

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSÉ CLUSTER OFFICE

Country: Nicaragua

Project title:

SUPPORT FOR THE VOICES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE THROUGH TRAINING OF ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY MEDIA

Budget code: 354GLO5002 FEM

Amount approved: US\$ 20.000

Status: completed

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

Under the overall objective of press freedom the Nicaragua Network for Sustainable Development (Red de Desarrollo Sostenible RDS) was contracted to produce with indigenous communities of different sites audio and video messages to spread their messages and to promote and defend their rights.

Implementation

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

Workshops for radio and video production and live program production in Rivas, Matagalpa and Puerto Cabeza in cooperation with Indigenous Movement Nicaragua.

As a result, 12 audio documents of indigenous speakers for community radios on 1- La mesa redonda – Matagalpa, 2- La charla – Matagalpa, 3- Noticiero Matagalpa, 4- Spot - Los cuatro elementos- Matagalpa, 5- Relato - Chaguite grande – Jinotega, 6- Cuento - Fuentes de agua – Rivas, 7- Cuento - Monos- Rivas, 8- Radio revista – Amodisec-Bilwi, 9- Spot AMICA – Bilwi, 10- Spot mayagna - Bonanza - version mayagna, 11- Spot mayagna - Bonanza- version español, 12- Spot mayagna – Rosita.

In addition, 15 videos on indigenous themes were produced (duration 1-4 min): 1 LOS CALABAZOS - gourds, 2 ARTESANIA DE BARRO - clay handicrafts, 3 EL ESPANTO DEL PALO DE TEMPIQUE - bat threat, 4 HISTORIA DE CHAGUITEGRANDE – history of Chaguitegrande, 5 YUCAPUCA SITIO CEREMONIAL ANCESTRAL – ancestral ceremony site Yucapuca, 6 PRIMEROS HABITANTES - first inhabitants, 7 LA CASA GRANDE – the big house, 8 SALINAS DE NAHUALAPA – salt of Nahualapa, 9 PLAZA LAS PILAS – community space Las Pilas, 10 PUEBLOS ORIGINARIOS DE RIVAS – native people of Rivas, 11 NANCIMI, 12 ARTESANIA MAYAGNA – crafts of Mayagna, 13 CONTAMINACION EN LA PLAYA DE BILWI – pollution on the beach Bilwi, 14 CAPTURA DE TORTUGA VERDE – capture green turtle, 15 RESCATANDO EL TUNO rescue of Tuno tree.

According to the visibility plan for the project, RDS distributed messages on the project Indigenous Voices in local community media and in the social networks YOUTUBE, FACEBOOK, WORDPRESS and SOUNDCLOUD.

The project was carried out as originally envisaged. Only the contract was extended for additional two months to facilitate the realization of the foreseen workshops.

Analytical reflection:

After this learning process, the indigenous communities have now the possibility to plan and produce audio and video documents on themes that are relevant for their indigenous communities. Over time the know-how will grow to produce media content also in a better technical quality to broadcast on community media and TV stations to share their messages and to promote and defend their rights.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Very extensive handwritten evaluations by participants documented. Participating youth wished a higher number of participants so that they could continue in groups with audio and video production.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION





INTERIM REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE UNESCO SANTIAGO OFFICE

Country: **Chile**
Project title: **VUELAN LAS PLUMAS**
Budget code: 354GLO5003.57
Amount approved (in US\$): 9 325
Status: ongoing

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

This project aims at strengthening the capacities and skills of young journalists in the area of culture and education through a training methodology course. 15 young journalists (10 female, 5 male) were capacitated on MIL competencies, and will be also trained to capacitate other students.

The project implementation is carried out through the strategic support provided by various companies and actors with different expertise such as La Marraqueta for audio-visual production; Altavoz for software support and housing of content on reliable servers, and BakerStreet for journalistic research.

The project aims to also address the great need for content in small communications media entities which do not have the resources to produce on their own. The past and current content of the Vuelan las Plumas's radio programme has been broadcasted by many university and community radio stations. However a larger production effort is further needed to reach a wider audience, increase the presence in social networks and generate more audiovisual content. At present, most of the content developed by Vuelan las Plumas is aired through the University of Chile Radio station, Radio Etchegoyen of Talcahuano, which broadcasts the radio programme and audio-visual interviews, and Radio Anáhuac-Mayab from the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico.

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Description of activities implemented / outputs:** The participants received training in media development, interviewing techniques, content editing, publishing and dissemination. Two workshops took place and afterwards the participants assisted in the preparation and development of several interviews with relevant representatives of the Latin America cultural community, particularly writers. The work was conducted as planned. The students participated in the coordination and production of the weekly programme. They learned on the selection of programme interviewees and material and helped in the coordination with the TV and website teams. They also acquired skills in the management of relations with strategic partners, communications media and sponsors. The participants also learned about the use of equipment for digital media. Their drafting and editing skills were strengthened.
- **Analytical reflection:** The activities allowed the participants to better understand the use of online media to disseminate culture related content, and increased their capacities in media development and content creation. They learned skills useful to the practice of an ethical, gender sensitive and professional journalism. They also learned about media literacy, the work of UNESCO and the importance of developing quality content.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

A first challenge derives from the limited financial resources made available. Moreover, the project clearly disclosed the low level of journalistic education received by the students, who require further support for basic skills training. This type of initiative proved important in mobilizing the enthusiasm of young journalists and assisted them in achieving important learning outcomes, through hands-on training and practice.

