects will apply strategies of collaboration and will be published in the Cosecha Roja or media interested in broadcasting them.
- Training of journalists to use the Cosecha Roja network.
- Preparation and dissemination of a document summarizing mechanisms to protect journalists and investigative journalism techniques as strategic recommendations.

RESULTS

The workshop was attended by 17 journalists (8 women and 9 men) that cover subjects related to drug trafficking. This activity served for reflection and production of new content on the subject of drug trafficking in the border areas of the 3 countries involved, with strong emphasis on the updating, discussion and contributions of preexisting notions about the physical self and the dimension of the traumas of journalists in conflict situations. Subjects dealt with were strengthening skills and special investigative powers, newsgathering, storytelling, networking and self-protection. As a result, it was agreed to prepare a special issue on drug trafficking at the borders of Ecuador and Venezuela, to be published and disseminated by "Cosecha Roja" network of Argentina. This special issue will be worked into during the early months of 2013. The individual papers being prepared by the participants will be published in the media they work for.

This project's activities will be linked to the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, which aims to creating a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers, both in conflict and non-conflict situations, with a view to promoting the safety of journalists and prevention mechanisms; fighting impunity, corruption and organized crime; and formulating an effective framework for the rule of law in order to respond to negative elements.

CONCLUSION

The project is working towards attaining its objective to strengthen the media as a platform for democratic discourse through mechanisms to protect journalists, thus ensuring coverage and investigation of issues affecting society at large. The 17 participating journalists have obtained skills to protect themselves in dangerous, vulnerable or highly unsafe situations, and acquired key investigative journalism techniques regarding the handling of confidential sources and information, to reveal the facts without hurting the safety of other persons, and to obtain strategies to cover these delicate issues as a transnational phenomenon.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

ECUADOR: TRAINING IN SECURITY, LAW, ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SELF-REGULATION FOR JOURNALISTS WORKING IN HIGH-RISK ZONES

PROJECT 354 ECU 5001

US\$ 21 600

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project offered integrated training covering security and rights for journalists, as well as media ethics and self-regulation, to address the different angles that they require to practice journalism responsibly. The intended beneficiaries were 60 journalists habitually most exposed to aggression and threats because they work in high-risk zones, such as the provinces of El Oro, Esmeraldas, Manabí and Sucumbíos in Ecuador. In these zones, journalists have no rigorous training or safety standards. These zones have a high rate of insecurity, with mercenary murders and problems with the Colombian guerrilla. The subjects dealt with were key techniques for self-defense, legal instruments to enable them to enforce their rights, knowledge about how to access information to demand greater transparency from public institutions and ethical principles to reinforce and improve the quality of their work. Being aware that journalists receive little support to improve their working conditions and little training on these topics, Fundamedios proposed to distribute these four modules through its Website, where journalists from anywhere in the country could be able to download the on-site workshops' contents free of charge.

IMPLEMENTATION

- The project's aim was to organize and carry out integrated training workshops distributed in four modules of one day each: security, law for journalists, access to information and ethics and self-regulation by the media for journalists working in high-risk zones of Ecuador.
- The contents of the training would have been provided to journalists throughout the country, through the Fundamedios' Website, by free-of-cost downloads.
- The free-or-charge downloads of the four training modules would have been publicized in the media.

RESULTS

The project aimed to provide in-person training to a group of 60 male and female Ecuadorian journalists working in high-risk zones, on security and rights for journalists, as well as media ethics and self-regulation; and to replicate the content of the training workshops in a free downloadable form online thus providing a constant source of reference and further contributing to the capacity-building of journalists in Ecuador.

Unfortunately, even though the project had to consist of 4 one-day training modules, totaling 16 workshops, Fundamedios only carried out 7 workshops. On the other hand, the foreseen implementation of a training platform in Fundamedios' Web page was not completed. Finally, the beneficiary was always delayed in the presentation of reports on its performance. As a consequence, and taking into account that the funds' validity expired on 31 December 2012, the project had to be cancelled after the unspent funds were reimbursed to UNESCO.

CONCLUSION

Political polarization is an important factor to be taken into account when considering a project for approval. In the case of Ecuador, there is a clear differentiation between people who are with the government, and those who are opposed to it. Fundamedios is an institution that is very critical of the government's actions, which is made evident in its periodical monitoring reports on freedom of expression in the country. Fundamedios justifies the delay in the performance and reporting of the activities it committed to carry out in the "constant requests of changes by local groups of journalists and the harassment suffered by Fundamedios since their appearance before the Inter American Commission of Human Rights". Thus, for future projects to be submitted by Ecuador, politics is an aspect to be seriously analyzed before approval.

