COMOROS ISLANDS: STRENGTHENING THE PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY OF FEMALE JOURNALISTS IN THE COMOROS
Budget code: 354GLO5003.15
Amount approved: 11,001 in US$
Status: ongoing

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

Community radio and television stations have developed in the early 1990s in the Comoros Islands, despite a lack of opportunities for training in journalism and communication in the Comoros. The female journalist members of the AFCP are aware of the shortcomings that prevent them asserting themselves fully in their jobs and playing a role in the development of the country. The lack of formal training among most of the journalists working in the Comoros constitutes a barrier to the emancipation of Comorian women. The aim of the project, therefore, is to organize a 1-week training workshop on the production of a news report and a media interview, as well as on the ethical principles of journalism, for 20 members of the Association des femmes comoriennes de la presse (AFCP).

IMPLEMENTATION

A 1-week (7 days) training workshop for 20 female members of the AFCP, on news processing techniques for the production of an investigative report: This activity has not yet started.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Challenges were experienced in transferring the funds to the *Association des femmes comoriennes de la presse* (AFCP). Funds have now been processed and the activity can be foreseen for early 2016.

SUPPORT FOR THE SYNDICAT DU PERSONNEL DE LA PRESSE ET DE L'AUDIO-VISUEL DE DJIBOUTI (SPAD)

Budget code: 354GLO5001.15
Amount approved: 15,000 in US$
Status: ongoing

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The print and audiovisual media share a common development plan aimed at developing local media through knowledge. Compliance with journalism ethics, which determines the quality of professional media, is progressing slowly in Djibouti. Investigative journalism is also rare in Djibouti, and journalists are poorly equipped to carry out investigative journalism. This is evident in newspaper articles and from the frequency of programming with a focus on entertainment, sports and the reporting of events, i.e., productions that require little investigation. Two training sessions, each lasting 2 days, will be organized: one for print-media personnel, and one for audiovisual-media personnel. The UNESCO Manual, "Hypothesis-based investigation: the Investigative Journalist's manual" will be used to train 40 journalists, including 21 female journalists.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Two-day course in investigative journalism, at the Kulan Center, for 20 audiovisual-media participants: The trainer has been identified and the training is planned for 4 to 5 January 2016

- Two-day course in investigative journalism, at the Kulan Center, for 20 print-media participants: The trainer has been identified and the training is planned for 6 to 7 January 2016

- Creation of a SPAD documentary resource centre: activity still to be implemented.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The *Syndicat du Personnel de la presse et de l'audiovisuel* de Djibouti experienced problems to recruit a qualified trainer in investigative journalism. Once the trainer has been identified the availability of the trainer needed to coincide with the training calendar of SPAD.

MADAGASCAR: AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMUNICATION

Code (354GLO5003.18),
Amount approved (17325 US$),
Status (ongoing).

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

Madagascar currently has 30 newspapers (including 21 dailies and 9 periodicals published in French), as well as 8 public- and private-sector electronic-media outlets. There are several community radios, but no official record of their activities exists. Given the current backdrop of political change, and the role played by the media in Madagascar, MAF has been actively preparing for the upcoming adoption of the Communication Code. Once the Communication Code is adopted (in May 2015), media professionals will need to become familiar with it and be trained in its implementation. A popularization campaign among journalists, especially those working in the regions, is essential to ensure that the Code is understood, adopted and effectively implemented. This project is being submitted to obtain support for an awareness-raising and training programme on the Communication Code, aimed at 240 journalists in 12 towns in Madagascar.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Organisation and training of 6 coordinators/trainers (2 coordinators/trainers per town): Activity is still being planned.
- Preparation of materials for the awareness and training programme: Activity is still being planned.
- Invitation and selection of participants in the 12 towns: Activity is still being planned.
- Training for journalists in Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Ambatondrazaka, Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, Toliary, Mahajanga, Antsiranana, Manakara, Morondava, Tolagnaro, Nosy Be: Activity is still being planned.
- Submission of activity reports: Will be submitted once the activities have been finalized.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The Communication Code has not yet been approved and all activities have been delayed. Once the Communication Code has been approved all activities will start. M*édia en Action pour la Formation* (MAF) is in contact with the Ministry of Communication so that activities can start as soon as possible.

MADAGASCAR: ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTIMEDIA CENTRE TO PROVIDE JOURNALISTS WITH SUPPORT AND BASIC AND ONGOING TRAINING

Budget code: 354GLO5002.20
Amount approved: 20,000 in US$
Status: ongoing

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The majority of practicing journalists in Madagascar have no formal training in journalism. As such, there is a deficit in skills and knowledge among many Malagasy journalists, who, for the most part, have learned their profession on the job. The aim of this project is to garner support to broaden the range of available courses in journalism by setting up a multimedia platform through which ongoing training can be delivered to 250 journalists, regardless of their media background or membership status as regards the *Centre de Presse Malagasy*.

IMPLEMENTATION
- The online survey allowing journalists to express their training needs have been completed.
- Design and implementation of the multimedia platform has been finalized but the selection of trainers and design of course syllabuses are still under way.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The Project implementation is taking some time in order to finalize the new mode of delivery for journalism training. The innovative use of the online platform is however being closely monitored to respond to the needs of journalists.

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE IN NAIROBI, KENYA

PROJECT: RWANDA: CAPACITY BUILDING OF WOMEN COMMUNITY RADIO JOURNALISTS ON RADIO PRODUCTION IN RWANDA

BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.19

AMOUNT: US 17,325.00

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

Human capacity development of women community radio journalists on radio production was carried out by Rwanda Community Radio Network (RCRN). Fifteen women journalists from 10 community radios (Radio Huguka, Radio Izuba, Radio Ishingiro, Radio Isangano, RC Huye, RC Rubavu, RC Nyagatare, RC Rusizi, RC Musanze and Radio Salus) were trained on radio production of Issues affecting women in Rwanda. A national network of 15 women community radio journalists specialized on producing quality radio programmes on issues affecting women in Rwanda was established by Rwanda Community Radio Network (RCRN) in Rwanda.

IMPLEMENTATION

A 4 days training workshop for 15 women radio journalists from 10 community radios (Radio Huguka, Radio Izuba, Radio Ishingiro, Radio Isangano, RC Huye, RC Rubavu, RC Nyagatare, RC Rusizi, RC Musanze and Radio Salus) took place from 24 to 27 August 2015 at Hotel Eco in Karongi District, Rwanda. It aimed at building capacity of women community radio journalists on how to produce radio programmes on issues affecting women in Rwanda. A national network was established comprising 15 women community radio journalists who are affiliated to Rwanda Community Radio Network (RCRN) with specialized skills on radio production of quality radio programmes on issues affecting women in Rwanda. Activity was successfully completed pending submission of the final deliverables for processing.

The activities implemented and outputs achieved by RCRN has enabled the women journalists drawn from the 10 community radios in Rwanda to be able to gain knowledge and skills on how to produce quality radio programmes on issues affecting women in Rwanda. The established network will help contribute to increasing the plurality and diversity of media through the enhanced capacities – on radio production - of women community radio journalists to use media as a platform for democratic discourse in Rwanda.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The established partnerships and mutual collaborations between Rwanda Community Radio Network (RCRN) with other stakeholders working in the media industry in Rwanda provided a good mixture of expertise needed for this activity. Also, RCRN being a national network for community radios in Rwanda provided the necessary expertise and depth of knowledge in capacity building of the women community radio journalists in this activity. There was no major challenge was experienced in implementing the activities.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Group photo of women community radio journalists at the training workshop at Hotel Eco in Karongi, Rwanda. Cc Eugene Ndekezi/RCRN 2015

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE IN NAIROBI, KENYA

PROJECT: **SOMALIA: STRENGTHENING CAPACITY BUILDING OF SOMALILAND JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION TO ENHANCE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND PRESS FREEDOM**

BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.21

AMOUNT: US 17,325.00

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

Human and institutional capacity development of members of Somaliland Journalist Association (SOLJA) was carried out in Somaliland. Twenty-one participants were trained on how to enhance freedom of expression and press freedom using UNESCO's Media Development Indicators in Somaliland. A legal fund to support legal costs of journalists detained during the course of their profession in Somaliland was set up and a capacity assessment report with recommendations on how SOLJA work effectively to promote and protect freedom of expression throughout Somaliland was also drafted.