Another challenge lies in the sustainability of the project, given that a second phase of the training was not approved by the IPDC committee. The key lessons learned are that there is a need to increase the funding of media literacy projects in Chile, and to increase the development of quality content for community radio stations and online media. This was achieved during the activities of the IPDC project.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The students participated in the development of the following interviews, among others:

[Diamela visitada por las armas](#)

[Nona Fernández, Directora: "El taller retrata lo que pasaba en la casa de Mariana Callejas y su esposo de la DINA"](#)

[Entrevista a Maximiliano Salinas: La risa de Gabriela Mistral](#)

[Entrevista Maximiliano Salinas y Susan Foote: Amores Indígenas](#)

[Entrevista a Ángel Villarini: Eugenio María de Hostos el gran educador americanista](#)

[Entrevista a Elicura Chihuailaf: La cultura mapuche](#)

[Entrevista a Fernando del Paso: Premio Cervantes 2015](#)

They also edited and participated in the preparation and drafting of the interviews found [here](#).

Please find hereafter the project description:



FORMULACIÒN
PROYECTO UNESCO

Project Title: ENCOURAGING ETHICAL DISCUSSION AS PART OF THE NORMAL EDITORIAL PROCESS, FORTIFYING SELF-REGULATION OF MEDIA

Country: National, Argentina

Implemented by: UNESCO Montevideo

Budget Code: 8034354GLO5002.67

Amount approved: US\$ 15.000

Status: Final

INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

The project addressed the IPDC priority of self-regulation of the media. The project has sought to foster and facilitate the adoption of self-regulation that has been defined by the IPDC as the best guarantee for ensuring high ethical and professional standards in journalism. The code of ethics of FOPEA has been in existence for nine years but for a variety of reason it has had little practical implementation in newsrooms. The objective was to find the best way to give life to ethical considerations, based on the code of ethics of FOPEA or any ethical guidelines, in the reporting of news. Part of the objective was to be achieved by the process of public discussion. Initial impressions also were that among the best way of advancing the use of ethical considerations would be through the formation of an ethics advisory council and a user guide on how to approach ethical issues.

IMPLEMENTATION

Public Discussion

Overall, the project had a high public profile and level of participation, at least within the journalistic and academic communities. This public effort was kicked off with the initial keynote speech of Dr. Hugo Aznar, professor of Ethics of Communication of the University Cardinal Herrera of Spain, at the Annual Congress of FOPEA, attended by some 350 journalists, students of journalism and professors of journalism. Aznar's visit was leveraged to give additional value to meetings with publishers and news editors. Over the life of the project more than 20 lengthy interviews were carried out with leading members of the journalistic community. An internal team investigated the approach taken in other countries in relation to the constitution of councils, with different types of oversight in relation to how to enforce or provide guidance in relation to the use of ethical guidelines. An in-depth survey on the role of ethical considerations in newsrooms was conducted over a month in early 2015, involving 455 journalists from throughout Argentina. The formulation of the survey was itself the result of lengthy sessions, attended by a group of academics and the chief survey specialist, responsible for heading the team that conducted the survey. It led to a 41-page PowerPoint report, detailing the characteristics of the population surveyed as well as a detailed analysis on the viewpoints of the journalists in relation to the ethical landscape in newsrooms across the country. Representatives of academia, newspaper publishers associations, advertisers and journalists attended a round-table discussion in Buenos Aires to analyze the outcome of the survey and to debate the best way forward. Additional discussion was carried out within the context of FOPEA's annual Digital Congress, staged in Congress in May 2015. While overall the schedule of the public discussions suffered some modifications due conflicts between the project's initial timetable and the final launch date, the overall extent and reach of the goal of reaching a broad and diverse group of stakeholders was achieved.

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION

The diagnosis of the problems in the area of ethics in journalism, led to the conclusion that it was part of a similar but much broader problem facing the community at large, as well as new tensions resulting from the eruption of new business realities, political constructs and models for journalism

in the digital age. This view reinforced the idea that much more work is required, involving the community, unions, universities, publishers and journalist groups, to forge basic and shared understandings, which would serve as the underpinnings of a policy of self-regulation. Self-regulation does not mean that a journalist should be able to do whatever he might want to do in almost an anarchistic fashion. It rather involves attempting to best interpret, comply with and to be measured in relation to stated assumptions or promises about how best to serve the public needs for the balanced, accurate, pluralistic and quality information required for democratic decision-making. While FOPEA has an ethics code that reflects shared understandings, the same cannot be said for the rest of the journalistic community or the community as a whole.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The key challenge of this effort was to adapt in mid-stream, letting go of original assumptions, while at the same time respecting the overriding goal of searching for methods of advancing the cause of self-regulation by finding alternative means of inserting consideration of ethical questions into the editorial decision-making process.

SELF-REGULATION OF JOURNALISM IN URUGUAY: DISSEMINATION OF JOURNALISTS' CODE OF ETHICS AND STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM

Country: Uruguay
Implemented by: UNESCO Montevideo
Budget Code: 8037 354GLO5002.70
Amount approved: US\$ 11.800
Status: Final

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

A national debate process about "Ethical self-regulation" of the media was developed starting in September 2012, with the support of UNESCO-IPDC, driven by three civil society organizations - Asociación de la Prensa Uruguaya (APU, Uruguayan Press Association), Centro de Archivos y Acceso a la Información Pública (CAINFO, Center for Archives and Access to Public Information) and Grupo Medios y Sociedad (GMS, Media and Society Group) - which led to the approval of the first Uruguayan Journalists' Code of Ethics in April 12, 2013.