This project is technically and administratively terminated.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MEDIA SELF-REGULATION AND GENDER TRAINING FOR NEWS EDITORS AND JOURNALISTS

BUDGET CODE: 354 ECU 5011

USD 24 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Application of the UNESCO Media Development Indicators in Ecuador has revealed that media self-regulation mechanisms, such as using codes of ethics or editorial guidelines, are not fully practiced. The study also showed that only one print medium has a Public Ombudsman to receive readers' complaints, and in the entire country there are no Press Councils or commissions for complaints that might ensure good journalism practices in day-to-day work. In turn, citizens' perception of the media is not positive: 51.74% consider the media corrupt.

The non-enforcement of ethical standards in some media has led several societal organizations to support the enacting of a Communication Law, proposing to regulate media contents. Consequently, media self-regulation must be reinforced to recover public credibility and the rigor of journalistic practice..

Another of the most common criticisms about the content of media in Ecuador is their treatment of women, reproducing sexist stereotypes or limiting women to household roles or as the weaker sex. Therefore, the training will include a gender component, in order to reflect the fact that gender equality is a fundamental human right and portray a balanced image in media contents, using appropriate, non-sexist language.

For these reasons, the Guild of Journalists of Pichincha (CPP) and the Association of Newspaper Editors of Ecuador (AEDEP) proposed a project to implement clear self-regulation standards and best practices at all hierarchical levels of the media industry, and gender. Also, to prepare a complete self-regulation guide for Ecuador's print media, based on the Professional Journalist's Ethics of Ecuador and current media codes in this country. The document will include a specific chapter on gender, based on the manual "Getting the Balance Right: Gender Equality in Journalism" published by the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) in collaboration with UNESCO.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consists of the following activities:

- To organize and carry out a 3-day workshop on the benefits of self-regulation and practice of codes of ethics, editorial guidelines and professional guides.
- To organize and carry out a two-day workshop on gender issues and guides for the ethical coverage of gender-related matters.
- Prepare, design, publish and distribute a complete guide for self-regulation in the print media of Ecuador with a specific chapter on covering gender issues.
- Discuss the guidebook in schools of journalism/communication at 15 universities in Ecuador.

RESULTS

As foreseen, the first workshop, which was held in Quito in November 2012, focused on the benefits of self-regulation, the use of codes of ethics, and guidelines for professional publishers, in addition to providing further guidelines for creating an ombudsman and press councils. The workshop was conducted by two

international specialists from Argentina and Peru. The subjects dealt with were "The role of the Ombudsman in the press" and "Regulation Councils and defense of audiences". After the presentations, the participants worked in groups to prepare the first draft of the contents of the guide on self-regulation and gender for the print media of Ecuador.

CONCLUSION

Up to this stage of implementation, as the participants' evaluations show, the project has successfully advanced towards the promotion of the role of the media as a platform for democratic discourse, by strengthening media self-regulation and respect for the profession, reflecting the broadest diversity of society's points of view and contributing to re-establishing the media's credibility.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PERU: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY BY PROMOTING INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM AND TRANSPARENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION
BUDGET CODE: 354 PER 5091
US\$ 30 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The project aims to train journalists who work for private and community based media in poor regions of Peru and Ecuador in the methods of investigative journalism and the application of digital tools to strengthen their coverage of public issues. The objective is to improve the quality of the information and thus strengthen the public's capacity to monitor and participate in public issues. Since the year 2000, IPYS has been working systematically with regional and local media, and journalists of the Andean sub-region. It has proven that most of them have very few financial, technical and professional resources and that this affects negatively the quality of their production. The public, on the other hand, is far from being familiar with fundamental issues such as the design of public policies, as well as matters of finance, health, education and environment. The consequences of such a situation are clear: Democratic participation is hindered on matters ranging from electing public officials, to evaluating public issues, to demanding accountability. This is why it is essential to promote, through journalism, an informed citizenry and transparency in the fulfillment of public duties.

The target group is journalists who work for private, community based, local and educational media in Peru and Ecuador, who will receive training in the design, production and maintenance of informative blogs to widen the circulation of their work and facilitate access to and the debate of public-interest issues.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consisted of the following activities:

- To design and carry out three e-learning courses (of 2 months each) on: (a) Digital Tools for Investigative Journalism, (b) Access to Public Information, and (c) Digital ICTs and Computer-Assisted Research and Reporting.
- To produce a digital guide for journalists on the use of the access to public information law, including a dossier of cases where good journalistic practices can be appreciated; a digital methodological guide on journalistic investigation; and a digital basic methodological guide on how to use digital tools.
- To produce journalistic investigations and circulate them both nationally and regionally, facilitating the access, monitoring and creation of virtual social networks of journalists, readers and experts who are interested in public issues.