IMPLEMENTATION

A 1-week training workshop for 21 members of SOLJA took place from 25 to 27 July 2015 in Somaliland. It aimed at building capacity of the participants on how to enhance freedom of expression and press freedom using UNESCO's Media Development Indicators to the 21 participants in Somaliland. A legal fund for SOLJA was established to support legal costs of journalists detained during the course of their profession in Somaliland and a 1-week capacity assessment review of SOLJA was undertaken to help develop mechanisms and propose recommendations on how SOLJA can more effectively work to better promote and protect freedom of expression in Somaliland. The aforementioned activities have been completed pending submission of the finalized deliverables (reports and financial statements) as per the established contract.

Activities implemented in the project will help strengthen SOLJA to have a greater capacity that will constructively engage with authorities on seeking changes to freedom of expression issues in Somaliland. It will also enable SOLJA to be able to report on freedom of expression issues using globally recognized standards through the adoption of UNESCOs Media Development Indicators. The legal fund set up by SOLJA will help provide immediate legal support to journalists that may be arrested in the course of their professional duties.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

During project implementation, SOLJAs cooperated with the UN, Media Sector, Non-government and Government among other institutions in Somaliland. Some delays were experienced in submitting the final deliverables of the contract.

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE IN NAIROBI, KENYA

PROJECT**: UGANDA: CAPACITY BUILDING OF JOURNALISTS ON PEACE JOURNALISM IN NORTHERN UGANDA**

BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.21

AMOUNT: US 14,475.00

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

Human capacity development of journalists on peace journalism was carried out by Northern Uganda Media Club (NUMEC). 60 journalists from Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, Soroti and Arua comprising of radio managers, citizen journalists, radio presenters and talk show hosts were trained on peace journalism in Northern Uganda.

IMPLEMENTATION

A 3 day training workshop for 60 journalists from Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, Soroti and Arua comprising of radio managers, citizen journalists, radio presenters and talk show hosts took place from 14 to 16 October 2015 at Green Wood Country Hotel in Northern Uganda. It aimed at strengthening and deepening capacity of journalists through a training workshop on peace journalism in Northern Uganda. The training was successfully completed successfully by Northern Uganda Media Club (NUMEC) and final deliverables submitted to UNESCO.

The aforementioned implemented activity enabled 60 journalists working radio managers, citizen journalists, radio presenters and talk show hosts from Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, Soroti and Arua in Northern Uganda to be trained on how to report and produce quality programmes on peace journalism in Uganda. It is foreseen that the gained skills and knowledge will help contribute to production of quality programmes on issues related to advocating for peace promotion of good governance and transparency in Northern Uganda.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Key lesson learnt from the activity is that NUMEC had the necessary expertise and knowledge on how to carry out capacity building on peace journalism given that it has previously carried out related initiatives in Uganda. There was no major challenge experienced in implementing the activities.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Photos of participants at the training workshop in Uganda. CC Northern Uganda Media Club

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE IN NAIROBI, KENYA

UGANDA: DEVELOPING GENDER PROGRAMMING GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY RADIOS IN UGANDA

BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5003.32

AMOUNT: US 18,325.00

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

Human and institutional capacity development to develop gender programming guidelines that can be adapted by community radio stations to strengthen women and young people's representation in Uganda was carried out by Uganda Development Services in collaboration with Community Media Network for Uganda (COMNETU) in Kampala, Uganda. Draft gender programming guidelines were developed to help strengthen women and young people's representation and also enhance capacities of community radios to use media as a platform for democratic discourse in Uganda.

IMPLEMENTATION

A two 2 days training workshops for 25 community radio practitioners took place on 27-28 August 2015 at the Uganda Media Women's Association Training Centre, Kisaasi in Kampala Uganda. The training contributed towards the drafting of Gender Programming Guidelines for Community Radios. As a follow-up on 10 and 11 September 2015 a national validation forum was held to finalize the development of the Gender Programming Guidelines for community radios. The aforementioned activities were completed and all deliverables submitted in accordance with the timeline of activities.

The output of a gender programming guideline will be adapted by community radios to help strengthen women and young people's representation in Uganda. The training workshops helped strengthen capacity of the 25 participants comprising of 11 men and 14 women in the project.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Cooperation between Uganda Development Services (UDS), Community Media Network in Uganda (COMNETU) among other stakeholders provided a good synergy for implementation of the prescribed activities in Uganda. COMNETU, which is a national network for community radios in Uganda, provided UDS with a diversified pool of stakeholders to engage and involve in the course of development of the gender programming guidelines for community radios in Uganda. No major challenge was experienced in the implementation of the project.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Group photo of participants at the training workshop. Cc by Uganda Development Services (UDS)

A participant leading a group discussion at the training workshop. Cc by Jimmy Okello/Uganda Development Services (UDS)

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE WINDHOEK OFFICE

COUNTRY**: SWAZILAND**
PROJECT TITLE: **ASSESSING THE MEDIA DEVELOPMENT LANDSCAPE IN SWAZILAND**
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5002.31
US$: 13 500
STATUS**: ONGOING**

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Press Freedom, Pluralism and Independence

The project contributes to the strengthening of media landscapes through MDI assessments. This will contribute to the development of the media sector in Swaziland and ensure media diversity and access to information by all citizens across the spectrum. This activity mainly entails assessing the media development in Swaziland using the UNESCO Media Development Indicators. In this regard, the following actions were set to be undertaken:

- Training workshop for researchers
- Consultative meeting
- Development and pretesting of research instruments
- Fieldwork (audit of media laws and regulations, face-to-face interviews and focus groups at the national level and in the four regions of Swaziland)
- Data analysis
- Report writing
- Validation meeting for partners, stakeholders and donors

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Description of activities implemented / outputs:**

Most of the planned activities for the project have been implemented to date. A two-day workshop with the members of the research team to define the modalities of application of the MDIs in the country was successfully conducted in October 2014. The project, which will be inclusive and participatory, will be based on a combination of research methods, including desk-based research, data collection and wide-ranging consultations.

A round discussion on assessing the media landscape in Swaziland was also conducted just after the research team's workshop in Mbabane on 30 October 2014. Participants to the round table included executive staff from several key media outlets including *The Swazi Observer*, *The Times of Swaziland*, *Independent News* and Voice of the Church, the chairpersons of Swaziland's main professional associations such as the National Association of Journalists, Editors Forum, the Swaziland Press Club and the Media Workers Union, and representatives of key civil society organizations including the Swaziland Coalition of Concerned Civic Organisations and Lawyers for Human Rights, as well as journalism education institutions. The Government was represented by Annelisa Stoffels, Acting Director of the Information and Media Development Department at the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology. UNESCO MDI Coordinator Saorla McCabe also participated in the round table.

Research instruments were developed and data collected. The data has been analysed and a draft report produced. Currently, the report is being improved with the implementing partner requested to address certain issues that need clarity in the report.