During this process, prior to the adoption of the code, it became evident there was a need to have a set of clear principles to cope with situations arising in the daily practice of the profession. Given this situation, we worked on a second phase in this process. The objectives of this new initiative were to, socialize the content of the new code extensively among the various communication players, strengthen the code's enforcement mechanism through the formation of an advisory committee to the Court of Arbitration of the Uruguayan Press Association in cases submitted for its consideration, create a forum in the web for journalists and citizens in general to allow for a discussion on the code's implementation, and the presentation of complaints and the dissemination of the committee's recommendations.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

Meetings with journalists, media owners and managers throughout the country to raise awareness on the Code's contents, to receive questions and criticisms about its application, and to promote its adoption by local media. We focused on gender and discrimination, childhood and adolescence, right to information, digital journalism and social networks.

There were 18 activities carried out between the 13th September and the 3rd September 2015 within the framework of the 'Self-regulation of journalism in Uruguay: dissemination of journalists' code of ethics and strengthening of enforcement mechanism' project. These activities included workshops, presentations, exhibitions and closed meetings throughout the country. The project also involved the implementation of an Ethics Committee.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The main challenges for the future are:

1. Continue influencing the process of adoption of the code by the media required by the law of Audiovisual Communication Services;

2. Finalize the agreement with the Organization of Interior Media to all members adopt the code;
3. Continue encouraging a robust debate in the media and universities on journalistic ethics;
4. Continue disseminating the debate in the media in the provinces to improve the quality of its contents.

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION

Thanks to the activities carried out since the beginning of the work was possible to install the debate in the media on journalistic self-regulation, both among practicing journalists as among journalism students. The media coverage of the pronouncements of the committee and its impact on media content about high-impact events (murders, kidnappings, crime reports, gender violence or discrimination) reflects how it has been gaining strength reflection on exercise professional bodies of the content of the code.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Milvana kidnapping sparked the debate over journalistic profession (Radio El Espectador)

Police journalism is dominated by market logic, say co-authors of the Code of Ethics (Radio Uruguay)

APU statement issued on coverage of a doctor missing (Montevideo Portal)

APU questioned the coverage of the disappearance of a medical (Portal 180)

More than a hundred women journalists from around the country gathered to discuss, review and training (Diario El Acontecer)

Report on the First Meeting of the Network of Women Journalists (Sala de Redacción)

APU against the invisible journalist (Portal 180)

INAU concerned about the television coverage of the Yamila case (Radio El Espectador)

About Dominicans and Jews (En Perspectiva)

Project Title: IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE JUDICIARY AND THE PRESS IN ARGENTINA

Country: National, Argentina

Implemented by: UNESCO Montevideo

Budget Code: 354GLO5003.56

Amount approved: US\$ 14,325

Status: On-going

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The relationship between the press and the judiciary in Argentina is one that has historically been marked by tension. In the majority of cases, this tension lends itself neither to the bolstering of freedom of the press nor to the strengthening of the judicial system. Given these two entities' centrality in the democratic landscape of Argentina, the ongoing conflicts between them adversely affects not just the institutions, but also the exercise of democracy itself.

Nevertheless, considering the shared principles enshrined in these two systems in a democratic society – independence and impartiality, professionalism, and ethical behavior – it is possible to surmount the tensions between them. This project therefore proposes to improve the relationship between the judiciary and the press in Argentina through dialogue and reciprocal learning, diffusing the tensions between them in order to facilitate more open lines of communication and more effective press coverage of important judicial events.

IMPLEMENTATION

Activities carried out:

- a) Identification/consolidation of facilitator (CONSULTANT B on the budget): After an interview process for candidates, a facilitator was identified and chosen. Elisa Trotta has vast experience in the organization of events, leading workshops, and compilation of information for the preparation of reports in similar activities to the project
- b) Identification/consolidation of an International Keynote Speaker: We reached out to Linda Greenhouse, former Supreme Court Correspondent (1978-2008) and current Professor at Yale Law School who was our first choice. She could not find a date within the period given for the project to travel to Buenos Aires. Subsequently we contacted Adam Liptak, current Supreme Court Correspondent, who agreed on assisting the conference as the keynote speaker.
- c) Setting the dates of the conference and workshop: In conjunction with the keynote speaker we set the dates for the conference and workshop for May 19th and 20th, 2016.
- d) Compilation of relevant information: Relevant literature to be used as reference for the events and the final guide of recommendation has begun to be compiled.
- e) Identification of possible workshop participants: Journalists and members of the judiciary have begun to be identified as participants for the conference and workshop.
- f) Meetings with relevant organizations and stakeholders as ADEPA (Association of Argentinean News Entities) and FOPEA (Argentine Journalism Forum) inviting them to participate in the events and getting their general input about the project.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES:

- a) Funds for simultaneous translation: Look for financial support for simultaneous translation services.
- b) Meetings with other relevant stakeholders as CIJ (Judicial Information Center), and spokespersons for provincial courts.
- c) Identification and reservation of the venue for the conference and workshop.
- d) Preparation of conference and workshop material.
- e) Identification and consolidation of conference and workshop participants.
- f) Compilations of literature: Continue identifying and compiling relevant literature and material for the guide of recommendations.

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION:

Up until now the project has received a positive feedback from the stakeholders we have approached. It seems like the main objective of this project which is to improve the relationship between the judiciary and the press is well valued and it has encouraged us to involve more people in the conference to have a larger effect.