RESULTS

After resolving several administrative problems, IPYS was able to carry out the pending activities. Thus, members of IPYS' team were trained in the creation of contents for the three on-line courses (lessons, exercises, etc.), uploading of courses to the platform, registering and management of users, tutoring and follow up, reporting. The third and last training module was produced for the course on "Access to public information". The three on-line courses were carried out in November with the participation of 120 Ecuadorean and Peruvian journalists, and their contents are now accessible through the following link: <http://campus.ipys.org>. A network of journalists was created with the participating journalists.

The three digital guides for journalists were designed for training purposes and are available in electronic versions for wide dissemination.

CONCLUSION

Through the implementation of these activities IPYS acquired independence in the use of its e-learning platform, being now in conditions to develop new on-line courses in the near future without any further assistance. The results of the project demonstrated that on-line training is being demanded and appreciated by journalists. This experience, on the other side, made it evident that for journalists working in provinces it is difficult to carry out journalistic investigations due to the lack of funds, time or support from the medium they work for. In this regard, IPYS has offered its support for their future initiatives.

THIS PROJECT IS TECHNICALLY AND ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATED.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

WOMEN JOURNALISTS IN ICTs AND GENDER
BUDGET CODE: 354 PER 5011
USD 20 600

TYPE OF PROJECT

ILLA Education and Communication Centre, has been working for the community sector since 1978. In a recent study, ILLA identified that only 2% of Peruvian women working in community media attend training workshops. Although there are many women working in community radios as announcers with their own programs, when training events are held, most participants are men. This is the case because women have little influence in decision-making in the communications media where they work and in their communities.

A recent survey found that women commonly use email and internet chat, but don't often use the internet to expand their knowledge. Besides, Internet access has been incipient, and many community radio stations do not yet have continuous, stable service. This has prevented them from developing their own new products or acting quickly in covering events relevant to their communities.

For these reasons ILLA seeks to ensure that women journalists can access training opportunities, to take advantage of new technologies and give women's roles a higher profile in society. In an effort to ensure that community communication services grow stronger, expand and improve in a quality manner, the workshops will seek to train women journalists in key tools to navigate on the internet, create a website, use networks, platform 2.0, create an online radio, upload audio and video to cyberspace, manage blogs and create podcasts. ILLA is also seeking to train female journalists to conduct their radio programs with gender perspectives, to reduce sexist stereotypes in programming content and promote an approach to work based on equality.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project consists of 2 training workshops (delivered in the cities of Piura and Lima) on ICTs, digital radio production and gender equality, for 50 women journalists from community radio stations (25 per workshop). The initiative will be promoted among female journalists and communicators from community radio stations nationwide. The workshops will be directed by experts in new technologies and gender, with each lasting 4 consecutive days.

Systematization of the training content and setting up of a virtual platform will enable the content to be accessed online.

RESULTS

Unfortunately, there is no substantive advance to report about, since the beneficiary is delayed in the organization of the activities foreseen. They justify the delay in having received the funds too late, which complicated the availability of the trainers for the last quarter of 2012. The first workshop was foreseen to take place in February, So far, the trainers have been identified, some logistics are being dealt with and invitations have been sent to 30 potential participants.

CONCLUSION

It is important to underline that the lack of availability of funds shortly after a project is approved complicates the implementation of activities. After the beneficiaries are informed of the approval of the projects submitted to IPDC, they start to organize their timetables and execution modalities, contact trainers, design materials, request invoices, send invitations for workshops, etc. All these activities, however, have to be stopped when funds are not available and thus a contract cannot be signed to allow the project to start. In the specific case of this project, when funds were finally available, the beneficiary could no longer count on the availability of the trainers identified, on the one hand; on the other, that the potential participants for the workshops were not able to accept the invitation due to the activities related to the end of the year at their media. The contract, thus, had to be amended to reflect the delay in the implementation.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

VENEZUELA: MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEMOCRACY IN VENEZUELA, THROUGH PLURALITY OF INFORMATION SOURCES, CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND “MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY”
PROJECT 354 VEN 5001
US\$ 27 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

This project aimed to link the media with democracy-building, in three key aspects: 1) plurality of information sources, because without plural viewpoints in the news, democratic debate is impoverished; 2) social participation mechanisms in the media, following the international trend towards greater citizen presence through blogs, Twitter and other tools; and 3) Transparency in editorial policy and accountability for coverage.

This way, the project expected to conduct an assessment (using UNESCO’s Media Development Indicators), publish the findings, and hold training activities and discussions involving both journalists/editors and civil society stakeholders, especially in the interior of the country, and professional journalists and social communication students throughout the MDI application process. Likewise, to participate in public debate.