- **Analytical reflection:**

The project has been implemented quite well to date. The planned activities were successfully implemented and the Draft Report captures most of the required data. However, there is need to improve the quality of the report, particularly addressing some inconsistencies and provide clarity to certain clouded assertions.

The backstopping of HQ and a consultant engaged to work with the contractor (MISA Swaziland) to improve the report is helping. The final publishable report should be available before end of January 2016.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS
No major challenges were encountered in implementation of this project. While there were some delays from the contractor especially on responding to questions asked about content in the draft report, the responses were and continue to be provided. The involvement of UNESCO MDI Coordinator in inception workshop helped in ensuring that stakeholders and researchers got a full understanding of the MDIs and it would be good to do the same for all future MDI projects.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

1. ***Photo: Participants at the round table in Mbabane***

2. ***Web article link:*** http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/resources/news-and-in-focus-articles/in-focus-articles/2014/taking-stock-of-the-state-of-the-media-in-swaziland/

3. ***Assessment Questionnaire:*** See below

4. Draft Swailand MDI Report (with areas that need to be addressed in track changes)

ASSESSMENT OF MEDIA DEVELOPMENT IN SWAZILAND BASED ON UNESCO'S MEDIA DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

PROPOSED SURVEY QUESTIONS

Background Questions (Journalist's background)

1. In what region do you currently live?
   - ☐ Hhohho
   - ☐ Manzini
   - ☐ Shiselweni
   - ☐ Lubombo

2. Gender:
   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female

3. Age: _____

4. Marital status:
   - ☐ Married
   - ☐ Single
   - ☐ Divorced
   - ☐ Widowed

5. Educational attainment
   - ☐ High school or less
   - ☐ Certificate
   - ☐ Diploma/Degree

6. Compared with other households in your community, would you say that the economic situation of your household is:
   - ☐ Above average
   - ☐ Average
   - ☐ Less than average

7. Is your main employer…?
   - ☐ Government
   - ☐ Private
   - ☐ Non-governmental

8. Do you work in more than one organisation?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No

9. Are you fully employed or do you work as a freelance journalist?
   - ☐ Fully employed
   - ☐ Freelance
   - ☐ Both

10. What is your main field of work?
    - ☐ Print
    - ☐ Radio

11. What is your current rank in your organisation? _____

12. How familiar are you with Swazi laws relevant to the media?
☐ Familiar
☐ Somewhat familiar
☐ Somewhat unfamiliar
☐ Unfamiliar

In regards to the situation of Swazi media, please indicate whether you believe that each one of the following statements is correct, partially correct, partially incorrect, or incorrect.

1.1 Freedom of expression is guaranteed in law and respected in practice

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I feel that I can exercise my right to freedom of expression in practice					

1.2 The right to information is guaranteed in law and respected in practice

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I believe that I have sufficient access to official information					

1.3 Editorial independence is guaranteed in law and respected in practice

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I believe that external bodies/actors (outside of the editorial team) do not influence the editorial content of media					

1.4 Journalists' right to protect their sources is guaranteed in law and respected in practice

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I feel that I can protect my sources without fear of prosecution or harassment					

1.5 The public and civil society organisations participate in shaping public policy towards the media

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Relevant stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the development of media laws and policies					

1.8 The state does not place unwarranted legal restrictions on the media

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Systems of accreditation of journalists are fair and non-discriminatory					

1.9 Defamation laws impose the narrowest restrictions necessary to protect the reputation of individuals

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The existing law makes it easy to accuse journalists of defamation					
The existing defamation laws inhibit real public debate about the conduct of public officials and entities					

1.10 Other restrictions upon freedom of expression, whether based on national security, hate speech, privacy, contempt of court laws and obscenity should be clear and narrowly defined in law and justifiable as necessary in a democratic society, in accordance with international law

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I feel that the laws impose too many restrictions inhibiting my ability to report in public interest					

1.11 The media is not subject to prior censorship as a matter of both law and practice

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
There is no prior censorship in broadcasting and print media either by government or by regulatory bodies					

1.12 The state does not seek to block or filter internet content deemed sensitive or detrimental

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The government does not restrict internet access to information it perceive as sensitive or detrimental					

2.1 State takes positive measures to promote pluralist media

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The state promotes a diverse mix of media owners, in public, private, and community media sectors					
The state promotes a diverse mix of programming content					

2.2 State ensures compliance with measures to promote pluralist media

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The state, CSOs and the public are actively involved in the enforcement of measures to promote pluralist media					

2.4 Independent and transparent regulatory system

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
People applying for publishing or broadcasting licenses are treated equally					
The existing media regulatory system is independent and transparent					

2.5 State and CSOs actively promote development of community media

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I believe there are constructive measures put in place by the state and supported by CSOs that promote the development of community print and broadcast media					

2.10 State does not discriminate through advertising policy

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The placement of government advertising in the media is fair and non-discriminatory and based on objective commercial basis					

2.11 Effective regulation governing advertising in the media

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
There is an effective code of that regulates advertising in the media					

3.1 The media – public, private and community-based – serves the needs of all groups in society

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The Swazi media produces content for many different audiences					

3.2 Media organisations reflect social diversity through their employment practices

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Journalists are employed based on merit and competence					
Women journalists are properly represented in decision-making positions in the media					

3.3 The goals of public service broadcasting (PSB) are legally defined and guaranteed

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The roles and objectives of PSBs are clearly defined in law and are not subject to any arbitrary interference from either government or regulatory bodies.					

3.4   The operations of public service broadcasters do not experience discrimination in any field

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Public service broadcasters allow and promote a wide and full range of voices					

3.5   Independent and transparent system of governance

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I believe Public Service Broadcasting is overseen by an independent and transparent governing body, not influenced by political or economic interests					

3.6   PSBs engage in the public and CSOs

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
PSBs are committed to engaging with civil society and the general public					

3.7   Print and broadcast media have effective mechanisms of self-regulation

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Media organizations adhere to a codes of ethics					
Media organizations adhere to editorial guidelines					

3.8   Media displays a culture of self-regulation

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The media in Swaziland regulates itself					
Journalists and editors do not practice self-censorship					

3.9   Effective broadcasting code setting out requirements for fairness and impartiality

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Effective broadcasting codes ensures the respect of internationally established principles of fairness, balance and impartiality in the media in Swaziland					

3.10   Effective enforcement of broadcasting code

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Public service broadcasters are penalized for not adhering to the broadcasting code					

3.11   The public displays high levels of trust and confidence in the media

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The general public views the media in Swaziland as honest, accurate, and balanced					

3.12 Media organizations are responsive to public perceptions of their work

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The media responds to criticism of its reporting from the public					

3.13 Journalists, associated media personnel and media organizations can practice their profession in safety

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Journalists are not threatened by a climate of insecurity as they do their work					

3.14 Media practice is not harmed by a climate of insecurity

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Journalists do not practice self-censorship to avoid harassment, threats or legal censure					

4.1 Media professionals can access training appropriate to their needs

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The educational and training opportunities available to media professionals are varied and accessible					

4.5 Academic courses equip students with skills and knowledge related to democratic development

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Academic courses teach students how the media can promote free speech, tolerance, and human rights					

4.6 Media workers have the right to join independent trade unions and exercise this right

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Media workers' right to join independent workers' unions is clearly stated in law and respected in practice					

4.7 Trade unions and professional associations provide advocacy on behalf of the profession

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The Swazi Media Workers Union and the Swaziland National Association of					

Journalists defends and protects the interests of journalists					

5.1 Media organisations have access to modern technical facilities for news gathering, production and distribution

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
I can access the technologies (e.g. computers, smart phones, cameras and reliable internet) I need to do my job as a journalist					