Furthermore, the invitation we extended to the international keynote speaker was highly appreciated and he has shown a big interest in developing his main focus of work during the conference in Argentina.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The main challenge for the project now is creating incentives and necessary attractions to achieve the numbers of participants set for the events.

A key lesson emerged after meeting with colleagues and organizations involved in the topic is that we must integrate journalists and judiciary organizations into the invitations. Regarding this, a challenge now is to get these main stakeholders organizations to accompany us in this project by inviting their members and partner organizations.

DIALOGUES WITH JOURNALISTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW LAW ON ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION IN PARAGUAY “

Country: National, Paraguay
Implemented by: UNESCO Montevideo
Budget Code: 9793 354GLO5003.58
Amount approved: 15,325 USD
Status: ONGOING

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

On August 2014, the Paraguayan law on access to public information was passed. Our institution – IDEA- has been leading efforts toward this goal for 8 years: a process that at times did not seem to see a light at the end of the tunnel, and required a significant investment in time and funds. During that process, communicators have been mostly allies; and a small sector, opponents.

Led by IDEA, the GIAI (a Group of NGOs individuals who got together to coordinate actions in support of Access to Information), included the press at all times, as main protagonists of the subject, and as such, we invited its members to several discussion forums and consultation sessions. At present, accomplished the goal of having the law approved; this is a very timely moment to promote forums to reunite journalists in the capital and interior of Paraguay, to convey, in our capacity as lawyers and drafters of the law, a comprehensive and thorough analysis of the new law; and discuss opportunities and challenges before this new situation brought about by the law.

The capacity building activities we carry out through this project aim for communicators to know in detail the law, its mechanisms, its opportunities and the challenges that may be encountered.

Implementation

The first three Dialogues have been successfully carried out. This is proved through the supporting documentation below.

Analytical reflection

The impact up to now has been formidable. There has been high attendance, high motivation, and we are permanently contacted about the possibility of expanding the training to other cities.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

The challenge is to obtain funds to keep performing this kind of training, directly focused on journalists. This is a pivotal group for the adequate implementation of access to information

legislation, and they are highly motivated. In every encounter we have been requested additional sessions of training and discussion on the matter. Nevertheless, it is much easier to obtain funds to train public officers.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

WORKSHOP OCTOBER 24TH IN ASUNCION

¿Cómo usamos la ley de acceso a la información pública?
Taller dirigido a periodistas y comunicadores en general

24 de octubre
Universidad Autónoma de Asunción (UAA)
Jejuí entre 15 de Agosto y O'Leary

Horario
9:00 a 12:00

Temas principales

- Marco normativo vigente, con énfasis en cuestiones operativas de la Ley de Libre Acceso.
- Ciudadano de Información Pública.
- Régimen de excepciones y los cursos de acción ante la negativa de acceso a la información.

¡Acceso libre y gratuito!

Organizan:  

Apoyan:  

Fopep
21 de octubre · 🌐

¡NO TE OLVIDES DE INSCRIBIRTE! ¡Ingresa al link y completá con tus datos para participar de este taller!
<http://goo.gl/forms/5tcKfCLbL9>

Me gusta · Comentar · Compartir

A Mayra Rivarola, Pancha Villa, Luis Giménez Sandoval y 3 personas más les gusta esto.


2 veces compartido

Escribe un comentario...

IDEA - Instituto de Derecho y ... Inicio

Fopep con Pepe Costa.
24 de octubre · 🌐

La ley del Acceso a la Información Pública y la tarea periodística con Pepe Costa.



Me gusta Comentar Compartir

A IDEA - Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental, Leda Britos, Ezequiel Santagada y Analia Lopez les gusta esto.

Escribe un comentario...

Crear página

Reciente

2015
2014
2013
2012
2011



Fopep
24 de octubre · 🌐

"La transparencia pasiva a través de una solicitud verbal, escrita hasta por correo electrónico indicando los datos de identificación, formación requerida y formato en el que se solicita (Art.12). Por medio del portal www.informaciónpublica.paraguay.gov.py, Decreto 4064/15", señaló Ezequiel Santagada del Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental (IDEA).
Taller de utilización del Acceso a la Información Pública. — con Ezequiel Santagada.

Me gusta Comentar Compartir

A IDEA - Instituto de Derecho y Economía Ambiental, Ezequiel Santagada y Magali Otto les gusta esto.

Escribe un comentario...

Acceso a la información pública

WORKSHOP NOVEMBER 27TH IN CORONEL OVIEDO

<http://www.oviedopress.com/new/index.php/locales/item/318-periodistas-ovetenses-se-capacitaran-en-ley-de-acceso-a-la-informacion-publica>