The project had three target groups, who in turn were expected to have a multiplier effect by the nature of their activities: a) media journalists and editors; b) leaders of civil-society organizations; and, c) students in upper years, studying social communication at the university.

IMPLEMENTATION

The following activities were expected to be carried out within the frame of the project:

- To publish 1000 copies of a research about the situation of pluralism, citizen participation and media accountability in Venezuela.
- To form a Consultative Group with representatives from all sectors of communication in Venezuela (private, public and community media, universities, government, etc.) to orientate the project’s implementation.
- To make an assessment, using indicators proposed by UNESCO, of aspects such as information sources’ plurality, social participation mechanisms and transparency in editorial policy.
- To hold four 1-day discussions, in Caracas, Maracaibo, Valera and Barquisimeto, to promote ample, heterogeneous debates about how to enhance the role of the media in strengthening and promoting democracy, involving journalists, societal, union and academic organizations.
- To hold four 1-day training seminars for journalists and editors, focusing on institutionalizing citizen’s participation mechanisms in the media and promoting media accountability experiences, as actions contributing to strengthening democracy from the media.
- To organize four public presentations of the research findings to professors and advanced students of social communication at universities, in order to involve them in the reflection about the importance of the media’s specific role in promoting and strengthening democracy.

RESULTS

The project was implemented by the NGO Medianalisis and aimed at conducting an assessment of the media development situation in Venezuela (based on UNESCO's MDIs), publishing the findings in the form of a report, and holding training seminars and discussions/debates involving both media professionals and civil society stakeholders on the role of media in democracy. The application of MDIs started in February 2012, after a consultative group meeting took place in Caracas with the presence of UNESCO-Quito representatives. The application provoked a significant effect on the country, as demonstrated in the case of Ecuador and it was expected that the results of the study be presented to government authorities, so as to contribute to have a better impact.

Unfortunately, the beneficiary failed to reach political consensus around the subject and thus the organization was unable to complete the project, which was canceled at their request after making the first version of Chapters 1 and 2 of the report, 30% of chapters 3, 4 and 5, having applied the surveys, and having processed the data of 3 of the 7 groups involved.

CONCLUSION

Medianalisis is an independent group of respected scholars who are considered by the Venezuelan Government to be in "the opposition". Thus, it was important to secure that the project was implemented with the support of a Consultative Committee representative of all sensitivities in the country. The first meeting was attended by some 20 representatives of Venezuelan associations of journalists, scholars, media owners, community media, communication institutes, foundations, NGOs and government officials who, despite the hostile atmosphere among participants, succeeded in reaching some agreements on how the MDIs shall be applied in the country. However, the committee failed to give this initiative the necessary support when the implementation phase started, in the absence of which, the project was unable to reach the proposed objectives. For future projects to be submitted by Venezuela, the strong political polarization should be taken into account before approval.

This project is technically and administratively terminated.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE QUITO CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

DIPLOMA PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY COMMUNICATORS

BUDGET CODE: 354 VEN 5011

USD 19 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

In the last few years, Venezuela has experienced information media diversification due to the proliferation of community and alternative media, in their various modalities: print, radio, television and Websites. These media have arisen in view of the need for different societal stakeholders to shift from being passive consumers of information to acting as the protagonists, generators and carriers of their own information spaces. Venezuela currently has 244 radio stations, 37 television stations, 211 community newspapers and multiple websites with this orientation. According to the report on community communication, these alternative communicators have been trained in technical and production topics, but only 12% have undergone training in socio-political or community journalism areas. To date, the various universities of Venezuela have not offered any courses to enhance training for grassroots communicators, who have multiplied in various zones of the country, thanks to this strengthening of neighborhood organizations. As a sample of this new local organization, communication committees work actively to develop information strategies within community councils.

This reality deserves support from universities; therefore, the Bolivarian University of Venezuela is creating a diploma program to strengthen training for alternative and community communicators, in order to provide them with the academic and methodological tools they need, through a program aimed at improving journalism practices and promoting debate about their scope and repercussions. The diploma curriculum will be designed in line with UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education, and students will not pay to follow it.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's approved work plan consists of the following activities:

- Contacts with four national and regional experts/institutions (from the Andean region, Mexico, Argentina) to design training modules according to the new curriculum for the four modules suggested by the UNESCO Model Journalism Curriculum (Investigative journalism, Coverage and writing, Ethics, and Legislation).
- Training for those who will be professors (at least 50% women) and thesis supervisors of the diploma program: four courses, each five on-campus days with a period off-campus.
- Select and register 60 students (at least 50% women), according to a list of pre-requisites previously established, including prior writing skills and a formal interest in working in community communication.
- Prepare the instructional guides for the modules.
- Purchase of new titles of books on Journalism, recommended by UNESCO's Model Curricula for Journalism Education, to equip the UBV School of Communication library.
- Purchase of computers to set up the news room in the laboratory of the UBV School of Communication.
- Classes for the diploma program (6 months).