5.2 Marginalised groups have access to forms of communication they can use

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
Marginalised groups in society can readily access various forms of communication suited to their needs and abilities					

5.3 The country has a coherent ICT policy which aims to meet the information needs of marginalised communities

Statement	Correct	Partially correct	Partially incorrect	Incorrect	No opinion
The country's ICT policy clearly takes into account the information needs of marginalised groups in society					

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE WINDHOEK OFFICE

COUNTRY: NAMIBIA
PROJECT TITLE: KHORIXAS YOUTH COMMUNITY RADIO
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5002.29
US$: 18 000
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Press Freedom, Pluralism and Independence

Khorixas in Kunene Region is located in the Upper Western region of Namibia. It is one of the most underdeveloped areas in the country due to the mountainous inaccessible geography and the dryness that significantly hinders agriculture. While Namibia has more than 15 radio stations, only one state owned radio station (NBC) has intermittent coverage in Khorixas, the town and neighboring villages do not receive newspapers daily either. Khorixas is therefore isolated from international, national as well as regional affairs and lacks a community platform to discuss development and social issues in a pluralistic, accessible and democratic way.

The purpose of this project was therefore to establish and operationalize a sustainable community and youth managed radio serving the Khorixas community, thereby increasing access to information that is diverse, educational and development oriented and meets social needs. The youth managed radio would give the community a platform to analyze its needs in detail, identify the causes of its problems and marginalization and seek home grown solutions in debates and advocacy through the radio. The radio would also be dealing with local issues in the local languages, relevant to local problems and concerns.

IMPLEMENTATION

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

Equipment was sourced and purchased from a reputable Australian company, In a Box Innovations. The equipment was delivered and installed at the radio station in Khorixas, Kunene region. A locally fabricated mast was also purchased and set up at the radio station.

Equipment purchased and installed includes the following:
- Behringer QX1204USB 8 channel audio mixer
- Numark 103USB MP3/CD player
- M-Audio AV30 powered monitor speaker (pair)
- Nanopatch monitor switch
- Sennheiser HD 203 headphones (pair)
- RVR TEX300/S 300W FM stereo transmitter and 50m coaxial cable
- Polar 114FM dipole antenna
- 2x Behringer XM8500 dynamic microphones
- 1 x table mike stand
- 1 x Rode PSA1 microphone arm and cables
- Alesis 3632 compressor/limiter
- 1 x Trillium telephone hybrid and associated telephone

- Dell Inspiron 15.6in laptop with Windows 7 operating system and preinstalled software.
- Antenna clamp and antenna cable clamps

Software for editing and pay out was also provided together with a CD of installation instructions and comprehensive user manual.

The broadcasting computer was configured with 3 monitors giving the reporter/presenter the ability to simultaneously monitor the recording via a digital hybrid on one monitor, do word processing on another monitor and access internet if required on another monitor. The broadcasting laptop was installed with Zara Radio Software. The software allows for automation of transmission of music, commercials and pre-recorded programmes. It also the radio station to link-up with other radio stations through the line-in port of the soundcard or through Internet.

The station recruited six volunteers who were then trained on the basics of radio journalism and using Audacity and ZaraRadio programmes.

The radio station went on air and already started fulfilling its commitment to the community by airing a variety of regular programmes addressing the community needs.

Furtrher training is however required for the volunteers especially around journalistic ethics, impartiality, human rights, child rights, and responsible journalism, entrepreneurship skills and station policies.

UNESCO Windhoek Office has included volunteers from the radio station in two other important workshops on gender sensitive reporting and participatory production of radio programmes.

- **Analytical reflection:**

The project has achieved its major objective of establishing a fully operation community radio in Khorixas. The radio station has started broadcasting, hence serving the informational, educational and entertainment needs of the community.

Since the station is still new, there is need for Board of Trustees and Station Management to engage in vigorous fund-raising to sustain the station.

More training workshops are still required for the volunteers as well as Board members and management staff to understand the concept of community broadcasting especially ensuring involvement of the community members in the operations of the station. The station has been linked to the Namibia Community Broadcasters Network for further trainings and exchange programmes with other stations.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

- The project implementation was delayed initially because the issuance of the station's broadcasting licence by the regulator took time. However, once the UNESCO confirmed to the regulator that it was supporting the station with equipment purchase, the licence was issued.
- The equipment was then withheld by Customs officials for more than 4 months as they wanted the radio station to pay duty and taxes on the equipment. UNESCO wrote a letter

to the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology requesting that they ask the Ministry of Finance to exempt the equipment from duty. However, this did not work. UNESCO then engaged the National Youth Council, Kunene Regional Office who managed to pay for the duty and taxes for the equipment to be released.

- The delays in clearing of the equipment led to delays in other capacity building activities. These will now take place in the second half of 2015.
- Collaboration with the National Youth Council showed that there are opportunities for the radio station to create strong partnerships with local communities especially where the communities are the beneficiaries.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

1. Khorixas Community Radio Programming Schedule

    Khorixas
    Community radio Pr

2. Khorixas Community Radio Programmes Descriptions (attached)

    Khorixas
    Programmes descrip

COUNTRY: **LESOTHO**
PROJECT TITLE: **MOELING COMMUNITY RADIO**
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5002.28
US$: 22 500
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Press Freedom, Pluralism and Independence

The history of media in Lesotho reveals that community reporting was never a priority. Even in current times, some communities, no matter how close they may be to the city or town, have never appeared either on radio or in newspapers. The voices of the people of Lesotho in the rural and some urban communities alike are not heard. While some other countries in SADC have a number of radio stations spread across their countries, Lesotho which is one of the Least Developed Countries (LCDs), with 10 districts and a population of 2 million people has only one community radio station (Mafeteng Community Radio). It is the success of this station in addressing the issues of local concerns and participation from the community through volunteerism and daily involvement in providing local content that has drawn other communities' attention on the need to establish community radios their regions.

The project therefore seeks to set up a fully operational community radio in Butha-Buthe region capable of airing high quality programs that cater for the information and communication needs of rural disadvantaged groups. It also seeks to train the staff and volunteers and orient them on community broadcasting to that they sustain the radio station.

IMPLEMENTATION

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

A fully operational community radio was established in Botha-Buthe region, capable of airing high quality programs that cater for the information and communication needs of rural disadvantaged groups and sustained with well-trained broadcast professionals focusing on issues of local concern. Equipment was purchased and installed successfully for the station to go on air.

Board of Trustees for the community radio station were put in place and inducted on their roles and responsibilities. The capacities of radio staff and volunteers were also built though this will be a continuous process.

The Radio Station was officially launched by the Minister of Communications, Science and Technology- Hon Khotso Letsatsi on 8th May 2015. In his key-note address, the Minister of Communications commended UNESCO for the good work of establishing community radios. He urged the Botha-Bothe community to use their radio as a platform where issues of important local concern could be raised and addressed. He emphasised that their "radio station should never at any given time be used as a platform for private party political agenda that seem to have rocked and tarnished the image of most radio stations in the country".

Moeling Community Radio is now on air and fully operational articulating community issues. Further training of staff and volunteers as well as setting up of the station's website is foreseen to take place in the second half of 2015.

- **Analytical reflection:**

The project achieved is major objective of setting up a fully operational community radio in Botha-Buthe. The radio station has started broadcasting thereby giving the local community a voice. The only outstanding activity is the construction of the Radio Station website which will be done early next year.