The image shows a Facebook post from the page 'Fopep'. The post is dated '24 de noviembre a las 9:51'. The text of the post reads: '¡Coronel Oviedo! Para participar del taller ¿Cómo usamos la ley de acceso a la información pública? Podés anotarte acá: <http://goo.gl/forms/ivNglucu7X...> Ver más'. Below the text is a green-bordered graphic with the following content: '¿Cómo usamos la ley de acceso a la información pública?' (How do we use the law of access to public information?), 'Taller dirigido a periodistas y comunicadores en general' (Workshop directed to journalists and communicators in general), '27 de noviembre' (November 27), 'Campus de la Universidad Católica en Coronel Oviedo' (Campus of the Catholic University in Coronel Oviedo), 'Horario 18:30' (Schedule 18:30), 'Temas principales' (Main topics) with a bulleted list: 'Marco normativo vigente, con énfasis en cuestiones operativas de la ley de Libre Acceso' (Current legal framework, with emphasis on operational issues of the Freedom of Access Law), 'Ciudadano de Información Pública' (Public Information Citizen), and 'Régimen de excepciones y los cursos de acción ante la negativa de acceso a la información.' (Regime of exceptions and courses of action in the face of denial of access to information). At the bottom of the graphic, it says '¡Acceso libre y gratuito!' (Free and free access!). Logos for 'Organiza: Fopep' and 'Apoya: UNO, OEA, IDEA' are visible at the bottom of the graphic. The Facebook interface includes a search bar at the top with 'IDEA - Instituto de Derecho y ...' and 'Inicio' next to it. On the left side, there are navigation options like 'Me gusta', 'Comentar', and 'Compartir'. Below the post, there are buttons for 'Me gusta', 'Comentar', and 'Compartir'. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with 'Español - Privacidad - Condiciones - Cookies - Publicidad - Opciones de anuncios - Más - Facebook © 2015'.

f Fopep IDEA - Instituto de Derecho y ... Inicio

A Ernesto Veragüta y Magari Oto les gusta esto.

Semillas para la Democracia
29 de octubre a las 12:05

Invitamos cordialmente a periodistas y estudiantes de periodismo de ... Ver más

4 veces compartido

Me gusta · Comentar

Desirée Esquivel
24 de octubre a las 10:38

"El acceso a la información pública es un derecho humano, se extiend... Ver más

Me gusta · Comentar

LE GUSTA A ESTA PÁGINA

The No Impunity Ca... Me gusta

Naciones Unidas Me gusta

Etiqueta Negra Me gusta

Fopec
3 de diciembre a las 23:03

¿Cómo usamos la ley de acceso a la información pública?
Taller dirigido a periodistas y comunicadores en general

4 de diciembre
Salón Parafino del Rectorado de la Universidad Nacional del Este

Horario
18:30

Temas principales

- Marco normativo vigente, con énfasis en cuestiones operativas de la ley de Libre Acceso
- Ciudadano de Información Pública
- Régimen de excepciones y los cursos de acción ante la negativa de acceso a la información.

¡Acceso libre y gratuito!

Organiza: Apoya:

Me gusta esta página

Para conocer más de esta propuesta ingresá a este link y anotale:
<http://goo.gl/forms/wygo7CIP3D>
¡Aún tenés tiempo!

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f Fopep IDEA - Instituto de Derech... Inicio

A 1011 personas les gusta esto

INFORMACIÓN

Preguntar por la dirección de Fopec

Preguntar por el teléfono de Fopec

<http://www.fopec.org.py/>

FOTOS

VIDEOS

Fopec agregó 5 fotos nuevas — me siento genial.
4 de diciembre a las 20:35

En Ciudad del Este estamos hablando de cómo podemos usar los periodistas la ley de acceso a la información pública.

Me gusta · Comentar · Compartir

A Merchy De Freitas, Fopec, Claudia Alejandra Jaime Rodas y 4 personas más les gusta esto.

2 veces compartido

Escribe un comentario...

Fopec a través de Pictoline

Crear página

Reciente

- 2015
- 2014
- 2013
- 2012
- 2011

GENDER EQUALITY PROMOTION THROUGH THE EXPERIMENTAL USE OF GENDER SENSITIVE INDICATORS IN MEDIA, ITS POLICIES AND PRODUCTS

Country: Paraguay
Implemented by: UNESCO Montevideo
Budget Code: 8036354GLO5002.69
Amount Requested from IPDC: US\$ 15.000
Status: Interim

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The project 'Gender Equality Promotion through the Experimental Use of Gender Sensitive Indicators In Media, Its Policies and Products' is based using the UNESCO Gender - Sensitive Indicators for Media, seeks to sensitize the media and organizations linked to the media about the importance of promoting gender equality in a clear and understandable manner. This is done through an analysis of their internal policies, practices and products. These tools will allow visualizing the strengths as well as the aspects that should be adequate and improved, while focusing on actions of awareness, mobilization and training of journalists and media executives in an appropriate manner.

The initiative is part of a larger project that has two main objectives. One result seeks to develop a baseline of gender equality in two print media and two digital media, two schools of journalism and two associations of journalists, which will be carried out with technical and financial support of UNESCO. The second output projected in this proposal involves the qualitative description of gender equality in journalistic contents generated by print and digital media. To this end, the work involves the analysis of news of two print media and two digital media as well as of the advertising of two TV channels on primetime central and of two print media.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the project started in June 2015 with the formation and organization of the technical team. Work familiarization with the instrument indicators proposed by UNESCO began immediately.

On a initial stage Outcome 2 was the focus of work: Qualitative description of gender equality in the journalistic content produced by written and digital media and advertising guidelines in newspapers and on prime time television programs. For this outcome indicators were translated into two analysis matrices (one for news and one for advertising), adapted and integrated to the methodological strategies and software classification from ANDI Latin America Network. These matrices were shared and discussed with experts from the office of UN Women in Paraguay to make adjustments and conceptual clarifications from the perspective of gender and rights.

On the other hand, progress has been made on a conceptual and methodological framework that allowed framing the study and limiting the scope thereof, clearly defining the sub monitoring indicators for proper appropriation of the technical team.