RESULTS

The teachers of the next diploma are being trained on the mentioned subjects through 4 in-situ workshops and distance learning. They will contribute to developing educational guides for the subjects / modules. 60 students will be selected for the Diploma and the university will acquire 40 new titles on journalism (suggested by the model curricula) and 10 computers to equip a newsroom.

Unfortunately, no assessment can be made until the first progress report is received. Its submission is delayed. They justify the delay in having received the funds too late, which complicated the availability of the trainers for the dates originally foreseen, but it should be highlighted, on the other hand, the great difficulty in reaching agreements with the University with relation to the project's execution modality. Since the very beginning it was difficult to make them understand that the contract had to reflect the approved project's specifications. Later, and in spite of having signed a contract committing to implement the above-mentioned activities, they insisted in carrying them out in different ways.

CONCLUSION

Great effort is being exerted in making this project to be implemented according to the approved proposal. At times it seems that the persons in charge of its execution think that as long as they count with financing, they can carry out whatever they have in mind, irrespective of what the project and the contract foresee. Close follow-up and corrective measures are being taken on a permanent basis.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: TRAINING ON MULTIMEDIA REPORTING FOR MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN JOURNALISTS

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5002

US\$ 17 600

TYPE OF PROJECT:

Inter American Press Association (IAPA) and its Press Institute, which for over 15 years have carried out numerous training seminars and workshops for journalists in Mexico and Central America. Based on a review of seminar evaluations gathered by the Press Institute over the last three years, and based on our ongoing contacts with reporters and editors, we have found that training in multimedia reporting is urgently needed in the region.

By means of this project, the Inter American Press Association intends to contribute to fostering democracy and freedom of expression and of the press in Mexico and Central America by enhancing journalists' ability to do multimedia reporting and produce multimedia content; and by raising awareness about journalists' security issues.

IMPLEMENTATION

65% of the foreseen activities in the workplan were implemented by the beneficiary.

50 journalists of Mexico and Honduras received hands-on training on producing photo and audio for the web and acquired or updated their skills on risk assessment and management.

RESULTS

- One two-day seminar held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, for 35 working journalists from Guatemala and neighboring Central American countries.
- One two-day seminar held in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, for 35 working journalists from Honduras and neighboring Central American countries.
- One two-day seminar held in México, D.F., for 35 working journalists from Mexico and neighboring Central American countries.
- One two-day seminar held in San Salvador, El Salvador, for 35 working journalists from El Salvador and neighboring Central American countries.
- One two-day seminar held in San José, Costa Rica, for 35 working journalists from Costa Rica and neighboring Central American countries.
- Over 150 Mexican and Central American journalists will be capable of producing their own multimedia content by learning what type of content works best for each story and some basic rules on how to create quality content; and by using online resources and low-cost or free software tools and equipment.

CONCLUSION

The beneficiary completing the execution of the project and we do not anticipate any problems in achieving the expected results. The final reports will be submitted on May 2012.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

REGIONAL PROJECT

REGIONAL: COMMUNITY COMMUNICATION FOR THE ERRADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS WOMEN OF MEXICO, NICARAGUA AND GUATEMALA

BUDGET CODE: 354 RLA 5014

US\$ 27 500

TYPE OF PROJECT:

This regional project involves representatives of the Women's Networking Association of Community Radio Broadcasters in Mexico, Nicaragua and Guatemala. The training gives them knowledge, tools and skills to address violence against indigenous women and mobilize victim of violence and communities to strive towards a great respect for their integrity and dignity.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED AT DECEMBER 2012:

- Workshops methodology designed for each country.
- A workshop on women's rights conducted in Nicaragua, involving participants from the three countries. Women shared their experience and got conceptual and methodological tools to address violence.
- 20 indigenous community women communicators trained on information about different types of violence, laws created for the protection of women, etc.

EXPECTED RESULTS AT THE END OF THE PROJECT:

- The network of women communicators from Mexico, Nicaragua and Guatemala will be strengthened through the development of the three national workshops.
- 60 indigenous community communicators (15 in each country) will be trained on information about the different types of violence inflicted.
- The production of content will be promoted for the eradication of violence against women. Three series of 10 radio spots in Spanish and Native languages will be produced.
- A broadcasting radio spots for the international campaign 16 Days of Action against Violence against Women will be produced.

CONCLUSION:

A progress report was submitted to UNESCO SJO on October 2012.