Continuous training of the volunteers is also necessary and should continue beyond the duration of this project. In this regard, the Board of Trustees and Station Manager need engage in rigorous fund-raising.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

- The budget could not allow for all the planned training workshops to take place. To still capacitate the station, its staff will be supported to participate in national training workshops through other UNESCO programmes/projects.
- The partnership with MISA Lesotho ensured that the organisation provide technical support such as installation of radio station equipment at no/minimal cost.
- UNESCO Windhoek staff also conducted the induction of Board members to minimise costs of engaging separate consultants/experts.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Lesotho's Minister of Communication, Science and Technology, Honourable Khotso Letsatsi officially launching the radio station

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA
PROJECT TITLE: **UPGRADING VALLEY FM RADIO**
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5002.30
US$: 17 100
STATUS: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Press Freedom, Pluralism and Independence

Valley FM is a community based radio which broadcasts from the picturesque town, Worcester, in the Western Cape where a large number of residents are farm dwellers and radio is the most accessible and cost-effective communication medium for these rural dwellers. It broadcasts in three languages: Afrikaans (80%), isiXhosa (15%) and English (5%) covering 28 towns in a region where media coverage by the national broadcaster marginalises the rural communities and does not give equal attention to issues of public local concern promote as it accords the national and urban issues which most often are of least relevant to the local people.

However, Valley FM did not have adequate equipment to fulfill its mandate. Shortage of recording and editing equipment at the station was a major setback to correspondents and also impacted greatly on the timely delivery of programmes. The fact that there was no dedicated newsroom recording and editing facilities very often prevented journalists form capturing local breaking news, audio material whether from the actual newsmaker, correspondent or analyst. This project therefore sought to provide basic radio news equipment to Valley FM.

IMPLEMENTATION

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

As part of implementation of the project, the required equipment was purchased and installed. The equipment include an electronic logging system for the storage of recordings and programmes broadcasts

20 Valley FM staff members, correspondents and volunteers were trained on production techniques, advanced newsgathering techniques and use of new equipment. High quality programmes focusing on developmental and educational issues of local public concern are being produced and broadcasted.

The training has enhanced effectiveness and efficiency of the community radio in addressing the issues of public concern in a professional and timely manner.

The following are the key results that were achieved:

1. Increase in newsgathering workflow

- The main newsroom PC was configured to accommodate three monitors giving the reporters the ability to simultaneously monitor the recording via a digital hybrid on one

monitor, do word processing on another monitor or access if required the internet on the third monitor.

- The microphone headset used in conjunction with the digital hybrid was specifically chosen to ensure that the reporter is always on mic in this multi-task environment. The recording software used, Adobe Audition and Sound Forge Pro makes it possible to enhance the intelligibility of some of the noisiest cell phone recordings.
- Previously the staff and correspondents literally had to queue to have access to the limited resources to produce programmes. With the new setup they are now able to speedily respond to breaking news and provide different perspectives on news events encouraging critical thinking. An example of how this was done was Valley FM's reporting on ongoing incidences of gang violence. The system allowed for newsfeed from provincial government departments based in Cape Town; local SAPS; as well as community members affected by gang violence. In addition, correspondents could report on the impact of what is happening in Worcester on the broader communities around Valley FM.

2. Increase in local news audio material

- Valley FM now experiences efficiency in terms of time, as well as ease and convenience in recording contributions from correspondents. Editing inserts and writing the story is much quicker because all the required tools are centralised and the journalists' fingertips.
- The mic poles purchased ensure that the sound quality of field recordings are always broadcast quality. This is often demonstrated when journalists have to record in crowded situations, such as service delivery protests or marches, because of their ability to get closer to the subject.

3. Strengthening the Valley FM correspondents network

- Correspondents from De Doorns, Bonneville, Ceres, Robertson and Worcester received training in news reporting; interview techniques; and the use of ICTs for radio. Training sessions were held over a number of days. These correspondents are important members of the radio station's team in its quest to increase quality and frequency of local news. A great motivator to remain part of the correspondent network is the efficiency and effectiveness of communication with the news room.

4. Staff and correspondents skilled in advanced newsgathering and production skills

- A 2 day training session took place to equip the newsroom staff and correspondents with the necessary skills to use Adobe Audition, Sound Forge Pro and Jazzler. Due to previous exposure to Adobe Addition it was easy for the newsroom staff to adapt to using it.
- The acquisition of the Jazler logging system improved newsroom operations. It is setup to store all broadcasts 24/7 for a period of twelve months. The system records in one hour periods and labels the recording with programme name, time and date making programme retrieval effortless. Also the stored material is accessible on the network; all computers on the station's network can access the stored audio via a link. The staff members find the process to rebroadcast and providing proof of broadcast very user friendly.
- Of special interest is Valley FM's collaboration with other radio stations. The news system makes possible programme exchange with other community stations that is much less time consuming and is delivered in broadcast quality.

Analytical reflection:

The project achieved the set objectives. Valley FM acquired the required equipment to function effectively and efficiently. At the same time, the journalists, correspondents and volunteers were equipped with the necessary skills to deliver quality programmes that benefit the community members.
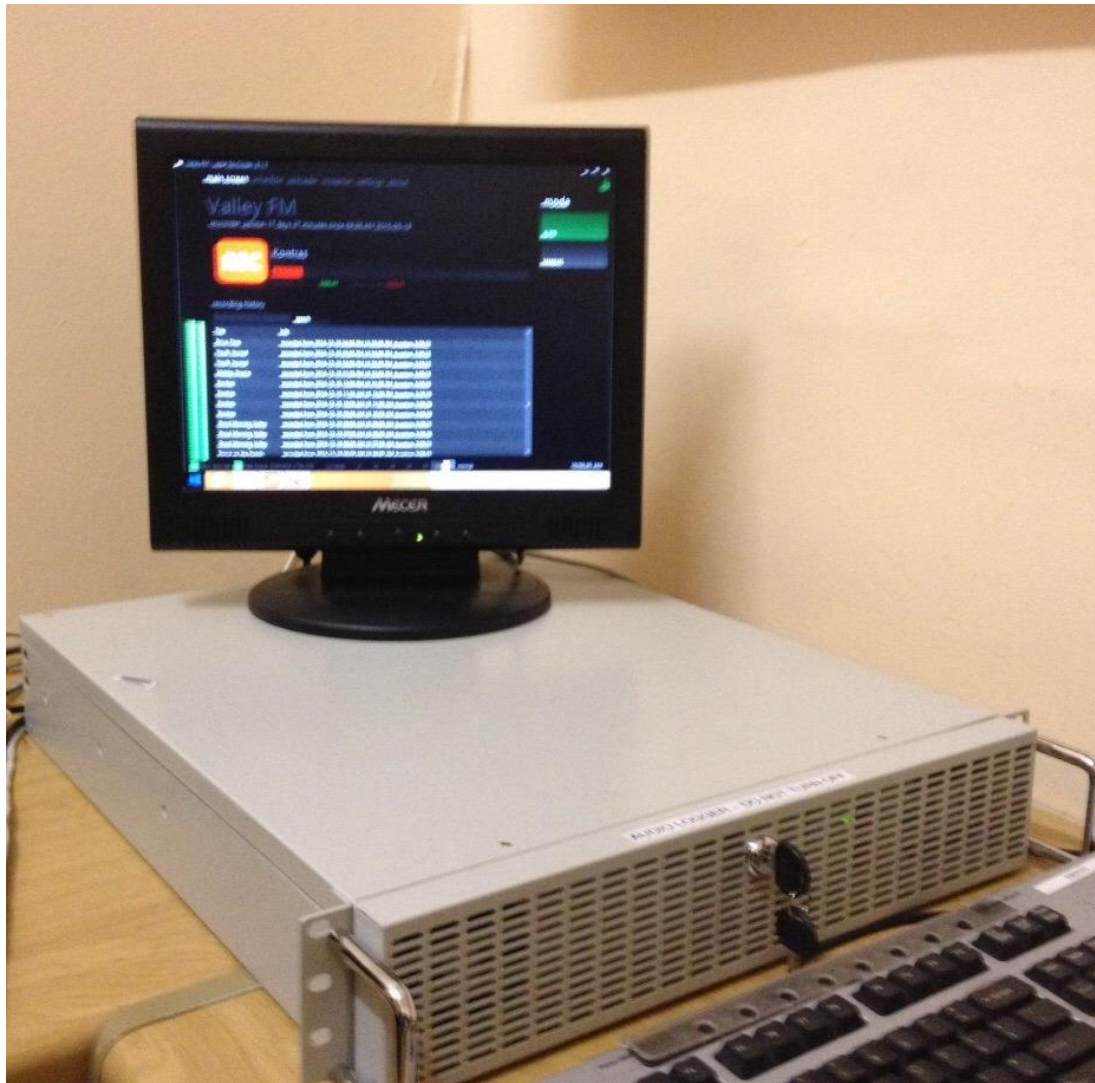
CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