The sample period was specified: one week as recommended by the instrument of UNESCO; considering working days (from Monday to Friday), days when the print media and television have

a similar editorial behavior. The monitoring was done since June 21st to 25th of 2015, analyzing a total of 1.151 newspaper articles and 410 advertising pieces.

ANALYTICAL REFLECTION:

Interviews and monitoring media have highlighted the need for a reflection from the media and organizations linked to them in relation to the place and role of women in the information and advertising content presented, as well as in its initiatives, its internal practices and policies. Precisely and without it being the objective, interviews have resulted in a necessary process of reflection, which judging by the evidence did not exist. On numerous occasions it has been perceived discomfort of those consulted by the number of indicators for which they had nothing to report; even noticed an effort to "accommodate" actions and situations as alternative answers that simulate the existence of progress on the proposed theme in this research.

The results of this study allow one to affirm that in media organizations there is much to adapt for their practices and policies to have a gender and equity focus. While there has been an increase in the presence and participation of women in these areas and progress in the roles occupying increasingly relevant to decision-making positions, this does not seem to have hit on a look and more sensitive practices and chords to achieve equal treatment that enables equality between men and women.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

Upon completion of this study, we can find a relevant diagnosis that poses a tendency of the place of women within media organizations and representations offered through the journalistic and advertising content in Paraguayan media. This is a valid and unprecedented diagnostic tool in the country to work and to sensitize journalists and media executives in order to know the current state of affairs and adjustments needs to make to contribute to gender equality and empowerment of women.

Among the lessons learned during the work process we should emphasize the importance of considering prudent to research the country context in relation to gender issues and media, including both regulatory aspects and practices in reality. This will allow a better application of the instrument of indicators developed for UNESCO.

It also considers that the proposed UNESCO instrument is more focused on the woman, her place, roles and representations in the media and not on broader gender issues. It is suggested in this regard to check whether the name and purpose of the instrument does not exceed that which can actually cover from a dichotomy focused on the woman / man approach; or if you should think of expanding the gender approach proposed including other groups and sectors in the various proposed indicators.

URUGUAY - SPREADING AND DISCUSSING RESULTS OF THE MEDIA DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR STUDY

Country: National, Uruguay
Implemented by: UNESCO Montevideo
Budget Code: 5424 354uru5001
Status: Final

I. INTRODUCTION

The project “Media Development in Uruguay” framed within a research process led by all the Communication Faculties of Uruguay working together and UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Central objectives are: a) to describe and analyze the state of the development of media social communication – public, private and community actors – in Uruguay; b) to socialize generated knowledge throughout research, as a mean of enhancing the compromise of different actors on democratic and human development construction.

Complete research that covers the actual state of media development in Uruguay based on five analytic dimensions suggested by the Media Development Indicators document, formally endorsed by the Intergovernmental Council of UNESCO’s International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) at its 26th session.

In a recent stage in the investigation they have included gender indicators also proposed by UNESCO, so as to enrich the work with that perspective.

II IMPLEMENTATION

The project has proceeded as planned, but with delays in its schedule that were resolved in the course and were due to factors discussed in previous reports. Indicators have been applied Gender mainstreaming allowing transverse to all the categories.

During the process have used different techniques to enrich research analysis (documentary and legal analysis; content analysis of a sample of public and private media, journalists survey, survey of students of communication and journalism, public opinion poll, interviews qualified representatives of all multi-stakeholder, editors, media managers, lawyers, heads of regulatory agencies, the State, concerning civil society, academics, etc.) allowing informants to analyze all the categories proposed in the indicators and add the Gender Indicators.

At each stage it was called the Consultant Group, allowing discussion and socialization of project progress with the various stakeholders. Four meetings with the Consultant Group, which was also sent a newsletter were made. Alongside these instances some press releases were made and awareness campaigns were carried out against students and other teachers and researchers from different universities, by submitting research or related issues, involving them in research through internships to students Example (the universities have more than 4,000 students and about 400 teachers) all the IDM was also presented in different academic institutions and national and regional conferences and public presentations such as occurred during the visit to Uruguay Janis Karklins (April 2013) and the debate with Eugenio Bucchi (Brazil) on quality indicators for public television (December 2013). You were sent to Paris categories 1 and 2 translated for

review.

On November 5 before the Consultative Council as has happened on other occasions during the study, it has been considered categories 3, 4 and 5 of IDM, which after being discussed with multiple stakeholders, has incorporated some suggestions. At this time the analysis was made of all categories included in the report. The November 27, 2015, at the premises of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic, a workshop for socialization and discussion of the full report on the seminar "Challenges diagnosis and Media Development in Uruguay" was performed. There are also presented a preview of gender indicators, the final document is being edited. This seminar had two distinct moments. At first, in the morning, opening in the table that was attended by various authorities and representatives of UNESCO, government, business and civil society was held. The report was then presented by the Project Coordination Team, being also present in several room Project researchers. After a break for lunch a workshop on the document, which challenges were identified and recommendations were made from the same place.

The reports of the five categories studied are in the process of translation to be sent to UNESCO - Paris. The report on gender indicators is in the process of editing, having already applied the techniques of data collection and analysis performed.

ANALYTIC REFLECTION

The work developed up to now is contributing to establish a basis line about the state of the media development in Uruguay enabling social, business and governmental actors involved in the thematic taking decisions. In the current context, with the recent approval of the Law on Audiovisual Communication Services in Uruguay, still unregulated and unconstitutionality actions brought against some of its articles, this report can become an important tool for decision-makers.