The project will be completed by July 2013. A final report will be submitted to San Jose at the end of July 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

EL SALVADOR: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGH PROMOTING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BY IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF JOURNALISM IN EL SALVADOR
BUDGET CODE: 354 ELS 5091
US\$ 24 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

APES was founded in 1936 as an entity that works for the respect and fulfillment of all the aspects related to freedom of the press and access to information, as well as the physical integrity of journalists in the exercise of the profession and fundamentally, works to fortify the process of training of its members and non members, through workshops and seminars to improve the professional level of communicators.

By means of the project, the APES intends to strengthen democracy, governance and citizen participation through promoting freedom of expression and freedom of the press by improving the quality of journalism in El Salvador.

IMPLEMENTATION

3 one day and a half seminars to impart skills on using Freedom of Information Acts for journalistic stories, as well as to create awareness about the need to have that type of law in El Salvador, held at APES building in San Salvador.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- 60 trained journalists capable of using freedom of information regulations and laws and aware of the importance of having that type of law in El Salvador.
- 60 trained journalists capable of developing preventive journalism related to violence.
- 60 trained journalists capable of developing pluralistic coverage of environmental conflicts.
- 60 trained journalists capable of using internet and social networks as reporting tools.
- 180 journalists and journalism students with acquired knowledge about the role of journalism in the promotion of democracy and about different approaches to cover social problems.

CONCLUSION:

A progress report has been submitted to UNESCO SJO on November 2010.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

EL SALVADOR: STRENGTHENING IZCANAL COMMUNITY RADIO AND TELEVISION

BUDGET CODE: 354ELS 5001

US\$ 17 050

TYPE OF PROJECT:

The Izcanal Foundation is one of the leading community media in El Salvador. It manages Izcanal radio - 92.1 FM, which covers three departments in the eastern part of the country: Usulután, San Vicente and San Miguel. The Izcanal community television broadcasts through cable to the city of Usulután and seven neighboring towns.

By means of this project, IZCANAL Foundation intends to develop institutional and technical capacity of radio and television Izcanal to produce better radio and television programming for communities and by communities and to promote media pluralism in El Salvador by strengthening community media.

IMPLEMENTATION

65% of the foreseen activities in the workplan were implemented by the beneficiary.

Training programs for journalists on the production of news reports and radio and television content executed

RESULTS

- 14 journalists of Izcanal radio and television station trained on producing news and educational programs in contemporary radio and television formats.
- 20 regular or sporadic content providers trained on the production of quality news reports.
- 3 new programs on community issues at Izcanal television station and at Izcanal radio produced and run by local correspondents.
- A network of local correspondents of Izcanal with knowledge and primarily interest in reporting about human rights, gender and violence, and child rights established.

CONCLUSION

The beneficiary is working in the execution of the foreseen activities. The final reports will be submitted on June 2012. We anticipate the expected results will be achieved.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

HONDURAS: TRAINING NETWORK DEFENSE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREEDOM OF PRESS

BUDGET CODE: 354 HON 5091

US\$ 24 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

The Committee for Free Expression (C-Libre) is a coalition of journalists and members of civil society constituted in June 2001. Its purpose is to promote and defend freedom of expression and right to information in Honduras. C-Libre is conceived as a response to the concerns shared by a group of journalists from areas where power has stimulated public and private policies and mechanisms violating professional work of journalists and violates the constitutional guarantee to freedom of thought.

By means of the project, C-Libre intends to develop a network of correspondents in freedom of expression and access to information, expertise, analysis and proposed improvement to the media at the national and local context, as a basis for strengthening citizenship and democracy.

IMPLEMENTATION

Workshop “**Law on transparency and Access to Public Information**”, organized

Workshop Interpretation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Charter of Human Rights, Constitution of the Republic, Law on Issuance of Thought and the Penal Code, Election Law, the pursuit of journalistic freedom and expression”, organized.

Workshop “**Techniques for newspaper in electronic format and development of newsletters written**”, organized.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Created a national network of correspondents in access to information and freedom of expression;

At least 140 journalists / media officers trained in the legal framework for freedom of expression, access to information, elections, developing alternative means of communication (written and electronic newsletters) and regulation applied to the media.

CONCLUSION:

A progress report has been submitted to UNESCO SJO on November 2010

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MEXICO: STRENGTHENING OF THE RURAL COMMUNICATION THROUGH TRAINING IN THE PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PROGRAMS IN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES AND SPANISH
BUDGET CODE: 354 MEX 5091
US\$ 29 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

Fomento Cultural y Educativo, AC., is a civil association, non-profit, formed by an interdisciplinary work team with 35 years of experience which offers an educational and people-organizational service to indigenous people in the poorest areas of the country. Its purpose is to give companionship to the villagers of three areas in the Republic of Mexico (south of Veracruz, North of Veracruz and Selva de Chiapas) in their self-expediting processes, communitarian education and promotion as well as in the improvement of their own organizations for the respect and valorisation of the cultures, providing them with tools and promoting their own skills so they can be themselves the creators of their own project of social development..