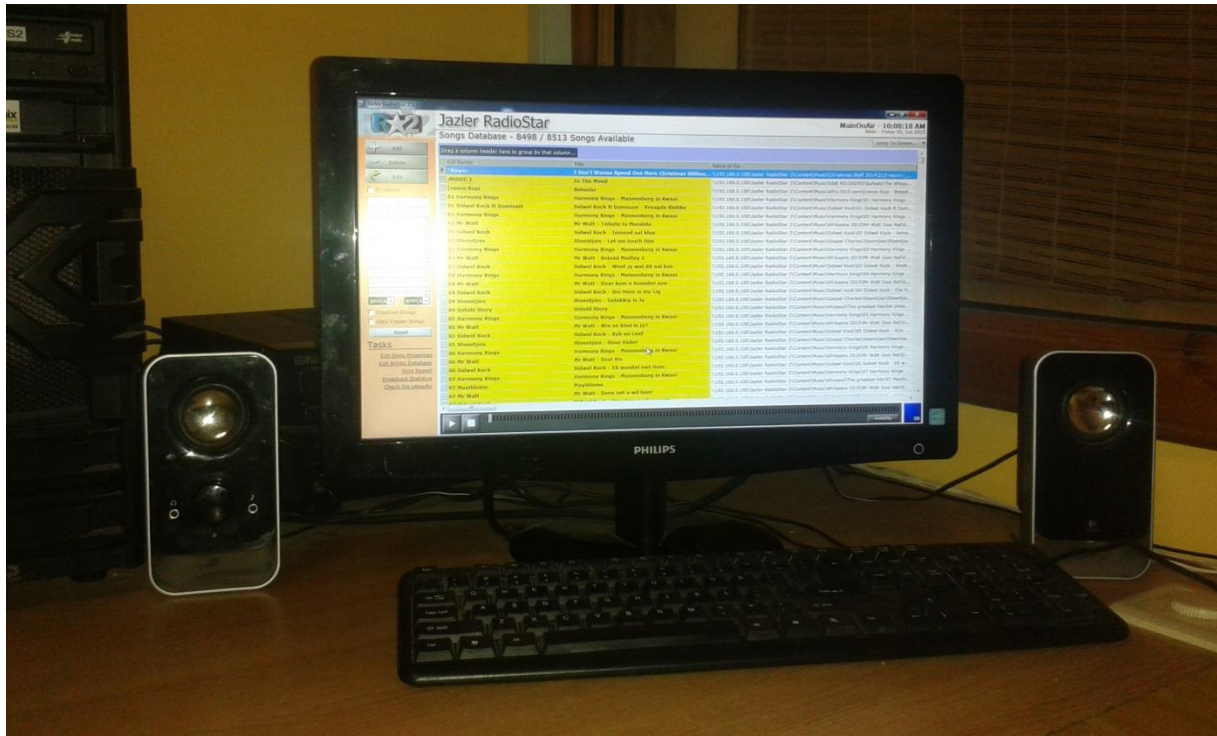The project did not face any major challenges.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Refer to pictures below:
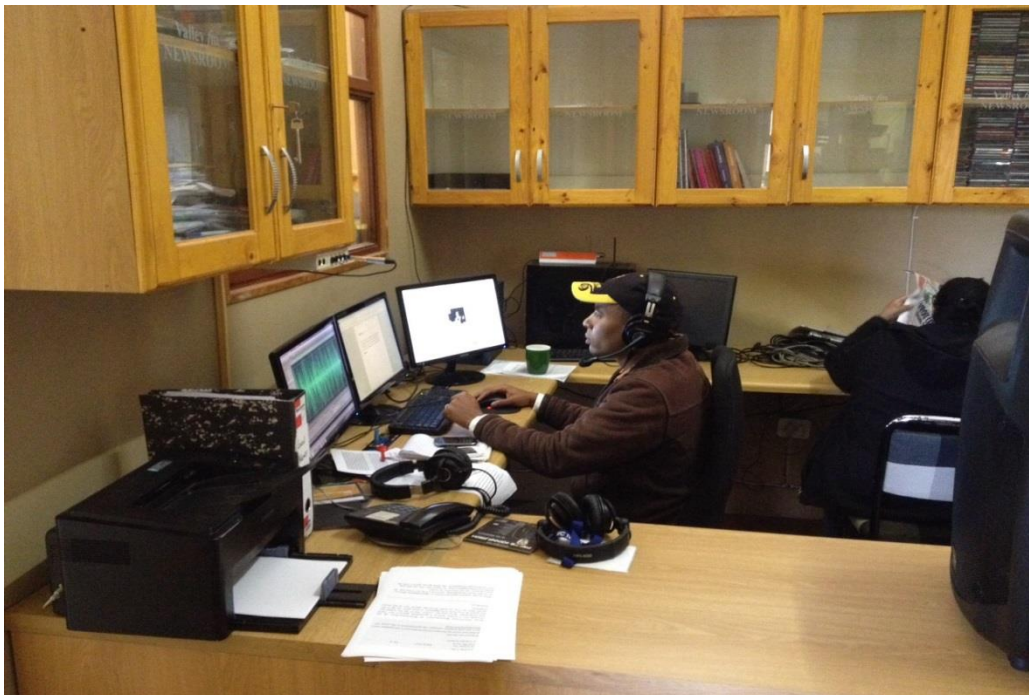
Valley FM news editor using the purchased equipment

The Jazler logging system purchased for the station

One of the monitors bought under the project

COUNTRY**: MOZAMBIQUE**
PROJECT TITLE**: ESTABLISHMENT OF UMOJI COMMUNITY RADIO**
BUDGET CODE: 354GLO5002.15
US$ 20,000
STATUS**: CANCELLED**

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: **COMMUNITY MEDIA**

The Umoji Association was gazetted in the Government of Mozambique Boletim da Republica in 2009. Umoji holds a title for use and development of the land where its communities are settled.

The Umoji Association has obtained a construction license for the establishment of the community radio and the Mozambican Government fully supports the initiative. The Association then needed to obtain a broadcasting license. The proposed radio station was intended to run autonomously and enjoy editorial independence from the Association.