The project set basis for any other future researches and has grant a joint unprecedented work among universities with the possibility of a future projection. The impacts of the seminar suggest that is a valuable tool, which is being considered and is being discussed at the internal of the multiple stakeholders.

KEY LESSONS AND CHALLENGES

One of the main challenges is the implementation of a project that seeks to bring together many internal actors (researchers and Academic Directors) and external (business organizations, social and governmental actors, present at the Consultant Group).

A major challenge given the situation in which is related topics has been the active presence of the Consultant Group which must be addressed on several fronts to reach fruition.



Supporting Documents:

MEDIA DEVELOPMENT STUDY IN URUGUAY

Co- financed by UNESCO, ANII, AECID, Universities (U\$S 144.500) Final report – Dec. 2015 (finalized)

Photos of the Consultant Group - November 5, 2015

Photos of the seminar "Media Development in Uruguay: diagnostic and challenges" November 27, 2015

The report has had an impact on the national and international media. Foreign guests interviews were conducted during the seminar, coordinators, in studies of National Television and Radio El Espectador studies; among others. Some of the notes in newspapers can be found in the following links.

<http://www.lr21.com.uy/comunidad/1265559-presentan-primera-investigacion-desarrollo-sistema-medios-uruguay> (Uruguay) <http://www.montevideo.com.uy/auc.aspx?291960,1,1149> (Uruguay) <http://ladiaria.com.uy/articulo/2015/11/vaciar-papelera/> (Uruguay) <http://www.efe.com/efe/america/cono-sur/la-unesco-destaca-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-el-contexto-regional/50000553-2775803?resp=0> (Uruguay) http://www.diariolasamericas.com/5051_portada-america-latina/3480753_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html (EEUU) <http://raleigh.quepasanoticias.com/noticias/mundo/sudamerica/unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto>(EEUU) http://www.laprensasa.com/56_videos/3481126_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html(EEUU) <http://latino.foxnews.com/latino/espanol/2015/11/27/unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto/> (EEUU) <http://feeds.univision.com/feeds/article/2015-11-27/unesco-destaca-seguridad-de-los> (EEUU) http://www.noticieroindustrial.com/56_videos/3481126_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html (EEUU) http://www.laguiagratiuita.com/56_videos/3481126_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html(EEUU) http://noticias.pasito.com/56_videos/3481126_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html(EEUU) <http://noticias.terra.com/mundo/latinoamerica/unesco-destaca-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-contexto-regional,2ff1846366ccf1331c6793912f4d1b37sx9z3ky9.html> (EEUU) <http://www.aguasdigital.com/tendencias/leer.php?idnota=11295901&efenew=1> (México) http://www.quequi.com.mx/187_america/3480755_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html(México) http://mexico.servidornoticias.com/56_america/3481126_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html (México) http://caracol.com.co/radio/2015/11/27/entretenimiento/1448645301_861264.html (Colombia) <http://www.eleconomistaamerica.com/cultura-eAm/noticias/7181284/11/15/Unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-Uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html> (Colombia)



as y desafíos





<http://www.wradio.com.co/noticias/internacional/unesco-destaca-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-contexto-regional/20151127/nota/3008047.aspx> (Colombia)

<http://m.terra.com.pe/noticia?n=2ff1846366ccf1331c6793912f4d1b37sx9z3ky9> (Perú)

http://www.elculturaldecanarias.com/5160_videos-america/3481113_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html (España)

http://demoefe.ikuna.com/187_america/3480755_unesco-destaca-la-seguridad-de-los-periodistas-en-uruguay-en-el-contexto-regional.html (España)

Final report for regional project implemented by the San José Cluster Office

Project title: DEVELOPMENT OF AN ONLINE SYSTEM FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING ON SECURITY FOR JOURNALISTS IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA <i>(Desarrollo del Sistema de Capacitación de Seguridad en México y América Central)</i>
Countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico
Budget code: 354GLO5002 FEM
Amount approved: US\$ 19,000
Status: completed

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

IPDC Priority: Improve security of journalists

An online learning system had to be developed by Article 19 to train 60 journalists on security: in El Salvador 15, Guatemala 15, Honduras 15, Mexico 15 with support of an international tutor in each country. The objective was to get a certificate on security training for media workers.

Implementation

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

An online course for capacity building on security for journalists was realized in the four countries Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico during February/March 2015. In each country a local tutor was available to support participants by email and on the phone.

The platform MOODLE was used as online learning tool. The six learning modules covered personal security and collective security for journalists; obligations of the state, legislation on journalistic profession, mechanism and instances of the state; legal means for protection; basic questions on self-protection, analysis of risks, methodology of protection for journalistic profession; risks of informatics equipment, tools and good practice, management and protection of information; personal protection (Stress, emergency, trauma, crisis).

The project was carried out as originally envisaged.

Analytical reflection: Analyse how the stipulated activities and outputs contributed towards achieving the immediate and developmental objectives envisaged.

The online course is the right tool to improve knowledge of media workers on security. Some conditions have to be reflected for media professionals on the job to have a better understanding how much time they have to invest to get the certificate. Technical problems by hacking were an obstacle to get through the course.

Proactive support of course participants by tutors is essential for success of participants to get the certificate.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

As suggested by a tutor, more presence by Article 19 during the course was necessary to help the media professionals to reach the course objectives. Also further supervising by CI could have signalled an alarm on the lowering number of continuing students, but the course was organized in early 2015, when the established CI adviser was moving out from UNESCO Office San José. But at that stage, an intervention might have been even too late. Probably it would have been useful if CI and the course organizers focussed on attracting more media professionals for inscription from the beginning to compensate better the drop-out rate.