By means of the project, Fomento Cultural y Educativo, AC intends to strengthen the technological, technical, communicative and transmission capabilities through the training of the producers/presenters, voluntary translators, technical specialists and correspondents for the communities' reinforcement and awareness around their human rights and their cultural diversity through the use of the radio in the Nahuatl, Otomí and Tepehua regions.

IMPLEMENTATION

Three workshops on technological training in recording and editing programs, spots, newscasts; technological training in the console management and technological training in the pro tools management, organized.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- 10 producers/presenters and 12 voluntary translators trained and using in technique and technological areas in production and program developing tools.
- 180 correspondents from the communities trained in the use of new information techniques incorporating them in their participation in the radio.
- 80 reinforced and awareness communities around their economic, social, cultural and environmental rights through the production and broadcast 136 new programs, 50 newscast in spanish and indigenous languages, and other 82 recorded materials

CONCLUSION

A progress report has been submitted to UNESCO San Jose on November 2010.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MEXICO: CAPACITY BUILDING OF RADIO JOURNALISTS WORKING ON GENDER VIOLENCE

BUDGET CODE: 354 MEX 5001

US\$ 20 900

TYPE OF PROJECT:

This project aims to build capacity of community radio journalists in Mexico to analyze and cover gender-related issues from human rights perspective, using non-sexist language. The extreme and wide-spread violence against women in Mexico that propagated in the climate of insecurity and economic exploitation, gave rise to the phenomenon of “femicide”. As much as 90% of perpetrators of female homicide cases can go unpunished. Dozens of rapes of mainly indigenous women by the army and security forces in the context of repressive actions (such as the events at Atenco and Oaxaca) were not investigated. As guarantors of freedom of speech, community radios give a voice to the poorest and most vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous, and journalists pay a heavy price for reporting violations of human rights of the most marginalized.

By means of this project, Comunicación e Información de la Mujer, AC (CIMAC) intends to enable community radio journalists in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Michoacán and Guerrero to communicate and interact with their communities and each other, on gender-related issues

IMPLEMENTATION

50% of the foreseen activities in the workplan were implemented by the beneficiary.

Two three-day workshops organized with the attendance of 20 journalists in Chiapas and Michoacán to promote freedom of expression and awareness on gender issues in Mexico and human rights.

RESULTS

- Improved coverage of issues related to gender-violence.
- Analyzed 10 radio programs in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Michoacán and Guerrero on gender situation, human rights approach, and non-sexist language.
- Raised awareness about of negative effects of gender violence on communities concerned.
- A strategic alliance achieved among indigenous Mexican community radios journalists for the creation of networks, to support their research on gender violence and to reinforce the CIMAC Radio Network established in 2007.
- 4 two/three-day workshops organized with the attendance of 40 journalists.

CONCLUSION

A progress report has been submitted to UNESCO SJO on January 2012 and the project is on track to achieve its expected results

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

MEXICO: CREATION OF TWO COMMUNITY MULTIMEDIA CENTERS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN TWO COMMUNITIES IN THE RURAL AND INDIGENOUS STATES OF CAMPECHE (ZOH-LAGUNA) AND CHIAPAS (CHENALHO)

BUDGET CODE: 354 MEX 5011

US\$ 18 000

TYPE OF PROJECT:

This national project will generate a series of multimedia workshops for children aged 8 to 13 in the states of Campeche and Chiapas. Children will produce radio and video creations spots through a collective creation process, and with the help of audiovisual team. Improved technological and editorial skills as well as increased media literacy of young people in marginalized zones are strengthening identity and community organization through media. It also includes training of adults, teachers and organizations living in these communities in use of multimedia equipment which is being installed in multimedia centres.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED TO DECEMBER 2012:

- Equipment for two community multimedia stations purchased.
- Two Education workshops for 50 children in Calakmul and Chenalhò, Chiapas organized.
- Two training workshops for staff from up to 40 members of local organizations in Chiapas and Campeche organized.

EXPECTED RESULTS AT THE END OF THE PROJECT:

- Two workshops for 50 children on Media Education in two communities in Campeche and in two communities in Chiapas will be developed.
- Two radio and video production workshops for 50 children in two communities in Campeche and in two communities in Chiapas will be developed.
- Two workshops on Media Education for 50 Adults in two communities in Campeche and in two communities in Chiapas will be developed.
- Four videos made with children, one animated or fiction, and a documentary produced.
- Two radio programs series at Calakmul and Chenalhó produced in participative with 50 children.

CONCLUSION:

A progress report was submitted to UNESCO SJO on September 2012.