Although Mozambique's media is quite developed, due to the remote location of this area, the following aspects regarding media coverage are to be noted:

- There are no daily newspapers reaching the communities;
- There is no Mozambican Internet or mobile network coverage (Malawi services are used at high cost);
- The target communities have no voice in the issues of concern to them;
- There is no media tool to share information on health, education, agriculture, social matters to communities that are spread very wide and face possible animal threats as messengers or receivers have to walk through the jungle.
- Journalism is a profession that does not exist in the area and training community individuals for covering issues and spreading freedom of speech would be an exceptional step to development;
- The majority of the people are peasants and conducting subsistence agriculture with some surplus sold in local markets. Some locals produce charcoal which is sold locally and to Malawi, using local trees from the forest. Wildlife is an immediate threat as animals attack crop fields and children walking to school or the elderly in general. This has been a significant hurdle stopping people from going to market, attending schools and community meetings.

The establishment of a community radio would enable Umoji and its 20,000 members to:

- Spread daily and with no significant delay, issues regarding community development on health, education, agriculture and social matters to the communities;
- Train local youth to be journalists by sending them for practical training at the nearest community radio in Metangula which is already established;

The purpose of the project was to establish and operate a sustainable community radio serving 16 Umoji communities of Manda Wilderness, which consist of 20,000 people. The provision of the radio equipment in a fixed station and the training of future journalists would be essential to fulfill the purpose of establishing the community radio. The Umoji Radio will broadcast programs aiming at promoting health, human rights, democracy and

good governance. Production will be conducted by local coordinators, as appointed by the communities.

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Description of activities implemented / outputs:**

The project proponent submitted what turned out to be a construction license, not broadcasting, with their project application and because it was in Portuguese UNESCO CI/HAR (through UNESCO Maputo) took time to get verification from the authorities.

UNESCO CI/HAR tried to have the beneficiary obtain a valid broadcasting license at their cost (in compliance with IPDC rules) and this went on without a way forward until UNESCO CI/HAR recommended to Maputo Office and to IPDC to cancel the project. So no implementation was carried out and the approved $20,000 is still available.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Project could not be implemented

IPDC Project - 354GLO5003.67: STRENGTHENING MEDIA AND CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY ON GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH BEIJING+20 AND THE POST 2015 AGENDA
Country: South Africa
Project scope: Global
Implementing office: UNESCO Paris
Amount approved: $19 325
Status: Ongoing

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

This is an interim report on the IPDC project on professional capacity building and supporting institutions that underpins freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity. This project aims to contribute to the acceleration of the strategic objectives of section J of the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action as well as strengthening the post 2015 development agenda to include specific targets on media and ICTs.

As the current chair of the Global Alliance on Media and Gender (GAMAG) Gender Links (GL) aims to build the capacity of civil society, media regulators, gender and media networks' as well as citizens to promote gender equality in and through the media through training, knowledge sharing and networking. The post 2015 development agenda presents new opportunities for gender and media development organisations to galvanise and give visibility to the gender and media discourse.

The 2015 Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) shows that 20 years after Beijing, women are under-represented as news subjects. Women make us 24% of subjects, the same as in 2010. This underpins the urgency and need for strategic gender and media interventions. During this period GL has worked with GAMAG to compile a GAMAG position paper, train gender focal points from the Southern African Broadcasting Association (SABA), media monitors in 14 Southern Africa Development countries as well as undertaking a GAMAG membership survey.

IMPLEMENTATION

Summary of activities implemented to date

Post 2015 and the Beijing Plus 20 review position paper: Following the first meeting of the GAMAG International Steering Committee and release of the draft post 2015 SDGs, members agreed on the need to put together a gender and media position paper. GL drafted the position paper and later shared this with ISC members present at the 58th Convention on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York, March 2015. The position paper points to the need to for a stand-alone goal with targets and indicators on gender, media and ICTs. GL circulated the paper to wider GAMAG membership before finalising.

Training 100 members of the public on media monitoring. Gender Links trained over 140, media trainers, media and journalism students and members of the public across 14 SADC countries. These monitors successfully conducted the Southern Africa leg of the Global Media Monitoring project coordinated by the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC), also a member of the GAMAG ISC and the regional Gender and Media Progress Study (GMPS).

2-day workshop for media regulators, trainers, gender and media networks and activists at the third SADC Gender summit. Working with the lead agency for GAMAG Southern Africa, SABA, GL trained 26 gender focal points and journalists from 10 SADC countries. The training took place on the sidelines of the fourth SADC Gender Summit in Botswana, August 2015. The training aimed to equip media personnel with critical skills to champion gender equality efforts in their respective media houses. Seven journalists from media houses that are participating in the GL Centres of Excellence for gender in the media project also joined in the 2-day training workshop. The workshop catered for most of the intended beneficiaries except for media regulators. The training also fell short of the targeted 50 participants with 26 participants present.

Mapping of member activities and identifying synergy opportunities*.* GL worked with the ISC of GAMAG to expand the existing membership questionnaire into a survey that probes what members do, what they can contribute, and what they hope to gain from GAMAG. Questions include sub-committees, main areas of focus as well as existence of gender and media networks and experts in different countries GL also placed this on a survey platform that could be embedded in the website but UNESCO preferred that this be run off the existing data base. GL is currently completing the GAMAG membership survey which seeks to provide an in-depth and analytical understating of the 800 members alliance. GL shared the preliminary findings of the survey at the December 9-10 general assembly. The Geneva meeting also noted that most of the members present had not completed the survey and there was need for data cleaning before finalising the analysis. The project is on track to complete the survey by end of project in March 2016.

Developing the agenda for the GAMAG General Assembly and report by Exco: As Chair of GAMAG, GL worked with UNESCO and members of the ISC to develop the agenda for the first GAMAG General Assembly. GL also drafted a composite report by Exco to the ISC and membership (see accompanying document). Initially set for New York, the meeting took place in Geneva, Switzerland 9-10 December 2015. The meeting succeeded the International Donor Cooperation meeting organized by UNESCO and GAMAG. The meeting agenda sought to cover both institutional and operational matters pertaining to strengthening the alliance. The agenda allowed for networking between different regional and thematic clusters.

Upcoming activities
At least five case studies on gender and the media initiatives from each of the five UNESCO priority regions. GAMAG members will document their activities as well as the outcome that other members can learn from.
- ***One global webinar post the 60th CSW****.* These seminars will involve civil society, gender and media networks and associations working on gender and media as part of larger efforts to take the Beijing Plus 20 resolutions forward
- ***Three five-day Gender and Media Literacy training for media audiences targeting at least 140 members of the public.*** Gender Links will work with 7 media training institutions in SADC to roll out Media and Information Literacy training workshops

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION ON ACTIVITIES

Activities implemented thus far have contributed to the global campaign for the inclusion of gender, media and ICTs in the post 2015 SDGs. Whilst the alliance did not get the desired outcomes, the position paper and the strength of the GAMAG collective gave visibility to the campaign. With the position paper in hand, GL led the ISC to seek audience with leaders of UN Women and UNESCO in New York. This amplified the urgent call for the United Nations (UN) to put in place a global set of standards on gender and media. The position paper also assisted members to identify entry points for gender, media and ICTs within the proposed goals especially

goal five which focuses on gender equality. The process also got GAMAG thinking about a concrete set of targets and indicators. GAMAG is still campaigning for the inclusion of indicators before this closes in March 2016.

The IPDC project also takes place during GAMAG's formative stages thus providing rallying for relationship building, networking and creating synergies in the work of various member organisations. For example, GL has worked in close collaboration with SABA which co-leads the Africa chapter of GAMAG together with the Africa Union of Broadcasting (AuB). The training workshop for gender focal points at the Botswana SADC gender summit situated the Southern Africa gender equality efforts within larger global processes of capacity building and campaigning for the attainment of the strategic objectives of section J.

The mapping exercise will provide much needed detail to assist regional and thematic sub-committee leads to identify members for the various functions within GAMAG. This will also assist in fostering synergies and collaboration within the alliance.