Obviously, the inscribed media professionals had no clear understanding of the level of content, the invested time necessary to reach the certificate, the role of supportive staff and tutors.

As the computer infrastructure of Article 19 was hacked, a lesson learnt is the importance of cyber security. On 16 February 2015 Article 19 informed UNESCO that the platform was hacked (announcement Article 19 <http://www.articulo19.org/tres-sitios-administrados-por-articulo-19-son-atacados/>)

A broader experience with the organization and running of online courses should have been available in the preparation phase and within the tutoring team. It seems for future online courses important to cooperate with a University e.g. with a Department of Journalism that is experienced in organizing online courses and with staff researching in the content area. The four involved tutors were competent in the theme of the course but obviously had not enough experience with the expectations in online learning of adults working in the media industry.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Report of project implementer



00. Índice informe
UNESCO-junio 2015

Letter of Article 19 regarding lessons learnt



9.1 Carta
aclaratoria.pdf

Evaluation of CI Consultant

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSÉ CLUSTER OFFICE

Country:	Costa Rica
Project title:	BUILDING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CAPACITY OF COSTARICAN PRESS
Budget code:	354GLO5002 FEM
Amount approved:	US\$ 13000
Status:	completed

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The IPDC priority is Media Training.

With a guidebook on disaster preparedness journalists in Costa Rica will have an orientation how to handle in an ethical way disaster preparedness. The Costa Rican guidebook on disaster preparedness could be an entry point for a regional guidebook for Central America.

Implementation

Description of activities implemented / outputs:

The project was carried out as originally envisaged with a change of order: first organizing a seminar with experts and specialists, then to prepare with their input the guidebook on disaster preparedness.

The National Syndicate of Journalists (*Sindicato Nacional de Periodistas SNP*) organized the seminar on 30 and 31 January 2015 with the title Ethic Responsibility of the communicator in an integral approach to disasters. 56 participants were inscribed what shows the great interest among media workers. Invited speakers were the National Commission of risks and emergencies, the National Meteorological Institute, City of San José, the Seismological Network of University Costa Rica. The Syndicate prepared a very informative documentation of this seminar.

The Guidebook on disaster preparedness covers the role of journalists before a disaster, management of adequate information, security of journalists, classification of disasters.

The content production of the guidebook was delayed and the contract could not be extended in time. At the end, UNESCO could not pay for printing the guidebook and to organize a press meeting to present and distribute the guidebook.

Analytical reflection:

The guidebook will be available as an ebook.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

After organizing the seminar on emergencies, the syndicate took quite a time to develop together with UNESCO's support an appropriate guidebook. As the process of sorting out the financial details took quite a time as well a second contract could not be established beyond 2015.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

- guidebook for journalist on disaster preparedness

FINAL REPORT FOR NATIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY THE SAN JOSÉ CLUSTER OFFICE

Country:	El Salvador
Project title:	PROMOTING THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION FOR COMMUNITY MEDIA IN EL SALVADOR
Budget code:	354GLO5002 FEM
Amount approved:	US\$ 13.005
Status:	completed

INTRODUCTION / RATIONALE

The IPDC priority being addressed should be clearly stated together with a brief description of the project *in the form approved by the Bureau*

Capacity building for media workers and awareness raising on Right to access to information in El Salvador

Implementation

The IPDC project on promoting the right of access to public information for community media in El Salvador implemented broadcasting material for community radios, organized six one day workshops and five fora for the public.

Ten chapters of novels were produced following a story line to be broadcasted by 21 listed community radios.

31 journalists (14 women, 17 men) of community radios participated in capacity building on the right to access to public information in El Salvador. Three cases were presented: deforestation, information on community employees, health impact of geothermic energy (links are in the attached evaluation). The workshop experiences are documented in the video link below summarizing the experience of at least one male and one female participant in each of the six workshops.

For the campaign on Law of access to public information social dramas and information blocks were produced for associated radio stations. In addition, five regional fora were realized in rural areas as further information on public access for the public. Several speakers were invited to raise awareness in the communities on their rights.

The project was carried out as originally envisaged.

Analytical reflection:

In the five Fora 270 participants could be reached. This shows the interest and need for information on access to public information.

The realized activities and outputs contributed towards achieving the immediate and developmental objectives to implement the right to access to public information into the practical context for media workers.

CHALLENGES AND KEY LESSONS

- Capacity building should be extended to 5-6 days instead of two;
- The background of participants differs. Therefore formation on tools for investigative journalism is necessary;
- Community media have to stimulate and support their journalists in course participation;
- Active Promotion of mechanisms of security for journalists;
- The National Institute of Access to Public Information in El Salvador itself has to improve its mechanism for capacity building;
- Continuation of capacity building is necessary, especially in rural areas where monitoring mechanism are missing.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

- Final project report of contractor
- Links to three presented cases were presented: deforestation (<http://elsalvadortrespuntocero.com/asi-le-permitio-el-marn-a-grupo-roble-deforestar-en-santo-tomas/>), information on community employees (<http://elcenit.com.sv/component/content/article/2-noticias-secundarias/3237-recursos-humanos-de-alcaldia-santaneca-no-atiende-pet-informacion.html>), impact of geothermic energy (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H8Qm2tdqnEw&feature=youtube>).
- workshop experiences:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aDK9BIhI61o&feature=youtube>