The project will be completed by July 2013. A final report will be submitted to San Jose at the end of July 2013.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

NICARAGUA: TRAINING PROGRAM IN VIDEO PRODUCTION FOR COMMUNITY COMMUNICATORS FOCUSED ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET CODE: 354 NIC 5091

US\$ 26 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

RDS will be responsible about the execution of the project, monitoring, follow up and guaranties the quality control of the process; RDS will provide to the Project its experience and methodology expertise to the design and implementation of the line of base and the training process. RDS has established and strategic alliance with CONICSA (for it knowledge, expertise, technological capacity, tech support and domain, etc) for the direct execution of the actions related to the training and the permanent process and sustainability of exchange between local television stations in order to strength programming of each media with good quality national or local programming refers to content and the use of technology.

By means of the project, RDS intents communicators to improve their communication and exchange skills with their communities trough production improvement, as well as creativity in production and a valorization up-to-date about the present conditions in order to reflect their communities.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Designed and implemented the base line of the project.
- Designed the methodology for training.
- Prepared the trainings and educative materials for each of the seminars
- Acquired the equipment for trainings.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- 10 teams of local television communicators (20 persons) trained about the use of conceptual and technical tools for television production for community development with the capacity of being trainers for other communicators.
- 10 television products (brief news reports, minidocumentals, etc) done by the trained communicator teams.
- 10 teams of local television communicators (20 persons) trained about new communication and information Technologies (CIT) with the capacity of being trainers for other communicators and to put that knowledge in practice through Internet (blogs) lo allow information exchanges.

CONCLUSION:

A progress report has been submitted to UNESCO SJO on November 2010.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PANAMA: TRAINING PROGRAM FOR POPULAR JOURNALISTS: PRACTICAL TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS

BUDGET CODE: 354 PAN 5091

US\$ 26 000

TYPE OF PROJECT

FETV, *La Fundación para la Educación en la Televisión*, started in 1990. Its mission is to provide education and increase the levels of culture of the Panamanian society, by providing wholesome entertainment and contributing to form critical thinking through information, orientation and continuous dialog, all with programming and production of programs with quality.

FETV intends to promote effective communication in popular journalists through the use of alternative techniques, to facilitate and strengthen the educational and organizational development within the communities.

IMPLEMENTATION

100% of the activities were implemented successfully.

RESULTS

- 100 journalists, from four provinces of Panama, trained in alternative popular communication techniques, through the organization of three workshops in the four chosen provinces..
- An educational manual produced as a resource to the formation of alternative communication techniques.
- A radio program, which allowed the 100 journalists already trained in this project, to broadcast their messages nationwide.
- 50% of these journalists working with local communication vehicles in their respective provinces.
- Special messages broadcasted or published, created by the participants, regarding the importance of proper communications.
- Increased awareness by national media such as print newspaper, radio and television regarding the importance of incorporating the less developed (marginal) sectors of our society, and to have them take part of the country's development.
- Publication of the *Manual for Alternative Means of Communication for Popular Journalists*.

CONCLUSION:

The beneficiary of the project implemented all the activities successfully.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSE CLUSTER OFFICE

NATIONAL PROJECT

PANAMA: WE ARE INVINCIBLE YOUTH
BUDGET CODE: 354 PAN5001
US\$ 15 400

TYPE OF PROJECT

The State System for Radio and Television (SERTV) and its affiliate CRISOL FM intend to pioneer the “We Are An Invincible Youth” educational radio project in Panama.

Young leaders will be trained in workshops focusing on pre-production and production of stories describing their experiences, anecdotes and other topics of common interest. These programs will be transmitted via CRISOL FM, a radio station with national coverage, and retransmitted on National Radio FM. “We Are an Invincible Youth” is the first project of this kind in Panama whereby the youth is given means and space to reach a nation-wide audience with its ambitions, dreams and ideals.

By means of this project, SERTV aims to train young people in high-risk communities of Panama, in production and dissemination of positive social messages. This initiative will enable young people to become the voice of their communities and contribute towards violence prevention and culture of peace. It will promote media literacy by providing critical knowledge and analytical tools to young media consumers and enable them to critically make use of the media.

IMPLEMENTATION

65% of the foreseen activities in the workplan were implemented by the beneficiary.

A training workshop in the use of sound effects will be organized from January 30th to February 3rd.

RESULTS

- 45 young leaders enabled to produce radio programmes about positive change in their communities
- At least nine 60 minute live programs aired, three in each district, over the Crisol FM frequency.
- A monthly slot at CRISOL FM established produced and moderated by young people, with retransmission on National Radio.
- Increased media literacy in the communities concerned.

CONCLUSION

The beneficiary is achieving results in line with the project proposal. The final reports will be submitted on June 2012.