Media monitoring remains an essential part of promoting democracy, participation and freedom of expression. A network of global media monitors contributes to creating a critical mass of citizens who can hold the media accountable on commitments to gender equality. Journalism and media students form the bulk of the media monitors thereby contributing to gender responsive media coverage. The media monitors will serve as external evaluators of the success of the GAMAG initiative as part of the five year GMMPs.

KEY LESSONS

Key lessons
Power of the collective: The post 2015 campaign has provided vital lessons around the power of the collective. The position paper gave birth to an online petition led by the Association for progressive Communication, lead agency for the Advocacy and Communications sub-committee. The campaign resulted in more than 250 signatures. This collective also ran a successful Women and Media Month campaign in May 2015.

Joining other post 2015 global formations: GAMAG has become aware of a parallel post 2015 campaign that the Women's Working Group is coordinating. Based on lessons learnt in the post 2015 campaign, GAMAG has initiated communication with the WWG with the aim of getting media and ICTs targets and indicators into the existing goals.

Peer learning and knowledge sharing across regions:
The IPDC project has provided knowledge sharing and learning platforms for members across countries. For example, the Southern Africa chapter has obtained lessons on coalition building from the Latin America and Caribbean chapter of GAMAG. The Latin American Chapter was the first one to formally launch and draft an action plan.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Media monitors' training in South Africa. Photo by Albert Ngosa

GAMAG Chair and GL CEO, Colleen Lowe Morna articulating GAMAG position at the 58th CSW media side event. Photo by Katherine Robinson

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO RABAT CLUSTER OFFICE

Project title: **CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR TUNISIAN JOURNALISTS ON INTERNATIONAL MEDIA-ETHICS STANDARDS AND SELF-REGULATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE TUNIS CENTRE FOR PRESS FREEDOM ON MONITORING AND ADVOCACY TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES**

Country (if National scope): Tunisia
Budget code: 354GLO5002.41
Amount approved (in US$): 12'000
Status (ongoing / completed): completed

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The new Tunisian Constitution, adopted on 27 January 2014, guarantees to Tunisian citizens, civil society organizations (CSOs) and media actors freedom of opinion, expression, thought, and information and of publication as well as the right to information. Newly established newspapers, radio, TV stations and community media have also been launched since the fall of the transition to democracy.

In this dynamic environment, the respect of media ethics standards and professionalism are two major challenges Tunisia media professionals are facing nowadays. Within this context, this present project aimed at strengthening Tunisian media professionals' awareness of and capacity to apply international media ethics standards and principles of self-regulation, including with respect to gender equality and women's representation. The project also aimed to strengthen the capacity of the Tunis Centre for Press Freedom to monitor the Tunisian media behavior vis-à-vis international media ethics and standards. The implementation integrated a gender-balanced approach to promote equal opportunities among the beneficiaries, as well as a more balanced representation of the genders in media.

IMPLEMENTATION

The project's activity started end of August 2014 and was successfully completed by Mid-2015.

The beneficiary body, the Tunis Centre for Press Freedom (TCPF), was contracted to support selected Tunisian journalists (54 % of them women) to address self-regulation issues in their daily work. The participants were selected among print and on-line media outlet, private and public television and radio stations

TCPF organized three cycles of three-day training workshops, two in Tunis and one in Sousse, for 23 participants, among them journalists and TCPF's members. Participants were trained on journalism ethics standards, principles and good practices, with a focus on social media. Moreover, the modules covered monitoring and advocacy techniques to promote media self-regulation within their newsroom, as a guarantee to press freedom.

As part of the training, an online survey on media coverage of the dramatic terrorist attacks of Bardo Museum on May 18th 2015 was developed by the participants. The questionnaire was shared and filled-in by 191 Tunisian journalists.

As a result of the project, two reports have been prepared (both reports can be downloaded at: www.ctlj.org/index.php/fr/publications.):
- "Experiences of self-regulation and professional ethics in Tunisian context" which is highlighting the challenges of media coverage such as the predominance of scoops and sensational news at the expense of analysis and explanation, interference between news and opinion, among others,
- "Experiences of self-regulation and professional ethics in Tunisian context."

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The Tunis Centre for Press Freedom (TCPF), requested to postpone the implementation (training workshops and develop of 3-monthly reports) previously planned for 26 December 2014 in order to avoid to carry out activities during election campaign (26 October 2014 legislative; 21 November Presidential first round, 21 December Presidential second round). In fact, TCPF identified this external factor as a risk which could have undermined the training participation rate, as the beneficiaries would be journalists under work pressure in covering election and electoral campaign.

Finally, TCPF adapted the project deliverables to the evolving Tunisia context, and included the dramatic terrorism new phenomena as case study for the project.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Please find attached:
1) Press releases;
2) Final report from beneficiary;

Training workshops for journalists in Sousse, Tunisia. © TCPF/UNESCO

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY RAMALLAH OFFICE

"National project"

PROJECT TITLE: **ENHANCING THE PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY OF INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN MEDIA**

Budget Code: 354GLO5003.31
Amount: 17,325USD
Status: Ongoing

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

As part of the MDI findings and recommendations, IPDC offered well-designed follow-up activities aimed at raising awareness about the findings of the MDI assessments among national stakeholders and ensuring the implementation of the reports' recommendations. One of the recommendations in the Palestinian MDI was under Category four; to support professional capacity building for institutions that underpin freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity.

This project seeks to improve the Palestinian media environment by fostering professional capacity of independent journalists and raising the overall standards of media quality.

IMPLEMENTATION

The activities started by restructured Editorial Policies and Procedures Manual for MA'AN Network's media staff that was designed to meet international reporting standards. The manual was used for the training of 45 journalists and editors to be able and capable of producing high-quality media reports.

In the process of enhancing the overall performance and production of MA'AN Network, restructuring of the Network's Editorial Policies & Procedures was done by expert media professionals.

The action plan had to be delayed several times due to the reasons specified under "Challenges" this did not cause missing any chance of good practices, instead, gave the partner and UNESCO more time to design the workshops and discuss the topics ensuring best trainers on board. Linkages were ensured also between other partners from the Media Development Center who are experts in this field to touch upon various topics related to professional journalism.

The implementing partner ensured equality in Gender presentation in participants and trainers at the same level.

Analytical reflection: Over all, the activity came in the best timing where the Palestinian National Strategy is being discussed and designed; this gave a great impact on the strategic planning and implementation with other partners who are key players in the strategy design. MA'AN is one of the members on board of these strategies which served alot in the direction of streamlining the capacities and give a broader impact which included ethical guidelines and editorial development.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

- Delays in the implementation could have been avoided it the administrative part of allocating funds was rapidly made right after the bureau's decisions.
- The particular situation of Palestine and the acceleration that took place during the months of implementation caused major delays.
- Follow-up with local partners on the National Strategy to align with the project's activities was one of the successful keys of this activity.
- Design of the project should have been aligned better with the proposed budget as the approved did not fulfil the overall requirements and objectives.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The workshop implemented in Gaza had a great representation from different public and local broadcasting agencies; Hala Tannous CI focal person in Ramallah Office had a mission to Gaza in which she combined following up on other activities besides the IPDC related activity. She also had a chance to introduce UNESCO's Media Development Indicators (MDI) and touch upon the key recommendations which let towards approving this project.

Links for media coverage, photos and other materials shall be provided with the final report.

INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY RAMALLAH OFFICE

Project title: **ENHANCING THE PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY OF INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN MEDIA** Budget Code: 354GLO5003.31 Amount: 17,325USD Status: Ongoing	

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